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Sravana 15, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXIX contains Nos. 51 to 60)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, August 6, 1987/Sravana 15,
1909 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY:
Today the House is very calm and quiet.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Calm before
storms.

MR. SPEAKER: A lull before storm.

HOMAGE TO VICTIMS OF FIRST ATOMIC BOMB DROPPED ON HIROSHIMA

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this day, 42 years ago, the first atomic bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima killing thousands of people and maiming or disabling for life a very large number of people. The years that have gone by have witnessed development of nuclear weapons thousands of times more powerful than the atomic bomb that fell on Hiroshima. We reiterate the demand of all human kind for immediate stoppage of the nuclear race and for dismantling the existing nuclear stockpiles.

The House may now stand in silence for a shortwhile in the memory of the victims of the atomic holocaust.

*The Members then stood in silence for a
shortwhile.*

2

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramoowalia.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Loans to Unemployed Youths

*141. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently announced more liberal policy regarding loans to unemployed youths;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(d) whether remote rural areas will be given preference in the matter of implementing this scheme?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India has recently announced some more concessions with regard to loans given by banks under the scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). The loans of more than Rs. 25,000/- but not more than Rs. 35,000/- would also now carry a lower rate of interest as applicable to loans for Rs. 25,000/- and less. Further no margin or collateral security would be required for these loans.

It is an ongoing scheme to be continued till the end of the Seventh Plan period and sanctions/disbursements are being made every year. The scheme covers the entire country, including rural areas, except cities and towns having population exceeding 10 lakhs as per 1981 census.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Sir, according to the statement, some steps have been taken regarding provision of loans for self-employment of uneducated unemployed youth. According to a Report, in a meeting with the Prime Minister by the Governor of RBI, it was decided that loan limit will be raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 at a lower rate of interest, i.e. upto 10 per cent. Sir, it is a very good step. But the point is, whether the Minister is aware that there are large number of complaints received from the unemployed youth that if they go to the banks to collect the money or to have the recommendations of the Managers, the Managers are openly demanding a share from the loan amount, i.e. in the range of 5 per cent to 10 per cent. This share reaches upto top executives in case of certain banks. So, whenever the top executives are approached, they give the general impression that we are not happy to be under the control of the Government. Many complaints have been made to the Minister of State for Finance and he had also assured me in his two letters that "I am taking the matter with that bank." But every time, no action has been taken. My point is that to reduce the harassment of unemployed youth at the hands of the Managers who demand money, what steps is your Government taking; how many cases have come to your notice, and what type of action has been taken so far against guilty persons?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We have sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 455 crores, and we have received some complaints. We have ordered enquiries. At some places, in some parts of the country where we had ordered enquiries, in some cases we have taken action. In some cases,

the report has come that the complaints are false and baseless. The complainants themselves are giving the statement: "Without knowing it, we have lodged the complaint." In such cases, I request the hon. Members: whenever there are such cases, if they can kindly take this much interest there also and at the grass-root level, pursue the matter and also give evidence, action will be taken.

In the month of January, we have taken action, not particularly in this case, but we have taken action against 49 Bank officers, and their Houses were also raided. This type of an action is a continuous one, and we will not spare any person. Whenever complaints are received, without any reservation we are ordering enquiries; and if the hon. Members i.e. some of the Members like Mr. Ramoowalia who happen to come to me, pursue the matter like this, we will be in a position to give a better performance. We will also take further action.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Due to failure of the monsoon and other reasons, and the shortfall in the generation of electricity etc., there has been a sudden increase in the number of unemployed youth. Side by side, the unemployed youth has to seek guidance. Proper guidance is not given to the unemployed youth, viz. on wherefrom he should get money, and what type of a profession he should start. Is your Government making any arrangement to provide guidelines or guidance to the unemployed youth in tracing out certain works, professions etc. in this manner?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There are the District Industries Centres and also the Task Force which have been given the work of identifying the beneficiaries. It is true that sufficient publicity is not there. When this was brought to the notice of the Government, the literatures have been printed. But I do not say that the literature, by itself, will be sufficient. For that purpose, I am moving from place to place-

per week I am addressing not less than 1½ to 2 lakh people; and I am telling people the details of this programme, how to identify the loan areas, how to get the loan and also whether surety is required—all these things are explained to the people throughout the country, in the public credit camps.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: There are so many unemployed youths in the country. The hungry young men are likely to become angry young men of this nation. The needy are not getting the assistance; only the greedy get the benefits of the scheme for the unemployed.

The Prime Minister recently announced a self-employment programme. We are happy about it. But in this programme, there are so many bottlenecks. Actually, the finance or the amount given to the unemployed people is very little. It is under-financed, and there are lots of delay really, in the disbursement of the loans. And also improper planning and improper policing of this loan is taking place. Also, I would like to mention in this House that due to appointment of some Chairmen of these Nationalised Banks, who do not have conviction to propagate these programmes to the people of the society, the poor people of the society are not getting the loan. The Chairmen only bother about the South Block, Star Hotels and scotch whisky: and these programmes are going on without being implemented properly. The Managers who are actually implementing them at the grass-root level, they are not able to get proper instructions. There is a big lacuna between the Government and the Chairmen and between the Chairmen and the Managers. I request the Government to see that there should be some incentive or some award should be given or some promotion should be given to those Managers who are actually implementing these programmes, who are actually disbursing loan to the proper people and who are properly collecting loan from these self-employed people. I request the Government to come out with such type of a scheme so that these programmes will

boost up the image of the Government and unemployed people will also get loan. Is there any proposal before the Government to provide one job to at least one member of a family before going for next general election or the mid-term poll?

MR. SPEAKER: You have started liking every person.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As far as identification of the beneficiaries is concerned, it is done through the State Government, particularly when the task force is there, which is headed by a General Manager of a District Industry Centre. The Credit Managers are also involved in that committee. If they discharge their functions effectively then there will not be any difficulty in the field. If the State Governments also formulate good plans and also proper planning is done at the State level for the implementation of these programmes, then also this implementation could be done very effectively. So far as the commitments of the Chairmen are concerned, I fully agree with the hon. Member that today the nation requires people at the helm of affairs who are committed to the programmes and who are committed to the welfare of the weaker sections. I share the concern of the hon. House and we will take into consideration all these points at the time of appointment of the Chief Executives. So far as identification of the Bank Managers who are effective at the field is concerned, it is my conviction also that the persons who are effective at the field level, who are efficient and also who are doing their work without taking any bribe, such persons should be encouraged even at the cost of political interference. If such persons are there, I will definitely interfere and protect such persons.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN: What about giving award or promotion to the Bank Managers who are effective at the field level?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, the scheme which has been formulated by the Government to provide employment opportunities to the common people is praiseworthy. However, some shortcomings are evident in it at the stage of implementation. Is the hon. Minister aware of it? For example, the selection of the beneficiaries is done by a separate body. The list thus prepared is then sent to the banks from where the beneficiaries are to get loans. However, when they go the Banks, they are asked to come later as the money is not available with them at that time. This is how they plan to extract money from the poor people. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any other scheme has been formulated to remove this shortcoming and to prevent exploitation of our youth, and if so, the details thereof and whether wide publicity will be given to it so that this practice of taking bribe from our youth is stopped?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): The suggestion given by the hon. Member is certainly worth considering. When I was in the Ministry of Industries, such complaints were received and it was felt that evaluation should be made. The difficulties which arise while selecting the beneficiaries and distributing funds, are to be kept in view while improving the system. I expect the hon. Members to give suggestions on the basis of their experience as to how the process can be made less complicated and easy.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Our Minister can write Hindi lbrat.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He can write many more things.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Jaipalji, if you write, you will also get loan.

[English]

Promotion Policy of Syndicate Bank

*142. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:
DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the date since when the existing policy for promotions from JM Scale-I to II came into force in Syndicate Bank; and

(b) the reasons for not making reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers in such promotions?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The bank has informed that the existing promotion policy came into effect from 20.4.1983.

(b) As per the guidelines contained in the Brochure on Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services (Sixth Edition), reservations do not apply to promotions within officers cadre Group A if they are based on selection. Syndicate Bank has reported that it follows the selection method in promotions within its officers cadres and therefore is not applying reservations for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. The bank is, however, providing for concessions to the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in such promotions in terms of Para 12.2 (a) of the Brochure.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister the date on which orders for making reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were issued? You have stated in your reply that in the Syndicate Bank the policy came into force in 1983 but whether this is consistent with the Government's orders?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the existing promotion policy of the Syndicate Bank came into effect from 20-4-1983 and clarifications were issued by the Banking Division about reservations for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. They were issued on 28th November, 1986. We have already issued the instructions to the Syndicate Bank that they should follow the guidelines issued by the Banking Division and also the instructions contained in the Brochure about reservations.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: My question has not been answered. I had asked a direct question as to from which date orders for making reservations for promotion of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes came into effect? Has the Syndicate Bank enforced it from that date or not and if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The hon. Member is aware of the fact that some years back instructions have been issued by the Personnel Department and that this policy has been implemented. I have given the date also. Now, this Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Association did not agree with the policy adopted by the Syndicate Bank. They went to the Supreme Court and the matter is pending in the Supreme Court. It is *sub judice*.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: The hon. Minister has stated that these people have gone to the Supreme Court. The members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are very weak. The Government has formulated the Reservation Policy keeping in view their weakness but if in every bank they have to go to court, will they be able to afford it? The

reservation quota is not being filled and promotions are being avoided. Has the Government issued any directive that the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be promoted with effect from the fixed date?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The policy of the Government is very clear. We did try to implement the programme of the reservation policy. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Association have gone to the Supreme Court raising so many issues and they have raised the basic issue about the policy of the reservations also. So, it is not only the implementation part. So far as the implementation part is concerned the Government is keen and I can assure the House that we are implementing it and no hurdle will be there. But unfortunately, they have raised so many other issues, which are to be decided by the Supreme Court. So far as the implementation part is concerned, if they withdraw, there may not be any difficulty. For the benefit of the hon. Member, on 28th November 1986 we issued instructions to the Syndicate Bank to implement the policy. But the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes immediately rushed to the Supreme Court. Otherwise, the policy would have been implemented as per the guidelines issued by the Personnel Department.

[Translation]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply to this question that the Syndicate Bank has granted certain concessions to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of promotions. In this connection, I want to know from the hon. Minister through you the concessions provided by the Bank and the number of persons category-wise who were benefited thereby?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the question relates to Syndicate Bank. If the hon. Member gives some other notice regarding this question, I will answer.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it is the Government's policy to protect the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in this connection, the Department of Personnel has been issuing necessary directives from time to time. However, in spite of all this, the Syndicate Bank is not following these directives. What are the reasons thereof? Again, when the reservation policy is being followed in other sectors of the Government of India and in all the banks, then why cannot the same be followed by the Syndicate Bank as well? If the directives of the Government are not followed, how will the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes make progress? What were the reasons behind not following the directives?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, according to Syndicate Bank, they were following the reservation policy which was introduced on 1.6.1978. But it has been challenged in the Supreme Court. I am not in a position to go into any technicalities.

Intensive Monitoring System for 20-Point Programme

*144. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to have a more intensive monitoring system at the State and lower levels to ensure that targets under 20-Point Programmes are fully achieved;

(b) whether a system of physical inspection would also be evolved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been suggested to the concerned Central Ministries to introduce the scheme of Concurrent Evaluation of the implementation of various items under the 20-Point Programme. The Department of Rural Development have already introduced this scheme in respect of Integrated Rural Development Programme and Rural Water Supply.

(c) A Monitoring Manual for monitoring the 20-Point Programme from village/block to the State level has been prepared for guidance of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Sir, in view of the fact that the 20-Point Programme has been introduced rather a decade ago and also in view of the fact that an unfortunate notion has been created all over the country that the implementation of the 20-Point Programme has fallen into unsafe hands, which have no conviction and no sense of commitment to the programme, I would like to appreciate the awareness—although little belated on the part of the Government—the Government requires closer and more intensive monitoring of the implementation. Now, Part (b) of the answer talks of a scheme of Concurrent Evaluation of the implementation. I would like to know certain broad details of this scheme, which seeks to make Concurrent Evaluation of the Programme. Also, the answer mentions that this has already been introduced in the Rural Development Ministry of the IRDP Programme. Whether any tangible results have been achieved by the introduction of this Scheme in this Ministry and why other Ministries have been left out of this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any results on which action can

be taken has been discovered by the Government of the day.

SHRI SUKH RAM: There were complaints and the Members of this hon. House have also been agitating that the implementation of the 20-Point Programme is not upto the mark. That is the reason why under the direction of the Prime Minister a concurrent evaluation programme was introduced in the month of September, 1985. This involves about 29 independent research institutions. Eminent Scientists are also involved in the evaluation of this programme. If you want to know about the results, there have been findings of the concurrent evaluation group. I may tell you that this concurrent evaluation programme is applicable in case of IRDP and water supply. The Programme Implementation Ministry has already addressed all the nodal Ministries that they should undertake this concurrent evaluation programme. Some Ministries have already agreed to it apart from the Rural Ministry like the Health Ministry, Welfare Ministry and some other Ministries. We are pursuing this with other Ministries also. As far as the evaluation of the IRDP is concerned, they have submitted a report for one year expiring in September, 1986. This is about 58 per cent of the assisted families belong to the destitute group i.e. from Re. 1/- to Rs. 2265 and 41 per cent belong to the very very poor group. There is a long list with me. If the hon. Member insists, I may read out the whole list. Otherwise, I will send him a copy of the list.

MR. SPEAKER: Lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: In part (c) it is mentioned that the monitoring manual is under preparation. I wonder whether this has been recently conceived or if it has been recently conceived, why so much time has been taken in the preparation of the monitoring manual in this respect? I appreciate the frank admission of the Government that the implementation of the 20-Point Programme has been miserable. I would like to know from the

Government whether the concurrent evaluation schemes and the monitoring manual will operate in combination to stop the paper jugglery on the 20-Point Programme. It has come to the notice of the Government as well as to the people concerned that so far the achievement in 20-Point Programme has been only on paper, because in the State Governments, particularly in the non-Congress ruled States and also in certain Congress ruled States, the bureaucracy has manipulated it in such a way that they have achieved high percentage of targets. But those targets are on paper only. The failure of the monitoring machinery has certainly come into the picture. Therefore, I would like to know what is the progress of the preparation of this monitoring manual, when will it be introduced at all the necessary levels and when will it stop this paper jugglery on the implementation of the 20-Point Programme?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, the delay in printing of the monitoring manual was on account of the fact that the revised 20-Point Programme was introduced with effect from April of this financial Year, and now it will be issued to all the concerned in due course of time.

As far as the monitoring is concerned, there have been monitoring committees at the State level, presided over by the Chief Minister or the Chief Secretary, and there have been monitoring committees at the district and the block level also. Since the 20-Point Programme is vast and involves a number of agencies and the feed back has to be received from the grassroot level, it has to be coordinated at the district and the State level and then those policies of information have to be supplied to the Programme Implementation Ministry and the other nodal Ministries and they are compiled over there. As I told earlier, in view of certain complaints, this concurrent evaluation system has been introduced and this is a continuous process. Whatever defects come to the notice of the Government, necessary policy decision will be taken accordingly.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Government is giving money for the 20-Point Programme but it is a matter of pity that my hungry State Government are digesting all the funds given by the Central Government. We are discussing matters like Bofors and Fairfax in this House but do you know that crores and crores of rupees have been misused and defalcated by the direct involvement of the State Government? Specially it has happened in Alipore Nazir-Khana and other treasuries in West Bengal. I do not know whether the Government is aware of it or not. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he is going to take to probe this matter and whether he is going to set up a High-Power Committee to inquire into the matter, and secondly, why the Central Government is not monitoring this scheme directly. I want to know whether it is a Party's 20-Point Programme or it is a Government's 20-Point Programme. I want to know it from the hon. Minister... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, I did not receive and complaint from the official sources regarding misuse of funds by the West Bengal Government. But since the hon. Member has made a complaint about the misuse of funds in West Bengal, I will definitely look into the matter. If necessary, a High-Power Committee will be set up because the Centre contributes 37 per cent of the resources for this Programme... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, the effective committee for the implementation of the Programme is at the district level where MPs./MLAs. are the members. Is it in the knowledge of the Minister that the meeting dates of this committee are very frequently changed? Minister comes by plane at 9.0'clock, meeting starts at ten and at one O'clock, it adjourns for lunch. The point is would you in the monitoring ask these committees to sit for full one day and on the next day they must go in the field to verify the actual assets that are created as a result of implementation. We have com-

plaints but those complaints—as I had once told the Prime Minister—if I write to the Chief Secretary and the Collector, from the Collector it would go to the same officer against whom I have complained. So, I want to know from the Minister whether any machinery is being created to verify the actual creation targets. Though the actual financial targets are fulfilled and put before the Prime Minister but the actual creation target is never fulfilled. The Committee expects the Executive Engineer to come before it but he never comes. We go from Delhi. He does not come and no action is taken. How do you propose to solve this problem? Every Member of Parliament is having this problem. Can you say how you will implement it?

SHRI SUKH RAM: I share the concern of the hon. Member. That is the reason why the meeting of the Chief Ministers was convened in 1985 and the Prime Minister addressed all the Chief Ministers and they discussed that there should be regular elections for the Panchayats and people representatives should be associated at all levels right from the district level up to the State level. Some of the States and the Planning Commission have been pursuing this. Some States have already set up Committees. There are State level committees, District level committees as the hon. Member has just now stated and the Members of Parliament and the M.L.As are associated in that and by and large the Minister of the District presides over this meeting. I have taken note of this fact that they do not devote sufficient time for the meeting. We will write to the State Government As you know these programmes are being implemented by the State Governments.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The Minister is *de-jure* and the Collector is *de-facto*.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Whenever these programmes are implemented by the State Government, we will definitely again write to the State Government that they should

devote more time and whatever objectives have been fixed, they have to be achieved. That is why there has been monitoring at all levels and the Programmes Implementation Ministry is now vigorously monitoring all these programmes. Wherever any defect or drawback is noticed that is brought to the notice of the State Government and they are asked to improve their performance.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We are grateful for sharing the concern.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHRIPATI MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh has stood first in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme in the country and Jaunpur district has topped the list in Uttar Pradesh. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will himself tour Jaunpur which has stood first in India and get a first hand report of the implementation of the various programmes and express his satisfaction over it and whether he will inform the House about the state of affairs in that district which has topped in the country?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very necessary to conduct a debate on this issue in this House.

[*English*]

On the modality and implementation of the Twenty-Point Programme, there should be a debate.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER:: You give it in writing and it will be done. It is for you to save time for it.

[*English*]

I have got no problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUKH RAM: What the hon. Member has stated about Jaunpur, I will definitely collect information about it and if I get an opportunity to go there, I will certainly avail of that opportunity. I want to inform the hon. Member, that I toured the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh sometime back and I talked to the field level officers and the district level officers there to find out as to how the work is going on in those areas.

SC/ST Living below Poverty Line in M.P

*145. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Madhya Pradesh to ascertain the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes living below the poverty line; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to uplift these poor people and the amount of money proposed to be spent on these measures in the current financial year?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to the information furnished by Madhya Pradesh Government an amount of Rs. 9658.27 lakhs is proposed to be spent in the current year 1987-88 for poverty alleviation programmes under which 30 to 50 percent of beneficiaries will be from the SC/ST communities. The total proposed expenditure under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plan for Scheduled Tribes including Special Central Assistance will be Rs. 438 crores in M.P. in the current financial year which will also benefit the SC/STs below the poverty line. However, no separate figures for expenditure on SC/ST below poverty line are available.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that substantial amounts have been earmarked for the welfare schemes and in this connection, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why Harijans in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in the district of Morena, have practically gained nothing even after 40 years of independence and there has been no progress there at all?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not prepared to accept the contention that Harijans have made no progress. They have made progress but more needs to be done in this area and that is why we have different programmes. In all our programmes, whether it is the Harijan component plan in which the Centre grants special assistance or the poverty alleviation programmes, 30 per cent of the funds are earmarked for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

So far as the percentage of illiteracy and promotion of education is concerned, it varies from place to place.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the three development blocks namely, Karhal, Vijaypur and Paharganj in my constituency of Morena are all tribal areas. In this connection, I want to know whether a Central study team will be sent there for conducting a survey of those areas? If I am proved wrong, then I will become guilty in your eyes.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the programmes for the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, wherever the tribal population is dominant, the State Governments form tribal blocks and formulate programmes for their welfare. Where the *Adivasi* population is scattered, there are separate programmes for them.

In regard to what the hon. Member has stated about the implementation and non-implementation of programmes in his constituency, if he gives it in writing, I will find out the facts as block-wise information is not available with me at present.

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Is the Welfare Department of the Central Government aware that the amount sanctioned by your Department as stipend and loan to the students studying in schools and colleges in Bihar is not distributed properly and the officials responsible for its distribution indulge in corrupt practices and the funds do not reach the students even though large amounts are sanctioned for this purpose? Have such complaints been ever received by the hon. Minister, and if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

Again, there are hostels in colleges. In many places where hostels are not there, the Department of Welfare grants certain amounts as a loan or rent to the officials of the concerned schools and colleges but the students are deprived of this benefit. Has any such complaint been received by the hon. Minister?

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question was about Madhya Pradesh. Now if the hon. Member wants to ask a question about Bihar, he should give a separate notice for it.

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: I have written to the hon. Minister 2 or 3 times but no action has been taken so far.

[English]

Loans to Fishing Industry

*146. **SHRI D.P. JADEJA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to give financial assistance to the fishing industry;

(b) whether Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India is prepared to re-

finance fishing companies which are in trouble; and

(c) if not, the reasons for different treatment between large shipping companies and small fishing units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

- (a) Acquisition of deep sea fishing trawlers was hitherto being financed through the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) which has since been wound up on 3rd April, 1987. Past commitments of the SDFC are being honoured by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of the Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986. New applications for financing of fishing trawlers are being entertained by the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd. (SCICI), which has come into being w.e.f. 8th December, 1986;
- (b) Viable rehabilitation proposals in respect of defaulting fishing companies for suitable assistance/reliefs could be considered on merits of each case; and
- (c) Does not arise.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a known fact that in spite of the rich fishing resources on our coasts, we have not fully exploited, even not a fraction of them. The Ministry of Agriculture have been giving a lot of promises regarding assistance to fishing industry but a stumbling block has always been the Finance that the fishing companies have not been able to get. Uptill now, they have to go to the Ministry of Transport and it was SDFC which was giving finance. It was proved that the SDFC was only interested in giving

finance to shipping companies and not to the fishing companies. Even the fishing companies whom they had assisted are the large scale companies, big companies which had their headquarters more in Delhi than in coastal region. The smaller fishing companies have been neglected at that time.

Now, I am told that the SDFC has been wound up and those who are interested in the fishing industry have to go now to the Finance Ministry, which has the SCICI which has been formed.

May I know from the Government when the smaller fishing companies need assistance, would the Government direct the SCICI to take applications from those fishing companies which are finding it difficult to finance their companies, operate their companies, so that they would be given more assistance at all liberal interest rate?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd. (SCICI) has come into existence from 8-12-1986. Already, the SCICI has received 16 proposals and out of these, 13 trawlers have been acquired. It is the policy of the Government to finance even for small fishing trawler also. Whenever there are proposals, definitely every case will be examined and processed on merit and finance will flow, from the SCICI, i.e. Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd.

SHRI D.P. JADEJA: I am glad to hear that this company has started functioning with effect from 8th December, 1986. May I know from the Minister one thing, i.e. out of the fishing companies that you have mentioned how many are new fishing companies and how many are spill over from the SDFC? I would also like to know when was the first application of a new fishing company received by this new SCICI and how many such applications are pending now?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: These are the new proposals, the proposals about which I have said earlier. Out of these, 7 proposals for acquisition of 13 trawlers have so far been sanctioned by SCICI new proposals. In case of 9 other proposals wherein all papers are complete, they are being processed at present. There also it will be examined and finance will be given.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I would like to know whether the Ministry is aware that there is a complaint that this newly formed company, SCICI is very liberal towards large shipping companies, large companies which have accumulated loss and arrears of crores of rupees. Whereas they are very strict and miserly towards the fishing companies. I would like to know whether you would give a direction to SCICI to give fishing industry also equal treatment, not only for new fishing companies but also for rehabilitation of the older ones.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The policy of the Government is to meet the requirements of the fishing industry whether it is big company or small company. But the preference will have to be given to the small people, particularly for small fishing vessels. Their requirements will be fully met and each case will be examined on merit.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: They are giving preference to large shipping companies to finance.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If there is any instance, you can bring to our notice and action will be taken.

Accident Insurance Scheme

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

(a) whether Union Government introduced a Scheme for accident insurance for the poor about two years ago;

(b) if so, whether the Scheme has been implemented and if so, the number of beneficiaries; and

(c) the details about the amount collected as premium and the amount disbursed as claims as on 31st March, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme for poor families was introduced in the country, in the first phase, in 78 districts with effect from 15.8.1985. The Scheme has been extended, in stages, to 136 more districts raising the total number of districts covered thereunder so far, to 214.

The number of beneficiaries covered under the Scheme, as on 31.3.1987, is estimated to be around 97.2 million.

(c) No amount is collected as premium from the beneficiaries. Government of India bears the entire cost of premium. The amount disbursed as claims as on 31st March, 1987 is Rs. 64.74 lakhs.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Many a time in the villages toddy-tappers may be falling from palmyra trees and the agricultural labourers as well as the marginal farmers who go to the fields die of snake bites and sometimes they will be losing their lives due to flash floods and sometimes due to electrical shocks near the agricultural pumpsets and, sometimes they will be dying due to the collapse of the earth while digging the wells or irrigation canals.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether all these types of accidents which occur in the rural areas resulting in the death of poor people are covered under the scheme.

I would also like to know how many districts are covered under the scheme and which are the districts in Andhra Pradesh covered under the scheme as on 31-3-1987.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: This scheme covers all the accidents including suicide and wherever the accident occurs and it is covered under Motor Vehicles or under any specific Acts where the compensation could be secured, then the scheme will not cover such accidents.

Coming to the implementation part of it, I can tell the hon. Member that so far the number of claims that have been intimated is 3,864 throughout the country and the number of claims paid is 2,158 and I appeal to the hon. Members for the benefit of the House that if they give wide publicity to the scheme in their respective states and about the benefits that accrue to the poor and if the District Collectors are also made to work very effectively, this programme could be implemented in a better way.

So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the districts covered are Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar, Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Prakasam, Warrangal, West Godavari, Srikakulam and, recently we have covered some more districts also and I can bring to the notice of the hon. Member for his benefit that the number of claims intimated in the entire Andhra Pradesh is only 668, claims paid 432, claims repudiated 14 and claims outstanding 222.

We have also already issued instructions to take immediate action but if the hon. Members also bring to the notice of the Collectors in their respective States the benefits that accrue to the people, it will be helpful to the Government and we seek the cooperation and coordination of the State Governments in this respect.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: The very fact that the amount disbursed as on 31-3-87 since the inception of the scheme is only Rs. 64 lakhs while the people covered are only 10 crores, itself

speaks of the poor way in which the scheme is functioning in places where it is being implemented.

Since the amount that is disbursed is only Rs. 64 lakhs over a period of one year and 9 months, I feel there should not be any difficulty for the Government to extend the scheme to the whole of the country. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister by what date the scheme will be implemented and extended to the other districts which are not yet covered as well as why the Government has not taken adequate steps to see that this scheme is implemented. If the scheme is taken to the notice of the poor people of this country, several poor people will get benefited by this. So, it appears that wide publicity is not given either from the Union Government side or from the State Govt. side. Also, I would like to know as to what steps the Government has proposed to take because it is the Government of India which is paying the premium. I think the Government of India should take adequate steps to propagate this scheme so that the benefit will accrue to the people, in case they make accident insurance. Further, I would like to know the reason for the very long delay that has taken place in the disposal of the pending cases.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, in the year 1987-88, we are going to cover 125 districts more. So far as the implementation part of the programme is concerned, more publicity is required. More awareness is also to be brought into the minds of the weaker sections. For that, in some districts, Collectors are very effective and in some districts they have gone to the extent of moving from place to place even to the interior places and identified those poor people who lost their Houses, bread-winners and brought to the notice of the Department and the beneficiaries get the benefits. Here, I request the hon. Members, as I said earlier, if all join together, if we bring it to the notice of the weaker sections particularly whenever we are moving into the interior places, then

if we bring it to the notice of the beneficiaries, definitely it could be implemented in a better way.

Regarding publicity, I have already instructed our Department to give publicity in the media, Doordarshan, Akashvani and in all the media that is available with the Central Government. We assure the hon. Members that that will be more effective. The State Governments should also be more effective in the implementation of this programme.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): May I supplement my distinguished colleague by mentioning that one of the first tasks that I allotted to myself after taking over as Finance Minister was to write to all the Chief Ministers, requesting them to tighten up the administrative arrangements and give publicity to this scheme at the district and block levels. I hope that now we shall have a speedier result. I will personally take a meeting of all the officers concerned so that we can streamline the administration of this scheme. We give utmost importance to this scheme.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister himself has agreed that it is because of the lack of publicity the scheme was not known to many of our people in the entire country. I wish to know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to take the assistance of the voluntary organisations, apart from the publicity to be given, and also assure us that the Government would pay the amounts due to them without any loss of time, if any reputed organisation takes up the matter on behalf of them.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is a very good suggestion. We are going to involve the social organisations also. We will see that no delay is there in the disbursement of the amount. We will expedite the disposal of each and every case.

Planning Commission's Suggestion on Growth Process

*149. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested that unless certain disquieting trends which have emerged against the backdrop of implementation of the 1986-87 Annual Plan are controlled, the growth process may slacken.

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted this suggestion; and

(c) the efforts being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of the 1987-88 Annual Plan exercise, a review of the progress of the implementation of the 1986-87 Annual Plan was undertaken. The review, while taking note of better performance, also brought out certain disquieting trends in relation to financial resources, which required attention of the Government.

(b) and (c). The review was undertaken in association with the Ministry of Finance and other concerned Ministries. Hence, the Government was seized of the emerging issues and the need for adopting suitable corrective measures. While presenting the 1987-88 Budget, the Prime Minister has already indicated the measures in this regard.

SHRI S.M. GURADDI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what measures he has taken to ensure the successful implementation of this Annual Plan

SHRI SUKH RAM: Some measures have

already been taken to improve the working of the Public Sector and to reduce the non-Plan expenditure both in the Centre and in the States. So, all these measures which have already been taken by the Government will definitely improve the position.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

IFC Loan to Support Private Enterprises

*147. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a World Bank affiliate,

had approved three loans to support private enterprises in India;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the projects for which this loan will be provided; and

(d) to what extent this loan has been utilised by the enterprises to whom it was granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (d). The details of the investments committed by the International Finance Corporation, Washington in India in Fiscal year 1987 (1-7-86 to 30-6-87) are as follows:—

S. No.	Name of the Company	Purpose	Date of Agreement	IFC(W) Investment	Utilisation Upto
1.	Titan Watches Ltd.	Setting up a manufacturing plant for production of 2 million quartz watches per annum at Hosur in Tamil Nadu	4-3-1987	(i) Loan US\$ 14 million equivalent (ii) Equity Rs. 50 lakhs (US\$ 0.39 m. equiv.) Total US\$ 14.39 million	\$7.79 m. 31-7-87
2.	Indian Rayon Corp. Ltd.	Manufacture of 20,000 TPA Carbon Block at Renukoqt Distt. Mirzapur (UP)	6-4-1987	Loan US\$ 6.2 m.	\$0.5 m.
3.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company Ltd. (GNFC)	Construction of a Nitro-Phosphate fertilizer plant at Baruch in Gujarat	25-4-87	Loan US\$ 32.6 m. equiv.	\$2.75 m.
4.	Hindustan Motors Ltd.	Modernisation and expansion programme to produce modern fuel efficient power trains for passenger cars at Indore	15-5-87	Loan US\$ 36 million equiv.	

Steps to Check Smuggling

***150. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling is still playing havoc on a very large scale with the country's economy;

(b) whether any estimate has been attempted in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether any vigorous drive is contemplated by Government to combat this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). Smuggling of contraband goods into the country, no doubt, has an adverse impact on the economy as a whole. Smuggling being a clandestine activity, no reasonable estimate is feasible.

Anti-smuggling drive in general has been intensified throughout the country with particular emphasis in the highly vulnerable areas of our land borders and coastal regions. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department remains vigilant against smuggling activities. The trends in smuggling and seizures made are closely monitored for taking appropriate remedial measures in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities.

Stringent action is taken departmentally as well as through prosecutions in a Court of Law against those involved in smuggling activities. Apart from confiscation of contraband goods and imposition of penalties, preventive detention under COFEPOSA is also resorted in suitable cases.

[Translation]

Environmental Clearance to Irrigation Project

***151. SHRI C.D. GAMIT:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zankhari and Valan medium irrigation project of Gujarat is pending his Ministry's clearance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the said proposal was received in the Ministry; and

(d) the likely date when the project will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Zankhari project was received for environmental clearance on 1st December, 1978. After receiving the required information and clarifications in June, 1982, it was accorded approval on 7th July, 1982.

The Valan irrigation scheme was received for environmental clearance on 11th October, 1983 and rejected on 14th May, 1987 due to non furnishing of requisite environmental details despite repeated requests.

Both the projects have been closed by the Ministry so far as clearance for diversion of forest land is concerned as essential information for such clearance was not furnished to the Ministry.

[English]

Central Assistance to Maharashtra for Wild Life Protection

***152. SHRI D.B. PATIL:** Will the Minister

of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the central assistance sought for by Government of Maharashtra from Government for wild life protection during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) funds allotted to Government of

Maharashtra for the purpose; and

(c) whether the funds have been utilised in full and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (c). A Statement giving the details is given below.

STATEMENT

Year	Funds sought by Government of Maharashtra	Funds allotted	Funds utilised	Reasons for non utilisation of funds, if any.	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Scheme		Amount			
1985-86	Sanctuaries	14.54	NIL	NIL	
	National Parks	12.62	7.17	NIL	The funds allotted under National Parks Scheme could not be utilised due to (i) the State Government having funds of its own. (ii) the need to obtain additional budgetary funds by reappropriation.
	Project Tiger	15.00	12.98	12.98	
	Total :	42.16	20.15	12.98	
1986-87	Sanctuaries	NIL	NIL	NIL	
	National Parks	NIL	NIL	2.25	A portion of the unspent balance allocated for National Parks in the previous year, was utilised in 1986-87.
	Project Tiger	16.00	14.55	14.55	
	Total :	16.00	14.55	16.80	

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1987-88		Sanctuaries	8.92	0.70	NIL	} (Upto 31.7.1987)
		National Parks	6.45	NIL	NIL	
		Project Tiger	23.00	NIL	NIL	
		Total :	38.37	0.70	NIL	

Assistance to Industries by IFCI

*153. SHRI VAKKOM
PURUSHOTHAMAN:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctions and disbursements of financial assistance to various industries by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) in 1986-87;

(b) the number of industrial projects which received financial assistance during the year; and

(c) out of them, how many projects are

from industrially backward areas, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, has reported that the total financial assistance sanctioned by it during 1986-87 (July-June) was Rs. 853.02 crores in respect of 556 industrial projects. The financial assistance disbursed by it during the year 1986-87 (July-June) was Rs. 508.97 crores. Out of 556 projects for which assistance was sanctioned, 296 projects are located/to be located in notified backward areas. A Statement showing the State-wise distribution of the number of projects in notified backward areas for which assistance was sanctioned in 1986-87 is given below.

STATEMENT

State/Union Territory	Number of Projects
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	38
Assam	9
Bihar	2
Goa	3
Gujarat	29
Haryana	9
Himachal Pradesh	9
Jammu & Kashmir	3
Karnataka	20
Kerala	8
Madhya Pradesh	23
Maharashtra	20
Meghalaya	1
Orissa	8

1	2
Punjab	14
Rajasthan	29
Tamil Nadu	16
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	38
West Bengal	12
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
Pondicherry	5
Total :	296

Leakage in Baroda Heavy Water Plant

*154. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons were affected by the gas leakage at the Baroda Heavy Water Plant recently;

(b) if so, the details of the incident;

(c) whether any inquiry was conducted by Union Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome 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 person was affected by the release of synthesis gas, which consists mainly of Hydrogen and Nitrogen, at Heavy Water Plant, Baroda on 16.5.87

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The enquiry has revealed cause of release of gas and safety

procedures have been upgraded to avoid such incidents.

Studies on Drug Addiction

*155. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry and the University Grants Commission have instituted studies on incidents of drug addiction in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). No comprehensive study has been undertaken. However, a Multi-Centred Study on Drug Abuse Amongst Students' was commissioned by Ministry of Welfare in four metropolitan cities and five other cities. According to the preliminary report received in regard to the study, the results show a decline in the prevalence rates among the students in general.

The University Grants Commission has not conducted any study on the incidence of drug addiction in the country.

Planning Commission Advice Regarding Changes in MRTP Act

*156. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has advised Government to bring changes in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, and to relax the licensing policy to promote competition in production and cost efficiency reducing the controls to the minimum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

NABARD Loans to Nurseries

*157. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NABARD is to provide massive loans to private nurseries for raising saplings etc. as reported in the 'Times of India' of 12 June, 1987; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that sale price of such products is fair both to producers and consumers and a suitable mechanism is built in the loans agreement for fixing fair prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). NABARD has started a scheme, primarily with a view to meet the seedlings requirement for the development of waste land, wherein refinance is provided to banks against the loans extended by them to farmers for raising commercial nurseries. The terms of

NABARD refinance are quite liberal and the banks are eligible for 100% refinance of the amount lent to farmers. The annual rate of interest for loans to ultimate borrower is 10% for small farmers and 12.5% for other farmers. The availability of finance on these terms is expected to help in keeping the cost of production low. This coupled with large scale production of seedlings would ensure that they are available to the consumers at a reasonable price. However, in the agreement of loan, there is no condition for the price at which seedlings would be sold by the borrower farmer and it is open to the nursery grower to sell the seedlings at a price he can get in the open market.

Credit Camp in Sikkim

*158. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had to abandon a credit camp in Sikkim recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government intend to reorganise the camp in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has reported that in view of a call for Sikkim bandh given by the youth wing of the Sikkim Sangram Parishad, the credit camps scheduled to be held in Sikkim on 10th & 11th June, 1987 were postponed. It is further reported that another date for holding credit camp in Sikkim has not yet been fixed.

[Translation]

Insat-IB Satellite

*159. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to

commission 12 more channels with the help of INSAT-IB;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places where the headquarters of the National Informatic Centre Network communication system will be established;

(d) the progress made in the field of oil exploration with the aid of this satellite; and

(e) the details of the latest achievements by INSAT-IB?

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; it is not possible to increase the number of channels on INSAT-IB which is already in orbit. However, when INSAT-IC, the second satellite of the two-satellite INSAT-I system carrying identical payloads, is launched next year, it will provide not only a back-up to INSAT-IB but also additional capacities for operational use in telecommunications and TV net working.

(c) The Headquarters of the NICNET Communication Network of the National Informatics Centre will be at Delhi.

(d) INSAT-IB is a geo-synchronous satellite which does not possess remote sensing application payloads. As such, the INSAT-IB facilities are not used for oil exploration.

(e) INSAT-IB has been operating successfully in orbit for over 3½ years. It has supported telecommunications, TV broadcasting and networking, radio networking and meteorological services. Specifically, INSAT-IB today supports nearly 4000 telephone channels over about 68 long distance routes, including links to otherwise inaccessible remote regions and

islands. In addition, dedicated business communication networks have been provided for the Oil & Natural Gas Commission, the Indian Telephone Industries Limited and National Fertilizers Limited. About 196 TV stations in the country receive Satellite feed for local rebroadcast of national programmes. Around 2000 TV Direct Reception Sets and 2,000 Very High Frequency (VHF) Community TV sets have also been installed. In addition, two regional TV broadcasts are supported by INSAT-IB. All the 97 stations of All India Radio are nationally networked via INSAT-IB. The Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR) on-board INSAT-IB, the satellite-linked meteorological data collection service and disaster warning system have helped greatly in weather monitoring and forecasting.

[English]

Victimisation of Scientists of Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology

*160. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports about alleged harassment of scientists working in the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology:

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

(c) the corrective steps taken, if any?

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 Government's inquiries have revealed that there is no harassment of Scientists working in the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology.

(c) Does not arise.

One family one job

1532. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the progress made so far under the programme "one family one job" initiated by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): There is no programme by the name of 'One family one job'. However the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) was initiated by the Prime Minister on the 15th August, 1983, under which it is envisaged to provide employment to at least one member of every rural landless labour household upto 100 days in a year. The actual achievement by way of employment generated since the inception of the Programme is indicated below:

(Figures in million mandays)

Period	Target	Achievement
Sixth Plan (1983-84 & 1984-85)	300.00	262.75
1985-86	205.73	237.98
1986-87	236.45	302.95
1987-88	254.82	35.43

(Provisional upto June, 1987)

Grants and Loans to West Bengal

1533. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to West Bengal by Union Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount given to the State as loans during the said period; and

(c) the amount of grants and loans

proposed to be given to the State during the year 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). A Statement showing the Central assistance for State plans (loans and grants) released to West Bengal from 1984-85 to 1986-87 and the allocated assistance (loans and grants) for 1987-88 is given below.

STATEMENT*Central Assistance for State Plans-West Bengal*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Years	Loans	Grants	Total
1	2	3	4
1984-85 (Releases)	2769.235	1186.815	3956.050
1985-86 (Releases)	12998.378	6690.162	19688.540

1	2	3	4
1986-87 (Releases)	16191.659	7978.431	24170.090
1987-88 (Allocated)	18393.400	8760.600	27154.000

Environmental Clearance of Projects in H.P.

1534. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh have forwarded developmental schemes for clearance, which involve felling of trees since the beginning of the Seventh Plan till date.

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith dates on which they were first received by the Union Government;

(c) the action taken on each of the

schemes including the date of clearing the scheme; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which each one of the schemes would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c): Yes, Sir. A Statement is given below.

(d) The undecided case in which information is awaited from the State, are processed as soon as the information is received. It is therefore not possible to indicate the exact date when each case would be decided.

STATEMENT

Proposals received under forest (conservation) act, 1980 since the beginning of VIIth Five Year Plan

S. No.	Name of the proposal	Date of receipt	Forest area involved (in ha.)	Last action taken and date
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Construction of 132 KV transmission line from Jassure to Bathri.	12.7.85	0.42	Approved on 20.9.85
2.	Construction of Housing Colony in Simla distt.	16.7.85	4.0	Rejected on 19-5-86
3.	Construction of Rubani to Manola road in Mandi district.	22.7.85	4 (bighas)	Approved on 5.8.85
4.	Laying of electric lines within the Municipal limit of Simla.	22.7.85	1.170	Approved on 5.6.86

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Construction & improvement of summer-hill Chaili Road in Simla distt.	18.7.85	0.10	Proposal returned on 5.8.85
6.	Construction of Chittadhartu to Dhamas road in Mandi distt.	18.7.85	41.5 (bighas)	Proposal returned on 5.8.85
7.	Construction of Bodh-Chakki Dhar road in Kangra distt.	18.7.85	25.91	Approved on 5.6.86
8.	Construction of water channel in Kulu distt.	6.8.85	—	Proposal returned on 13.8.85
9.	Construction of 220/132 KV sub-station in Sirmour distt.	25.7.85	5.3	Essential details have been sought from State Govt. on 23.2.87
10.	Construction of approach road to south & north portals of Rohtang tunnel.	21.8.85	20.437	Approved on 1.7.87
11.	Construction of Chaura Adit road by Nathpa Jhakri Hydrel Project.	21.8.85	4.97	Proposal returned on 3-9-85
12.	Construction of Matiana Baragaon road.	16.9.85	4.9	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 29.10.86.
13.	Nathpa-Jhakri Hydro-Electric Project	7.10.85	153.94	Approved on 25.4.86
14.	Construction of godowns for Central Warehousing Corporation	15.10.85	0.67	Rejected on 30.1.87
15.	Construction of 132 KV Solan-Kunihar transmission line	18.11.85	5.337	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 14.7.87
16.	Construction of Chaila Ghoond road in Simla distt.	22.1.86	—	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 13.2.86

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Construction of water storage tank in Simla distt. .	24.2.86	0.105	Approved on 30.5.86
18.	Construction of 220 KV transmission line from Sungra to Borotiwala	24.2.86	23.625	Approved on 13.3.86
19.	Construction of 66 KV incoming line from Averi to Nogli and out going from Nogli to Averi	18.3.86	4.77	Approved on 4.6.86
20.	Construction of Chamera Hydro-Electric Project State-II.	17.3.86	78.78	Approved on 17.6.87
21.	Construction of 400 KV Khiari to Moga transmission line of Chamera Hydro-Electric Project.	21.3.86	45.6	Approved on 6.11.86
22.	Construction of link road from Shillaro to Reog	31.3.86	0.6	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 25.5.87.
23.	Mining of lime stone on lease basis in Sirmour distt.	10.6.86	6.8	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 11.7.86.
24.	Construction of link road in simla distt.	19.8.86	4.18	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 19.12.86.
25.	Construction of Ganvi Hydel Project.	1.9.86	28.58	Approved on 30.7.87.
26.	Construction off 132 KV transmission line from Dehar to Gaggal	8.9.86	7.930	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 26.3.87
27.	Construction of 132 KV transmission line from Kunihar to Simla	26.9.86	3.78	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 21.5.87

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Construction of Sanjay Vidyut Pariyojana Bhaba Augmentation Project	21.10.86	0.98	Approved on 29.12.86
29.	Construction of 132 KV D/C transmission line from Larji to Gaggal.	27.10.86	29.71	Approved on 11.6.1987
30.	Construction of 132 KV transmission line from Larji to Hamirpur.	27.10.86	24.4405	Approved on 11.6.87
31.	Construction of 220 KV transmission line from Khodri to Majri	29.10.86	4.445	Essential details received from State Govt. on 29.7.87 under consideration.
32.	Construction of Larji Hydel Project.	13.11.86	16.28	Approved on 27.1.87
33.	Construction of a Rest House at Habban	8.12.86	0.06	Rejected on 30.12.86
34.	Construction of UHL state-III Hydel Project	23.12.86	22.10	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 19.5.87
35.	Construction of 132 KV S/C transmission line from Chullah to Hamirpur	5.1.87	3.925	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 14.5.87
36.	Construction of 132 KV D/C transmission line from Chullah to Hamirpur	5.1.87	6.14	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 24.6.87
37.	Release of land to landless people in Chamba distt.	28.1.87	5.3	Rejected on 26.2.87
38.	Release of land to landless people under 20 point programme in Chamba distt.	28.1.87	5.5	Rejected on 27.2.87
39.	Construction of Banner Hydro-electric Project	3.2.87	9.85	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 18.3.87

1	2	3	4	5
40.	Establishment of operational ground for I.A.F. Station, Pathankot	25.2.87	2.184	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 1.4.87
41.	Grant of Nautors to landless and other eligible persons under 20 point programme	6.3.87	7.700	Rejected on 15.4.87
42.	Construction of additional Suit to Circuit House in Kinnaur distt.	9.4.87	0.14	Rejected on 25.5.87
43.	Construction of 132 KV transmission line from Larji to Sarabhai in Kulu distt.	9.4.87	14.04	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 4.5.87
44.	Construction of Gaj Hydro Electric Project.	15.5.87	11.85	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 21.5.87
45.	Extension of Ganpati-ki-road from Km. 19/200 to 24/00 in Mandi distt.	15.5.87	0.609	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 4.6.87
46.	Construction of Govind Bathing Ghat at Paonta Sahib in Sirmour distt.	15.5.87	4.935	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 26.5.87
47.	Construction of D.A.V. College in Simla distt.	2.6.87	4.00	Rejected on 30.6.87
48.	Construction of 132 KV transmission line from Jessur to Dehra	9.6.87	26.47	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 30.6.87
49.	Construction of 132 KV D/C transmission line from Kunihar to Baroti-wala	25.6.87	0.285	Essential details sought from State Govt. on 2.7.87
50.	Construction of Kol Hydro-electric Project	28.7.87	1789.42	Under consideration.

Opening of Bank Branches

1535. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of bank branches opened in the country during 1986-87, State-wise and bank-wise; and

(b) number of bank branches proposed to be opened during 1987-88, State-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that 426 branches were opened by Commercial Banks in the

country during the period from April 1986 to March 1987. State-wise and bank/Bank Group-wise position of these 426 branches are indicated in the Statement given below.

(b) Under the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 while RBI has not prescribed any yearwise, statewide or bankwise target for opening of branches by the banks against the licences issued, it has advised the banks that branches at the allotted centres should be opened in a phased manner during the remaining period of the Policy. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the number of branches that will be opened statewide or bankwise during 1987-88.

STATEMENT

Bank-wise number of branches opened in the country during the period from April 1986 to March 1987

Name of Bank	No. of offices opened
1	2
1. State Bank of India and its Associates	29
2. Andhra Bank	11
3. Allahabad Bank	28
4. Central Bank of India	17
5. Punjab National Bank	17
6. Syndicate Bank	3
7. Union Bank of India	2
8. United Bank of India	12
9. Bank of Baroda	8
10. Bank of Maharashtra	4
11. Indian Overseas Bank	2
12. Oriental Bank of Commerce	6
13. Dena Bank	3
14. Punjab & Sind Bank	6

	1	2
15.	Bank of India	2
16.	Canara Bank	2
17.	Corporation Bank	1
18.	UCO Bank	9
19.	Regional Rural Banks	252
20.	Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks	11
21.	Foreign Banks	1
	Total:—	426

State-wise/Union Territory-wise number of branches opened in the country during the period from April 1986 to March 1987.

	1	2
	Name of States/ Union Territories	No. of offices opened
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39
2.	Assam	10
3.	Bihar	14
4.	Gujarat	16
5.	Haryana	12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13
7.	Karnataka	32
8.	Kerala	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	54
10.	Maharashtra	37
11.	Meghalaya	4
12.	Nagaland	1
13.	Orissa	11
14.	Punjab	10

1	2
15. Rajasthan	17
16. Tamil Nadu	6
17. Uttar Pradesh	72
18. West Bengal	66
19. Arunachal Pradesh	4
20. Delhi	4
21. Mizoram	1
Total:—	426

Economic Ties with Countries

1536. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any country has shown keen interest in expanding economic ties with India,

(b) if so, whether delegations from these countries visited the country and had discussions with the Union Government;

(c) the areas where they have agreed to expand the ties with India;

(d) whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (e). India maintains close economic and commercial relationship with other countries and several of them have shown keen interest in expanding their relations with India. The exchange of delegations between India and these countries for furtherance of economic ties is a continuous process. The areas covered during these discussions mainly

relate to trade and aid. Parliament is being kept informed with regard to major agreements reached in this regard from time to time.

Non-Plan Expenditure

1537. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the non-plan expenditure of the Union Government during 1983-84 to 1986-87, year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The information is available in Annexure 3 to the Budget document "Expenditure Budget 1987-88, Vol. 1" and is reproduced below:—

Year	Non-Plan expenditure of the Central Government
(Rs. crores)	
1983-84	20017

Year	Non-Plan expenditure of the Central Government
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1984-85	25063
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1985-86	29705
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1986-87 (RE)	37396
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(b) Instructions have been issued to all Ministries/Departments to observe strict budgetary control.

Stoppage of EB due to disciplinary or criminal case

1538. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4127 on 25 March, 1987 regarding stoppage of EB due to disciplinary or criminal cases and state the details of action taken on the judgement of the Central Administrative Tribunal of Hyderabad in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): After examining the implications of the judgement delivered by the Central Administrative Tribunal on 2.3.1987, Special Leave Petitions against this judgement have been filed before the Supreme Court.

Assistance from Aid India Consortium

1539. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Consortium assistance India is likely to receive for the current financial year and how does it compare with the amount pledged the previous year; and

(b) the aid India expects from the World Bank during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The total aid pledges indicated at the Aid India Consortium for the fiscal year 1987-88 were of the order of US \$ 5.4 billion as against US \$ 4.5 billion pledged for the fiscal year 1986-87.

(b) Formal indications of likely aid commitments for a particular year are made at the annual Aid India Consortium meetings. The meeting to formalise commitments, including World Bank Group commitments, for the Bank fiscal year 1989, which corresponds to a large part of our financial year 1988-89 would only be held in June, 1988. It is, however, anticipated that Bank group assistance for 1988-89 would not be less than the amount committed for 1987-88 which is US \$2.5 billion.

Loan Applications Received in Midnapore District of West Bengal

1540. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for loans under various schemes received by nationalised banks in Midnapore district of West Bengal during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned, rejected and pending for more than six months and one year, separately; and

(c) the reasons for rejecting applications?

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

Imported Technology

1541. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have given freedom to entrepreneurs to select their own imported technology;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the progress made in the procurement of imported video cassette recorder technology; and

(d) other measures taken to manufacture VCR and VCP in the country?

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) Units are permitted to select technology keeping in view the demand, competitiveness and possibility for quick absorption.

(c) and (d). Composite applications for the manufacture of VCR/VCP were invited by Government *vide* Press Note of October 25, 1985. Government is considering to allow manufacture of VCRs by one unit in public sector and another in private sector with foreign collaborations and also to ensure that the existing capacity already created for the manufacture of video deck mechanism is fully utilised.

Exploration Programme in Antarctica

1542. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of future exploration programme in Antarctica?

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): Future exploration programme of Antarctica would include two major

components, namely Logistical and Scientific. Logistics work would involve continuation of supplies namely food, clothing, fuel, medicines etc. to the permanent station in Antarctica, repair and maintenance of buildings and all services and the construction of new buildings etc. as and when required.

Scientific work in meteorology, upper atmosphere, oceanography, geology, geophysics, biology and geomagnetism, which are of an on-going nature, will be continued. Exploration of living and non-living resources in accessible areas of Antarctica will be intensified.

Allocation to States in Fifth & Sixth Plan

1543. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to the States during Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plan periods, plan-wise and State-wise details thereof;

(b) whether State Government were able to utilise all the funds allotted;

(c) if not, the names of those States who were unable to utilise the funds;

(d) the reasons thereof;

(e) whether some State Governments had failed to mobilise required additional resources during the period; and

(f) if so, the names of those States and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) to (d) The Fifth Plan (1974-79) was terminated one year ahead of its schedule. As such, the question of States having utilised the allocated funds in full or

otherwise during the Fifth Plan period, did not arise. During the Sixth Plan period, however, the States were by and large able to utilise the approved allocations except in the case of Bihar, Haryana, Punjab and West Bengal. The main reason for shortfall in the utilisation of approved allocations in the case of these States, was their inability to raise adequate resources of their own.

(e) and (f). The question of shortfall in

raising additional resources in comparison to the five year target fixed for the Fifth Five Year Plan also does not arise the plan was terminated one year earlier. During the Sixth Plan, however, there was a shortfall in relation to the five year target of additional resource mobilisation in respect of Assam (Rs. 187.4 crores), Manipur (4.59 crores), Tripura (Rs. 1.09 crores) and Haryana (Rs. 30.63 crores).

STATEMENT

State-wise allocations during 5th and 6th Five-Year Plans

States	(Rs. crores)	
	5th Plan (1974-79)	6th Plan (1980-85)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1333.58	3100.00
Assam	473.84	1115.00
Bihar	1296.06	3225.00
Gujarat	1185.76	3680.00
Haryana	601.34	1800.00
Himachal Pradesh	238.95	560.00
J & K	362.64	900.00
Karnataka	997.67	2265.00
Kerala	568.96	1550.00
Madhya Pradesh	1379.71	3800.00
Maharashtra	2347.61	6175.00
Manipur	92.86	240.00
Meghalaya	89.53	235.00
Nagaland	83.63	210.00
Orissa	585.02	1500.00
Punjab	1013.49	1957.00
Rajasthan	709.24	2025.00

1	2	3
Sikkim	39.64	122.00
Tamil Nadu	1122.32	3150.00
Tripura	69.68	245.00
Uttar Pradesh	2445.86	5850.00
West Bengal	1246.83	3500.00
Total States		18284.2247204.00

Science and Technology for Women Scheme

1544. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women benefited by the scheme "Science and Technology for Women" in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the number of new projects which were approved by the Expert Committee under the "Science and Technology for Women" Scheme and the amount sanctioned for this scheme in 1986-87 and the details of those new projects?

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.N. NARAYANAN): (a) About 4,000 women have benefited by the scheme Science and Technology for Women in the states of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh through demonstration and training programmes.

(b) During the year 1986-87, 20 new projects approved by the Expert Committee on Science and Technology for Women were sanctioned. The financial outlay for 1986-87 was Rs. 40 lakhs. The approved projects were being implemen-

ted in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Delhi, Maharashtra and West Bengal and cover areas such as: research and development on agricultural tools to be operated by women; entrepreneurship development for economically backward women; studies on non-conventional fuels; transfer of new developments in science and technology; training of girls to make educational kits for Anganwadi and Balwadi children; training for women to make cocoa products; eco-development camps; development of fishfeed; programmes related to prevention and treatment of fluorosis; income generating activities for women of Garhwal region; training of rural women in cultivation of medicinal plants; training of women as rural health workers; dry-land farming and tasar silk production. A coordinated programme on water management, health and sanitation was also initiated.

Conversion of non-convertible debentures into equity capital

1545. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies that were allowed conversion into equity capital of the non-convertible debentures or non-convertible portion of convertible debentures after 1 January, 1984;

(b) the total amount allowed to be so capitalised;

(c) the number of companies that were refused conversion of non-convertible debentures or non-convertible portion of convertible debentures; and

(d) the reasons for such refusal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Two companies were allowed conversion into equity capital of the non-convertible portion of convertible debentures after 1st January, 1984.

(b) The total amount allowed to be converted was Rs. 77.17 crores.

(c) Two companies were refused conversion of the non-convertible debentures/non-convertible portion of convertible debentures.

(d) In view of the substantial amount of speculation which was reported based largely on the expectations that at some future date conversion would be permitted, a decision was taken by Government that non-convertible debentures and non-convertible portion of party convertible debentures would not be allowed to be converted into equity.

Collections for Bidi Workers Welfare Fund

1546. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount collected during 1985-86 and 1986-87 from different States for the Bidi Workers Welfare Fund, State-wise details thereof; and

(b) the details of the Welfare Schemes on which the amount from this welfare fund has been spent during the above mentioned period together with the amount spent on each of these schemes, with State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Statement-I giving the details is given below.

(b) Statewise details of expenditure from the fund is not available, since the accounts are maintained regionwise with each region covering a few states. Statement-II giving regionwise details is given below.

STATEMENT I

State-wise cess collected on Bidi for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87

State/U.T.	(Provisional figures) (Rs. lakhs)	
	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	23	25
Maharashtra	32	34
Madhya Pradesh	80	81
A & N Island/Sikkim	30	35

1	2	3
West Bengal		
Orissa	4	4
Delhi/Haryana	—	—
Rajasthan	5	4
Chandigarh	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
Punjab	—	—
Pondicherry	52	54
Tamil Nadu		
Arunachal Pradesh	Neg	Neg
Assam		
Manipur		
Meghalaya		
Mizoram		
Nagaland		
Tripura		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1
Territory of Daman & Diu		
Gujarat		
Andhra Pradesh	62	60
Karnataka	56	58
Bihar	21	20
Kerala		
Lakshadweep Island	14	14
Goa	—	—
Total	380	390

STATEMENT-II

Regionwise and Headwise expenditure for the years 1985-86 & 1986-87 on the Beedi Workers Welfare Scheme

Region	States Covered	Head	1985-86 (Rs. in lakh) (Provi- sional)	1986-87 (Rs. in lakh) (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4	5
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh Tamil Nadu	Administration	3.32	3.29
		Health	19.11	24.23
		Education	9.99	8.48
		Housing	0.07	—
			32.49	36.00
Allahabad	U.P., J&K Delhi, Punjab	Admn.	4.51	4.80
		Health	11.98	13.27
		Education	4.41	7.00
		Recreation	0.10	0.16
		Housing	0.49	0.69
			21.49	25.92
Bhilwara	Rajasthan Gujarat Haryana	Admn.	1.76	3.10
		Health	12.94	18.40
		Education	4.80	8.25
		Recreation	0.04	0.21
		Housing	—	—
			19.54	34.46
Bhuvaneswar	Assam W. Bengal Orissa	Admn.	4.55	3.58
		Health	26.17	21.40
		Education	6.52	2.79
		Recreation	0.18	0.04
		Housing	0.28	0.20
			37.70	28.01
Nagpur	Maharashtra Goa	Admn.	5.10	7.00
		Health	13.09	20.07
		Education	16.91	15.50
		Housing	0.24	0.05
			35.34	42.62

1	2	3	4	5
Karma	Bihar	Admn.	1.49	N.A.
		Health	11.97	N.A.
		Recreation	0.30	N.A.
		Housing	—	N.A.
		Education	4.00	
			17.76	
Jabalpur	M.P.	Admn.	3.63	4.40
		Health	19.27	19.42
		Education	8.92	11.81
		Recreation	0.09	0.01
		Housing	0.25	0.15
			32.14	35.79
Bangalore	Karnataka Kerala	Admn.	4.78	N.A.
		Health	38.29	N.A.
		Education	9.18	N.A.
		Housing	0.32	
			52.57	
Calcutta	W. Bengal Assam Meghalaya Nagaland Tripura	Admn.	Data included	6.29
		Health	in Bhubaneswar	13.31
		Education	Region, as	10.11
		Housing	the Unit was	0.25
			not formed	
			in 1985-86	29.96

Additional Employment Opportunities

1548. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified some thrust areas for creating additional employment opportunities by 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the employment opportunities expected to be generated in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINIS-
TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). The thrust areas for creating additional employment opportunities during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) have been indicated in the Seventh Plan document (Chapter 3 of Vol. I and Chapter 5 of Vol. II), which was placed on the Table of the House.

The strategy in the Seventh Plan in the context of employment creation includes expansion of irrigation facilities, extension of new agricultural technologies to low productivity regions and small farmers, expansion of labour intensive construction activities, expansion of primary education and basic health facilities, creation of productive assets through rural development programmes and acceleration of industrial

growth. In addition to the sectoral investments which would result in expansion of employment opportunities, there has been in operation three major poverty alleviation programmes, namely, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) to tackle the problem of unemployment and under-employment in rural areas with spe-

cial focus on persons living below the poverty line. A Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) was also launched.

The sectorwise details of the additional employment expected to be created in the Seventh Plan as given in the Seventh Plan document are furnished in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Employment Profile of the Seventh Plan

(Million standard person years)

Sector	Estimated employment in 1984-85	Projected employment in 1989-90	Increase in employment in Seventh Plan
1. Agriculture	96.108	114.092	17.984
a) Crop sector	58.750	65.720	6.970
b) Non-crop sector	37.353	48.372	11.014
2. Mining and quarrying	1.153	1.494	0.341
3. Manufacturing	26.790	33.466	6.676
4. Construction	10.427	12.624	2.197
5. Electricity	1.031	1.498	0.467
6. Railways	1.544	1.688	0.144
7. Other transport	9.440	11.810	2.370
8. Communications	0.951	1.224	0.273
9. Other services	39.261	49.165	9.904
Total	186.705	227.061	40.356

Rehabilitation of M/s. Kabini Papers Ltd.

1549. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8525 on 29 April, 1987 regarding rehabilitation of M/s. Kabini Papers Ltd. and state:

(a) whether M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. is entitled to any financial benefits accruing from its association with the sick unit viz. M/s. Kabini Papers Ltd.;

(b) if so, whether such benefits will be allowed to be retained after its reported

inability to renew the conversion agreement beyond 31st December, 1986; and

(c) if not, the steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and to the extent available and permissible under rules would be laid on the Table of the House.

Forest Cover

1550. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) when the last survey on the forest area in the country was made; and

(b) what is the total forest area in the country according to the last survey?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The last survey of the area under forest cover in the country was carried out by the National Remote Sensing Agency in 1980-82.

(b) According to the studies of satellite imagery by the National Remote Sensing Agency, the total area with forest cover in the country for the period 1980-82 was estimated at 46.35 million hectares.

Outlay for centrally sponsored schemes

1551. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay for major centrally sponsored schemes in different States during the 7th Five Year Plan; State-wise;

(b) the actual expenditure during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the allocation for 1987-88, State-wise; and

(c) the contribution of the State Governments in each scheme in terms of percentage of total expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). Statements I-V are given below.

STATEMENT-I
Major Centrally Sponsored Scheme
Family Welfare

States	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86			1986-87		1987-88		Contribution of State Percentage of total expenditure
		Actual Expenditure	3	4	Anticipated Expenditure	Allocation	5	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6				
Andhra Pradesh		3410	2913	3136					Expenditure on this scheme is fully financed by the Central Government.
Arunachal Pradesh:		11	11	37					
Assam		1117	975	1038					
Bihar		3311	2728	2464					
Goa		50	57	70					
Gujarat		3369	2193	2128					
Haryana		1185	822	784					
Himachal Pradesh		592	513	411					
Jammu & Kashmir		266	293	354					
Karnataka		3244	3369	2653					
Kerala		2418	1943	1963					
Madhya Pradesh		3200	2934	2566					
Maharashtra		3992	3711	3982					
Manipur		144	155	154					
Meghalaya		93	110	126					
Mizoram		43	50	61					

Nagaland	133	80	97
Orissa	1671	1680	1551
Punjab	1191	1047	931
Rajasthan	2106	1806	2044
Sikkim	45	97	89
Tamil Nadu	2377	2827	3112
Tripura	94	134	142
Uttar Pradesh	5704	4979	5907
West Bengal	2350	3417	3816
Total States	325600@	38824	39796

@ Includes U.T. also. Statewise break up not done, allocations are made on year to year basis.

STATEMENT-II

Major Centrally Sponsored Scheme
Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

States	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Actual Expenditure	1986-87 Utilisation @@	1987-88 Allocation	(Rs. lakhs)	
					Contribution of State	Percentage of total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
Andhra Pradesh		3109	4748	4347		
Arunachal Pradesh		195	296	384		
Assam		1244	1337	1365		
Bihar		4954	7501	8410		
Goa		87	120	96		
Gujarat		1511	2324	2123		
Haryana		804	893	673		
Himachal Pradesh		552	671	385		
Jammu & Kashmir		600	559	606		
Karnataka		2043	2425	2593		
Kerala		983	2382	1635		
Madhya Pradesh		3689	5516	5852		
Maharashtra		3336	4193	4424		
Manipur		135	230	129		

Expenditure on this scheme is shared on 50:50 basis between the Central Government and the State Government.

Meghalaya	178	435	193
Mizoram	127	301	160
Nagaland	208	94	168
Orissa	2246	2819	3244
Punjab	873	1410	729
Rajasthan	1935	2436	2879
Sikkim	27	33	32
Tamil Nadu	2986	4322	4234
Tripura	237	372	153
Uttar Pradesh	7814	11139	11657
West Bengal	4107	3680	4725
Total States	118679@	60236	61196

@ Includes UT also. Statewise break up not worked out.

@@ Provisional.

STATEMENT-III

Major Centrally Sponsored Scheme
National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)

States	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		Contribution of State Percentage of total expenditure
		Actual Expenditure	Utilisation @@	Allocation	Contribution of State Percentage of total expenditure			
1	2	3	4	5	6			
Andhra Pradesh		4736	5892	4878				
Arunachal Pradesh		34	38	44				Expenditure on this scheme is shared on 50:50 basis between the Central Government and the State Government.
Assam		736	1281	1024				
Bihar		7065	9406	7182				
Goa		78	59	46				
Gujarat		1568	2925	1682				
Haryana		472	555	474				
Himachal Pradesh		290	385	306				
Jammu & Kashmir		422	1563	378				
Karnataka		3783	2973	2354				
Kerala		1897	2170	1922				
Madhya Pradesh		3332	5455	4236				
Maharashtra		3648	3839	4074				
Manipur		49	90	56				
Meghalaya		60	83	78				
Mizoram		34	38	40				

Nagaland	69	96	62
Orissa	2064	2814	2250
Punjab	758	422	506
Rajasthan	4827	6566	1980
Sikkim	49	64	40
Tamil Nadu	4469	5436	4022
Tripura	159	218	168
Uttar Pradesh	9586	11079	9004
West Bengal	2839	4165	3848
Total States	125081@	67612	50654

@ Includes UT also. Statewise break up not yet worked out.
 @@ Provisional.

STATEMENT-IV

Major Centrally Sponsored Scheme
Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme (RLEGP)

States	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86 Actual Expenditure	1986-87 Utilisation @ @	1987-88 Allocation	(Rs. lakhs)	
					Contribution of State Percentage of total Expenditure	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Andhra Pradesh		5037	7081	4576		
Arunachal Pradesh		16	24	40		Expenditure on this scheme is fully financed by the Central Government.
Assam		453	1301	958		
Bihar		4658	8386	6744		
Goa		41	59	61		
Gujarat		1513	1873	1577		
Haryana		522	643	445		
Himachal Pradesh		227	349	299		
Jammu & Kashmir		161	410	361		
Karnataka		2337	2081	2213		
Kerala		2076	2274	1800		
Madhya Pradesh		2879	4848	3973		
Maharashtra		3706	3411	3813		
Manipur		25	40	56		
Meghalaya		46	67	71		
Mizoram		15	189	40		

Nagaland	71	90	60
Orissa	1720	2762	2111
Punjab	583	789	474
Rajasthan	1108	2476	1874
Sikkim	40	66	39
Tamil Nadu	4354	5729	3768
Tripura	184	232	162
Uttar Pradesh	9929	11750	8437
West Bengal	2134	4637	3609
Total States	174378@	61587	47550

@ Includes UT also. Statewise break up not yet worked out.

@@ Provisional.

STATEMENT-V

Major Centrally Sponsored Scheme
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme

(Rs. lakhs)

States	Seventh Plan Outlay	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		Contribution of State Percentage of total expenditure
		Expenditure @@	@@	Expenditure @@	@@	Allocation £	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6			
Andhra Pradesh		919	2452	1850		Expenditure on this scheme is fully financed by the Central Government.		
Arunachal Pradesh		13	63	67				
Assam		849	1718	1440				
Bihar		1159	1711	3080				
Goa		16	41	48				
Gujarat		853	498	1068				
Haryana		705	783	547				
Himachal Pradesh		717	817	662				
Jammu & Kashmir		1463	1167	1997				
Karnataka		1300	1691	1318				
Kerala		1191	400	1047				
Madhya Pradesh		2643	3088	2382				
Maharashtra		1412	2349	2033				
Manipur		383	380	324				
Meghalaya		364	642	442				
Mizoram		101	158	72				

Nagaland	552	194	444
Orissa	945	1734	1344
Punjab	450	735	540
Rajasthan	2758	2779	2231
Sikkim	411	375	391
Tamil Nadu	501	1772	1623
Tripura	384	252	368
Uttar Pradesh	3524	3594	4852
West Bengal	1347	896	2607
Total States	120122@	24960	30289
			32777

@ Includes UT also. Statewise break-up not worked out. Allocations to State are decided on year to year basis.

@@ Provisional.

£ Formula for allocation is being revised. These allocations are provisional.

Social Forestry Scheme

1552. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to popularise the scheme of social forestry among the masses;

(b) the incentive given to voluntary organisations or individuals to popularise the scheme;

(c) the steps taken especially in West Bengal to create forest belt all along the river sides, big or small to check soil erosion and flood; and

(d) the total forest area at present in West Bengal district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Steps taken to popularise social forestry by involving people in nursery raising, farm forestry, creating fuel and fodder plantations on common lands, promotion of tree grower's cooperatives, tree pattas, etc.

(b) The incentives being given to voluntary organisations or individuals to popularise the scheme are as under:

(i) A grant in-aid scheme to assist the

voluntary organisations in implementing projects for increasing awareness and implementing beneficiary oriented nursery and afforestation works;

(ii) Assistance is given to individuals, preferably rural poor for raising nurseries under the scheme of Decentralised people's nurseries;

(iii) Free distribution of seedlings to small and marginal farmers under Farm Forestry;

(iv) Tree Patta Scheme under which assistance is given to landless, small/marginal Farmers and Rural poor for tree planting on allocated lands. In addition usufruct rights over planted trees are also given.

(c) Plantations are raised on canal banks, embankments river sides etc under strip plantation component of externally aided social forestry project under implementation in West Bengal for checking soil erosion and floods.

(d) The total forest area in West Bengal is 11,879 Sq. km., district-wise break-up is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT*District-wise forest area: West Bengal*

S. No.	District	Forest Area Sq. Km.
1.	Bankura	1482
2.	Burdwan	277
3.	Birbhum	159
4.	Calcutta	—
5.	Darjeeling	1204
6.	Howrah	—
7.	Hoogly	3

Sl. No.	District	Forest Area Sq. Km.
8.	Jaipalguri	1790
9.	Kooch Behar	57
10.	Malda	20
11.	Midnapore	1709
12.	Murshidabad	8
13.	Nadia	13
14.	Purulia	876
15.	24-Parganas	4263
16.	West Dinajpur	18
TOTAL		11879

Source: West Bengal Forest Statistics, 1985

Hostels for SC/ST Girls Students

1553. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels in the country for girls students belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, State-wise; and

(b) the number of girls occupying these hostels, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Lakshadweep	--	--	--	--	--	--
		1731	893	2624	83958	48316	132274

* Includes information in respect of Scheduled Tribes also.

N.B The above information does not include two Girls Hostels at Delhi and Lucknow run by the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh and Hind Sweepers' Sevak Samaj respectively with grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Welfare.

Loans to Unemployed Persons in Kerala

1554. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons in Kerala who were given loans by banks during each of the last three years;

(b) the total amount of loans granted in each of the three said years;

(c) the number of unemployed persons expected to be given loans by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(d) number of loan applications rejected during each of the three years referred to in

(a) above and reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government are considering to take special measures to extend loan facilities to maximum number of unemployed persons in Kerala, and if so, details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the loans sanctioned under the Scheme for providing Self Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) which was introduced in the year 1983-84. Number of loans and amount sanctioned during the last three years to unemployed persons under the Scheme in Kerala are as under:

Years	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. No. of loans sanctioned	11,907	13,033	19,015
2. Amount of loans sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	2,129.70	2,452.37	3,805.65

(c). State-wise physical targets under the SEEUY Scheme have not been finalised for 1987-88 and also for the remaining period of VIIth Five Year Plan. Pending finalisation of targets for the year 1987-88, 30% of the target fixed for the proceeding year has been provisionally intimated to States/Union Territories. The final targets for each State/Union Territory are being worked out and shall be communicated to States/Union Territories

in due course.

(d) and (e). Reserve Bank of India have reported that information regarding number of applications rejected under the SEEUY/Scheme is not available with them. However, the number of applications sponsored to the Bank Branches and the targets laid down for the last three years in Kerala are as under:

Year	No. of applications sponsored to the Banks	Targets
1984-85	16,049	13,300
1985-86	16,153	13,000
1986-87	27,069	20,000

RBI have further reported that a study conducted by them through their Regional Offices in certain States including Kerala regarding the rejection of applications received under SEEUY Scheme, *inter-alia*, revealed that main reasons for rejection were as under:

- (i) applicants belonged to affluent society.
- (ii) Project cost exceeded the ceiling of assistance prescribed under the Scheme.
- (iii) Applicants were employed elsewhere.
- (iv) Applicants could not procure electric connection.
- (v) Applicants were defaulters in respect of earlier loans.

Concessions to Public Sector Banks on Interest Income

1555. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given concession to a few public sector banks in paying tax on the interest income of their investments in the Central and State securities;

(b) if so, the banks given such concession;

(c) the reasons for not giving concession to other banks;

(d) whether this has created dissension among those public sector banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Initially the Central Government exempted the State Bank and its subsidiaries and the National-

ised Banks from the requirement of tax deduction at source under sec. 193 of the I.T. Act, 1961 in respect of income relating to interest on Central and State Govts. securities payable to these banks. Subsequently, on review of the question, the Govt. decided to restrict the benefit of the aforesaid concession only to the 7 Public Sector Banks whose ratio of published profits to working funds is low (less than 0.1%); viz., UCO Bank, United Bank of India, Dena Bank, New Bank of India, Punjab and Sind Bank, Vijaya Bank and Punjab National Bank, and withdrew the concession in the case of the other Banks.

(d) No, Sir. Government is not aware that the withdrawal of the aforesaid concession in the case of some Public Sector Banks has created any dissension among them. However, a Press report in this regard has come to the notice of the Government.

(e) At present no proposal is under consideration of the Government to review the earlier decision of the Government.

Import of Computers from Bulgaria

1556. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to import computers from Bulgaria;

(b) if so, the particulars of the proposed import;

(c) whether the import shall be on Government or Private account; and

(d) whether Government propose to release foreign exchange for the purpose?

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. A proposal for the import of personal computers from Bul-

garia have been cleared by the Government.

(b) 100 nos. of personal computers were allowed for import for the development of Urdu language.

(c) The import shall be on private account.

(d) On the basis of the licence issued by the Government, the party can get the release of foreign exchange from Reserve Bank of India.

Credit to Agriculture Sector vis-a-vis Industrial Sector

1557. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether credit provided to agriculture sector is comparatively low against the credit advanced to industrial sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons behind such a policy; and

(c) the percentage credit given to the various sectors as against the percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). According to the information available from Reserve Bank of India the outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of March, 1987 to agriculture, small scale industry and large and medium industry were Rs. 10578 crores, Rs. 9103 crores and Rs. 22187 crores respectively. The share of agriculture in total bank credit increased from 10 per cent in March, 1977 to 16.9 per cent in March, 1987 whereas the share of medium and large industries has declined from 42 per cent to 35.5 per cent. The flow of credit to any particular sector depends upon the number and credit absorption capacity of schemes/projects in the sector.

Tables below give (1) Sector-wise percentage of bank credit to total gross credit and (2) Industry Group-wise Distribution of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 1985-86.

1. *Sectoral Distribution of Gross Bank Credit as at the end of March, 1987 @*

Sector	%age of bank credit to total gross bank credit
Agriculture	16.9
Small Scale Industry	14.6
Medium and Large Industry	35.5
Others	33.0
Total Gross Bank Credit	100.00

NOTE: @ Data relates to 50 banks which account for about 95 per cent of gross bank credit. Sectoral data are based on provisional returns.

2. Industry-Groupwise Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost by industry of origin during 1985-86 (at 1970-71 prices)

Industry Group	Share of percentage
1. Agriculture, forestry and logging, fishing, mining and quarrying	36.9
2. Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply.	21.9
3. Transport, Communications and Trade	19.9
4. Others	21.3
TOTAL	100.00

Promotion to the posts of Collectors of Central Excise and Customs

1558. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether departmental promotion committees have not met for long to fill in the vacant posts of Collector of Customs and Central Excise;

(b) whether restructuring of the Collectorates of Central Excise and Customs is pending for sometime; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and steps taken to fill in all the posts in the grade of Collectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion to the grade of Collector of Customs and Central Excise met last in January, 1987. At present, there is no vacant post in the grade. The proposals for restructuring of Customs and Central Excise Department are under examination of the Government.

Proposal for Printing of Currency notes Abroad

1559. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to get the currency notes printed abroad and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to place an order with a foreign firm for printing of notes of different denominations, and if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Gap between Rich and Poor

1560. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what was the average difference between the income of the richest and poorest person in the country in 1951 and what was their average income respectively in 1951;

(b) what was the average difference in the income of the richest and poorest persons in the country in 1985, and what was their average income respectively in 1985; and

(c) whether the difference between income of the rich and the poor in the country has decreased or increased in 1985 as compared to 1951 and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI

SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). No information is available on economic disparity or differences between the income of the poorest and the richest persons as no income distribution statistics are collected by the Government. However, the information on the distribution of the Household Consumption Expenditure is available from the data collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation (N.S.S.O.). The table below presents average per capita monthly expenditure of the bottom 10 per cent of expenditure category as well as that of the top 10 per cent of the expenditure category for the years 1977-78 and 1983-84 for rural and urban areas separately. Comparable data for 1951 is not available.

Expenditure Class	(Rs.)			
	1977-78		1983-84	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1. Average per capita monthly expenditure of the bottom 10% of the population (Rs.)	23.90	31.73	42.62	57.25
2. Average per capita monthly expenditure of the top 10% of the population (Rs.)	195.03	271.24	275.61	439.93
Ratio of (2) to (1)	8.16	8.55	6.47	7.68

(c) It will be seen from the table above that the ratio of average per capita monthly expenditure of the top 10% of the population to that of the bottom 10% of the population declined in 1983-84 over 1977-78, thus indicating that the relative gap has narrowed down to some extent.

[*Translation*]

Vouchers Missing from Chandni Chowk Branch of State Bank of Indore

1561. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of days during the

year 1985 for which the vouchers were missing from Chandni Chowk Branch of State Bank of Indore, Delhi and the details thereof; and

(b) the number of officers/employees suspected to be involved in this case and the action taken against them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). State Bank of Indore has reported that vouchers of only one day relating to 15.10.1985 were misplaced at its Chandni Chowk Branch, Delhi. The transactions in respect of that day have since been verified and the

vouchers recast. The Banks has also reported that no loss has been caused to the Bank. The Bank has further reported that adequate arrangements have been made by the Branch for the safe keeping of vouchers and the valuable documents. According to the Bank, since no conspiracy/lapse on the part of any member of the staff of the Branch came to light, no action against any employee has been taken in this case.

[English]

Payment of D.A. to Chandigarh Pensioners

1563. DR. A. K. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Administration pensioners who had opted for Central Pension Rules are not being treated at par with other Central employees in the matter of payment of DA and merger of DA with pay up to admissible consumer price index for calculation of the amount of pension;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether necessary instructions have been issued to the concerned Deputy Accountant General, Punjab in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Fourth Pay Commission Report recommendations would be made applicable to them at par with other Central Government employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) and (b). Chandigarh Administration employees are following Punjab pattern of pay scales. In the matter of pension the employees are governed by the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972. However, they draw their pay and DA on scales linked to the State of Punjab. They are paid DA/ADA on Punjab pattern. That being the position, the orders issued by the Central Government for granting dearness allowance to its employees and for merging dearness allowance with pay for calcula-

tion of pension are not applicable to Chandigarh UT employees.

(c) and (d). As and when sanctions/clarifications are issued in this respect, the concerned Accountant General is informed of it.

(e) The Central pay scales have so far not been extended to Chandigarh Administration employees. The recommendations contained in the 4th Pay Commission's report are *ipso-facto* not applicable to them at par with other Central Government employees.

Audit Report on CSIR's Annual Accounts

1564. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General relating to audit of the accounts of CSIR for 1985-86, revealing wasteful expenditure of crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure referred to by the C & AG and his observations; and

(c) remedial measures which have been taken in the light of C & AG's observations?

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). The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1985-86 (Union Government Civil-Vol. III) has been received by Government. The details of the Comptroller and Auditor General's observations and remedial steps are summarised in the Statement below.

STATEMENT**Para-13:**

A certain item of equipment had been damaged due to imperfect storing. Three components of the equipment had since been sent to the foreign supplier for testing, remanufacturing, reconditioning or repairing and return. The supplier had subsequently asked for another component, which is also being sent to him.

Para-14:

The Audit Report had pointed out certain delays in a work, and also certain irregular payments. The latter aspect is under investigation by Vigilance.

Para-15:

This relates to the receipt of an item of equipment from abroad in defective condition.

The defects have since been set right at the supplier's cost, and the equipment has been installed and is running satisfactorily.

Para-16

This relates to certain delays in occupying the space in the basement of a newly constructed building. The delays were due to general administrative reasons beyond the control of the Institute. The space has since been occupied effectively.

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

1565. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation of seats and other facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the constitution was to be operative for ten years only;

(b) the reasons for extending the limit of the same from time to time;

(c) the impact of the reservations on the beneficiaries from the point of view of bettering their lots; and

(d) the estimation of the Government about the time required to bring Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people at par with the rest of the population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of People and Legislative Assemblies of the States were initially operative for ten years from the commencement of the Constitution. There is no time limit fixed for other facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c). The reservation policy continued to improve the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a very slow pace, hence the time limit was extended from time to time. The policy of reservation has undoubtedly resulted in betterment of the lot of these people educationally and economically but these communities are still lagging behind.

(d) It is not possible to forecast a time limit as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes still required to come up at par with the rest of the population.

Ganga Action Plan

1566. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities where all out efforts for cleaning of Ganga have so far been made under the Ganga Action Plan; and

(b) the progress made in cleaning Ganga along Kanpur city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Schemes under Ganga Action Plan are under execution in the following places:

U.P.

1. Hardwar
2. Kanpur.
3. Allahabad.
4. Varanasi.

BIHAR

1. Patna
2. Munghyr
3. Chapra
4. Bhagalpur

WEST BENGAL

1. Berhampore
2. Hooghly-Chinsurah
3. Bhatpara
4. Barrackpure
5. Serampore
6. Chandannagar
7. Titagarh
8. Panihati
9. Bally
10. Kamarhati
11. Baranagar
12. Howrah
13. Naihati
14. Calcutta Municipal Corporation including several areas of Calcutta metropolitan District.

(b) 10 schemes to be taken up under Ganga Action Plan have been indentified in Kanpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 37.30 crores. Out of this, 6 schemes at a cost of Rs. 23.23 crores have been sanctioned. By end 1987-88, 2 schemes at a cost of Rs. 1.94 crores are expected to be completed. Till 30th June, 1987 the executive agencies have reported utilisation on an amount of Rs. 5.21 crores for execution of schemes.

CBI Raids

1567. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI
LAKSHMI:
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation registered cases against 49 persons after a series of raids to check corruption throughout the country on 25 June, 1987;

(b) if so, the estimated illegal money and property discovered in these cases; and

(c) whether any legal action in Courts has so far been insisted in these cases?

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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the total items both movable/immovable, discovered during the course of searches conducted on 25.6.87 are given below:-

Cash, Bank Balance, FDRs, NSCs, Share etc.	Rs. 16.65 lakhs
--	-----------------

Movable assets like TVs, VCRs, Jewellery and Household items etc.	Rs. 34.75 lakhs
--	-----------------

Immovable assets like house, flats and land	Rs. 45.57 lakhs.
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In addition, a large number of incriminating documents concerning transactions in movable/immovable properties etc. were also recovered which are under scrutiny.

(c) All the cases are under investigation and appropriate action will be taken based on the findings of the CBI.

Mandal Commission Report

1568. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether action on the Mandal

Commission Report is still pending with Government; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to take action on those recommendations?

THE DUPLY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The Report along with Action Taken Memorandum was tabled in the House on 30.4.1982. The Government of India continue to be of the opinion that on the question of reservation for Backward Classes status quo should be maintained until a consensus is arrived at.

National Wastelands Development Board

1569. PROF. BIMAL KANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Westelands Development Board is to evolve a Scheme for seed collection and strengthening of storage facilities; and

(b) if not, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). National Wastelands Development Board is considering preparation of a scheme for Seed Farms of Fodder Grasses and Legumes. Details of the Scheme are yet to be worked out.

Loans by NABARD for Raising Nurseries and Tree Plantations on Wasteland

1570. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is providing loans to small farmers and others for raising nurseries and tree plantations on wasteland;

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

(c) the sources through which the loans are likely to be channelised and what amount has been released; and

(d) the total requirements of funds for granting the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been providing refinance assistance to banks against the loans extended by them to farmers for setting up of nurseries for raising seedlings to be planted on wastelands. Statewise details of refinance assistance sanctioned by NABARD for this purpose are indicated below.

State	Refinance sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	0.90
Bhiar	3.06
Gujarat	1.22
Himachal Pradesh	11.10
Madhya Pradesh	6.55
Rajasthan	4.92
West Bengal	0.18
TOTAL	27.93

The loans can be routed through commercial banks, cooperative banks and land development banks. The total requirement of funds would depend upon the number of viable proposals seeking financial assistance from the credit institutions.

Security for Loan

1571. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nationalised banks while extending loan on Integrated Rural Development Programme etc. demand 'Security' for the loan;

(b) if so, whether the Union Agricultural Ministry has requested to waive security for loans upto Rs. 10,000/- in cases of Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme etc.; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). All scheduled commercial banks are required to follow the norms relating to security to be taken in respect of their lending operations as prescribed from time to time by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In terms of the guidelines issued by RBI in 1984 banks are not required to obtain collateral security or third party guarantee in respect of investment loans upto Rs. 5,000/- in the agricultural sector and upto Rs. 25,000/- in Industry Business Service (ISB) Sector. The guidelines further provide that the assets created out of the loans are to be charged to the bank as security. RBI has recently issued instructions that for investment loans upto Rs. 10,000/- for agriculture and allied activities under IRDP, only the assets created out of the loan will be charged to the bank as security and banks should not ask for collateral security/third party guarantee in such cases. In the case of loans in excess of the prescribed security limits, banks can obtain collateral security or third party guarantee besides pledge/hypothecation/mortgage of the assets created out of the loan.

There is no loan component under the National Rural Employment Programme

and as such the question of demanding any security by the banks, under this programme, does not arise.

Improvement in Baggage Checking Procedure

1572. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure and arrangements that exist for baggage checking by the customs authorities at the airport at present;

(b) the difficulties/inconvenience experienced by the passengers; and

(c) measures taken to make improvements in the present system so that the passengers are not unnecessarily detained/held up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The present system of baggage examination and clearance provides that passengers not carrying dutiable articles in excess of their free allowance are permitted to walk through the green channel. Examination of baggage of such passengers is done only at random. In the case of passengers carrying dutiable articles, the assessment of duty is done on the basis of their oral declaration and baggage is examined only in cases of suspicion.

(b) and (c). Passengers occasionally complain of delays, harassment in clearance, over-valuation of goods and delays in arrival of baggage in the baggage hall. The existing system of passenger clearance ensures that the bulk of the passengers are cleared expeditiously. In addition, senior officers closely monitor and supervise the pace of clearance. Uniformity in valuation is achieved through adoption of printed price lists of items generally imported in baggage. The system of baggage examination and clearance is reviewed and other

appropriate measures taken from time to time to see that passengers are not unnecessarily detained.

Western Ghat Development Programme

1574. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the works proposed for execution under the Western Ghat Development Programme during the current year.

(b) the places included in the scheme in Tamil Nadu;

(c) the works so far executed by the Government under the Scheme in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the amount allotted for the schemes in Tamil Nadu in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The schemes/works proposed to be implemented under the Western Ghats Development Programme vary from State to State—five States in all. The schemes broadly fall under Agriculture and Allied Services Sector, including Forest, Minor Irrigation, Sericulture, Khadi and Village Industries, link roads and foot bridges and Rural water supply;

(b) to (d). Twenty five talukas spread over Coimbatore Periyar, Madurai, Kama-

rajar, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts are covered by W.G.D.P. (The Nilgiris distt. is covered by Hill Area Development Programme). Since the inception of the programme, schemes under afforestation, horticulture and plantation crops, dairy development, soil conservation, roads, cinchona and micro hydel scheme have been implemented under the programme in Tamil Nadu. For the current year (1987-88), a sum of Rs. 4.71 crores has been allocated for WGDP for Tamil Nadu.

Loan to Agriculturists and Business Community

1575. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loans made available through cooperative and commercial banks to farmers from 1984 to 1987 (till date) vis-a-vis the loans made available to the business community through the banks (year-wise);

(b) the percentage of recovery from both the sectors; and

(c) the number of agriculturists and the businessmen, separately, whom the loans were given in the year 1985-86, 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Details of sectoral deployment of gross bank credit for agriculture and wholesale trade for the four years ended March, 1987 are indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	Outstanding bank credit as at the end of March			
	1984	1985	1986	1987
(i) Agriculture	6141	7650	9058	10578
(ii) Wholesale trade (other than food procurement)	2338	2646	3066	3072

Note: Data is in respect of 50 Scheduled commercial banks which account for 95% of gross bank credit.

Details of total loans disbursed by the cooperatives to the farmers during the four years 1983-84 to 1986-87 are indicated below:

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>			
1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
2895.34	2995.99	3206.07	3500.00*

* Anticipated achievement.

(b) According to the information made available by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the recovery percentage of all Indian Scheduled commercial banks in respect of

their direct agricultural advances for the three years ending June, 1986 was as follows:

As at the end of June	Percentage of recovery to Demand
1984	51.6
1985	54.2
1986	56.2 @

@ Figure relates to public sector banks.

Percentage of recovery of agricultural loans by the Cooperatives during the years 1983-84 1985-86 are indicated below:

At the level of	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	60**	60**	59**
Primary Land Development Banks	57**	60**	58.3**

** Figures are provisional.

Loans to Business and Trade are generally in the nature of cash credit/over drafts and are in the nature of running accounts. There are no fixed repayment schedules under these facilities. It would not therefore be possible to indicate the level of recovery in respect of the business sector.

(c) According to the information furnished by RBI the number borrowal accounts of all scheduled commercial banks in the agricultural sector and retail

trade and small business sector as at the end of December, 1983, December, 1984 and December, 1985 was as follows:

(No. of A/Cs in lakhs)

Sector	As at the end of December		
	1983	1984	1985
Agriculture	127.59	144.70	163.91
Retail Trade and Small Business	25.70	33.02	41.46

According to information furnished by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the number of farmers assisted by the Cooperatives during 1983-84 and 1984-85 was 2.25 crores and 2.16 crores respectively.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Bank Branches in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh

1576. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where branches of various banks have been opened in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh during the last three months;

(b) whether licences issued for opening branches of different banks in these districts have since been utilised; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that according to information available with RBI banks had opened 7 branches in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts in Uttar Pradesh during the three months March, April and May, 1987 as per details given below:—

Name of District	Name of Centre
Almora Pithoragarh	1. Basaut
	2. Amodi
	3. Chathi
	4. Tawaghat
	5. Balumakot
	6. Bhingrada
	7. Chaumel

Under the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 RBI by the end of December, 1986 had allotted 14 centres in Almora District and 28 centres in Pithoragarh District. RBI has advised the banks that branches should be opened at the allotted centres in a phased manner during the remaining years of the Policy. Lack of infrastructural facilities, absence of suitable premises, deficient communication facilities and non-availability of police station within a reasonable distance for providing security are some of the reasons which lead to delay in opening of new branches. Task Forces have also not been set up at the Regional Offices of RBI to monitor closely the opening of branches by banks.

[*English*]

Afforestation Programme in Rajasthan

1577. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the size of ravine area along the catchment of rivers in Rajasthan; and

(b) the details of steps taken by the Government to grow and develop forests on the ravine areas in Rajasthan rivers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Ravines and gullied area in the river catchment in Rajasthan is 4.52 lakhs ha.

(b) Afforestation work in the catchment areas of Gandhi Sagar, Rana Pratap Sagar, Kota Barrage, Soil conservation work are being carried out since 1962. More than 15,000 ha. of ravine areas have been afforested. Besides this, aerial seeding in Chambal ravines has also been carried out in 14,500 ha.

Environmental Clearance to Hydro-Electric Power Projects

1578. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given clearance to Tehri project, Narmada Sagar project and other Hydro-Electric Power projects recently despite objections by environmentalists ;

(b) if so, what were the considerations in giving the clearance; and

(c) whether these projects would cause immense damage to the eco-system more particularly to forests ?

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

(b) Both of these are major multi-purpose projects which are expected to meet the pressing requirements of power

and irrigation.

(c) The projects involve submergence of forest for which compensatory afforestation plans have been drawn up for implementation. Action Plans for catchment area treatment, stability of slopes and rehabilitation of wildlife habitat, etc. also are to be implemented, pari-passu with construction works.

Chit Fund Companies

1579. SHRI C.JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise number of firms dealing with chit funds;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued to different States and Union Territories regarding the working of such chit fund firms/companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Reserve Bank of India(RBI) has reported that it has no information about the number of firms conducting Chit Fund Business. However, the number of Chit Fund Companies in the corporate sector, functioning in different States/Union Territories as on 31.3.1987 and as available in RBI records, is as follows:—

Name of State/Union Territory	No. of Chit Fund Companies functioning
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	389
Kerala	391
Karnataka	164
Pondicherry	18
Tamil Nadu	497
Gujarat	54
Goa, Daman and Diu	1

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	8
Maharashtra	63
Assam	6
Bihar	6
West Bengal	44
Chandigarh	2
Delhi	1215
Haryana	15
Himachal Pradesh	7
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Punjab	35
Uttar Pradesh	40
Total	2957

(b) and (c). With a view to regulating the chit fund business and matters connected therewith, Government had enacted in 1982 the "Chit Fund Act, 1982". The State Governments/Union Territories' Administrations are required to frame rules in consultation with RBI before the Act comes into force in that State/Union Territory. So far, the Act has been extended to 13 States/Union Territories. RBI is pursuing the question of extending the Act to other States/Union Territories' Administrations with the Governments concerned.

Rise in Consumer Price Index

1580. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDRA JAIN:
SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:
CH. RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumer price index has risen by an unprecedented 34 points in the six months from January, 1987 to June, 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps proposed to deal with the inflationary tendencies;

(c) the rise in consumer price index in the corresponding period of 1981 to 1986;

(d) whether wholesale price index has also risen unprecedently; and

(e) the wholesale price index as on 30 June, 1987 and on the corresponding date in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.GADHVI): (a) and (b). According to the latest information available, the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960 = 100) has shown a rise of 15 points during the five months from

January, 1987 to May, 1987 (latest available). A number of steps have been taken by the Government to keep a check on prices. These include strengthening of the public distribution system, augmenting domestic supply through imports of sugar, edible oils etc. and

mopping up of excess liquidity in the system.

(c) to (e). The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base: 1960 = 100)			Wholesale Price Index (Base: 1970-71 = 100)		
Period (January-June)	Point rise In Index	Per cent Increase	Period (End-June)	Index	Per cent (Jan-June)
1987*	15	2.2	1987	34.6(P)	4.3
1986	28	4.4	1986	374.5	5.1
1985	18	3.1	1985	358.6	6.0
1984	15	2.7	1984	338.0	5.6
1983	36	7.2	1983	310.5	7.5
1982	10	2.2	1982	287.8	2.9
1981	31	7.6	1981	280.7	9.3

* Upto May, 1987
(latest available)

(P) = Provisional

Disabled Persons Benefited under Various Schemes

1581. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the number of disabled persons under various welfare schemes during 1985-86 and 1986-87 State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): A Statement regarding the number of disabled persons benefited under certain major welfare schemes of Government of India listed below for the handicapped during 1985-86 and 1986-87, is given below.

- (i) Scholarships to the physically handicapped;

- (ii) Aid and appliances to physically handicapped;
- (iii) Assistance to voluntary organisations working for physically handicapped; and
- (iv) Employment through National Employment Service including special employment exchanges and special cells for physically handicapped.

Besides the above schemes there are a number of other schemes e.g., self-employment, concessions for travelling, training and education, etc., as also several schemes of State Governments.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Scholarships (No. of Students)		Aid & Appliances (No. of handicapped persons)		Assistance to voluntary organisations (No. of beneficiary organisations)		Employment given by Special Employment Exchanges/Special Cells Normal Employment (No. of handicapped persons)	
		1985-86	1986-87*	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86**	86-87**	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	6	7	8			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3005	3000	—	—	5	6	336	189
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	120	125	—	—	2	2	9	10
4.	Bihar	—	—	1438	642	1	3	26	88
5.	Goa	—	30	—	—	—	1	5	8
6.	Gujarat	2901	2900	255	1801	12	14	460	473
7.	Haryana	445	450	191	794,	3	5	253	256
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	24	—	—	2	2	39	54
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	187	200	—	—	1	2	—	4
10.	Karnataka	2019	2406	1544	495	15	16	309	262
11.	Kerala	1544	1844	112	Information not available	11	13	340	459
12.	Madhya Pradesh	825	1150	265	835	6	4	465	151

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Maharashtra	2700	5200	1265	1210	28	23	607	864		
14. Manipur	70	95	170	128	4	3	2	2		
15. Meghalaya	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—		
16. Mizoram	10	20	—	—	1	—	—	—		
17. Nagaland	—	11	—	—	—	—	3	—		
18. Orissa	511	780	1103	412	6	4	62	109		
19. Punjab	88	238	1270	1366	1	1	147	155		
20. Rajasthan	2325	2560	9062	12424	6	3	271	199		
21. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
22. Tamil Nadu	185	2000	1542	1644	22	25	1140	1356		
23. Tripura	55	95	—	—	1	1	15	15		
24. Uttar Pradesh	2357	2500	7140	6203	20	20	202	249		
25. West Bengal	398	650	477	454	12	13	140	197		
26. Andaman & Nicobar	16	20	—	—	—	—	1	17		
27. Chandigarh	14	15	28	10	1	2	49	43		
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—		
29. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
30. Delhi	510	600	3058	3050	16	15	113	149		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	15	30	—	—	—	—	36	13
		21974	26949	28951	31478	173	179	5200	5322

*The No. of beneficiaries under the scholarship scheme for 1966-67 is based on the information received from the State Governments at the time of sanction of funds. The Actual number may vary which is being not yet available.

**The No. of beneficiary organisation is given.

Norms For Specialist Posts in Banks

1582. SHRI A.CHARLES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have issued certain norms to be followed with respect to minimum educational qualifications, experience, age, scale of pay and mode of selection for various specialist posts in banks; and

(b) whether there is any specialist post for which the above norms are not made applicable; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). On the basis of recommendations of a Committee of Chairmen of Banking Service Recruitment Banks' Association, Government have issued certain guidelines/norms to be followed by public sector banks for various specialist posts with respect to their minimum educational qualifications, experience, age, scale of pay and mode of selection. However, for certain odd categories of posts required by some of the banks under special circumstances, and for which no uniformity of approach was possible, the Committee did not recommend eligibility criteria. According to guidelines norms were issued for such posts.

Reservations in Promotions in Bank of India

1583. DR. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the promotions in officers grade up to scale II and scale II to III are based on seniority subject to fitness in Bank of India;

(b) whether Government orders requiring reservation for SC/ST in services have been implemented by Bank of India in said promotions; and

(c) if so, when the existing promotion policy came into force in bank and the date when the bank started providing reservation for SC/ST in officers scale promotions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Bank of India has reported that in accordance with its existing Promotion Policy, which came into force with effect from 1-1-1984, 60% of its promotions from Junior Management Grade Scale-I to Middle Management Grade Scale-II and 50% from Middle Management Grade Scale-II to Middle Management Grade Scale-III are based on the method of "Seniority-cum-Fitness" and prescribed reservations for SCs and STs have also been made applicable to these promotions with effect from that date.

Air Pollution

1584. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI M.RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme have been chalked out to set up more centres for Earth Sciences to assess air pollution during the next three years by the Government;

(b) if so, names of the places elected for the purpose; and

(c) the funds allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI):(a) No, Sir.

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

Diversion of Forests Land

1585.Dr. K.G.ADIYODI: Will the Minister

of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of forest diverted for non-forestry purposes during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the productivity of timbers of forests, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) A Statement showing the forest area diverted for non-forest purpose under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 during Sixth Five Year Plan period is given below.

(b) the following major steps have been taken to increase productivity of timbers in the country:

- (i) Intensive afforestation programme to improve the density and genetic quality of the growing stock of the forests.
- (ii) Rigorous implementation of Working Plan prescriptions to control over-exploitation of forests and to promote regeneration.
- (iii) Growing of grasses & fodder trees along with forest tree crops to increase biomass production.
- (iv) Maximising the utility of forest produce through improved logging techniques and scientific utilisation of the timber and other forest products.
- (v) A modern Forest Fire Control project is being implemented in Uttar Pradesh & Maharashtra to develop fire protection techniques to be applied to the forests all over the country in due course.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Area in Hectares
1.	Andhra Pradesh	711.878
2.	Assam	534.250
3.	Bihar	664.273
4.	Gujarat	1670.120
5.	Haryana	1.200
6.	Himachal Pradesh	197.306
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
8.	Karnataka	698.910
9.	Kerala	511.596
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8350.710
11.	Maharashtra	3861.050
12.	Manipur	0.340
13.	Meghalaya	169.120
14.	Nagaland	—
15.	Orissa	5874.156
16.	Punjab	2.650
17.	Rajasthan	3128.090
18.	Sikkim	249.050
19.	Tamil Nadu	528.580
20.	Tripura	44.492
21.	Uttar Pradesh	704.760
22.	West Bengal	103.410
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	378.980
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	196.900
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	140.340
27.	Delhi	—
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	66.017
29.	Mizoram	—
30.	Pondichery	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—
	Total	28788.178

Standing Committee on Plan Programmes

1586. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the heads of Central and State Evaluation Programmes Committees have recommended for setting up of a standing committee at the central level to decide about plan programmes and schemes to be taken up for evaluation;

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

(c) by when the proposed standing committee will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Heads of the Central and State Evaluation Organisations have recommended for the constitution of a standing committee at the Central level, to select topics for evaluation studies to be undertaken by the PEO.

(b) The recommendations made by the Conference are under submission to the Planning Commission.

(c) The decision regarding the setting up of the proposed committee would be taken after the Planning Commission has examined the recommendations made by the Conference.

Funds to Andhra Pradesh for Tribal Development

1587. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the

Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in Andhra Pradesh having largest tribal population;

(b) the amount released by Union Government to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years to implement various schemes for the upliftment of the tribals under the 20 Point Programme and particularly poverty alleviation programme;

(c) whether some requests have been received from the State Government for more funds, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which necessary funds will be made available to the State Government for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Khammam District has the largest tribal population of 4,29,959.

(b) Releases for poverty alleviation programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme are not made for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes separately. However, the following amounts have been released as Special Central Assistance, for Girls' Hostels and for implementation of the programmes for rehabilitation of Podu cultivators by the Ministry of Welfare to Andhra Pradesh in the last three years. Special Central Assistance is intended to be used mainly in poverty alleviation programmes:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Special Central Assistance	589.40	740.00	850.38
Rehabilitation of Podu cultivators	192.00	75.00	100.00
Girls' Hostels	10.00	71.61	30.00

(c) The State Government has made the following requests to the Ministry of Wel-

fare for more funds in 1987-88.—

1.	ITDA	Rs. 1100.00 Lakhs
2.	MADA	Rs. 250.00 Lakhs
3.	PTG	Rs. 200.00 Lakhs
4.	Rehabilitation of Podu cultivators	Rs. 144.00 Lakhs
5.	Girls' Hostels	Rs. 146.29 Lakhs
6.	Grain Golas	Rs. 519.096 Lakhs (over 5 years)
7.	Margin Money	Rs. 155.45 Lakhs

(d) Under Special Central Assistance the Ministry of Welfare has made the

following tentative allocations to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1.	Integrated Tribal Development Projects.	533.90
2.	Tribals outside the specified areas (i.e. outside the ITDPs and MADA pockets)	103.69
3.	Pockets of tribal concentration (MADA)	137.06
4.	Primitive Tribes	59.91
Total		834.56

Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, an amount of Rs. 118.33 lakhs has been sanctioned in the year 1987-88 to Andhra Pradesh, which may be utilised for the scheme for rehabilitation of Podu cultivators. The scheme of Grain Golas is not yet sanctioned. In respect of Girls' Hostels, detailed proposals are awaited from the State Government. Margin money forms part of the Special Central Assistance released to the State Government.

[Translation]

Submerging Metros

1588. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deteriorating environment conditions are posing a grave danger to the existence of coastal cities like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay etc. which are likely to be submerged below the sea level by the turn of the century;

(b) if so, whether any action plan has been contemplated to avert this danger;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Studies indicate increased levels of Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Chlorofluoro carbons

(CFC), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O) and other trace gases in the troposphere. Model studies indicate the possibility of increase in global temperature, other climatic changes and sea level rise in future. The scientific understanding in this respect, however, is in a formative stage.

(b) to (d). Air Pollution is a global phenomenon and India interacts through the United Nations Environment Programme to contain it, at the global level. India has taken several measures to check air pollution within India. Measures taken include implementation of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, setting up of standards for emissions from industries and automobiles, Environment Impact Assessments for clearing projects and an air quality monitoring network.

[English]

New Guidelines by IAEA

1589. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Atomic Energy Agency has formulated new guidelines for safety in nuclear reactors following the Chernobyl disaster;

(b) the details of the new guidelines; and

(c) whether Government propose to apply those safety measures in our nuclear power plants?

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 International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has formulated a new document titled 'Safety Principles for

Nuclear Power Plant' incorporating the lessons learnt from the Chernobyl accident and experience gained since publication of "Codes of Practice". Five 'Codes of Practice' for nuclear Power Plants dealing with siting, design, quality assurance, operation and Governmental organisation are in the process of revision. IAEA has also finalised two guidelines titled "Guidelines for Mutual Emergency Assistance Arrangements in connection with a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency", and "Guidelines on Reportable Events Integrated Planning and Information Exchange in a Transboundary Release of Radioactive Materials"

(c) India proposes to apply safety measures as appropriate to our nuclear power plants.

Proposal to Increase Scholarship to SCs/STs

1590. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the amount of scholarship for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). A high Level Official Committee was set up to consider the question of enhancement of scholarship amount, raising the income limit etc., under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee has since submitted its report which is under examination. The rates of scholarship under other Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations have already been

increased w.e.f. May, 1986. The Government of India do not have any scheme of scholarships for Other Backward Classes.

[*Translation*]

Educational Facilities to Mana Tribe in Maharashtra

1591. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether before 1980 Mana Tribe of Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gadcheraoli districts in Maharashtra was included in the list of recognised Scheduled Tribes and Educational facilities were also available to them;

(b) whether educational facilities available to the aforesaid Mana Tribe were withdrawn after 1980;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for educational development of this tribe?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The steps undertaken for the educational development of Mana Tribe include special maintenance allowance in Sainik Schools, grants for tuition and

examination fees, award of scholarships in high schools, Post SSC scholarships, stipends in I.T.s, providing Ashram Schools and facilities in Government and aided hostels, balwadis, supply of free uniforms, book bank in primary and high schools, opening of residential public school at Kelapur in Yeotmal district, etc.

Recovery of Smuggled Goods in Metropolitan cities

1592. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding smuggled goods recovered on a large scale in Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta since January, 1987;

(b) the number of persons apprehended in this connection and details of goods recovered;

(c) the number of persons against whom cases have been registered indicating the number of pending cases; and

(d) the effective steps taken by Government to check the smuggling activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The total value of contraband goods seized and the number of persons arrested in connection with smuggling activities in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during the period January to June, 1987 is furnished below:—

Name of the City	Value of goods seized (Rs. in crores)	Number of persons arrested.
Bombay	34.75	448
Calcutta	7.27	52
Madras	4.69	133
Delhi	8.51	67

Major items seized are: Gold, Waxes, Synthetic fabrics and Yarn etc.

Major items seized are: Gold, Watches, Synthetic fabrics and Yarn etc.

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

(d) The anti-smuggling drive throughout the country has been intensified. The anti-smuggling machinery throughout the country particularly in vulnerable areas of sea coast, land border regions and airports remain alert to check and detect smuggling into the country. Sophisticated anti-smuggling equipments such as metal detectors, X-ray machines, Close Circuit T.Vs are utilised for prevention and detection of gold concealed on person of passengers and their baggage/in-cargo. Close co-ordination is maintained with all the concerned agencies in the prevention and detection of smuggling into the country.

Industrial Pollution

1593. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints were received from different States against the industrial units for causing environmental pollution;

(b) if so, the number of complaints on which no action has so far been taken; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) On receipt of each such complaint it is taken up with concerned State Governments, State Boards for Pollution Control and the Central Board for Pollution Control for remedial action.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Circulation of five paise coins

1594. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether five paise coin has lost its value in circulation;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in buses, banks, and business places five paise coins are not in use; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop the circulation of five paise coins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Although the five paise coin has lost much of its value, measured in terms of its purchasing power and its use has diminished, particularly in Metropolitan areas, there is still a steady demand for these coins particularly in the rural areas and among traders and vendors. It is, therefore, not proposed to stop its circulation.

Credit deposit ratio

1595. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the credit deposit ratio in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): According to the information available from Reserve Bank of India the credit: deposit ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks, as at the end of December 1986, was 81.0 per cent in Maharashtra, 85.7 per cent in Karnataka, 93.5 per cent in Tamil Nadu and 50.3 per cent in West Bengal.

Rise in Rate of Inflation

1596. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inflation rate has been going up recently;

(b) the rise in rate of inflation in the first few weeks of 1987-88;

(c) whether this is more than what it was on 1986-87; and

(d) the main reasons for such steep rise in the rate of inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). The rate of inflation in terms of W.P.I. during the 16 weeks of the current financial year ending 18th July, 1987 (latest available) was 5.5 per cent as against 5.1 per cent in the corresponding period of 1986-87.

(d) The pressure on prices at this time of the year has been mainly caused by seasonal factors, and has been aggravated by the weak monsoon. The position is being kept under careful watch.

Permission to Indian companies for purchase of technology from abroad

1597. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering to grant permission to Indian Companies to purchase technology from companies abroad; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon, indicating the norms and guidelines to be adopted by Government in permitting such technology imports?

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). Indian companies can purchase technology from abroad on a selective basis where need has been

established, technology does not exist within the country and the time taken to generate technology indigenously would delay the achievements of the development targets.

The principles governing the acquisition of technology also specify that there shall be a firm commitment for absorption, adaptation and subsequent development of imported knowhow through adequate investments and Research & Development to which importers of technology will be expected to contribute.

Foreign Exchange Sanctioned under Foreign Travel Scheme

1598. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Foreign Travel Scheme both currency and travellers cheques are made available to a traveller going abroad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend the system and provide entire foreign exchange in currency?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The basic reasons for not releasing the entire amount of foreign exchange in the form of currency notes and coins are:-

(i) Unlike travellers cheques, currency notes and coins can be misused; and

(ii) Availability of limited stocks of notes and coins with Authorised Dealers.

(c) No, Sir.

Revival of Sick Units by Nationalised Banks

1599. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why nationalised banks are not able to revive sick units;

(b) whether the State Bank of India has been ignoring RBI guidelines;

(c) whether his Ministry has received any complaints of inaction by State Bank of India in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the steps being taken to monitor the working of State Bank of India in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Sickness in industrial units may be on account of various internal as well as external factors. While the banks try to nurse potentially viable sick units in their portfolio, rehabilitation of sick units is a combined effort of all the concerned agencies like banks, financial institutions, promoters, labour, Government, etc.

(b) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the State Bank of India (SBI) was generally following the guidelines of RBI with regard to monitoring of sick units and their rehabilitation. The SBI has also set up an appropriate organisational structure for this purpose. The State Bank of India has also issued detailed instructions to its regional offices/branches based on the guidelines of RBI. The performance of different regional offices/branches of SBI in Andhra Pradesh is being monitored by their local head office at Hyderabad in addition to over-all control over the operations by the Central Office. RBI also carried out periodical inspections of commercial banks. Such inspections, *inter alia*, cover the efforts made by the banks towards rehabilitation of sick units.

Recovery of Bank Loans

1600. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised banks are facing a crisis due to non-refunding of the loans availed from them;

(b) if so, the total amount of loans outstanding as on 30 June, 1987; and

(c) the steps being taken for timely recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The nationalised banks, having unsatisfactory recovery of past dues, are not able to recycle the funds to the desired extent.

With a view to improving recovery performance, the Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to the Banks for taking effective measures like strengthening of the organisational structure, adopting of schematic appraisal systems, post lending supervision and launching of recovery drives with the help of State Governments. Banks have also been advised to create separate 'Recovery Cell' for a cluster of nearby branches for continuous and effective supervision. Recovery position has also to be reviewed periodically by the Board of Directors of the Banks.

According to provisional data (after inter-bank accounts) the cumulative advances of public sector banks amounted to Rs. 54606 crores as at the end of March 1987. However, as at the end of December 1985 overdues stood at Rs. 7.00 crores amounted to 14.8 per cent of total outstanding advances.

Rise in Administered Prices

1601. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rise in the administered

prices has adversely affected the ways and means position of the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the rise in the administered prices instead of helping the growth of production merely results in increasing the profitability of the middlemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the prices of items produced by the public sector undertakings. While prices of some public sector products, such as petroleum, fertilizer, coal, are administered (these have by and large remained stable during the last one year or so), the prices of other products and units are determined by the concerned units and are revised from time to time to bring them in line with the increase in production costs. The upward revisions in prices, to that extent, improve the ways and means position of the concerned undertakings.

(b) No, Sir.

Participation of India in U.N. Conference on Drug Abuse

1602. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the deliberations of the U.N. Conference on drug abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs held recently; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the conference pertaining to India and the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). India participated in the International Conference at Vienna from 17th - 26th June, 1987 convened by the U.N. General Assembly to

express the political will of nations to combat drug menace. While no specific recommendation pertaining to India was made by the Conference, it adopted a 'Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control' (CMO), covering the various aspects of drug problem in 35 target areas and suggesting recommendations for implementation at national, regional and international levels. The C.M.O. has been recognised as a compendium of possibilities for future action by all concerned in the fight against drug trafficking and drug abuse.

Malfunctioning of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation.

1603. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received complaints about the malfunctioning of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation on loans which are being re-financed by Central agencies;

(b) the steps being taken to rectify the functioning of APIDC;

(c) whether a scrutiny is proposed to be made of all loans granted by APIDC to remove such irregularities; and

(d) if so, the details there of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Complaints had been received by the Government that the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (APIDC) has not disbursed the funds properly, during a certain period. The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) who were asked to look into the matter have reported that the procedure followed by APIDC with regarding to sanction and disbursement of loans was comparable to the procedure followed in other State Industrial Development Corporations. APIDC is a wholly owned company of Government of Andhra

Pradesh working under the guidance and supervision of its Board of Directors. IDBI has also been undertaking performance evaluation studies of the Corporation to identify areas for improvement of the operations of the Corporation.

SC/ST Candidates who Passed Clerk Grade Examination In 1982

1604. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates who passed Clerk Grade Examination in 1982;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates out of them appointed in various Government offices;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates who could not be appointed in any Government office;

(d) the reasons for which Scheduled Caste candidates who passed the examinations could not be appointed; and

(e) the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to absorb such candidates in Government offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) The number of Scheduled Caste candidates who passed Clerk Grade Examination in 1982 was 1243.

(b) to (e). All the 1243 Scheduled Caste candidates were nominated to the requisitioning Departments by the Staff Selection Commission. The candidates are appointed to posts by various appointing authorities. There is no centralised monitoring of information relating to such appointees.

[Translation]

Pending Estate Duty Cases

1605. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Estate Duty controllers at present and the number of Estate Duty cases pending with them;

(b) whether Government propose to transfer officers concerned with these cases as the Estate Duty has been abolished;

(c) whether interest is paid on refund of Estate Duty;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to pay interest on refunds of Estate Duty; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) The number of Controllers of Estate Duty are at present 34. The number of Estate Duty cases pending with them are 8798.

(b) The Government has transferred and also proposes to transfer officers concerned with the Estate Duty cases for the implementation of the other direct tax laws as and when such officers do not have enough work with them.

(c) Under the Estate Duty Act pursuant to reduction in the principal value of an estate by a High Court order, refund alongwith interest is being paid to the accountable person.

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

[English]

Orphans Adopted by Foreigners

1606. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orphans adopted by foreigners during 1985 to 1986; and

(b) the names of those countries where

these children were adopted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). According to the information received from various courts in India, children taken to different countries by foreign nationals for adoption under the orders of the competent court during 1985 and 1986, are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	No. of children		
		1985	1986	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Australia	3	14	17
2.	Austria	1	2	3
3.	Belgium	97	75	172
4.	Canada	3	5	8
5.	Denmark	49	40	89
6.	France	129	89	218
7.	Holland	97	106	203
8.	Ireland	—	1	1
9.	Italy	84	98	182
10.	Kenya	—	1	1
11.	Luxembourg	3	1	4
12.	Norway	28	39	67
13.	Oman	—	1	1
14.	Spain	—	1	1
15.	Sweden	126	125	251
16.	Switzerland	65	58	123
17.	Tanzania	1	1	2
18.	U.A.E.	2	1	3
19.	U.K.	—	2	2
20.	U.S.A.	50	179	229

1	2	3	4	5
21.	West Germany	19	42	61
22.	Zimbabwe	—	1	1
23.	Finland	1	—	1
24.	New Zealand	1	—	1
TOTAL :		759	882	1641

Marine Park

1607. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central marine Fisheries Research Institute has recommended some areas in Lakshadweep to be declared as marine parks for conservation of ecosystem;

(b) if so, the names of the areas;

(c) the details of the recommendations; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute has recommended that the Lakshadweep Islands of Suheli Veliyarkaran, Bangaram, Thinnikara, Parali, Chetlat and part of the Minicoy Island be declared as protected areas to conserve marine fauna and flora and for coastal zone management.

(d) Establishment of this marine national park is desirable. Administration of the

Union Territory of Lakshadweep, is empowered to establish the same.

Removal of Income-tax Officers for negligence of duty

1608. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-tax Officers/Assistant Commissioners/Commissioners in the Income-tax Department, who have been (i) suspended (ii) dismissed (iii) superannuated compulsorily (iv) voluntarily retired, during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto July, 1987) for neglect of duty, bad antecedents and for possessing disproportionate assets; and

(b) whether action was taken against them after due inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. R. GADHVI): (a) A Statement regarding (i) to (iv) is given below. However, voluntary retirements are not ordered by the Government but sought by officers for their own personal reasons.

(b) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

	1985	1986	1987 (Upto July)
(i) Officers suspended			
Commissioners of Income-tax	1	—	—
Asstt. Commissioners of Income-tax	3	—	1
Income-tax Officers	15	6	1
(ii) Officers dismissed			
Commissioner of Income-tax	—	—	—
Asstt. Commissioners of Income-tax	—	2	—
Income-tax Officers	2	2	—
(iii) (a) Officers compulsory retired by way of poenalty:			
Commissioners of Income-tax	—	—	—
Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax	—	—	—
Income-tax Officers	2	1	—
(b) Officers retired pre-maturely under F.R. 56-j:			
Commissioner of Ineomc-tax	4	4	1
Asstt. Commissioners of Income-tax	—	—	1
Income-tax Officers	5	19	4
(iv) Officers voluntarily retired (cases of F.R. 56-k:			
Commissioners of Income-tax	13	1	4
Asstt. Commissioners of Income-tax	3	4	3
Income-tax Officers	12	21	10

Action against Speculators and Price Manipulators on the Stock Markets

1609. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking stringent action against speculators and price manipulators of securities on the stock markets;

(b) whether Government have instituted special surveillance squads in all stock exchanges in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). Government have recently directed the Stock Exchanges to set up urgently a Market Surveillance Division headed by a General Manager and supported by a team of officers for preventing malpractices such as over-trading, manipulation in prices, under-reporting of transactions, evasion of margins, etc. Pending recruitment of staff, the Stock Exchanges should immediately make interim arrangements for surveillance of trading activities of members with the assistance of financial institutions, banks and auditors of Stock Exchanges. Further, surprise inspection of books of accounts and documents of members of Stock Exchanges having large turn-over should be carried out periodically by the Stock Exchange authorities. Irregularities and defaults should be immediately rectified and the errant members punished appropriately.

Social Forestry Scheme

1610. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTH-

ANAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) how the social forestry scheme is being implemented by the State Governments; and

(b) the States that had made a good progress in this scheme.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Social Forestry Programme (Scheme) is being implemented in the States with a view to achieve the overall target of afforestation decided under 20-Point Programme. The targets are achieved through implementation of various centrally sponsored schemes of Forest Department, Rural Development Department and also the State Plan schemes including the externally aided social forestry projects. Efforts are being made to energise people's participation through voluntary agencies and non-government organisations.

(b) Overall achievements against the target are reflected in the State-wise performance given in the Statement below for 1986-87. It is generally observed that most of the States have given satisfactory performance.

STATEMENT

Targets and Achievements under Afforestation for 1986-87

(Area in '000 ha)

State UT Code	State/UT	Physical Target	Physical Achievement Upto 31 Mar 87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150.00	143.71
2.	Assam	20.00	31.28
3.	Bihar	130.00	135.55
4.	Gujarat	81.55	113.55

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	36.25	37.08
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31.25	33.56
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.10	28.53
8.	Karnataka	125.00	115.84
9.	Kerala	60.00	75.96
10.	Madhya Pradesh	185.00	196.00
11.	Maharashtra	120.00	119.09
12.	Manipur	8.00	7.44
13.	Meghalaya	7.50	7.90
14.	Nagaland	17.50	27.18
15.	Orissa	120.00	116.34
16.	Punjab	27.50	28.38
17.	Rajasthan	55.00	67.05
18.	Sikkim	5.50	5.75
19.	Tamil Nadu	120.00	99.06
20.	Tripura	16.00	13.15
21.	Uttar Pradesh	225.00	243.25
22.	West Bengal	70.00	70.80
23.	A & N Islands	6.00	6.12
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.25	6.25
25.	Chandigarh	0.17	0.19
26.	D & N Haveli	2.50	1.76
27.	Delhi	1.50	3.15
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3.75	3.40
29.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01
30.	Mizoram	56.40	23.90
31.	Pondicherry	0.50	0.65
G. TOTAL		1,714.23	1,761.87

Research to Improve Structural Designs of Bullock Carts and Bicycles

1611. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any worthwhile research has been done to improve the structural designs, etc. of bullock carts and bicycles; 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). Yes, Sir. Several organisations have conducted research to improve the mechanical features of existing bullock carts.

Among others:—The Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), New Delhi has improved the performance of the bullock cart by incorporating a flexible element in the hub; The Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore has evolved three models of bullock carts to suit the specific qualities of local animals and climatic and surface conditions; The School of Applied Research, Sangli has developed improved bullock carts using large diameter wheels, tension spokes, two sub-shafts and hand-operated shoe-type brakes; The Central

Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal have developed carts using self lubricating system, proper balancing and improved braking systems; besides a few private concerns have also designed improved bullock carts with pneumatic tyres, aluminium frame etc.

Efforts to improve bicycle designs have been taken up by a few organisations. For example, the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur and the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat

have developed multi-speed gears for cycles that help to enhance the normal speed of bicycles.

Courteous Treatment to Income Tax Assesseees

1612. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of instructions issued to Income Tax Officials to treat assesseees courteously; and

(b) the steps taken to see that assesseees do not feel harassed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The officers of the Income-tax Department are constantly being asked to be courteous and exercise restraint in course of their duties. This is, time and again, stressed at various meetings including All-India Conference of Commissioners of Income-tax. The Commissioners of Income-tax have been asked to consider public grievances and respond to them not as a routine chore, instead they should feel duty bound to provide meaningful redress after giving a sympathetic consideration to the grievance pointed out. The Prime Minister's directive to change the attitude, in general, of the bureaucracy particularly at lower level was conveyed in details *vide* Circular dated 23.5.1985.

Grievance Cells have been set up in each Commissioner's charge for redressal of the taxpayers' grievances including harassment. A Grievance Cell is also functioning in Central Board of Direct Taxes under the direct supervision of the Chairman. A preventive vigilance machinery is functioning at the level of Assistant Commissioner/Income-tax Officer in each Commissioner's charge since 1986 primarily to keep an eye on the erring officials.

World Bank Loan for Rajasthan State Transport Services

1613. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Rajasthan out of the World Bank Loan for the development of State Transport Services in the country;

(b) whether the amount so given to Rajasthan is sufficient to meet the requirements of the State Transport Services;

(c) whether Rajasthan Government have approached the Union Government to seek more funds from the World Bank for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of action taken thereon and the time by which necessary fund will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) No general purpose loan for the development of State Transport Services in the country, has been sought from the World Bank. The question of sanctioning an amount to Rajasthan from the loan does not, therefore, arise.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Electronic Units for Blinds

1614. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up an electronic unit exclusively for the blinds;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of that unit and the name of the place where that unit is proposed to be set up; and

(c) 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) to (c). Government have no proposal to set up an electronic unit exclusively for the blind. However, if any proposal is received, it will be considered on merits.

Excise Evasion by Major Cigarette Companies

1615. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the modus operandi adopted by various major cigarette companies to evade excise duty during the last one year; and

(b) the amount involved in the evasion of excise duty and the steps taken for expeditious settlement of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) In respect of the major cigarette companies to whom show cause notices have been issued from July, 1986 till June, 1987, the modus operandi adopted by these cigarette companies to evade central excise duty are undervaluation and misuse of exemption notifications.

(b) In the show cause notices issued to cigarette companies during the period July, 1986 till June, 1987, the amount of central excise duty involved is Rs. 1027.98 crores. In respect of three show cause notices the amount has not yet been quantified. In all major cases as centralised adjudicating authority has been appointed to expedite the settlement of these cases. In addition, the progress of adjudication of all cases is being monitored by the Central Board of Excise and Customs to ensure their early finalisation.

Tamang Tribe in Scheduled Tribe List

1616. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 4178 dated 25.3.87 regarding Tamang Tribe in Scheduled Tribe list and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the demand of the "Tamangs" of West Bengal, Sikkim and Assam for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the exact decision in this regard and whether the comments from the concerned State Governments had also been received before the decision was taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and exact recommendations/comments received from the State Governments in this regard as also the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). No final decision regarding inclusion of Tamangs in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Sikkim, West Bengal and Assam has yet been taken as amendment in the existing list of Scheduled Tribes can be done only through an Act of Parliament in view of Article 342 (2) of the Constitution.

The comments received from the State Governments of Sikkim, West Bengal and Assam cannot be disclosed in the public interest. No time limit can be specified at this stage as the matter is linked up with the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Committee to Review Working of Monetary System

1617. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the recommendations of the Committee to review the working of the monetary system have since been implemented;

(b) the impact of the recommendations on the system; and

(c) the likely date by which the other major recommendations would also be implemented alongwith the nature and content of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The major recommendations of the Chakravarty Committee which have been implemented are given in the Statement below. It is not feasible to precisely segregate the impact of these measures on the economic system. Government keep in view the recommendations made by various committees from time to time while formulating policies, depending upon the emerging economic situation in the country.

STATEMENT

Some of the major recommendations of the Chakravarty Committee which have been implemented include the following:

(a) In pursuance of the recommendation in regard to the concept of budgetary deficit, this year's Central Government Budget has shown, as a memorandum item, the full extent of Government reliance on Reserve Bank Credit.

(b) The recommendation in respect of setting up of monetary targets has been accepted in principle, and an internal exercise on an experimental basis has been undertaken to determine its feasibility.

(c) Yield on long-term Government Securities have gradually been raised, and the maximum maturity period brought down to 15 years in the current year.

(d) With a view to enlarging the scope of the money market a number of steps have been

taken by the Reserve Bank of India. These include:

- (i) lowering of the bill discount rate,
- (ii) raising of the re-discount rate, and
- (iii) setting up of a Finance House.

(e) In order to develop a monetary instrument with flexible interest rates which would enable banks and other financial institutions to better manage their short-term liquidity, a new financial instrument, that is, 182-days Treasury Bills have been introduced from November 1986.

Cost of a Single Savings Bank Account Transaction

1618. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average cost of a single Savings Bank Account transaction in the nationalised banks and how does it compare with the cost per transaction in the Savings Bank as operated by the Post Offices;

(b) the actual amount paid to the Postal Department per transaction for this purpose in the Savings Bank transaction; and

(c) the reasons for this difference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Operation of Savings Bank Accounts by Post Offices is performed by the Department of Posts as an agency function and expenditure incurred in such transactions is reimbursed by the Government at the rates fixed by it. For the year 1985-86, the rate of reimbursement per Savings Bank transaction as reported by the Department of Post is Rs. 3.96.

Detailed data in respect of operations of various categories of deposit accounts in

nationalised banks is not available. It is, therefore, not possible to make any comparative assessment of the cost of transaction per Savings Bank Account in nationalised banks and Post Offices.

Inflation in Meerut and Bhopal

1619. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Meerut recorded highest rate of inflation of 13.4% and Bhopal the lowest 3% for the year ending April, 1987 as reported in Economic Times dated 19.6.87; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this difference and corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The higher rate of inflation in Meerut compared to Bhopal as reflected by the CPI for Urban Non-Manual Employees (Base 1960=100) between April 1986 and April 1987 is due to the fact that whereas the indices for both the centres moved in harmony between April-November, 1986, there was divergent movement in the subsequent months upto April, 1987 - the index for Bhopal declined and that for Meerut went up. Such divergence in the movement of the indices of various centres during short periods is quite normal and is caused by local demand and supply factors. It is thus not an indicator of the overall costliness of the centre. In fact, the CPI for Meerut at 619 for April 1987 is lower than 647 for Bhopal.

The Government has taken a number of measures to keep the prices under check. These include strengthening of the public distribution system to ensure adequate supply of essential commodities and action against black-marketeers, hoarders, etc.

Social forestry Scheme in Kerala

1620. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made to the State of Kerala for Social Forestry scheme during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) whether any complaint have been received regarding the non-utilisation of

funds for the above purpose;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to allocate more funds for social forestry; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The details of allocations made to Kerala under the Centrally Sponsored Social Forestry Schemes are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	
		Year 1985-86	Year 1986-87
1.	Rural Fuelwood Plantations & Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Non Himalayan Ares	90.00	90.00
2.	Decentralised Peoples Nurseries	—	50.00
3.	National Rural Employment Programme	424.00	433.00
4.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	359.40	348.50

(b) No, Sir. However, the State Government of Kerala has not made full use of the allocated Central assistance.

(c) and (d). In view of above question does not arise.

Amount Paid to States out of National Savings

1622. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total amount paid during 1986-87 out of national savings to the States, State-wise;

(b) whether the whole amount has been released by Government; and

(c) if not, when the balance amount will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Loans due to State Government in 1986-87 against net collections in Post Office Savings Scheme have been released. State-wise details are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13200
2.	Assam	5300
3.	Bihar	22444
4.	Gujarat	27319
5.	Haryana	7500
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3005
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2152
8.	Karnataka	17071
9.	Kerala	5832
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9567
11.	Maharashtra	57200
12.	Manipur	96
13.	Meghalaya	353
14.	Nagaland	88
15.	Orissa	4419
16.	Punjab	13955
17.	Rajasthan	9540

1	2	3
18.	Sikkim	6
19.	Tamil Nadu	12100
20.	Tripura	400
21.	Uttar Pradesh	33398
22.	West Bengal	35055
TOTAL:		280000

Atomic Power Plants in the Country

1623. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of atomic power plants functioning in the country at present and their locations;

(b) whether any atomic power plant is under construction if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is demand to establish more atomic power plants in the country, if so, the names of States which have requested for establishment of atomic power plants in their State; and

(d) the Government policy in regard to establishment of more such plants in the country?

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) At present there are three Atomic Power Stations located at Tarapur (Maharashtra), Rawatbhata (Rajasthan) and Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), which are in operation.

(b) Four Atomic Power Stations are under construction at Narora (2x235 MWe), Kakrapar (2x235 MWe) and

Rawatbhata (2x235 MWe) as expansion and Kaiga (2x235 MWe).

(c) and (d). The Site Selection Committee of the Department of Atomic Energy has examined various sites, including those recommended by various State Governments. The report of this Committee is under consideration of the Government. Government proposes to set up more atomic power stations at new sites to be selected or as expansion at existing sites.

Growth Rate of Farm and Industrial Output and Population Growth

1624. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the rate of growth of farm output, and industrial output; growth rate of population during the last three years in the country, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): Growth rates in farm output (based on index of average agricultural production), industrial output (based on index of industrial production) and population (based on Sample Registration System) for the country as a whole are shown below:

Year	Farm Output	Industrial Output	Population
1983-84	13.7	6.7	2.18
1984-85	-1.2	8.6	2.13
1985-86	2.2	8.7	2.10

Note : Growth rates of population pertains to 1983, 1984 & 1985 respectively.

Statewise estimates for industrial output of these years are not available. Statewise farm output in respect of foodgrains and other major crops are given in the

Statement Nos. 1 to 5 and Statewise growth rates of population are given in Statement No. 6 below.

STATEMENT-I

Growth rates over preceding year in Foodgrains Production—Statewise

S. No.	Name of the State	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.3	(-) 19.1	8.9
2.	Assam	(-) 2.3	(-) 3.1	15.5
3.	Bihar	35.0	4.5	8.9
4.	Gujarat	30.6	(-) 8.4	(-) 41.3
5.	Haryana	3.5	(-) 0.8	19.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.0	(-) 7.3	3.4
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	(-) 11.7	12.7	3.7
8.	Karnataka	20.4	(-) 10.8	(-) 13.6
9.	Kerala	(-) 7.4	2.1	(-) 5.6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24.5	(-) 16.8	18.4
11.	Maharashtra	18.8	(-) 11.1	(-) 9.8
12.	Manipur	16.5	28.8	0.6
13.	Meghalaya	4.6	(-) 2.2	1.8

S. No.	Name of the State	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
14.	Nagaland	(-) 10.6	11.7	24.3
15.	Orissa	53.8	(-) 8.7	5.2
16.	Punjab	4.5	9.0	6.7
17.	Rajasthan	21.1	(-) 21.9	3.2
18.	Sikkim	19.7	12.9	11.4
19.	Tamil Nadu	28.0	16.3	5.2
20.	Tripura	(-) 9.7	(-) 7.9	11.1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10.2	3.7	3.4
22.	West Bengal	56.7	0.9	(-) 4.8
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.2	6.7	-
24.	Mizoram	(-) 40.7	54.7	8.2
ALL INDIA		17.6	(-) 4.0	2.9

STATEMENT-II

Growth rates over preceding year in Oil Seeds—Statewise

S. No.	States	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.49	(-) 22.24	(-) 0.06
2.	Assam	13.23	(-) 10.64	9.64
3.	Bihar	25.77	(-) 1.75	(-) 1.57
4.	Gujarat	33.18	(-) 6.86	(-) 60.11
5.	Haryana	40.53	88.04	(-) 8.85
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7.14	(-) 31.67	14.63
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.77	2.44	5.78
8.	Karnataka	39.30	(-) 1.81	19.61
9.	Kerala	5.74	12.40	(-) 4.41
10.	Madhya Pradesh	35.19	10.68	4.43
11.	Maharashtra	34.92	6.85	(-) 28.65
12.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Meghalaya	(-) 19.05	0.00	55.88

S. No.	States	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
14.	Nagaland	0.00	184.21	11.11
15.	Orissa	21.18	4.76	13.56
16.	Punjab	(-) 9.62	58.49	4.15
17.	Rajasthan	52.08	21.81	(-) 27.37
18.	Sikkim	21.67	12.33	12.20
19.	Tamil Nadu	13.63	29.36	(-) 8.73
20.	Tripura	0.00	(-) 2.63	2.70
21.	Uttar Pradesh	(-) 11.64	(-) 1.77	(-) 8.95
22.	West Bengal	14.82	23.72	(-) 3.19
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.72	2.53	0.00
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	16.57
	ALL INDIA	26.98	3.20	(-) 14.85

STATEMENT-III

Growth rates over preceding years of Sugarcane Production—Statewise

S. No.	Name of the State	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(-) 22.7	(-) 1.3	(-) 0.5
2.	Assam	4.0	—	(-) 8.7
3.	Bihar	(-) 13.0	47.1	4.2
4.	Gujarat	15.7	(-) 4.1	(-) 12.3
5.	Haryana	7.8	(-) 12.5	(-) 0.8
6.	Himachal Pradesh	100.7	(-) 31.0	(-) 24.1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.2	5.7	(-) 24.9
8.	Karnataka	(-) 41.1	12.2	(-) 12.6
9.	Kerala	6.0	(-) 1.5	(-) 50.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8.9	17.9	(-) 12.8
11.	Maharashtra	(-) 15.3	(-) 0.7	(-) 10.1
12.	Manipur	—	—	—

S. No.	States	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
13.	Meghalaya	(-) 37.8	28.6	-
14.	Nagaland	(-) 36.0	68.9	(-) 36.8
15.	Orissa	(-) 9.8	29.3	-
16.	Punjab	(-) 12.8	(-) 10.0	1.4
17.	Rajasthan	3.9	(-) 7.3	(-) 28.3
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	(-) 12.8	50.7	10.0
20.	Tripura	(-) 5.1	4.1	(-) 10.6
21.	Utter Pradesh	(-) 3.9	(-) 9.7	3.4
22.	West Bengal	(-) 36.1	(-) 24.7	5.5
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	(-) 31.4	-	-
	ALL INDIA	(-) 8.1	(-) 0.3	(-) 1.1

STATEMENT-IV

Growth rates over preceding year in Cotton Lint—Statewise

S. No.	Name of the State	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.24	(-) 3.29	(-) 26.90
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Gujarat	(-) 6.65	43.20	(-) 3.98
5.	Haryana	(-) 31.58	6.14	22.18
6.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	0.00	(-) 50.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	(-) 50.00	0.00
8.	Karnataka	39.48	4.46	(-) 33.62
9.	Kerala	6.25	0.00	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	(-) 33.64	27.73	3.29
11.	Maharashtra	(-) 49.38	80.20	29.15
12.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00

S. No.	Name of the State	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
13.	Meghalaya	12.50	0.00	(-) 11.11
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	(-) 33.33	(-) 25.00	66.67
16.	Punjab	(-) 41.96	75.04	13.26
17.	Rajasthan	4.46	(-) 23.78	7.47
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	5.45	119.78	(-) 4.60
20.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	(-) 31.25	18.18	17.95
22.	West Bengal	—	0.00	0.0
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
24.	Mizoram	(-) 25.0	0.00	0.00
	ALL INDIA	(-) 15.23	32.54	1.74

STATEMENT-V*Growth rates over preceding years in Jute & Mesta Production—Statewise*

S. No.	Name of the State	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.54	(-) 13.26	46.97
2.	Assam	(-) 9.99	(-) 2.52	33.23
3.	Bihar	29.60	(-) 10.46	94.30
4.	Karnataka	(-) 2.53	(-) 6.49	6.94
5.	Madhya Pradesh	41.18	(-) 8.33	4.55
6.	Maharashtra	2.70	(-) 18.95	11.04
7.	Meghalaya	0.87	1.72	11.02
8.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Orissa	29.51	20.48	(-) 4.12
10.	Rajasthan	—	100.00	0.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	(-) 25.00
12.	Tripura	(-) 18.18	(-) 6.25	35.56
13.	Uttar Pradesh	(-) 34.78	28.57	44.44

S. No.	Name of the State	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
14.	West Bengal	5.81	8.62	70.77
	ALL INDIA	7.72	3.29	59.53

STATEMENT-VI*Estimated population growth rate, based on Sample Registration System*

S. No.	States	Percent				
		1983	1984	1985	1985	1985
1	2	3	4	5	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.04	2.02	1.92		
2.	Assam	2.26	2.21	2.12		
3.	Bihar	2.42	2.54	2.27		
4.	Gujarat	2.26	2.26	2.20		
5.	Haryana	2.69	2.63	2.64		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.26	2.05	1.97		
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.32	2.40	2.33		
8.	Karnataka	1.98	2.07	2.04		
9.	Kerala	1.82	1.65	1.65		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.40	2.27	2.49		
11.	Maharashtra	2.06	2.17	2.05		
12.	Manipur	2.18	2.29	2.01		

S. No.	States	1983	1984	1985
13.	Meghalaya	2.17	2.65	2.64
14.	Nagaland	1.68	1.54	1.88
15.	Orissa	2.15	1.83	1.64
16.	Punjab	2.07	2.13	1.97
17.	Rajasthan	2.65	2.54	2.63
18.	Sikkim	2.36	2.15	2.24
19.	Tamil Nadu	1.62	1.72	1.53
20.	Tripura	1.62	1.70	1.73
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2.27	2.09	2.18
22.	West Bengal	2.17	1.97	1.95
	INDIA	2.18	2.13	2.10

Pollution in Collieries

1625. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to check pollution in collieries as the pollutants in the air have exceeded the permissible limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): The steps being taken to check pollution in collieries include:

- (i) provision of dust suppression arrangements at Coal Handling Plants, Coal Washeries and Coal Loading points;
- (ii) spraying of water on mine haul roads for suppressing dust raised during transportation of coal and over-burden;
- (iii) reducing and preventing spillage of coal and over-burden on roads, minimising dust during transportation by providing buffer zones and green belts in and around the colliery areas;
- (iv) raising of plantations on over-burden dumps; and
- (v) switching over to mechanised soft coke making in place of open 'Bhatta' system.

Terms of overseas advances

1626. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN-RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms of fixing the rate of interest and other terms of advances made by the Indian Banks to overseas projects/joint ventures;

(b) whether it is a fact that as per normal practice, the commercial banks world over follow a practice of charging the interest

on overseas advances at the rate which is at par with the commercial lending rate prevailing in that country;

(c) whether Government propose to make it compulsory to involve a local bank in overseas advances by Indian banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 rules will be laid on the Table of the House.

Branches of Dena Bank

1627. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Dena Bank in different States;

(b) the number of new branches proposed to be opened by Dena Bank during 1987-88 financial year;

(c) whether Dena Bank has introduced any new scheme to help the weaker section and rural artisans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Dena Bank has reported that as at the end of March 1987, 1006 branches of their bank were functioning in different States and Union Territories. The bank has proposed to open 18 branches during the financial year 1987-88.

(c) and (d). Dena Bank has reported that the bank is actively participating in the various schemes for financing weaker sections and rural artisans such as Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor and Self

Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth. No other special scheme in this regard has been formulated by the bank.

Production of Super Computers by Scientific Institutions in the country

1628. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some leading scientific institutions in the country have taken steps to produce super computers;

(b) if so, the details of these scientific institutions;

(c) the steps taken by those institutions for producing super computers;

(d) the assistance sought by those scientific institutions from the Union Government; and

(e) the central assistance given to those scientific institutions for the above purpose and 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Department of Electronics is planning to set up a Centre for Development of Advanced Computer Technology (CDACT). In addition, the Centre for Development of Telematics (CDOT) also proposes to develop some capability in this area.

(c) The proposals are at initial stages.

(d) and (e). The details of the financial requirements of the Institutions are being worked out.

Shifting of Thorium Project of M/s Indian Rare Earths, Bombay

1629. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether expansion of the Thorium Project of M/s Indian Rare Earths at Bombay was sanctioned with a view to increase the capacity to 300 M.T.;

(b) whether the foundation stone for the expanded facility was laid on 1st March, 1982;

(c) whether the effluent treatment plant of the project has already been completed at an expenditure of about Rs. 33 lakhs;

(d) if so, whether the project is now proposed to be shifted elsewhere; and

(e) if so, 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) and (b). Although the foundation stone for a new Thorium Nitrite Plant at BARC, Trombay was laid in 1982, implementation of the project was not proceeded with in view of changed market situation for the product and other factors. After a review of all relevant factors, project has been sanctioned in December, 1986 with a reduced capacity of 150 tonnes per annum.

(c) An amount of Rs. 27.30 lakhs has been spent on Effluent Treatment Plant for treating effluents from the existing Thorium Plant as a result of recommendations of the DAE Safety Review Committee, as this is unavoidable and necessary from environmental consideration, as long as the existing Thorium Plant is in operation in Trombay.

(d) and (e). The new Thorium Nitrite

Plant will be located adjacent to the Orissa Sands Complex Project of the Indian Rare Earths Limited at Orissa as the Atomic Energy Commission has decided to shift out of BARC premises, Trombay, all activities which are not directly related to the R&D programme of BARC. All the necessary infrastructural facilities are already available at OSCOM Site.

Per Capita Income/Investment

1630. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita investment and per capita income in different States and Union Territories during the last three years period; and

(b) the expected ratio of per capita investment to per capita income during the 7th Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Statement Nos. 1 and 2 showing Per Capita Net Domestic Product at Current and Constant Prices for the years 1983-84 to 1985-86 are given below. State-wise Per Capita Investment figures are not available.

(b) The estimates of ratio of per capita investment to per capita income for different States and Union Territories for the Seventh Five Year Plan have not been prepared.

STATEMENT-I

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices for the year 1983-84 to 1985-86

State/UT	1983-84 (P)	1984-85 (P)	1985-86 (Q)
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	1965	1996	2184
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2036	2160	N.A.
3. Assam	1862	1821	2017
4. Bihar	1284	1418	1548
5. Goa*	4062	4492	4782
6. Gujarat	2768	2901	2772
7. Haryana	3037	3159	3669
8. Himachal Pradesh	2226	2217	2542
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1976	2079	2173
10. Karnataka	1970	2189	2136
11. Kerala	1901	2076	2287
12. Madhya Pradesh	1712	1693	1968

	1	2	3	4
13.	Maharashtra	2890	3203	3430
14.	Manipur	1967	2202	2350
15.	Meghalaya	1639	1727	NA
16.	Nagaland	2831	NA	NA
17.	Orissa	1636	1534	NA
18.	Punjab	3732	4103	4416
19.	Rajasthan	2011	1990	2043
20.	Sikkim	2072	2559	NA
21.	Tamil Nadu	1859	2128	2353
22.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1659	1782	1988
24.	West Bengal	2232	2594	2813
25.	Delhi	4275	4765	5315
26.	Pondicherry	3594	3736	NA
	All India (Per Capita net national product)	2186	2355	2596

Q: Quick Estimates **P:** Provisional

NA: Not available (The figures have not been supplied by the concerned State Governments).

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics for estimates at state level and National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Organisation for All India Estimates.

Note 1: Owing to differences in methodology and source material used the figures for different states are not strictly comparable.

Note 2: The State of Mizoram and the UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.

* Figures in respect of Goa relate to the erstwhile UT of Goa, Daman & Diu.

STATEMENT-II

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at constant (1970-71) prices, for the year 1983-84 to 1985-86

	State/U.T.	1983-84 (P)	1984-85 (P)	1985-86 (Q)
	1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	746	705	743
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	745	785	NA
3.	Assam	586	584	604
4.	Bihar	458	476	488
5.	Goa*	1522	1600	1754
6.	Gujarat	968	970	862
7.	Haryana	1063	1110	1217
8.	Himachal Pradesh	768	716	788
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	663	664	673
10.	Karnataka	731	772	698
11.	Kerala	580	607	614
12.	Madhya Pradesh	602	574	623
13.	Maharashtra	1033	1017	1029
14.	Manipur	565	574	600
15.	Orissa	559	512	NA
16.	Punjab	1497	1566	1621
17.	Rajasthan	729	679	663
18.	Sikkim (at 1980-81 prices)	1692	1844	NA
19.	Tamil Nadu	671	745	779
20.	Tripura	619	NA	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	575	580	587
22.	West Bengal	816	833	858

	1	2	3	4
23. Delhi		1583	1641	1714
24. Pondicherry		1290	1262	NA
All India (Per capita net national product)		764	775	798

Q: Quick Estimates P: Provisional

NA: Not available (The figures have not been supplied by the concerned State Governments).

Source: Directorates of Economics & Statistics for estimates at state level and National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Organisation for All India Estimates.

Note 1: Owing to differences in methodology and source material used the figures for different states are not strictly comparable.

Note 2: The States of Meghalaya and Nagaland prepare these estimates at current prices only.

Note 3: The State of Mizoram and the UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.

* Figures in respect of Goa relate to the erstwhile UT of Goa, Daman & Diu.

Social Welfare Schemes

1631. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has sent any proposal under the various social welfare schemes during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals/schemes and the action taken by the Ministry in this regard, State-wise?

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

(b) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

A. SOCIAL DEFENCE:

Under the Scheme of children in need of

care and protection, assistance is provided to voluntary organisations through the State Governments/Union Territories. During 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 1,84,27,552 and during 1986-87, Rs. 2,49,89,552 was released under this scheme. The State-wise break-up is given in Annexure-A.

B. HANDICAPPED WELFARE

(a) *Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Disabled Persons:*

Grants are given through the State Governments to voluntary organisations engaged in providing educational training and rehabilitation facilities to disabled persons. The details of grants given under this scheme during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in Annexure-B.

(b) *Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances:*

Under this scheme, grants are given to voluntary organisations including autonomous bodies under the State/Central Govern-

ments to provide necessary aids to the disabled for their physical rehabilitation. A State-wise list of voluntary organisations which received grants during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in Annexure-C.

(c) *Scholarships for Disabled Persons:-*

Grants are given for providing scholarships to physically handicapped students from Class IX onwards. The details of the grants given under this scheme during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in Annexure-D.

(d) *Petrol Subsidy Scheme:*

Under this scheme, 50% of the cost of petrol/diesel purchased by handicapped owners of motorised vehicles is reimbursed to them. The State Governments incur expenditure on this scheme and are reimbursed by the Centre. No proposal was received during 1986-87. The details of grants given under this

scheme during 1985-86 are given in Annexure-E.

(e) *Special Employment Exchanges & Special Cells in Normal Employment Exchanges for the Physically Handicapped:*

Under this scheme, 22 Special Employment Exchanges and 40 Special Cells are functioning at present. The details of grants during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in Annexure-F.

(f) *District Rehabilitation Centre for Disabled:*

Under this scheme, eight district rehabilitation centres have been sanctioned by Government of India in eight States to provide services to the rural handicapped. The details of grants sanctioned during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given in Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE 'A'

Statement indicating the grants given to States/U.Ts. under the scheme for the welfare of children in need of Care & Protection during 1985-86 & 1986-87

S. No.	Names of the States/U.Ts.	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25,63,348	31,15,603
2.	Assam	5,87,421	7,13,875
3.	Bihar	2,74,138	4,03,888
4.	Gujarat	4,90,133	4,91,644
5.	Haryana	2,13,638	2,46,382
6.	Himachal Pradesh	40,200	41,070
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
8.	Karnataka	8,83,610	23,54,563
9.	Kerala	2,40,000	6,07,520
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8,78,250	2,91,834
11.	Maharashtra	20,45,143	16,97,963

1	2	3	4
12.	Meghalaya	5,82,740	4,05,000
13.	Manipur	1,08,811	92,046
14.	Nagaland	6,94,612	1,97,444
15.	Orissa	7,79,938	12,01,206
16.	Punjab	1,82,000	1,82,250
17.	Rajasthan	3,67,346	15,57,259
18.	Sikkim	10,000	40,500
19.	Tamil Nadu	31,81,665	45,56,492
20.	Tripura	1,31,525	2,62,716
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2,69,001	24,30,000
22.	West Bengal	23,49,112	23,51,157
	Total (States)	1,68,72,631	2,32,40,412
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	1,15,450	1,62,000
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	58,000	2,41,500
25.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
27.	Delhi	6,36,900	4,34,390
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,02,000	4,45,500
29.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
30.	Mizoram	Nil	40,500
31.	Pondicherry	6,42,571	4,25,250
	Total (U.Ts.)	15,54,921	17,49,140
	Total (States)	1,68,72,631	2,32,40,412
	GRAND TOTAL (States + UTs)	1,84,27,552	2,49,89,552

ANNEXURE-B

Grant-in-aid released to various State Governments under the scheme of assistance to voluntary organisations for disabled persons during 1985-86 and 1986-87

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount sanctioned (In Rupees)	
		1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,82,388	21,25,092
2.	Assam	2,84,630	1,96,980
3.	Bihar	73,440	6,45,828
4.	Gujarat	21,85,260	19,72,105
5.	Haryana	2,01,605	6,99,827
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6,11,107	8,65,304
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	35,069	2,56,088
8.	Karnataka	21,25,498	20,95,240
9.	Kerala	15,60,967	16,65,426
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8,48,791	2,92,692
11.	Maharashtra	48,23,989	58,97,833
12.	Manipur	4,45,845	4,27,510
13.	Orissa	9,58,460	11,45,529
14.	Punjab	3,68,837	1,81,119
15.	Rajasthan	7,24,947	6,45,511
16.	Tamil Nadu	21,21,519	30,34,843
17.	Tripura	58,660	95,260
18.	Uttar Pradesh	33,82,952	25,13,994
19.	West Bengal	39,85,563	42,27,645
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil	4,660
21.	Mizoram	1,50,000	Nil

1	2	3	4
22.	Chandigarh	11,332	45,958
23.	Delhi	24,51,177	29,82,055
	Total:	2,83,92,036	3,21,16,555

ANNEXURE 'C'

Grant-in-aid released to various State Governments under the scheme of assistance to disabled persons for purchase fitting of aids appliances during the year 1985-86 & 1986-87.

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount sanctioned (In lakhs of Rs.)	
		1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.20	Nil
2.	Assam	Nil	0.15
3.	Bihar	10.50	13.50
4.	Gujarat	7.35	8.80
5.	Haryana	3.50	4.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	0.20
7.	Karnataka	8.08	6.50
8.	Kerala	Nil	2.50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4.20	4.80
10.	Maharashtra	7.15	4.15
11.	Manipur	Nil	1.75
12.	Orissa	8.00	6.75
13.	Punjab	10.10	13.00
14.	Rajasthan	17.00	20.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	14.165	13.50
16.	Uttar Pradesh	58.09	64.57
17.	West Bengal	4.25	7.05

1	2	3	4
	<i>U.T.</i>		
18.	Chandigarh	Nil	0.10
19.	Delhi	15.80	13.80
		177.08	185.12

ANNEXURE 'D'

Grant-in-aid released to various States/UTs under the scheme of Scholarships for Disabled Persons during 1985-86 and 1986-87

1	2	Amount released during (Rs. in lakhs)	
		1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	32.00
2.	Assam	1.50	4.98
3.	Bihar	Nil	16.00
4.	Gujarat	28.95	31.00
5.	Haryana	5.85	4.58
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	9.25
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	0.67
8.	Karnataka	7.00	15.85
9.	Kerala	10.00	12.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	16.86
11.	Maharashtra	19.68	27.00
12.	Manipur	Nil	0.98
13.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.04
14.	Nagaland	Nil	0.12
15.	Orissa	Nil	5.33
16.	Punjab	Nil	3.16
17.	Rajasthan	15.27	17.00

1	2	3	4
18.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil
19.	Tamil Nadu	14.50	19.31
20.	Tripura	0.44	0.83
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	29.21
22.	West Bengal	5.00	5.00
23.	A & N Islands	0.15	0.21
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	0.28
25.	Chandigarh	0.15	Nil

ANNEXURE 'E'

The Amount sanctioned to various States/U.Ts. under the scheme of Petrol Subsidy during 1985-86 and 1986-87

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount allocated for	
		1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,000	}
2.	Assam	Nil	
3.	Bihar	1,000	
4.	Gujarat	8,000	
5.	Haryana	2,000	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	
7.	Karnataka	4,000	
8.	Kerala	5,000	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6,000	
10.	Maharashtra	12,500	
11.	Manipur	Nil	

1	2	3	4
12.	Orissa	Nil	
13.	Punjab	2,500	
14.	Rajasthan	6,000	
15.	Tamil Nadu	11,000	
16.	Uttar Pradesh	6,000	Nil
17.	West Bengal	Nil	
18.	Delhi	1,000	
19.	Chandigarh	9,000	
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4,000	
21.	D & N Haveli	0.03	
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.30	0.50
23.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
24.	Mizoram	0.40	0.20
25.	Pondicherry	0.35	0.16
26.	Delhi	4.35	8.00
OTHER INSTITUTIONS/ORGANISATIONS			
1.	Directorate General of Employment & Training New Delhi.	9.94	15.00
2.	Training Centre for Adult Deaf, Hyderabad.	0.44	0.24
		134.32	267.23

ANNEXURE 'F'

Amounts sanctioned to various States/U. Ts. under the scheme of Special Employment Exchanges/Cells for Physically Handicapped

S. No.	Name of State	Amount Released	
		1985-86 Rs.	1986-87 Rs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73,897	Nil
2.	Assam	9,480	Nil
3.	Gujarat	Nil	64,736
4.	Haryana	44,000	Nil
5.	Himachal Pradesh	36,952	38,800
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	12,000	12,000
7.	Karnataka	18,829	24,000
8.	Kerala	2,60,608	Nil
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,04,700	77,741
10.	Manipur	50,000	Nil
11.	Meghalaya	23,755	Nil
12.	Nagaland	28,054	Nil
13.	Rajasthan	85,462	Nil
14.	Tamil Nadu	48,424	33,850
15.	Chandigarh	61,000	Nil
		8,57,161	2,51,127

ANNEXURE 'G'

Amounts sanctioned by Govt. of India to States under the Distt. Rehabilitation Centre Scheme during 1985-86 and 1986-87

S. No.	Name of the State	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Amount Released	
		1985-86	1986-87
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.60	Nil
2.	Haryana	15.60	Nil
3.	Karnataka	7.84	12.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	15.60	Nil
5.	Maharashtra	15.80	15.00
6.	Orissa	Nil	17.00
7.	Rajasthan	15.60	Nil
8	West Bengal	3.96	6.00
		90.00	50.00

Income Tax Outstanding against Film Stars

1632. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of film stars against whom Income-tax above rupees one lakh is outstanding at present and amount outstanding against each film star; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The names of the film stars against whom income-tax demand

exceeding Rs. 1 lakh was outstanding as on 31.3.1987 are given in the annexed statement. The amount outstanding has also been shown in the Statement below.

(b) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps, according to law, are taken from time to time by the concerned authorities for recovery/reduction of outstanding demand. These steps include, *inter-alia*, requesting the appellate authorities for expeditious disposal of the pending appeals. These also include resorting to proceedings under section 226(3) of the Income-tax Act and attachment of movable and immovable properties after issuing recovery certificates to the Tax Recovery Officer under section 222 of the Income-tax Act.

STATEMENT

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of film stars	Gross demand outstanding	Demand not enforcement
1	2	3	4
1.	Dimple Khanna	10.84	—
2.	G. Madhavi	15.20	2.20
3.	Jitendra Kapoor	49.69	49.69
4.	Jayaprada	65.12	65.12
5.	Kalpana K.	19.93	—
6.	Kishor Kumar Ganguli	24.17	12.66
7.	Nasirkhan Sarvar Khan	15.07	15.07
8.	Ranbir Raj Kapoor	21.47	17.01
9.	Rekha Ganeshan	58.84	24.13
10.	Rajesh Khanna	63.83	1.40
11.	Rati Agnihotri	16.31	5.62
12.	R. Rajnikanth	39.27	37.17
13.	Shashi Raj Kapoor	28.07	28.07
14.	Shreeram Lagoo	22.85	21.25
15.	Tina Munim	19.64	18.68
16.	Vijay Anand	21.75	2.15
17.	Vinod Khanna	12.49	2.09
18.	Prem Nazir	10.86	5.77
19.	S. Kamalahasan	10.45	9.33
20.	N.T. Rama Rao	16.90	7.95
21.	Hema Malini	16.87	8.62
22.	N. Balkrishna	2.04	—
23.	Ashishkumar Sen Gupta	3.37	3.37
24.	Ashok Kumar Ganguly	1.06	0.08

1	2	3	4
25.	Dev Anand	6.66	6.66
26.	Deena Pathak	5.17	3.17
27.	Deepti Naval	5.89	5.89
28.	Dilip Kumar	2.87	0.41
29.	Feroz Khan	2.54	1.15
30.	G.K. Asrani	2.09	2.09
31.	Kadar Khan	6.64	—
32.	Kamaludin Kazi	5.32	—
33.	Moushmi Chatterjee	6.37	0.12
34.	Reena Roy	5.81	3.10
35.	Ranjeeta Kaur	4.45	3.77
36.	Rehana Sultan	1.22	—
37.	Ranjeet Bedi	6.10	—
38.	Sanjay alias Abhas Khan	9.69	8.31
39.	Sarika Thakur	2.02	0.32
40.	Sushma Shiromani	6.64	4.69
41.	Shabana Azmi	3.43	2.11
42.	Satyendra Kumar Sharma	8.01	6.96
43.	Shakti Kapoor	7.60	6.31
44.	Sujit Kumar	1.50	0.27
45.	Vikram alias M.N. Makandar	3.53	0.06
46.	Vinod Mehra	9.81	2.02
47.	Vidya Sinha	8.17	2.36
48.	Yogita Bali	1.41	0.25
49.	Randhir Raj Kapoor	4.07	2.85
50.	Anantha Nag	2.47	2.47
51.	Manjula	1.70	—
52.	Shankar Nag	1.90	1.90

1	2	3	4
53.	C.K. Nagesh	1.48	0.75
54.	G. Savitri	6.84	—
55.	G. Vijaya Nirmala	6.66	3.52
56.	Jamuna	2.40	1.18
57.	M.R.R. Vasu	1.39	—
58.	M.R. Radhika	4.02	1.82
59.	P. Raj Babu	1.36	—
60.	P. Bhanumathy	2.94	—
61.	S.S. Rajendran	1.60	—
62.	U. Krishna Raju	5.07	5.07
63.	Vanisree	1.85	—
64.	V.C. Ganesan	5.97	—
65.	C. Suhasini	9.86	6.01
66.	Sripriya	0.96	0.86
67.	G. Mahesh Babu	1.83	1.76
68.	G.S.R. Krishnamurthi	5.52	2.35
69.	K. Bhagyaraj	7.43	4.55
70.	Poornima Bhagyaraj	1.92	1.92
71.	Biswajit Chatterjee	1.89	—
72.	Helen Richardson	2.59	0.34

Opening of Bank Branches in West Bengal

1633. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of bank branches opened in West Bengal during 1986-87, district-wise and bank-wise details thereof; and

(b) number of such branches proposed to be opened during 1987-88, district-wise and bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that commercial banks had opened 65 branches in West Bengal during the period from 1.4.86 to 31.3.87. District-wise and bank-wise details of these 65 branches are indicated in the Statement below. RBI has advised the banks that branches should be opened at the allotted centres in a phased manner during the remaining period of the current Branch Licensing Policy. It is, therefore,

not possible to indicate the number of branches that will be opened during 1987-

88, district-wise and bank-wise in West Bengal.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of branches opened by banks in West Bengal during 1.4.86 to 31.3.87

Name of District	No. of branches opened
1. West Dinajpur	2
2. Howrah	5
3. Burdwan	11
4. Calcutta	9
5. 24-Parganas	5
6. Jalperiguri	1
7. Midnapore	8
8. Malda	1
9. Hooghly	7
10. Nadia	5
11. Murshidabad	11
Total	65

Bank-wise number of branches opened by banks in West Bengal during 1.4.86 to 31.3.87

Name of Bank	No. of branches opened
1	2
1. State Bank of India	3
2. Allahabad Bank	3
3. Bank of Baroda	3
4. Bank of India	1
5. Central Bank of India	4
6. Dena Bank	2
7. Punjab National Bank	1
8. United Bank of India	9
9. UCO Bank	7

1	2
10. Gaur Gramin Bank	2
11. Hawrah Gramin Bank	7
12. Burdwan Gramin Bank	6
13. Mallabhum Gramin Bank	2
14. Nadia Gramin Bank	3
15. Murshidabad Gramin Bank	11
16. United Industrial Bank Ltd.	1
Total	65

Afforestation of Chhotanagpur Plateau

1634. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken steps for afforestation of hill areas and barren land of Chhotanagpur plateau; and

(b) if so, details of the programmes and funds allotted for the purpose during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Afforestation of hill and barren lands of Chhota Nagpur Plateau is also envisaged under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and also the Externally Assisted Social Forestry Project in Bihar. However, the assistance given and the Project details are earmarked for the entire State. Regional or districtwise information within the State is not maintained at the national level.

(b) Funds under the centrally sponsored schemes are not allocated for the entire 7th Plan period. Allocation are made on year-to-year basis. The details are as under:—

S. No.	Name of the Schemes/ Project	Amount released/ allocated during the first three years of the 7th Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Rural Fuelwood Plantation including Afforestation of Eco-Sensitive Non-Himalayan Area	468.88
2.	National Rural Employment Programme	3224.35
3.	Rural Landless Employment Gurantee Programme	3664.10
4.	Bihar Social Forestry Project receiving SIDA (Swedish) assistance	1407.4

Reduction of Import Duty on Raw Wool

1635. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the import duty on raw wool in order to save the hand-made woollen industry where a large number of carpet manufacturing units have become 'sick' due to paucity of indigenous woollen yarn and wool;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The Government have already reduced the import duty on raw wool from 30% to 20% advalorem with effect from 29.4.1987, after considering the representations received from the woollen industry including the carpet industry.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Tax Holiday for Jute Industry

1636. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant a tax holiday for at least two years for the jute industry in order to enable the jute industry to face the uneven and severe competition; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are already several incentives available on the statute to manufacturing and processing industries which can be availed of by the jute industry as well.

Interim report of the planning group on road transport

1637. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the interim report of the planning Group on Road Transport;

(b) if so, the main features of the interim report;

(c) whether Government have examined all the suggestions made in the interim report; and

(d) if so, how many of them have been accepted and when final report will be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). Planning Commission has constituted a Steering Committee for the preparation of long-term plan for transport development in the perspective of 2000 A.D. The Steering Committee in turn has constituted a number of specialised groups for the study of various modes of transport including road transport. The Report of the Planning Group on Road Transport is yet to be received. No interim report has been submitted. The report on road transport when received, would be examined by the Steering Committee and would be used as an input for the work of the Committee. The report of the Steering Committee would be utilised by the Planning Commission for preparing long-term plans. Hence no formal view would be taken by the Government on the report of the planning groups including planning group on Road Transport.

Bank Robberies

1638. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank robberies occurred in the country during the period January-June, 1987;

(b) the amount robbed in each case and the number of persons killed;

(c) whether any case has been solved, if so, the number of persons arrested and the amount recovered; and

(d) the steps taken for the protection of banks in the country and particularly in the disturbed areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Information in respect of the number of bank robberies-dacoities that occurred in public sector banks during the period January-June, 1987, amount involved, amount recovered,

number of persons killed, number of persons arrested and the number of cases solved, as reported by Reserve Bank of India and the Public Sector Banks, is given in the Statement below.

(d) Bank robberies/dacoities, to a considerable extent, depend on the general security environment in the locality. Banks, however, have been taking steps to improve their security arrangements so as to offer as little inducement as possible to miscreants to rob banks and also to deter them. As this is a continuous process, security measures implemented by public sector banks, including those in disturbed areas, are being reviewed from time to time and, whenever further improvements are considered necessary, requisite guidelines/instructions are given to the banks.

STATEMENT

Information in respect of the number of bank robberies/dacoities that occurred in public sector banks during the period January-June, 1987, amount involved, amount recovered, number of persons killed, number of persons arrested and number of cases solved as reported by Reserve Bank of India/Public Sector Banks

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Bank and Branch	Date of occurrence	Amount involved	Amount recovered	No. of persons		No. of cases solved
				killed	arrested	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh:						
1. State Bank of India, Kandi Branch, Medak distt.	1.5.87	2.78 + Gold weighing 4363 Gms	—	—	—	—
2. Canara Bank, Venkateswarapuram Vijaywada Assam:	20.6.87	Nil	—	—	—	—
3. UCO Bank, Chandrapura, Kamrup	2.5.87	0.88	0.74	—	2	—
4. Unilon Bank of India, Guwahati main Branch	11.5.87	46.00	35.61	—	6	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Bihar</i>						
5.	Punjab National Bank, Nadwan Branch	9.2.87	0.95	—	—	—
6.	Punjab National Bank, Boullia, Rohtas	19.2.87	0.71	0.10	2	—
7.	UCO Bank, Ranchi	31.3.87	1.50	—	—	—
8.	Canara Bank, Purnea Branch	16.4.87	2.29	—	2	—
9.	Central Bank of India, Kadam Kuan, Patna	23.4.87	4.44	1.39	9	—
10.	Bank of India, Sonpura, Saharsa distt.	23.4.87	0.64	—	—	—
11.	State Bank of India, Banaso, Hazaribagh Distt.	23.4.87	—	—	5	—
12.	State Bank of India, Rohini Branch, Santhal Paraganas Distt.	27.4.87	0.64	0.64	5	1
13.	Central Bank of India, Garkhasaran, Patna	29.4.87	0.09	—	1	3
14.	Punjab National Bank, Haspura, Aurangabad	30.4.87	2.98	—	—	—
15.	United Bank of India, Bokaro Steel City, Industrial Estate Area	8.5.87	2.36	—	2	—

16.	State Bank of India, Topa Coliery Branch, Hazaribagh	4.6.87	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Bank of India, Bhojudhin Branch, Dhanbad	5.6.87	2.34	—	—	—	—	—
18.	United Bank of India, Tupudana, Ranchi Chandigarh:	19.6.87	1.78	—	—	—	—	—
19.	State Bank of Patiala, Shishu Niketan Sector 22/D, Chandigarh Gujarat	1.6.87	0.25	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Canara Bank, Kankaria Branch, Ahmedabad	19.1.87	1.73	—	—	4	—	—
21.	State Bank of Saurashtra, Kankaria Branch, Ahmedabad	15.1.87	1.52	—	—	—	—	—
22.	State Bank of Saurashtra, Naroda Road Industrial Estate, Ahmedabad	17.2.87	0.30	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Bank of India, S.M. Road, Ahmedabad	5.3.87	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Bank of India, Rajmahal Road, Vadodara	23.3.87	1.25	1.25	—	2	—	1
25.	Vijaya Bank, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad	24.3.87	1.32	1.29	—	4	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>							
26. State Bank of India, Supela, Bhillal		4.3.87	Nil	—	—	4	—
27. State Bank of Indore, Palasikar Colony, Indore		1.5.87	Nil	—	—	—	—
<i>Manipur</i>							
28. Allahabad Bank, Mayang, Imphal		22.5.87	0.01	—	—	—	—
<i>Orissa</i>							
29. State Bank of India, Revasan College, Extension Counter, Cuttack		14.4.87	0.32	—	—	3	—
<i>Punjab</i>							
30. State Bank of Patiala, Behniwala, Bhatinda		9.1.87	Nil	—	—	—	—
31. Bank of India, Jalandhar, Industrial Area Branch		20.1.87	4.02	—	—	—	—
32. Punjab & Sind Bank, Sohal Thathi, Amritsar		23.1.87	0.39	—	—	—	—
33. Bank of India, Dakha Branch Extension Counter, Ludhiana		2.2.87	0.45	—	—	—	—

34.	Punjab National Bank, Industrial Area, Ludhiana	12.2.87	568.91	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Punjab National Bank, Sahansara, Amritsar	3.2.87	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
36.	New Bank of India, Goraya, Jalandhar	24.2.87	1.17	—	—	—	—	—
37.	Punjab & Sind Bank, Garcha Distt. Jalandhar	2.3.87	0.06	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Punjab & Sind Bank, Chakkarekhan, Distt. Amritsar	2.3.87	0.58	—	—	—	—	—
39.	Punjab & Sind Bank, Khara Dona, Kapurthala	4.3.87	0.92	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Punjab & Sind Bank, Sohal Thathi, Amritsar	4.3.87	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
41.	State Bank of Patiala, Gita Bhavan Extension Counter, Patiala	4.3.87	0.77	—	—	—	—	—
42.	Punjab & Sind Bank, Nasarka Carchur, Gurdaspur	24.3.87	0.18	—	—	—	—	—
43.	Punjab National Bank, Extension Counter, Gurdaspur	1.4.87	0.06	0.06	—	—	3	1
44.	Punjab National Bank, Industrial Area, Extension Counter, Jalandhar	13.4.87	0.03	—	—	—	—	—
45.	Punjab & Sind Bank, Chandnawan, Faridkot	27.4.87	1.76	—	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46. Bank of India, Khanna Distt. Ludhiana		5.5.87	8.24	—	—	—	—
47. Oriental Bank of Commerce, Dayalgarh, Gurdaspur		11.5.87	0.30	—	—	—	—
48. Bank of India, Kassoama, Phirozpur		15.5.87	Nil	—	—	—	—
49. Punjab National Bank, Chak Ruidu, Singhwala, Bhatinda		23.6.87	0.58	—	1	—	—
— <i>Rajasthan</i>							
50. State Bank of India, ADB Bhusawar, Bharatpur		24.4.87	1.88	1.88	—	3	1
— <i>Tamil Nadu</i>							
51. Canara Bank, Thiruvottiyur, Madras		28.4.87	2.20	2.14	—	1	—
— <i>Uttar Pradesh</i>							
52. Syndicate Bank, Alipur Branch, Meerut Distt.		19.3.87	0.15	—	—	—	—
53. UCO Bank, Taharpur, Bhabisa Branch		13.4.87	Nil	—	1	—	—
54. Punjab National Bank, Koti Kausar, Dehradun		15.4.87	1.40	—	—	—	—

West Bengal

55. United Bank of India, Mayfair Road, Calcutta	18.2.87	6.75	—	—	—	—	—
56. Bank of India, Mayfair Road, Calcutta	18.2.87	5.36	—	—	—	—	—

(Data provisional)

Development of Processes In CSIR Laboratories

1639. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the working of the C.S.I.R. Laboratories and the new techniques and processes evolved by them in their respective fields;

(b) the number of such new techniques and processes evolved by them over the years and the number out of them adopted by industries for commercial use; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to make the working of CSIR laboratories more efficient and purposeful?

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. The Government had set up a committee in April, 1986, to review the functioning and working of CSIR and its laboratories. Besides this, the research programmes/projects undertaken by the laboratories are formulated and their progress reviewed by the Research Advisory Councils (RAC) of the laboratories, consisting of eminent scientists/technologists, senior representatives from the public and private sectors of industry etc.

(b) Over the years, the CSIR laboratories have developed around 2500 new processes and techniques, of these 1750 have been licensed to over 4200 entrepreneurs for commercialisation.

(c) The recommendations of the Review Committee have since been received and are under examination. In the meantime CSIR has taken several steps to make its working more efficient and purposeful to potential users. These are:

- (1) Setting up better linkages with user industries, through close interaction, with industry organisations viz. (i) Confederation of Engineering Industry (CEI) and (ii) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI).
- (2) Execution of Memorandum of Understanding with several industrial firms (both from the Public and Private Sectors), for joint development of projects of specific interest/need to the industry.
- (3) Making resource allocations to laboratories, based on review of the programmes and performance, conducted jointly with representatives of industry, to ensure, that the R&D projects taken up by CSIR laboratories are of relevance to industry.

[Translation]

Industrial Sickness

1640. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in recent study report of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India it has been observed that sickness is prevailing in the industries due to defective planning;

(b) if so, whether Government have studied the report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the Government's perspective planning in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available and permissible under the rules.

[English]

Rehabilitation of RAPP-I

1641. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to rehabilitate RAPP - I Kota Atomic Power Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, 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) and (b). Efforts are being made to seal cracks in the south end shield of Unit-I of RAPS and run it. In addition, the possibility of replacing the end shields, as a part of long term rehabilitation, is also being examined.

(c) Does not arise.

Industrial Sickness

1642. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of industrial sickness is on the increase despite the setting up of the quasi-judicial Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated amount of money of Government and Financial Institutions locked up in these sick industrial units; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to arrest this rise in industrial sickness and how is it proposed to recover the huge outstanding against these sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). There are both internal as well as external factors responsible for sickness in industrial units. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has been set up by the Government to take various measures pertaining to the sick industrial companies falling within the purview of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has become operational only with effect from 15th May, 1987.

(c) As per the information received from Reserve Bank of India, the outstanding bank credit against sick units stood at Rs. 4665.23 crores as at the end of June, 1986. The information with regard to the funds of the financial institutions locked up in sick industrial units is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available and permissible under the Rules.

(d) Banks have been advised to monitor continuously the borrowal accounts with a view to ensure recovery of their dues. Banks conduct viability studies in respect of sick units in their portfolio and try to nurse the units found potentially viable by evolving suitable rehabilitation packages. In case of units found non-viable, the banks take recourse to suitable action for the recovery of their dues.

[Translation]

Opening of Branches of Banks

1643. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

DR. V. VENKATESH:

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued licences to banks during the past years to open their new branches in rural and backward areas;

(b) if so, the names of the banks to which such licences have been issued during the past three years indicating the number of new licences issued to each of them;

(c) the number of branches opened by each of these banks;

(d) the number of licences remaining unutilised with each of these banks; and

(e) the reasons therefor and steps taken/proposed by Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (e). Details of number of licences issued and the number of offices opened by the banks during the three year period ending 31.12.86 and the number of licences pending with them as on 31.12.86 are indicated bank/bank-group-wise in the Statement below. Lack of infrastructural facilities, absence of suitable premises, deficient communication facilities and non-availability of police station within a reasonable distance for providing security are some of the reasons for delay/non-utilisation of licences for opening branches by the banks. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the banks that branches should be opened in a phased manner during the remaining period of the current Branch Licensing Policy. RBI has also advised its Regional Offices to extend the validity period of the licences wherever such extension is warranted. Task Forces set up at the Regional Offices of RBI have also been instructed to monitor closely the opening of branches by the banks.

STATEMENT

Bank/Bank-Group-wise number of licences issued and offices opened by banks during 1.1.84 to 31.12.86 and licences pending with banks as on 31.12.86.

Name of Bank	Licences issued from 1.1.84 to 31.12.86	Offices opened* from 1.1.84 to 31.12.86	No. of licences pending as on 31.12.86.
1	2	3	4
State Bank of India	538	619	51
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	39	28	18
State Bank of Hyderabad	31	40	1
State Bank of Indore	5	9	—
State Bank of Mysore	10	13	—
State Bank of Patiala	16	14	8
State Bank of Saurashtra	5	10	—
State Bank of Travancore	21	30	—
Allahabad Bank	122	176	2

Andhra Bank	46	54	—
Bank of Baroda	61	87	9
Bank of India	99	137	3
Bank of Maharashtra	41	26	5
Canara Bank	65	131	4
Central Bank of India	276	211	12
Corporation Bank	15	19	1
Dena Bank	27	42	2
Indian Bank	76	104	—
Indian Overseas Bank	40	79	—
New Bank of India	33	44	10
Oriental Bank of Commerce	22	34	3
Punjab & Sind Bank	21	19	2
Punjab National Bank	189	229	40
Syndicate Bank	92	103	1
Union Bank of India	110	148	2
United Bank of India	134	134	—
UCO Bank	129	117	10
Vijaya Bank	20	28	—
Regional Rural Banks	3249	4796	413
Private Sector Banks	83	118	3
Total:	5615	7599	601

*Note:- 'Offices opened' includes branches opened against authorisations/ licences issued before 1.1.84 and pending as on that date.

Allocation of more Funds in Research and Development for Agriculture and Medical Research

1644. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had

called for allocation of more funds for agricultural and medical research and for induction of more scientific and technical personnel in Research and Development system;

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to increase the allocation of funds in these fields; and

(c) the efforts made to increase the scientific and technical personnel in the Research and Development system?

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. At the meeting of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of Ministry of Science and Technology, Prime Minister had noted that funds for agriculture and medical research were not adequate and that more scientific and technical personnel were needed.

(b) These observations will be borne in mind while preparing future plans for Science and Technology.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to increase the scientific and technical personnel in Research and Development System. Some of these are:

- The financial allocation for science and technology activities has been increased substantially over the successive Five Year Plans.
- Programmes have been launched through which core groups of scientists are created in the country with all the necessary modern facilities required for pursuing research in new and frontier areas.
- New scientific departments/organisations such as Department of Biotechnology, Ocean Development, Environment, Non-conventional Energy Sources, Centre for Development of Telematics have been set up and some of these are in high technology areas.
- A number of fiscal incentives have been given to private and

public sector industrial organisations for setting up in-house R&D units.

Conservation of Forests

1645. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the north-eastern region is getting special attention in conservation of forest wealth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A Statement giving details of the steps taken is given below.

Special steps taken for conservation of forest wealth in North-East region as referred to in part(b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1645 for answer on 6.8.1987

1. Separate laws have been enacted in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura where the Indian Forest Act (Act 16 of 1927) is not applicable.
2. Shifting cultivation is being governed by special rules and regulations.
3. To control deforestation through Jhum cultivation, Jhumias are being settled to regular agricultural practices. Their income is improving, through implementation of various agricultural and allied schemes. The approved outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan on these schemes is Rs. 819.88 lakhs.
4. With a view to develop basic research information with regard to the functioning of forest ecosystems in the North Eastern Region, various research projects have been

sponsored by this Department and are currently operational. The total cost of the research projects during 1984-89 is Rs. 31.60 lakhs.

5. Rs. 1.975 lakh have been released as Central assistance to Mizoram during 1986-87 for development of infrastructure for protection of forests from biotic interference.

Alleged cheating of depositors by Auditya Finance Company

1646. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Police has ordered an enquiry into the alleged cheating of more than Rs. 14 crores belonging to nearly 25,000 depositors in Karnataka of the Auditya Finance Company having branches all over the country;

(b) whether enquiry was ordered on the basis of complaints from all over Karnataka;

(c) if so, whether a number of depositors had protested to the Prime Minister to freeze the company's activities;

(d) whether the Director General of the Police has submitted its report to Government; and

(e) if so, whether Union Government has seen the report and the action being considered against the company?

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

Exploration of Sea Wealth

1647. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to tap the rich sea wealth by deep sea mining, pelagic fisheries, sea farming etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government will be in a position to improve the socio-economic conditions of people living along coastline;

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

(e) whether the required funds and the technological base to achieve the objective had been provided by Government?

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. In the deep seabed, polymetallic nodules have been indentified as a large resource for mining. Research and development activities on the exploration of nodule reserve and extraction of metals like manganese, copper, nickel and cobalt from the nodules are in progress. Exploration of marine fisheries including pelagic fish is being undertaken by various State Fisheries Corporations and private agencies. Sea farming is also being actively pursued in several regions of our coastline.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Specific programmes like the survey of living and non-living resources of the sea, manpower development, control of marine pollution and extraction of energy from the sea etc. have been launched by the Government which will have a great impact on improving the socio-economic conditions of our coastal population.

(e) Yes, Sir. Both financial outlay and technological base are considered adequate to meet the objectives.

[*Translation*]

**Administrative Machinery to Accelerate
the Development Programmes for
SCs/STs**

1648. SHRI C. D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to set up a special administrative machinery with a view to accelerate the programmes for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

(b) if so, the composition and the salient features of the machinery; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir. Special Administrative Units known as Integrate Tribal Development Projects (I.T.D.P.) are already in existence since the Fifth Plan for the implementation of developmental, programmes for the Scheduled Tribes in all Tribal Sub-Plan States/U.Ts. A Special Component Plan is also operated by the district administration for the developmental programmes of the Scheduled Castes.

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

**Loans to Educated Unemployed Persons
in Surat by Bank of Baroda**

1649. SHRI C. D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases sent by the District Industry Centre of Surat to branches of Bank of Baroda in Surat region during January, 1985 to March, 1987 for grant of loans for self employment to educated unemployed and details thereof, branchwise;

(b) the number of persons out of them

who were sanctioned loans indicating total amount disbursed;

(c) whether complaints have been received by Government that bank managers act arbitrarily in granting loans under this scheme;

(d) whether any special directives have been issued to nationalised banks by Government to provide loans easily to beneficiaries under this scheme and if so, details thereof; and

(e) whether Government propose to issue any special directives to Surat Regional Office of Bank of Baroda and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). A Statement giving the requisite information for the period from 1.4.85 to 31.3.87 as furnished by the Bank of Baroda is given below.

(c) Bank of Baroda has reported that complaints from five applicants regarding rejection of their loan applications had been received by the Branch Managers in Surat which were promptly disposed of on merits.

(d) The Scheme itself provides that banks should make loans easily available to the beneficiaries recommended by the Task Force of District Industries Centres. The Reserve Bank of India has recently advised all the banks to dispense with margin money, collateral security and/or third party guarantee for loans upto Rs. 35,000/- sanctioned for industrial ventures under the Scheme.

(e) The guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India for implementation of the scheme have already been sent by Bank of Baroda to its Surat Regional Office. No other directions are proposed to be issued in the matter for the present.

STATEMENT

Position of applications under SEEUJ received, sanctioned and the amount disbursed by branches of the Bank of Baroda in Surat Region from 1.4.85 to 31.3.1987

(Amount in thousand of Rupees)

S. No.	Name of Branch	1985-86			1986-87		
		Applications received	Applications sanctioned	Amount sanctioned and disbursed.	Applications received	Applications sanctioned	Amount sanctioned and disbursed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ammaji Road	6	3	57	11	7	140
2.	Athwalines	6	2	34	6	4	59
3.	Bhagatalao	8	8	124	7	3	61
4.	Chhipwad	10	9	187	9	4	94
5.	Pulapada	6	5	105	3	2	34
6.	Kaji Maidan	9	7	134	13	6	140
7.	Khand Bazar	10	5	78	11	6	107
8.	Khatodra	23	6	113	8	6	121
9.	Lakkadkot	1	—	—	1	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Man Darwaja	1	1	1	1	21	8	2	45
11. Navyug College	6	2	2	2	22	9	4	66
12. Parle Point	4	1	1	1	20	1	1	90
13. Parsi Sheri	2	3	3	3	64	10	4	25
14. Rander	29	15	15	15	224	19	12	201
15. Rughnathpura	3	2	2	2	32	4	1	10
16. Sagrampura	18	12	12	12	239	14	6	104
17. Salabatpura	2	1	1	1	5	3	2	46
18. Sayedpura	14	4	4	4	72	8	2	40
19. Shahpore	3	1	1	1	14	7	2	30
20. Sufi Baug	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Textile Market	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Vania Sheri	8	7	7	7	145	13	6	180
23. Zampa Bazar	4	1	1	1	15	1	—	—
24. Bardoli	17	9	9	9	159	12	7	98
25. Udhna	9	2	2	2	17	12	4	99
26. Ukai	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
27. Vyara	23	15	15	15	183	17	12	176

28. Ambheti	—	—	—	1	1	5
29. Anaval	8	8	79	9	4	8
30. Areth	3	2	18	5	3	27
31. Baleshwar	4	4	43	1	1	11
32. Bandharpada	6	4	35	3	1	13
33. Bhimpore	4	3	28	18	9	165
34. Bodhan	4	2	30	1	1	12
35. Damka	2	2	48	—	—	—
36. Dihen	4	2	34	3	—	—
37. Dolvan	2	—	—	8	3	28
38. Dumas	2	1	18	9	4	62
39. Fort-Songadh	15	6	98	10	4	44
40. Hajira	2	—	—	1	1	25
41. Haldharu	1	1	10	—	—	—
42. Haripura	2	—	—	1	—	—
43. Ichhapore	1	1	25	1	1	10
44. Jhankhavav	8	7	88	3	1	25
45. Kalakava	2	1	8	1	1	17

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46. Kanza			2	1	5	1	1	10
47. Karchelia			14	11	143	1	1	15
48. Kavas			1	—	—	—	—	—
49. Kim			8	5	77	10	4	72
50. Kosamba			21	14	104	11	4	55
51. Kribhoo			—	—	—	—	—	—
52. Kukarmunda			6	2	16	1	1	10
53. Kundiyana			—	—	—	4	2	40
54. Tajpore			4	3	48	1	—	—
55. Madhi			5	1	8	8	3	37
56. Magdala			1	1	15	1	1	22
57. Mandvi			19	10	117	23	23	346
58. Mor-Bhagwa			7	5	78	16	3	46
59. Mosali			4	2	25	—	—	—
60. Mota			—	—	—	1	1	10
61. Olphad			7	4	51	14	7	110
62. Pandesara			5	2	15	4	1	25
63. Piplod			—	—	—	1	1	10

64. Rayam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65. Sachin	13	9	170	6	1	8		
66. Sarbhon	3	3	41	2	2	23		
67. Sayan	18	8	110	3	2	23		
68. Singpur	5	4	49	5	2	24		
69. Talangpur	6	3	49	2	1	24		
70. Uchhal	6	2	10	4	3	33.		
71. Umarpada	6	1	10	5	3	62		
72. Umbhel	4	2	33	3	2	25		
73. Un	1	1	10	7	1	10		
74. Utran	9	7	112	4	2	35		
75. Valod	14	12	168	6	3	35		
76. Vanesa	2	—	—	9	1	10		
77. Vankal	5	2	18	4	—	—		
78. Vankaner	1	1	15	1	—	—		
79. Velda	4	2	10	—	—	—		
80. Vihan	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	498	283	4133	442	214	3544		

Source: *Bank of Baroda*

[English]

Sanction of House Rent Allowance to Bank Employees in Bombay

1650. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned 'House Rent Allowance' at Bombay rates to Central Government Employees working in New Bombay (including Panvel and Uran) areas;

(b) if so, whether this facility has not been extended to employees of nationalised banks working in New Bombay areas; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The House Rent Allowance (HRA) payable to the employees of the nationalised banks is determined by the Bipartite Settlements entered into between the managements and the unions of banking industry and it is not necessarily linked with the terms and conditions of HRA payable to Central Government employees. At present H.R.A payable at specified rate to employees of nationalised banks posted at offices located within the limits of Bombay Municipal Corporation (Greater Bombay)

and such other places like Dombivily, Kalyan, Thana Municipality and Vashi have been agreed to under the Bipartite Settlement. The question of extending this rate of HRA to the employees posted at New Bombay Area does not arise, as this area is not covered under the Bipartite Settlement.

Targets Under 20-Point Programme

1651. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for various items under 20-Point Programme for the year 1987-88 and how do these compare with those of 1986-87;

(b) whether States are given some incentives for good performance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A Statement showing the targets under the various items of the 20-Point Programme during 1986-87 and 1987-88 as also the variations in the targets in the two years is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does Not arise.

STATEMENT

Targets under 20-Point Programme during 1986-87 and 1987-88

Point No./Item	Unit	Target 1987-88	TPP-82 Point No.	Target for 1986-87	Variation	Variation %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Attack on Rural Poverty						
(a) IRDP - Old and New	Lakh families	39.1	3A	35.0	+4.1	+11.7
(b) NREP	Crore Mandays	27.4	3B	27.5	-0.1	-0.4
(c) R.L.E.G.P.	—do—	25.7	3C	23.6	+2.1	+8.9
(d) Small Scale Industries	Lakh Units	1.47	18B	1.19	+0.28	+23.5
2. Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture						
Micro-Watersheds (work in progress)	Nos.	11255*	1B	14015*	-2760	-19.7
3. Better Use of Irrigation Water						
(a) Irrigation Potential	'000 ha.	2380.8	1A	2827.0	-246.2	9.4
(b) Irrigation Utilisation	—do—	2047.19	—	**	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(c) Command Area Development						
(i) Warabandi	'000 ha.	1579.8	—	**	—	—
(ii) Field Channel	—do—	1263.3	—	**	—	—
(iii) Land Levelling	—do—	151.5	—	**	—	—
(iv) Field Drains	—do—	24.0	—	**	—	—
4. Bigger Harvests Production of						
(i) Rice	Million Tonnes	72	—	**	—	—
(ii) Oilseeds	—do—	17.7	2B	16.5	+1.2	+7.3
(iii) Pulses	—do—	16.3	2A	15.3	+1.0	+6.5
(iv) Horticulture Production	Lakh Tonnes	492.7	—	**	—	—
(v) Livestock Production						
(a) Milk	Lakh Tonnes	456.4	—	**	—	—
(b) Eggs	Mill. Nos.	16799.2	—	**	—	—
(c) Wool	Lakh Kg.	421.9	—	**	—	—
(vi) Fish	Lakh Tonnes	33.2	—	**	—	—
5. Enforcement of land Reforms						
Surplus Land Distribution	Lakh Acres	5.5	—	0.8	+4.7	+597

6. Special Programme of Rural Labour									
	Bonded Labour Rehabilitation	'000 Nos.	18.2	6	19.7	-1.5	-7.6		
7. Clean Drinking Water									
(i)	Villages covered	'000 Nos.	50.6	8	35.9	+14.7	+40.9		
8. Health for All									
(i)	Community Health Centres	Nos.	257	—	**	—	—		
(ii)	Primary Health Centres	Nos.	2274	14A	1554	+720	+56.3		
(iii)	Sub-Centres	Nos.	9233	14B	8766	+467	+5.3		
(iv)	Immunisation of Children	Lakh Nos.	172.20	—	**	—	—		
(v)	Immunisation of Women	—do—	169.37	—	**	—	—		
(vi)	Rural Sanitation Latrines (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	Nos.	16000	—	**	—	—		
9. Two-Child Norm									
(i)	Sterilisation	Lakh Nos.	60.00	13	59.3	+0.7	+1.2		
(ii)	IUD Insertions	—do—	42.11	13	37.5	+4.6	+12.3		
(iii)	CC Users	—do—	107.50	13	105.0	+2.5	+2.4		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(iv) OP Users	—do—	20.00	13	10.0	+10	+100
(v) ICDS Blocks	Nos.	1342*£	15	246\$		
(vi) Anganwadis	Nos.	164635*	—		—	—
10. Expansion of Education						
A— - Elementary Enrolment						
(i) Total	Lakh Nos.	53.3	16A	56.6	—3.3	—5.8
(ii) Girls	—do—	25.9	—	**	—	—
(iii) SC/ST	—do—	14.29	—	**	—	—
B— Adult Literacy						
(i) Total	Lakh Nos.	89.2	16B	83.6	+5.6	+6.7
(ii) Women	—do—	47.6	—	**	—	—
(iii) SC/ST	—do—	36.58	—	**	—	—
11. Justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes						
(i) SC Families Assisted	Lakh Nos.	20.43	7A	19.32	+1.11	+5.7
(ii) ST Families Assisted	—do—	8.06	7B	8.35	—0.29	—3.5

12. <i>Equality for Women</i>	No Target	**			
13. <i>New Opportunities for Youth</i>	--do--	**			
14. <i>Housing for the People</i>					
(a) Rural					
(i) Provision of House Sites	Lakh Nos.	5.50	9A	6.3	-0.8 -12.7
(ii) Construction Assistance	Lakh Nos.	3.7	9B	3.9	-0.2 -5.1
(iii) Indira Awas Yojana for SC/ST	--do--	1.08	—	**	—
(b) Urban					
(i) EWS Housing	Lakh Nos.	1.08	10B	1.2	-0.12 -9.0
(ii) House Constructed under LIG	Nos.	40568	—	**	—
15. <i>Improvement of Slums</i>					
Slum Population covered with seven basic amenities	Lakh Nos.	15.41	10A	15.40	+0.01 +0.06
16. <i>New Strategy for Forestry</i>					
Tree Plantation	Core Nos.	376.7	12A	332.8	+43.9 +13.2
17. <i>Protection of the Environment</i>	No Target	**			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Concern for the Consumer F.P.S Operated	Nos.	4035	17	5770	-1735	-30.1
19. Energy for the Villages						
(i) Villages Electrified	'000	21.4	11A	21.6	-0.2	-0.9
(ii) Pumpsets Energised	Lakh Nos.	3.98	11B	3.9	+0.08	+2.1
(iii) Improved Chullahs	--do--	8.3	--	**	--	--
(iv) Biogas Plants (states)	'000 Nos.	110.9	12B	135.2	-24.3	-17.97
(v) I.R.E.P.	No. of Blocks	383	--	**	--	--
20. A Responsive Administration		No Target		**		

* Cumulative.

** A number of items in 1987-88 are new. No targets were fixed against them in 1986-87.

£ ICDS Blocks cumulative operational at the end of the period.

\$ ICDS Blocks sanctioned.

Short Term Agricultural Loans to Farmers In Kerala

1652. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plan to provide more short term agricultural loans through National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) to help farmers in Kerala in view of the recent closure of many of the private money lending institutions in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative credit institutions provide short term loans to farmers for agricultural activities. NABARD extends refinance assistance against the loans to farmers provided by these lending institutions including the ones located in Kerala. NABARD does not provide loans to farmers directly. The flow of bank credit for agricultural purposes in any particular State would depend upon various factors such as agro-climatic conditions, availability of irrigation facilities and input material, marketability of produce, credit absorptive capacity of the borrowers, conducive recovery climate etc. Statewise targets have not been prescribed in respect of flow of bank credit for short term agricultural purposes.

Remittances of Rural and Semi-Urban NRIs

1653. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated remittances by the rural and semi-urban non-resident Indians during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the existing facility provided by Government for viable investments of their foreign exchange earnings on their return

to the country to settle down in their respective places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) The data on remittances made by the rural and semi-urban Non-Resident Indians is not maintained at present. However, the outstanding balances in the Non-Resident (External) Rupee Accounts and Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts of Non-Resident Indians as a whole during the last three years are as follows:—

<i>(Rupees in Crores)</i>		
As at end of		Total
December 1984	...	3502.87
December 1985	...	5027.88
December 1986	...	7470.62

(b) All the Investment facilities available to Resident Indians are also available to non-Resident Indians on their return to the country for permanent settlement.

Value Limit of Personal Gold Jewellery for Outgoing Indian Residents

1654. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the limit for personal gold jewellery for Indian residents going out of the country has been raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to stop likely misuse of the provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir. The value limit for

taking out personal jewellery made wholly or mainly in gold by persons permanently resident in India was raised to Rs. 10,000 in December, 1982.

(b) On account of the increase in the price of gold, customs were not able to allow Indian residents going abroad to carry on their person within the financial limit as then existing, bonafide jewellery like Mangalsutras or Gold chains which are traditionally worn by Indian ladies, without the permission of RBI. In order to avoid inconvenience to such travellers the said value limit was raised.

(c) Government do not envisage any significant misuse of the facility as the price of gold in India in relation to international price is very high.

Production of Proteins etc. by Genetic Engineering

1655. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether hormones, immunoproteins and enzymes and other proteins are now being produced or likely to be produced by using genetic engineering;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the position of R&D units in India in the above area of endeavour?

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; it is reported that genetic engineering techniques have been successfully used for the production of hormones, immunoproteins, enzymes and other proteins (example: insulin) in advanced countries like the U.S.A. However, none is yet being produced in India.

(c) R&D work in the production of monoclonal antibodies is being undertaken in some laboratories/institutes in the country. However, R&D efforts are in early stages in India towards development of genetic engineering based products.

Pesticides obtained from Neem

1656. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether pesticides from Neem have been developed by Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, how these are different from those developed by Indian Agricultural Research Institute 20—30 years ago;

(c) whether Neem pesticides have come in the market; and

(d) if so, its total percentage as compared to other pesticides in the market?

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) It was in 1962 that initial researches carried out at Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) showed that water extract and powder of neem seed kernels possess insecticidal properties. Since then, work on various aspects such as different formulations and their bio-activity spectrum against insects, isolation of active constituents extraction of various fractions etc. has been continuing.

Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Hyderabad over a period of four years has concentrated to develop and standardise a fraction having pesticidal activity. Scale up studies for large scale production, suitable formulation for application in field and

generation of necessary data is in progress at RRL.

(c) No, Sir. No neem based pesticide has been registered with Central Insecticide Board, so far.

(d) Does not arise.

Seizure of Contraband Goods

1657. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and value of contraband goods seized under the Customs Act during the current year;

(b) the value of goods seized at airports; and

(c) the number of persons detained, arrested, charge-sheeted, prosecuted against and convicted during the above period?

Number of persons detained under COFEPOSA	Number of persons arrested	Number of persons prosecuted	Number of persons convicted
441	1212	1483	457

Manufacture of Pocket Size TV Sets

1658. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technology for manufacturing pocket size black and white television sets is available in the country;

(b) whether any industrial units in the country are manufacturing the same;

(c) whether his Ministry have any plans to encourage manufacturers of pocket size TV sets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): (a) The total value of contraband goods seized under the Customs Act during January to June, 1987 is approximately Rs. 10926 lakhs. The goods seized mainly consists of gold, watches, synthetic fabrics, silver, dangerous drugs and currency.

(b) The total value of goods seized at all the international airports in the country during the period January to June, 1987 is about Rs. 2162 lakhs.

(c) The number of persons detained under COFEPOSA Act, arrested, prosecuted and convicted under the Customs Act during January to June, 1987 is given below:-

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

(d) Does not arise.

New Factories for Mineral Sands

1659. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under consideration of Union Government to establish new factories for manufacturing finished products out of the mineral sands of the coastal villages of

Kerala and Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the course of preliminary studies conducted for extension of Indian Rare Earths Limited's Mining and Mineral Separation activities, substantial mineral deposits have been found in certain Districts of Tamil Nadu. Feasibility studies in respect of these deposits are in progress.

Soviet Offer for Nuclear Power Plant

1660. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:
CH. RAM PRAKASH:
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from Soviet Union held discussion with the Indian Atomic Energy Commission officials in mid July this year regarding Soviet offer of nuclear power plants in India;

(b) whether Indian Government have accepted the Soviet offer;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Government of USSR has offered to assist India in the setting up of pressurised light water reactors using enriched uranium. Discussions are continuing on technical, economic and other aspects of the offer.

NRI Advisory group

1661. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had met several NRI scientists in the USA during his last visit to that country;

(b) if so, their views regarding technology flow into India; and

(c) whether they have agreed to set up advisory groups to help secure the right type of technology for the country?

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). There was no recent official visit of Prime Minister to U.S.A. However, during Prime Minister's to U.S.A: in 1985, he had discussions with N.R.I. scientists following which advisory groups on Micro-electronics and Aeronautics were set up to facilitate the process of transfer of technology.

Cleaning of Ganges

1662. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in cleaning the Ganga river at Allahabad and Varanasi;

(b) the time-bound programme drawn up for cleansing the Ganga at Allahabad before the next Kumbh Mela; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far in cleansing operations at these two places and the likely amount to be incurred during the residuary operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) As on 30th June, 1987, 19 schemes at a cost of Rs. 24 crores for Allahabad and 34 schemes at a cost of Rs. 45.77 crores in Varanasi respectively have been identified under Ganga Action Plan. Out of these, till 30th June, 1987, 13 schemes in Allahabad and 29 schemes in Varanasi at a cost of Rs. 13.63 crores and Rs. 37.97 crores respectively have been sanctioned. Two schemes in Varanasi at a cost of Rs. 1.06 crores for renovation of the pumping station and improvement to the sewage farm at Ramnagar have been completed.

(b) In view of the ensuing Kumbh Mela, important schemes for the diversion of waste waters in the nallahs flowing into Yamuna and Ganga upstream of Sangam and for low cost sanitation are expected to be completed before the Kumbh in January, 1989. Out of the 13 schemes sanctioned, 4 schemes at a cost of Rs. 1.73 crores are expected to be completed in 1987-88 and another 7 schemes at a cost of Rs. 3.80 crores are expected to be completed in 1988-89.

(c) An amount of Rs. 5.47 crores and Rs. 9.24 crores have been released to the executing agencies till 30th June, 1987 for execution of schemes in Allahabad & Varanasi respectively and the agencies intimated utilisation of an amount of Rs. 4.03 crores and Rs. 7.84 crores for execution of the schemes till 30th June, 1987. The total expenditure on schemes in Allahabad is expected to be about Rs. 24 crores and in Varanasi Rs. 45.77 crores till the end of the 7th Five Year Plan.

India's suggestions to Asian Development Bank

1663. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asian Development Bank has agreed to examine India's suggestion that the Bank should act as an intermediary through which large surpluses in Japan can be invested in Developing countries;

(b) if so, the other suggestions that have been put forward by Indian Government at the Asian Development Bank conference; and

(c) whether all the suggestions have been examined by the Asian Development Bank and to what extent they have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). Reference to the possibility of ADB increasing its capital flows through increased access to capital surpluses from Japan was made by the Japanese Governor in the Asian Development Bank at the time of the Annual Meeting in Osaka in April this year. This was supported by us. The ADB has since concluded in June 87 an agreement with the Exim Bank of Japan under which united funds are available for projects financed by ADB from the Exim Bank of Japan. Other observations of ours essentially relate to loan administration matters and consultation on such matters is an ongoing process with the Bank.

Concession to light commercial vehicles industry

1664. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretaries Committee has strongly recommended grant of concessional customs duty and liberal bank finance for reviving the light commercial vehicles industry;

(b) if so, the other recommendations made by the Secretaries Committee;

(c) whether the ministry of Finance has considered these recommendations; and

(d) by what time the recommendations of the Secretaries Committee will be implemented and to what extent the commercial vehicles industry will be benefited by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (d): Certain proposals for giving relief to the light commercial vehicles industry were considered by the Government. Consequent to this, import duty on components of light commercial vehicles, manufactured under a phased manufacturing programme, was reduced from 50% to 35% with effect from 20th May, 1987. This, coupled with the excise duty concession already given in December, 1986, gave adequate relief to the light commercial vehicles industry.

There is no proposal at present for giving liberal bank finance to this industry.

[*Translation*]

Environmental clearance of projects in Uttar Pradesh

1665. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of construction projects in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh pending clearance for the last two months;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken for its earlier clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Six hydroelectric projects in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh have been pending environmental clearance for the last two months and longer. The details are given in Statement-I below. The details of seventeen construction projects pending forests clearance are given in Statement-II given below.

(c) All these cases are pending for the receipt of essential details from the State Government who have been requested to furnish these early.

STATEMENT

Status of Construction Projects in Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh, pending clearance from Environmental Angle

Sl No.	Name of the project	Date of receipt	Remarks
1	2	3	
1.	Palamaneri H.E.	3.12.79	Discussed by the Appraisal Committee 4 times and additional information awaited on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Catchment Area Treatment — Proposal for disposal of muck due to tunneling and other underground works. — Hydrological study for water availability between the dam site and the tailrace and its impact on flora and fauna. — Compensatory afforestation Plan. — Report of Maneribali Stage-I with reference to problems of situation.
2.	Loharinagpala hydel Project	27.3.80	—do—
3.	Katapathar Hydroelectric Project	8.1.82	Additional details sought on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Catchment Area Treatment — Rehabilitation Master Plan.
4.	Kotesnwar Dam Project	19.11.86	Additional information sought on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Rehabilitation Master Plan

1

2

3

4

— Catchment Area Treatment

- Stability of reservoir slopes on the basis of geomorphological study.
- Compensatory afforestation
- Net-work of seismic stations

24.10.85

5. Dhauliganga Hydro-electric project

Discussed by the Appraisal Committee and Action Plans awaited on:

- Catchment Area Treatment
- Geomorphological studies for stabilizing reservoir slopes and other vulnerable areas.
- Rehabilitation Master Plan
- Proposal for disposal of debris generated in tunneling and quarrying work.
- Compensatory Afforestation Plan.

16.2.83

6. Vishnuprayag Hydro-electric Project.

Details awaited.

STATEMENT-II

Details of construction projects in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, pending clearance form environmental angle.

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Date of receipt	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of food grains godown in Chamoli Distt.	3.6.87	Proposal was examined by the Advisory Committee on 30.6.87 Essential information sought from the State Govt. on 17.7.87.
2.	Construction of store building in Chamoli distt.	25.5.87	Proposal was examined by the Advisory Committee on 30.6.87 Essential information sought from the State Govt. on 17.7.87.
3.	Construction of drinking water supply scheme-madan-Bail group in Nainital Distt.	25.5.87	Proposal was examined and essential details sought . on 16.7.87.
4.	Construction of Chami-drinking water supply scheme in Almora Distt.	25.5.87	Essential details sought from the State Govt. on 16.7.87.
5.	Construction of Chandak-Chhera Rasiapata Motor Road in Pithoragarh distt.	25.5.87	Essential details sought from the State Govt. on 10.7.87.
6.	Construction of Approach road to river 'Kho' in Paurigarhwal Distt.	25.5.87	Essential details sought from the State Govt. on 10.7.87

1	2	3	4
7. Construction of drinking water supply scheme-Bail Parau in Nainital Distt.	25.5.87	Advisory Committee examined the proposal on 7.7.87. Essential details sought from the State Govt. on 21.7.87	
8. Construction of Aincholi Thalkedar motor road in Pithoragarh Distt.	29.6.87	Essential details sought from the State Govt. on 21.7.87	
9. Construction of Hulaki Khal to Kathuli motor road in Paurigarhwal Distt.	9.6.87	Essential details sought from the State Govt. on 27.7.87.	
10. Construction of Nijmula Canal in Chamoli Distt.	30.6.87	The proposal was examined clarifications are being sought from the State Govt.	
11. Construction of Jaisal Irrigation canal in Chamoli Distt.	30.6.87	Proposal is examined. The essential details are being sought from the State Govt.	
12. Construction of Chandak Chera-Ashret-motor road in Pithoragarh Distt.	29.6.87	The proposal is being examined.	
13. Construction of Jhula bridge near Pipalkot-over river Maina in Chamoli Distt.	7.7.87	Advisory Committee examined the proposal on 28.7.87. Essential information is being sought from the State Govt.	
14. Construction of Sobla small Hydro electric scheme in Pithoragarh Distt.	6.7.87	The proposal is being processed.	

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---------|---|
| 15. | Construction of Jaurasi
Malikhet motor road
in Almora Distt. | 6.7.87 | The proposal is being processed. |
| 16. | Construction of
Chhorkula Mini Hydro-
electric scheme, in
Pithoragarh distt. | 6.7.87 | The proposal is being processed. |
| 17. | Construction of
Government Inter College
building in Almora
Distt. | 15.6.87 | Essential information sought 18.2.83 was received on 24.6.87.
The State Govt. has been requested on 21.7.87 to furnish
adequate map of the proposed area. |
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[English]

Transfer policy in State Bank of Indore

1666. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of officers/award staff (cash & clerical) of the State Bank of Indore, have managed to stay in its branches in 'Indore-City' Bhopal, Jabalpur and Delhi, for more than the prescribed limit;

(b) if so, the names of the officers/clerks/cashiers (branch-wise) alongwith the period of their over-stay in the same city, including the reasons in each case; and

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take to implement its new transfer policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Government have issued guidelines for rotation of officers every 3 years and of award staff every 5 years posted in branches/offices. State Bank of Indore has advised that they have started implementing these instructions and officers are normally transferred with the stipulated period. However, in some cases, they are allowed to stay more than the stipulated period at one assignment due to administrative exigencies or in consideration of genuine difficulties being faced by certain officers. The change in the assignment may be in the same centre or to an outside station. In the case of award-staff, transfers are generally made within the same centre/Municipal/Urban agglomeration area except when they themselves express willingness to be transferred to some other centre or are considered for incadre promotion. Sometimes they are transferred to outside centres due to administrative exigencies also.

(b) Since no period has been stipulated for stay in the same city, the question of overstaying in a city does not arise.

(c) Government have issued instructions to all banks to comply with Government guidelines on rotation of employees and is reviewing the progress from time to time.

[Translation]

Transfer of officers in State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur

1667. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of high officers transferred from Jaipur head office of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur to the head office of another subsidiary bank of State Bank of India in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of these officers; and

(c) whether this new transfer policy is likely to help in reducing the number of cases of bungling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) None, Sir.

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

[English]

Scheme for Minimum Needs Programme in A.P.

1668. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI T. BALA GOUD:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh to implement the schemes prepared under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) in 1985-86 and 1986-87, and the amount earmarked for the year 1987-88; and

(b) the amount actually utilised in 1985-86 and 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The approved outlays for Andhra Pradesh to implement the schemes under the Minimum Needs Programme in the State Sector during 1985-86, 1986-87, and 1987-88 are Rs. 9931, Rs. 11706 and Rs. 14059 lakhs respectively.

(b) The amount actually utilised in the State Sector during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are Rs. 10610.54 and Rs. 14968.16 lakhs (Provisional) respectively.

Raids on Delhi Stock Brokers in July, 1987

1669. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Raids indicate big black money operations" appearing in the Indian Express dated 9 July, 1987; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir. .

(b) The Income-tax Department conducted searches at the premises of certain financiers, financial consultants and share-brokers of Delhi in July, 1987 wherein prima-facie unaccounted assets such as cash, jewellery and share certificates were seized to the tune of over Rs. 37.32 lakhs. During the course of search the different assesses have admitted concealment of Rs. 12 lakhs.

Streamlining of 20-Point Programme

1670. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a fresh look and streamline the implementation and monitoring of 20-Point Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). A fresh look at the 20-Point Programme was taken and the restructured 20-Point Programme—1986 is being implemented from 1.4.1987 alongwith Annual Plan 1987-88. Further, Government have also set up a high powered Advisory Council on the implementation of 20-Point Programme to advise on (a) improvement in 20-Point implementation systems and (b) organisational development.

Co-operative Credits

1671. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress in disbursement of co-operative credits has been much below the Seventh Five Year Plan expectations;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) There had been marginal shortfalls in the disbursement of credit from the Cooperative credit institutions during the first two years of the Seventh Plan period. During 1985-86 against the target of Rs. 3752 crore the disbursement was about Rs. 3206 crore. During 1986-87 against the target of Rs. 4,000

crore, the estimated disbursement is around Rs. 3500 crore.

(b) The continued existence of high level of overdues have been identified as the major constraint in the expansion of credit.

(c) The State Governments and the Cooperative credit institutions have been advised from time to time to bring about reduction in the level of overdues and also other appropriate measures for increasing the flow of credit to farmers.

Benefit of Science and Technology

1672. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of various measures taken, real impact and benefit of science and technology have not reached the various strata of our society especially the weaker sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to take in this regard?

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). It will not be correct to say that the benefits of science and technology have not reached the various strata of our society. Scientific and technological inputs in the fields of agriculture, medicine, health, industry, education and other areas have been some of the important factors responsible for the improvement in the general quality of life of different strata of our society increase in the per capita income, rise in the literacy rate and average life expectancy of our people. A number of measures have been taken to ensure that the benefits of science and technology reach the weaker sections of our society; however the impact has been somewhat limited due to various constraints, some of which are—

- (i) limitation of financial resources.
- (ii) lack of infrastructural facilities in rural and backward areas.
- (iii) General resistance to change due to low literacy rate and this traditional factors.
- (iv) Absence of motivated voluntary organisations for propagating and taking up the Science & Technology applications for the benefit of weaker sections.
- (v) the knowledge gap between target groups, voluntary agencies and the Government agencies.

Various corrective steps are taken by the Government from time to time to overcome the constraints/deficiencies in the way of speedier transmission of the benefits of science and technology to all strata of our society. The review in matters like this is a continuous process and this is pursued with utmost vigour.

Pollution of Yamuna river

1673. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programmes have been drawn up for preventing the pollution of waters of river Yamuna near Delhi caused by the flow of sewage and industrial wastes from the 'nullahs' of the city; and

(b) if so, funds provided for the purpose and the progress made in the matter?

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

(b) The total outlay for the Union Territory of Delhi during the Seventh Five Year Plan for urban sanitation is Rs. 140.23 crores.

The progress made so far in this regard is shown below:

1. Out of the 17 major drains falling into the river Yamuna (i) 7 drains have been totally intercepted; (ii) sullage from 3 drains has been substantially trapped at source; and (iii) Oxidation pond treatment has been provided for discharge from 3 drains.
2. Capacity of existing sewage treatment plants and pumping stations has been augmented.
3. Branched sewers for diversion of waste waters away from the Yamuna have been laid.

Suitability of computers in Government offices

1674. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the experience of the Union Government in working of computers in Government offices;

(b) whether this new technology has helped the Government in improving the efficiency of its administration;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) whether this system has resulted in reduction in cost of administration; and

(e) if so, in what matter?

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 experience of the Union Government in working of computers has been very good. National Informatics Centre (NIC) has installed computer terminals in the various government departments for providing Manage-

ment Information Systems (MIS) for decision making. The government officers and staff have taken to computerisation quite well and have seen it as a tool which facilitates their day-to-day working. The required data is now more readily available as well as formats amenable for decision making.

(b) Yes, Sir. The use of computer based information systems has helped in improving the efficiency of administration in the government departments.

(c) At this stage, it is difficult to quantify the extent to which efficiency of administration has improved. However, the general qualitative improvement can be felt in decision making wherever MIS are operational.

(d) and (e). The introduction of this technology has saved the administration lot of time which was earlier routinely required for culling out relevant information from a large number of files for decision making. Data once entered and stored in the computer system is readily retrievable in any format, thus resulting in saving of time. However, there has been no net saving in terms of manpower because of introduction of computers.

Social Forestry Scheme

1675. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the significant features of Social Forestry; and

(b) the steps taken to create awareness among the people on Social Forestry for the benefit of the community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The significant features of Social Forestry are meeting the needs of the rural people in respect of fuelwood and fodder.

(b) Steps have been taken to create awareness among the people by emphasising peoples involvement in Social Forestry through nursery raising, farm forestry, fuelwood and fodder plantation on common lands, promotion of tree grower's Cooperatives, tree pattas, training, extension and publicity etc.

Customs warehousing station at Bhubaneswar

1676. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs-warehousing station at Bhubaneswar has started functioning;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by which time the customs bonded warehouse at Bhubaneswar is expected to be operated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) A public bonded warehouse set up by the Central Warehousing Corporation has started functioning at Bhubaneswar with effect from 1.12.1986.

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

Involvement of ships of Shipping Corporation of India in smuggling

1677. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ships of Shipping Corporation of India have been found involved in smuggling;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made into the matter;

(c) in how many cases SCI ships have been found involved in smuggling in the last one year; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the officers responsible for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate that some of the crew and officers of ships of Shipping Corporation of India have been found involved in smuggling of contraband goods into the country.

(b) Each case of smuggling of contraband goods through Shipping Corporation of India vessels is investigated by the Customs authorities for taking appropriate action under the law. Ministry of Surface Transport has constituted a high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General, Shipping, to look into such type of smuggling activities and recommend appropriate remedial measures.

(c) During the period from July, 1986 to June, 1987, some of the crew members and officers of 17 ships of Shipping Corporation of India have been found to be involved in smuggling of contraband.

(d) Department adjudication was resorted to in all cases. Furthermore, in suitable cases prosecution proceedings are also initiated. The Shipping Corporation of India management is also informed to enable suitable disciplinary action.

Insurance scheme for poor

1678. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Insurance Scheme for poor fails in Delhi' appearing in the Indian Express of 1st July, 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being contemplated by Government to make success of this scheme in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Government have taken note of the Press report appearing in the Indian Express on 1.7.87. A Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme was introduced in the country in certain selected districts including the Union Territory of Delhi with effect from 15th August, 1985. According to the Scheme, applications for compensation in the case of accidental death of earning members of poor families, are to be made on prescribed forms to the Claims Enquiry-cum-Settlement Officer (CESO). The CESO, on receipt of applications, makes enquires and on being satisfied that the applicant belongs to a poor family within the framework of the Scheme, authorises payment to the rightful claimant. The claims so recommended are thereafter paid by the Insurance Company. To oversee the claim settlement operations, a District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC) has been set up and to guide and supervise the working of the DLCC, a State Level Consultative Committee (SLCC) has also been set up. In the case of Delhi, the DLCC was constituted *vide* a notification dated 28.6.85 with the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi as Chairman and the Additional District Magistrate as a Member as well as the CESO for Delhi. This Committee has held three meetings on 7.2.86, 28.8.86 and 3.4.87 but no claim has been reported so far by the CESO.

(c) Government have reviewed the implementation of the Scheme in the Union Territory of Delhi and have drawn the attention of its Administration to various critical areas on which further action is necessary. The Insurance Company has also been advised to increase its publicity for better understanding & propagation of the Scheme. The following steps have been taken:

- (i) Distribution of posters, leaflets and booklets.
- (ii) Talks on Akashwani.
- (iii) Campaign through Press.
- (iv) Seminars are also being organised to familiarise field workers responsible for its implementation on different aspects of this Scheme.

Agency to deal with increasing incidence of bank fraud

1679. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new agency has been established to deal with the increasing incidence of bank frauds;

(b) whether the agency has been able to reduce the number of frauds; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Decline in profitability of banks

1680. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a prospect of decline in the profitability of banks;

(b) whether it is due to bypassing the banks in the flow of funds between the savers and users of savings;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to curb this; and

(d) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). There is no indication to show that the profits and profitability of public sector banks would be on the decline. The published profits of the 28 public sector banks in 1986 were 63% higher than the profits in 1985. Similarly, the profitability of 28 public sector banks, i.e. the published profits as a percentage of working funds has also increased from 0.11 in 1985 to 0.15 in 1986.

The mobilisation of deposits by scheduled commercial banks during the current year has been satisfactory and therefore the question of profitability of banks being affected on account of funds not coming to the banking system would not arise.

Mutual funds

1681. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:
SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banking Companies Act has been amended by Government for the setting up of Mutual Funds by Banking Companies as a legal activity in 1987 ;

(b) if so, the details of the amendments made in the Act and its scope along with the functions and purposes for which mutual funds would be used;

(c) whether State Bank of India and Canara Bank have approached the Reserve Bank of India to set up Mutual Funds; and

(d) whether any of the nationalised banks have since set up any Mutual Funds and the exact details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) and (b). In exercise of the powers conferred on it under section 6(1) (O) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Central Government has issued a notification on 29th June, 1987 specifying the setting up or establishing and conducting a "Mutual Fund" as a form of business in which it is lawful for a banking company to engage itself in. A copy of the notification indicating the nature of business in which a banking company can engage itself in terms of the above notification is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4590/87.]

(c) and (d). State Bank of India has initiated certain steps for the conduct of the business permitted under the above notification.

Canara Bank has submitted a request to Reserve Bank of India for permitting it to set up a "Mutual Fund" business. No other bank has, as yet, set up a Mutual Fund.

Tiger and Leopard population

1682. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) how many tigers live in forests and parks in India, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the tiger population has increased since last five years;

(c) how many white tigers are found in India and where;

(d) whether leopard is an extinct species; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to increase their numbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) According to the 1984 enumeration, there were 4005 tigers in the wild in India including those in the national parks. State and Union Territory-wise numbers are given in the Statement below.

(b) This shows an increase of 990 as

compared to the previous enumeration in 1979.

(c) No white tigers are reported in the wild in India. The zoos of the country have a population of 34 white tigers.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

TIGER ENUMERATION 1984

State/Union Territory wise break up of population

S. No.	State	Male	Female	Cubs	Sex unknown	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60	61	20	23	164
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	85	96	37	1	219
3.	Assam	141	182	44	9	376
4.	Bihar	54	63	21	—	138
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	4	2	3	—	9
7.	Haryana	1	—	—	—	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	NIL
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	NIL
10.	Karnataka	73	94	35	—	202
11.	Kerala	39	39	11	—	89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	255	364	130	37	786
13.	Maharashtra	140	102	42	17	301
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	6	6
15.	Meghalaya	57	55	10	3	125
16.	Mizoram	12	5	7	9	33
17.	Nagaland	27	27	6	44	104
18.	Orissa	74	107	21	—	202

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	NIL
20.	Rajasthan	50	33	13	—	98
21.	Sikkim	1	—	—	1	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	31	29	8	29	97
23.	Tripura	2	3	—	—	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	298	336	64	—	698
25.	West Bengal	175	149	19	9	352
<i>Union Territory</i>						
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	NIL
2.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	NIL
3.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	NIL
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	NIL
5.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	NIL
6.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	NIL
7.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	NIL
Total:		1579	1747	491	188	4005

Effective functioning of District Planning Boards

1683. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Planning Boards have been set up as the appex planning body at the district level to oversee all matters relating to the District Planning including monitoring and follow up action;

(b) if so, the steps taken to make the District Planning Boards viable;

(c) whether District Planning Boards have been endowed with autonomy in the local decision making;

(d) whether it has come to notice of the

Government that District Planning Boards in Orissa as yet have no authority in decision making except endorsing the proposals of other agencies functioning in the district such as DRDA, DDB etc.; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to make the District Planning Boards to function effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) As per the available information, District Planning Bodies, variously known as District Planning Boards/District Planning and Development Councils/District Planning Committees/Councils/District Development

Boards/Committees/Councils etc., have been set up in all the States except Tripura and Goa for approving, monitoring and reviewing the implementation of district schemes.

(b) and (c). Central Govt. is assisting the States to set up/strengthen district planning machinery by inducting subject matter specialists. This machinery acts as the technical wing of the Distt. Planning Boards. In several States, 'united funds', which these Boards can use at their discretion, have been earmarked for distt. planning. In June, 1982, the Planning Commission had advised the States, *inter alia*, to effect functional and financial decentralisation.

(d) and (e). As informed by the State Government, in Orissa District Planning Boards headed by a Minister have been set up and these Boards act as Apex Planning Body. They are entrusted with the responsibility to oversee plan formulation and monitor the District Plans. 'United funds' have been provided for some immediate local needs or filling some essential gaps in social and infrastructural sectors.

Development of Chilka Lake

1684. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of Chilka lake Sanctuary in Orissa;

(b) whether it has been reduced; and

(c) if so, reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) According to the State Government of Orissa, the waterspread area of the Chilka Lake has been assessed as 1165 sq. kms. during the rains and 960 sq. kms. during the summer.

(b) No detailed survey has been carried out.

(c) Does not arise.

Japanese Aid to India

1685. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between India and Japan has been reached to provide loan to India;

(b) if so, the amount of the loan to be given and the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) the purpose for which the fund will be utilised in the States;

(d) the amount out of the fund to be given to Andhra Pradesh and time by which it will be given and the purpose for which it will be given; and

(e) the extent to which it will help the poor, tribals and backward people in the State to improve their conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (e). For the year 1987-88 seven projects have been posed for annual bilateral loan assistance from Japan. These projects are (1) Srisailem Left Bank Hydro Electric Power Station Project in Andhra Pradesh (2) Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme in West Bengal (3) Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project in Uttar Pradesh (4) Assam Gas Based Power Station and Transmission Line Construction Project in Assam (5) Setting up of High Technology Functional Industrial Estates in Tamil Nadu (6) Malanjkhand Copper Development Project of Hindustan Copper Limited in Madhya Pradesh and (7) Telecommunication Project (X). The total amount of assistance requested under the annual bilateral aid programme is Yen 85 Billion (equivalent to Rs. 755.53 crores approximately). The pledge of Japanese loan

assistance to India for 1987-88 is expected to be announced shortly. The amount of loan assistance to be extended by Japan to India for 1987-88 will be known only after the pledge of assistance is announced by the Government of Japan. Formal agreements would be signed only after that.

The loan assistance for the year 1987-88 will be repayable over a period of 30 years including a grace period of 10 years and carry an interest rate of 2.75 per cent per annum.

For the Srisaillam Left Bank Hydro Electric Project in Andhra Pradesh a loan assistance of Yen 25 Billion equivalent to Rs. 222.22 crores approximately has been requested for procurement, installation and commissioning of 9 Units (reversible) of 110 MW each on the Srisaillam Dam on the river Krishna. The loan assistance of Yen 25 Billion is proposed to be utilised over a period of 7 years from 1987-88 to 1993-94.

The additional power supply from this project will result in increased industrial and agricultural production, creation of employment opportunities, additional domestic lighting etc. in the State.

DRI Raids on Cigarette Companies

1686. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has conducted raids on cigarette manufacturing companies, their dealers and distributors and found that some of the cigarette manufacturing companies are evading taxes to the tune of several hundreds of crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years; and

(c) the action taken against the erring companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the Directorate of Anti-evasion (Central Excise) have conducted searches on premises of cigarette manufacturing companies, their dealers and distributors and have detected evasion of central excise duty. The details of such cases for the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto July, 1987) are given in Statement given below.

(c) Show cause notices have been issued in all the above cases *inter alia* invoking penal provisions and progress of adjudication in all cases is being monitored at the level of Central Board of Excise and Customs.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of search	Date of show cause notice	Amount of central excise duty (Rs. in lakh)	Modus operandi adopted and the present position of the case
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. G.T.C. Industries Ltd., and others.	20.1.86	25.3.86 4.4.86 23.4.86 22.9.86	743.84 1382.89 574.87 402.23	The party had been selling cigarettes at higher rates in the market than printed prices.
				3103.83	The show cause notices have been centralised with Director (Legislation and Adjudication), New Delhi and are pending adjudication with him. The party has since filed writ petition in Delhi High Court against show cause notice dated 23.4.1986.
2.	M/s. N.T.C. Ltd. and others.	12.8.86	30.9.86	2813.78	Clandestine removal and under valuation of cigarettes.
			1.10.86	9755.56	
				12569.34	Show cause notices have been centralised with Director (Audit), New Delhi for adjudication. The party has filed writ petition in the Delhi High Court and the court has stayed the proceedings till 4.8.1987.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Besides departmental action, criminal proceedings have also been launched against the company and its Directors on 16.10.1986.
3.	M/s. I.T.C. and others	17.2.87	27.3.87	80377.97	Under valuation and declaration of lower value on packets of cigarettes to avail lower rate of duty as per notification for assessment at adjusted sale price. The case is pending adjudication.
4.	M/s. I.T.C. Ltd., Mungher	17.2.87	3.7.87	3981.00	—Do—
5.	M/s. Asia Tobacco Co., Hosur & M/s. I.T.C. Ltd.	17.2.87	19.5.87	1045.16	—Do—
6.	M/s. I.T.C. Ltd., Mungher		2.7.87	406.35	Under valuation of smoking mixture.
				<u>101483.65</u>	The show cause notice is pending adjudication.

Raids on Premises of Saree Exporters In Bombay

1687. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Department had conducted raids on the premises of Saree Exporters of Bombay during the past two months;

(b) if so, whether some undeclared stock of goods was recovered from the premises of Saree exporters; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Income-tax Department had conducted searches at the premises of one Saree Exporter of Bombay in May, 1987. No undeclared stock of goods were found.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

Stability in Capital market

1688. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme to go into the problems of the capital market in order to provide it stability and security for genuine investors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Taking measures for the development of the capital market and to resolve its problems is an ongoing exercise and suitable steps are taken from time to time to provide it stability and security for genuine investors.

Government had in 1984 appointed a High Powered Committee under the chairmanship of Shri G.S. Patel whose report has been received and decisions taken on most of the recommendations. These relate to various aspects of the capital market.

Government have also decided to set up a separate Board for the regulation and orderly functioning of the stock exchanges and the securities industry.

The Planning Commission has recently set up a high level working Group on Development of Capital Market which will also address itself to the problems and issues pertaining to the capital market.

Delay in Environmental Clearance

1689. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has given its clearance for the construction of 35 Km tunnel through the Nagarjunasagar tiger reserve which forms part of Srisailem Left Bank Canal Project to carry the Krishna water to the perennially dry areas of Rayalaseema; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The requisite details have not been received from the State Government.

Progress in research in use of Sanskrit

1690. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in research, if any, by Department of Electronics about Sanskrit being a natural language and also being fit to serve as a computer language for Artificial Intelligence;

(b) the outline for further research; and

(c) the kind of coordination and cooperation being sought from the Department of Sanskrit of the Ministry of Education and the outcome 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) The Department of Electronics has launched "Knowledge Based Computer System/Fifth Generation Computer Systems" (KBCS/FGCS) project during Seventh Plan period to carry out research and development in the frontier areas of computer engineering. Under this project, six nodal centres have been set up with Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, National Centre for Software Technology (NCST), Bombay, Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras and Department of Electronics, New Delhi. The research in the field of Natural Language for computers is being conducted at NCST, Bombay.

(b) As an attempt to give thrust for research in this field 'National Conference of Knowledge Representation and Inference in Samskritam' was organised at Bangalore during December 20-22, 1986. This conference was attended by experts from India and abroad in the fields of computer science, Linguistics and Education. The expertise of Sanskrit scholars is being sought under the FGCS/KBCS programme through the nodal centres as detailed above. The research work is being coordinated by Department of Electronics.

(c) Coordination and cooperation of organisations under Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) were sought and received by the above mentioned conference. Future plans in this area will be coordinated with Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Prompt response to letters from Members of Parliament

1691. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory on the part of all Governmental agencies/departments to respond to the letters of the Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details of instructions issued in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure prompt acknowledgement and early disposal of the letters from legislators?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS: (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) All the letters received from the Members of Parliament are required to be replied to by the ministries/departments of the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Information in this regard is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

The provisions relating to correspondence with Members of Parliament are contained in paras 43 and 45 of the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (9th Edition) which are reproduced below:

"43. *Correspondence with Members of Parliament*

- (1) Communications received from Members of Parliament should be attended to promptly.
- (2) Where a communication is addressed to a Minister, it should, as far as practicable, be replied to by the Minister himself. In other cases, a reply should normally be issued over the signature of an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary.
- (3) Where, however, a communication is addressed to the head of an att-

ached or subordinate office, it should be replied to by the addressee himself. In routine matters not involving question of policy he may send an appropriate reply on his own. In matters involving question of policy, however, the officer should have prior consultation with higher authorities before sending a reply.

- (4) Normally information sought by a Member should be supplied unless it is of such a nature that it would have been denied to him even if asked for on the floor of the House of Parliament.
- (5) As far as possible, in corresponding with Members of Parliament, pre-printed or cyclostyled replies should be avoided.
45. *Acknowledgements and interim replies*
- (1) All communications from Members of Parliament, recognised associations, public bodies and members of the public generally which cannot be answered promptly will be acknowledged suitably. If any such communication is wrongly addressed to a department, it will be transferred promptly to the appropriate department under intimation to the party concerned.
- (2) In all other cases in which delay is anticipated in sending out a final reply, an interim reply will be sent to the party concerned at the earliest possible stage, indicating wherever possible the approximate date by which a final reply may be expected."

2. The Manual for Handling Parliamentary Work in Ministries also provides as follows:

"14.9.1 Communications received from a member will be attended to promptly.

14.9.2 Where a communication is addressed to a Minister, it will as far as practicable, be replied to by the Minister himself. In other cases, a

reply will normally be issued over the signature of an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary.

14.9.3 Normally, any information which will not be denied to a member on the floor of the House, will be supplied to him in case he seeks it direct.

14.9.4 There is no obligation to disclose secret information to a member."

3. In order to ensure that prompt reply is furnished to letters from Members of Parliament, supervising officers have been enjoined to regularly watch action on communications received from Members of Parliament and to ensure their expeditious disposal.

New scheme in place of income tax amnesty scheme

1692. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the response to the Amnesty Scheme for Income Tax was not satisfactory;

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

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a new scheme in place of recently ended Income Tax Amnesty Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The response to the Amnesty Scheme for Income Tax was satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

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

Changes in Nuclear Energy Programme

1693. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any change in the Nuclear Energy Programme is contemplated by the Government;

(b) whether any expert committee has been constituted to study and recommend changes in the Nuclear Energy Programme of the country; and

(c) 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) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of CTV sets in Public and Private Sector in the country

1694. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector and private sector units which are manufacturing CTV sets in the country;

(b) the number of CTV sets manufactured by each unit annually;

(c) whether Government have any plan to manufacture 'JANTA' model CTV in public sector so that the common man can also purchase it;

(d) if so, what will be the price;

(e) whether many multinational companies have shown interest to instal their units in India to manufacture CTVs and supply them at cheaper rates than the existing rates; and

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

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 public and private sector units manufacturing CTV sets and the number of CTV sets manufactured by them during 1986 is given in Statement below.

(c) A 'Janta' model Colour Television can be considered to be a low priced functional CTV with only essential features.

Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ET&T), a public sector undertaking under their 'Material Technology Brand Name' (MTB) programme is providing help to industry to produce such type of CTV sets based on their design by supplying material procured by them in bulk along with necessary support for assembly, testing and quality control.

(d) The ex-factory sale price (inclusive of excise duty of Rs. 1500 and an additional excise duty of Rs. 100 in lieu of broadcast receiver licensing fee) of such CTV sets is Rs. 6050 (for set using turret tuner) and Rs. 6400 (for set using electronic tuner). Local taxes as applicable are additional.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT*Production for the Year 1986*

Sl. No.	Name of the manufacturer	Qty.
1	2	3
Public Sector Units		
1.	Central Electronics Ltd., Sahibabad	1,200
2.	Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad	46,832
3.	Goa Electronics Ltd., Mapusa	880
4.	Haryana Television Ltd., Faridabad	15
5.	Kerala State Electronics Dev.Corpn.Ltd., Trivandrum	16,013
6.	Konark Television Ltd., Bhubaneshwar	13,891
7.	Rajasthan Electronics Ltd., Jaipur	725
8.	Sidkal Television Ltd., Trivandrum	367
9.	UPTRON India Ltd., Lucknow	25,917
10.	WEBEL NICCO Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	3,000
Private Sector Units		
11.	21st Century Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	1,021
12.	A K G Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad	1,605
13.	Acharya Electronics Ltd., Nagpur	50
14.	Altravision Electronics, Palghat	1
15.	Ananya Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	2
16.	Aryan Electronic Systems, Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal	20
17.	Atari Electronics, Calcutta	2,419
18.	Atlas Engineering Works Pvt. Ltd., Bhubaneshwar	380
19.	B and B Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	2,083
20.	Beltek Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	16,407
21.	Bharat Television Ltd., Secunderabad	1,024
22.	Binatone Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Sahibabad	18,821
23.	Bosten Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	720
24.	British Physical Laboratories India Ltd., Bangalore	28,082

1	2	3
25.	British Physical Laboratories India Ltd., Palghat	15,778
26.	Calcom Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	3,340
27.	Canon Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	847
28.	Cauvary Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	9,519
29.	Chroma Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Halol (Taluk)	438
30.	Contel Vision Pvt. Ltd., Kashmir	2,008
31.	Continental Device India Ltd., Faridabad	639
32.	Cosmic Electronics, Vadodara	578
33.	Cosmic Radios, Bombay	995
34.	Creative Handicrafts, New Delhi	12,196
35.	Damodar Electronics & Controls, Cochin	3,738
36.	Darpan Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Trivandrum	1,324
37.	Dass Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Dehradun	11
38.	Deepan Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	3,355
39.	Disco Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	1,691
40.	Dynamic Electronics (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	15,419
41.	Dynavision Ltd., Madras	29,239
42.	Electronics Instrumentation, Hooghly	963
43.	Electronics Consortium Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	40,839
44.	Electrovision (India) Gorakhpur	100
45.	Empire Trading Company, New Delhi	256
46.	Enfield India Ltd., Madras	758
47.	Eskay Electronics (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	194
48.	Ezhuthassans Electronix Pvt. Ltd., Trichur City	3,971
49.	Ferry Radio Corporation, New Delhi	487
50.	Fusebase Electro Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	10,014
51.	GCG Radio Corporation, New Delhi	42
52.	Gripp Systems Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	7,900

1	2	3
53.	Happy House (TV) Mfg. Division Ltd., Madras	4,641
54.	Hargopal and Sons Pvt. Ltd., Ambala Cantt.	103
55.	Hendez Electronics Ltd., Palghat	2,247
56.	Hi-Beam Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Madras	28,532
57.	Instavision Electronic, Ahmedabad	2,597
58.	J K C Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	121
59.	JS Enterprises, Amritsar	19
60.	Jajodia Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	7
61.	Jetking Electronics Ltd., Bombay	53
62.	Jolly Radio & Sound Service, Rampur	196
63.	Jupiter Radios (Regd), Ludhiana	1,332
64.	Jupiter Radios (Regd), New Delhi	11,120
65.	Kalyani Sharp India Ltd., Pune	4,694
66.	KD & Sons, New Delhi	9
67.	Keerti Electronics Industries, UP	17
68.	Kejriwal Electronics, Calcutta	6,668
69.	Kelvision Electronics, Trivandrum	179
70.	Keonics Video Ltd., Bangalore	2,048
71.	Kingston Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	4,681
72.	Krisons Electronic System Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	2,425
73.	Mahendra Radio & Television Pvt. Ltd., Meerut	150
74.	Marwan Electronics Equipment Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	790
75.	Master Electronics Co. Pvt. Ltd., Trivandrum	550
76.	Mirc Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	39,407
77.	Monica Electronics Pvt. Ltd.,	38,785
78.	Niharika Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	130
79.	Nihon Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	2,991
80.	Niky Tasha India Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad	7,202

1	2	3
81.	Novatron Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	1
82.	Novavision Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad	537
83.	Ocean Electronic Company, Moreana	1,255
84.	Orient Vision Ltd., Madras	974
85.	Orsons Electronics Ltd., Bombay	28,528
86.	Ramain Products Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	500
87.	Pekon Electronics Ltd., Calcutta	673
88.	Quaser Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	2,873
89.	RCP Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	100
90.	Raghu Nandan Electronics Ltd., Bangalore	1,055
91.	Ralelectronics Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	64,305
92.	Ravelectronics, Madras	970
93.	Reliance Electronic Industries (I) Pvt. Ltd., Noida	14,098
94.	Royal Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Belgaum	60
95.	Ruchika Electronics Ltd., New Delhi	300
96.	Sakura Electronics Pt. Ltd., Madras	75
97.	Sigma Engineers, Pune	8,386
98.	Simplex Electronics, Ahmedabad	472
99.	Sinclair Televisions Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	3,001
100.	Singh Radio Co (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	132
101.	Sipply Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Noida	166
102.	Skantrons Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur	530
103.	Sonodyne Television Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	8,273
104.	Sonovision Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad	1,029
105.	Starvision Pvt. Ltd., Noida	792
106.	Starvox Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	402
107.	Stylon Electronics Industries, Pondicherry	25
108.	Sudarshan Electronics & TV Ltd., Bombay	9,120

1	2	3
109.	Super Computronics Ltd., New Delhi	230
110.	Surya Cinetron Pvt. Ltd., Patna	225
111.	Target Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Sahibabad	134
112.	Telerama (India) Ltd., Calcutta	5,806
113.	Telestar Communication Systems Pvt. Ltd., Cannore	630
114.	Television & Components Pvt. Ltd., Naroda	53,585
115.	Televista Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad	370
116.	Televista Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	10,612
117.	Tressa Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	6,411
118.	Trident Electronics, Calcutta	1,293
119.	Usha Television Ltd., Faridabad	15
120.	V V Rama Rao & Company, Hyderabad	914
121.	Velwyn Television Ltd., Madras	57
122.	Video Electronic Pvt. Ltd., Sahibabad	16,300
123.	Videon, New Delhi	4,152
124.	Vijai Electronics Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	187
125.	Vipul Electronics, Calcutta	209
126.	Weston Electroniks Ltd., New Delhi	33,666
127.	Weston Electroniks Components Ltd., New Delhi	9,364

Gold seized in Cochin and Trivandrum

1695. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value and quantity of contraband gold seized by the Customs authorities at Cochin and at Trivandrum during the last two years; and

(b) whether the smuggling of gold is

increasing or decreasing in the Western Coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The quantity and value of gold seized by the Customs authorities at Cochin and Trivandrum airport during 1985 and 1986 are given below:—

Year	Quantity (in kgs.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1985	160	326
1986	205	440

(b) Reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate that gold continues to be sensitive to smuggling into the country through Western Coast of India.

Seizure of Smuggled Gold

1696. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of smuggled gold seized during the first quarter of 1987-88; and

(b) action taken against the offenders and to strengthen anti-smuggling machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) During the first quarter of 1987-88, gold worth Rs. 10.98 crores were seized by the Customs authorities throughout the country.

(b) Stringent action is taken departmentally as well as through prosecutions in a Court of Law against those involved in smuggling of gold. Apart from confiscation of gold and imposition of penalties, preventive detention under COFEPOSA is also resorted to in suitable cases.

The anti-smuggling drive in general has been intensified throughout the country with particular emphasis in highly vulnerable areas on our land borders and coastal regions. Appropriate remedial measures are also taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities.

Sick Units

1697. SHRI D.P. JADEJA:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to direct the Industrial Development Bank of India to directly solicit information regarding causes of sickness from all sick units which it has refinanced all over the country;

(b) the measures Industrial Development Bank of India propose to take to resolve sickness in units where it is also involved indirectly through re-financing;

(c) whether sickness in many units is due to tardy and faulty disbursement of funds in the respective State Industrial Development Corporations; and

(d) the action taken by Government to rectify this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) provides assistance to small and medium industrial units indirectly under its refinancing scheme through the State Level Corporations, (like SFCs, SIDCs) etc. Credit risk in respect of such loans is borne by the primary lending institution which has to take responsibility to ensure proper end-use of funds and follow-up. The IDBI has been periodically undertaking detailed performance evaluation of these State Level Institutions and making suggestions for improvement in their operations/procedures, wherever needed. The IDBI has also

organised a few credit camps recently to guide the State Level Institutions regarding drawal and expeditious implementation of rehabilitation packages in respect of sick units. IDBI has also been operating a refinance scheme for rehabilitation of sick units in the small and medium scale sector since January, 1984. This scheme has been reviewed recently and revised guidelines have been issued for rehabilitation of sick SSI units. IDBI has also emphasised upon the State Level Institutions for ensuring coordination with banks as regards availability of adequate and timely working capital assistance.

Economic Disparities

1698. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps have so far been taken by Union Government to remove economic disparities that exist in India between 'haves' and 'havenots'; and

(b) what are the impediments that come in the way of implementing poverty alleviation measures undertaken under 20-point Economic Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Progressive reduction in poverty and inequality has been the central concern of planning in India. A variety of instruments ranging from direct attack on poverty and asset inequality to more indirect fiscal measure have been used to pursue this objective.

The important steps taken to raise the income of the poor and reduce inequalities are:

1. Programmes for raising agricultural productivity;
2. Programmes for raising the income of small and marginal farmers;

3. Land Reform and Urban Land Ceilings;

4. Poverty alleviation and income generating programmes viz:

(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP),

(b) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP),

(c) Rural Landless Labour Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP),

(d) Minimum Needs Programme (MNP),

(e) Special area development programme for Tribal Areas, Hill Areas, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, etc.

(5) Human resource development, particularly through measures to improve the access of the poor to education and health care.

(6) Progressive taxation of income and wealth.

(7) The growth of public sector.

(b) Vastness and complex nature of the problem and constraint of resources are the major impediments in speedy and effective implementation of these programmes.

Pension payment on first day of every month

1699. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to disburse the pension on the first day of every month;

(b) whether some pensioners are getting pension below the minimum pension; and

(c) if so, steps taken to give the minimum pension ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) Under the extant rules pension becomes due on the first day of the month following that to which it relates and can be drawn by the pensioner on or after that date. Pensioners are being encouraged to draw their pension from public sector banks where pension is credited to their respective accounts automatically on the last day of the month to which it relates.

(b) and (c). Minimum pension has been raised to Rs. 375/- per month with effect from 1.1.1986.

Rehabilitation of Sick Units

1700. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had constituted a Committee to study the problem of rehabilitation of sick units in the small scale sector;

(b) State-wise, estimated number of such small scale units;

(c) whether Government propose to make a similar study of medium scale units;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had constituted a Committee in February 1986 to consider the problem of identification and rehabilitation of sick units in the small scale sector. Based on the report of the Committee, the RBI have issued guidelines pertaining to rehabilitation of such units.

(b) A Statement showing State-wise number of sick SSI units as at the end of December, 1985 (latest available) is given below.

(c) to (e). Government have requested the RBI to make a fresh study regarding the causes of industrial sickness and RBI proposes to cover both, large and medium scale units within the ambit of this study. Regarding parameters of grant of reliefs and concessions by banks in respect of units other than in the SSI sector, RBI have separately issued guidelines.

STATEMENT

State-wise figures of Sick SSI units in the portfolio of Scheduled Commercial Banks

State/UTs	No. of units
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	8694
2. Assam	5683
3. Bihar	8570
4. Gujarat	4045
5. Haryana	1500
6. Himachal Pradesh	413
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1382

1	2
8. karnataka	5705
9. Kerala	2378
10. Madhya Pradesh	7843
11. Maharashtra	8567
12. Manipur	669
13. Meghalaya	141
14. Nagaland	7
15. Orissa	5299
16. Punjab	1345
17. Rajasthan	5964
18. Tamil Nadu	15171
19. Tripura	245
20. Uttar Pradesh	12036
21. West Bengal	18620
22. Andaman & Nicobar	—
23. Arunachal Pradesh	11
24. Chandigarh	171
25. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
26. Delhi	2271
27. Goa, Daman and Diu	808
28. Mizoram	2
29. Pondicherry	240

Total : 117783

Centrally aided schemes in West Bengal

1701. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the progress made in the implementation of various centrally aided schemes in West Bengal during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): A Statement showing progress made in financial terms in respect of major centrally sponsored schemes in West Bengal during the last three years, is given below.

STATEMENT

Financial Progress of Major Centrally Sponsored Schemes in West Bengal since—1985-86

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Pattern of sharing of expr. between Centre & the States	7th Plan outlay @	Actual Expr. 1985-86	Anticipated Expenditure 1986-87	Allocation for 1987-88
						(Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Family Welfare	100% by the Centre		2350	3417	3816
2.	Integrated Rural Dev. Programme	50 : 50		4107	3680	4725
3.	National Rural Employment Programme	50 : 50		2839	4165	3848
4.	Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme (RLEGP)	100% by the Centre		2134	4637	3609
5.	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme	100% by the Centre		1347	896	2607
6.	Renovation & Modernisation of Thermal Power Station	100% by the Centre		1132	1510	1105
7.	Integrated Child Dev. Services	100% by the Centre		454	816 (released upto 29.7.87)	540.95
8.	Assistance to Small & Marginal farmers for increasing Agriculture Production	50 : 50		462*	256*	442*

9. Command Area Development Programme 50 : 50 93.71 186** 150**

@ Allocations are made on a year to year basis.

*Indicates Central share only.

**Indicates State share only.

Contraband confiscated at the Ports

1702. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of contraband goods confiscated from foreign travellers and Indian travellers at different ports in 1985 and 1986;

(b) the details of arrests made; and

(c) the action taken against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). The total value of contraband goods seized and the number of persons arrested, including foreign nationals, at the international airports during the years 1985 and 1986 are given below:—

Year	Total value of seizures at international airports (Rs. in crores)	Total number of persons arrested
1985	40.50	1304
1986	37.58	1079

(c) Stringent action is taken departmentally as well as through prosecutions in a Court of Law against those involved in smuggling activities at airports. Apart from confiscation of contraband goods and imposition of penalties, preventive detention under COFEPOSA is also resorted to in suitable cases.

run the institution for mentally retarded children; and

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned to each of them during 1986-87 and 1987-88?

Grants to voluntary organisations for mentally retarded children

1703. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the voluntary organisations getting grants from her Ministry to

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). A Statement showing the names of the voluntary organisations working for the mentally handicapped and the amount of grant sanctioned/released to each of them during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 upto July, 1987 under the "Scheme of Assistance to the Organisations for the disabled persons" is given below.

STATEMENT

Names of the Voluntary Organisation which have received grant for the Mentally Handicapped and the amount sanctioned/released to each of them during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 under the 'Scheme of Assistance to the Organisations for the disabled persons'

S.No.	Name & Address of the organisation	Amount sanctioned during the year:	
		1986-87	1987-88 (upto July, 87)
1	2	3	4
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Council for Child Welfare, Hyderabad	13,56,350	5,42,800

1.	2.	3.	4.
2.	Radha Institute for Mentally Retarded Raniganj, Secunderabad	1,50,000	—
3.	Hyderabad Special School for children in need for Special Care, Secunderabad	4,94,352	94,626
4.	Pamencap Centre, Secunderabad	63,945	—
Assam :			
1.	Gauhati Mental Welfare Society, Gauhati	1,50,000	—
Gujarat :			
1.	Shishu Kunj Special School for Mentally Retarded, Porbandar.	1,50,000	40,000
2.	Shri Sharda Charitable and Education Trust, Kothari Sadan, Ahmedabad.	1,50,000	—
3.	B.M. Institute of Mental Health, Ahmedabad	—	6,77,778
Haryana :			
1.	District Red Cross Society, Rohtak	1,26,976	—
Jammu and Kashmir :			
1.	Rotary Inner Wheel Home for the Mentally Retarded Children, Jammu.	1,33,413	—
Karnataka :			
1.	Association for the Mentally Handicapped, Bangalore.	32,889	—
2.	Sharda Mahila Seva Samaj, Bennur, Mysore	—	32,985
3.	Dr. Steiner's Curative Education Instt. for Mentally Retarded Vidyagiri, Dharwad.	1,50,000	—
Kerala :			
1.	Social Welfare Centre, Trichur	2,69,146	—
2.	Balvikas Society, Perookoda, Trivandrum	22,972	—
3.	Young Women's Association Quilon.	26,514	—
4.	Rotary Instt. for Children in need of Special Care, Trivandrum.	2,27,638	—
5.	Vimla Mahila Samajam, Muvattapuzha (Kerala)	—	45,275

1	2	3	4
6.	Society for the Rehabilitation of Mentally Retarded Children, Cannanore.	—	10,995
<i>Maharashtra:</i>			
1.	Astitva, Plot No. 8, Phase No. 1, M.I.D.C., Dombivili, Dist. Thane	78,607	—
2.	Society for care Treatment Training of children in need of Special Care Samri Hills, Sevji Road, Bombay.	2,67,104	—
3.	Poona Seva Sadan Society, Sadhshiv Path, Pune.	6,803	—
4.	Society for the Vocational Reh. of Retarded, Kalichand Mansion, Gandhi Marg, Bombay.	36,180	—
5.	Kamayani Udyog Kendra Society, Shivaji Nagar, Poona.	41,680	—
6.	Probodhini Vidya Mandir, School for Retarded Children, Circle Cinema, Nasik.	17,296	—
<i>Manipur:</i>			
1.	Centre for Mental Hygiene, Sagar Road, Thangam Leika, Imphal.	3,68,510	—
<i>Orissa:</i>			
1.	Handicapped Welfare Organisation, Balasore.	76,181	—
<i>Tamil Nadu:</i>			
1.	Bala Vihar, Halls Road, kilpauk, Madras.	61,790	—
2.	Anbagam Instt. for the Mentally Handicapped, Madurai.	98,748	—
3.	Pathway Centre for Rehabilitation and Education for the Mentally Retarded Children, Gandhi Nagar, Madras.	60,480	—
4.	Church of South India Trust, Association 204, Race Course Road, Coimbatore.	61,769	—
5.	Sunder Special Education Society, Thajavour.	—	80,044
6.	Balavihar Home for the Mentally Retarded, Madras.	—	1,04,670

1	2	3	4
<i>Uttar Pradesh:</i>			
1.	Bureau of Child Welfare and Research, Hazarat Ganj, Lucknow	3,53,490	—
2.	Raphel, Ryder Cheshire International Centre, Dehradun.	85,105	—
3.	Chetna School for the Mentally Retarded, Niralanagar, Lucknow.	3,17,124	1,65,830
4.	Akhil Bhartiya Viklang Samiti, Faizabad, Ayodhya.	1,77,165	—
<i>West Bengal:</i>			
1.	Prabartak Institute of Mentally Retarded, Hooghly.	2,06,818	—
2.	Prabartak Sangha, Chandan Nagar.	1,50,000	—
3.	Alakendu Bodh Niketan, Kankurgachi, Calcutta.	3,67,822	—
4.	Society for Remedial Education, Calcutta	2,65,406	—
5.	Abhinav Bharathi, Manovikas Kendra, Calcutta.	4,84,182	1,32,741
<i>Delhi:</i>			
1.	Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded, Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, New Delhi.	4,21,646	—
2.	Balwantray Mehta Vidya Bhawan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	3,51,456	1,86,259
3.	Sanjeevani Society for Mental Health, Under Defence Colony flyover, New Delhi.	3,12,608	—
4.	Delhi Society for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded Children, Okhla Road, New Delhi.	82,350	—
5.	Samadhan, J-32, South Extension, Part-I New Delhi.	60,103	—
6.	Association for the Development of Multiple Handicapped, Defence Colony, New Delhi.	26,460	—
7.	Tamana, 183, Munirka Enclave, New Delhi.	4,104	24,624

IAS Officers on Deputation to Delhi

1704. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS Officers on deputation to various Central Government Ministries/Departments/Undertakings etc. in Delhi who have completed their normal tenure of deputation; and

(b) the steps proposed to transfer back such IAS Officers to their parent State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) There are five officers who have completed their normal tenure and have been granted extension in public interest. This excludes officers who are given a few months extension of tenure on account of their children's education, till the close of the academic year, which extension of tenure is in accordance with the general policy.

(b) The officers will be reverted to their cadres on expiry of their extended term of deputation.

Loans given by Allahabad Bank in Delhi

1705. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of individuals/firms/companies given loans of Rs. 20 lakhs and above by the various branches of Allahabad Bank in Delhi during the years 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto June);

(b) whether most of the concerns/companies/individuals mentioned in (a) above are not paying even interest accrued thereon and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any case of collusion between bank officials and these individuals/firms/companies have come to the notice of Government; and

(d) the action taken/proposed against erring bank officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) According to the information furnished by the Zonal Office of Allahabad Bank, New Delhi, the number of accounts having loan component of more than Rs. 20 lakhs was as under:

1984	—	28
1985	—	31
1986	—	37
1987	—	40
(Upto June)		

(b) All except six borrowers are repaying including the interest amount. In the case of 2 accounts, suits have been filed and in the case of remaining 4, recovery is being pursued.

(c) and (d). No case of collusion, as such, of bank officers with the borrowers has come to notice. Only there are some cases of procedural lapses for which show cause notices charge sheets have been issued to three officers of the bank.

Liaison Officer to monitor reservation policy in Banks

1706. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIKWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a senior officer in Banking Division in his Ministry has been designated as Liaison Officer to look after the implementation and monitoring of reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in banks;

(b) whether the duties of such Liaison Officer include examination of Promotion Policies of nationalised banks with a view

to ensure that reservation orders are properly implemented in nationalised banks;

(c) if so, whether the promotion policies of nationalised banks, particularly for promotions within officers grades, have been examined by such Liaison Officer;

(d) if so, the names of banks which are following the policy of promotion by seniority subject to fitness for promotions within officers scale; and

(e) whether all these banks have been following the reservation orders and if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). An Officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India has been designated in the Banking Division of the Ministry of Finance as Liaison Officer to look after the implementation and monitoring of reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment and in promotions in public sector banks. The preliminary examination of the information made available by 11 of the 20 nationalised banks reveals that eight banks are following the selection method in promotions within officers cadre. Two banks *viz.* Bank of Maharashtra and Bank of India are following both selection method and seniority cum fitness method in promotions within officers grade up to Middle Management Grade Scale-III and are making reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotions within officers cadre through the method of seniority cum fitness. One bank *viz.* Indian Overseas Bank is following the seniority cum fitness method only for promotions within officers cadres upto Middle Management Grade Scale-III and is following the Government orders regarding reservations. The date of effect for reservations in promotions within officers cadres in respect of Indian Overseas Bank is 1.7.78 and in respect of Bank of India 1.1.1984.

Seizures made in Airports in Rajasthan

1708. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of articles seized by the customs authorities at all the airports in Rajasthan during the last six months, airport-wise;

(b) the value of articles left unclaimed due to heavy duties imposed on them during the above period, airport-wise; and

(c) the details how these articles were disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No seizure of contraband goods have been effected by the Customs authorities at airports in the State of Rajasthan during the period January to June, 1987.

(b) No goods have been seized as unclaimed at the Airport in Rajasthan due to heavy duties imposed on them during January to June, 1987.

(c) Does not arise.

Forest cover in Rajasthan

1709. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in Rajasthan covered with forests and the desert area separately;

(b) whether the area under forests has been decreasing rapidly and the desert area is increasing;

(c) if so, the details of area so decreased and increased during the last three years particularly in Kotah district; and

(d) the details of the schemes implemen-

ted/under implementation to stop further expansion of desert?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The forest and desert area in the State of Rajasthan is about 31150 Sq. Km. and 1,96,150 Sq. Km. respectively.

(b) and (c). According to the studies of satellite imagery by the National Remote Sensing Agency, the forest cover in Rajasthan decreased from 11294 sq. km. during 1972-75 to 5972 sq. km. during 1980-82. However, it cannot be stated with certainty that the desert area is increasing in the State.

(d) The Desert Development Programme funded by the Government of India is being implemented for controlling desertification and restoration of ecological balance.

Afforestation is also being carried out under the National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and Rural Fuelwood, Plantation Scheme assisted by the Govt. of India as also under the Social Forestry Project and plantation schemes of the State Government.

Development of Industries in Rajasthan

1710. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has submitted any scheme for the development of industries in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme

together with the details of industrial units to be developed particularly cement and copper industry; and

(c) the extent to which Union Government are expected to provide financial assistance to the State for development in the industrial field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the time of finalisation of the Seventh Five Year Plan the State Government of Rajasthan had submitted proposals for the development of large industries and minerals and village and small scale industries in the State during the Seventh Plan involving an outlay of Rs. 228.48 crores for Large & Medium Industries & Minerals and Rs. 117.38 crores for Village and Small Scale Industries. The proposals included the development of copper/lead/zinc mines at Deri in Sirohi District by the Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation. The Rajasthan Industrial Development Corporation is also promoting the development of cement industry in the private sector.

(c) The proposals of the State Government were discussed in the Planning Commission and finally an outlay of Rs. 144.47 crores was approved for large and medium industries and minerals and Rs. 46.05 crores for village and small scale industries in the State Plans.

The details of the schemes and the outlays proposed and provided in the Seventh Plan of Rajasthan are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

	(Rs. lakhs)		
	1	2	3
Large & Medium Industries			
1. Rajasthan Financial Corporation		2625.00	2205.00
2. Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation			
(i) Share Capital Contribution			
(ii) Market Borrowings			
(iii) Project Development, Entrepreneurial Development Consultancy		9495.00	4200.00
(iv) Grant for Development of old Industrial Area			
(v) Infrastructure Development of NID			
3. New Corporation			
4. State Enterprises			
(i) Sodium Sulphate Plant, Didwana		18.30	18.00
(ii) Bureau of Public Enterprises		100.00	12.00
(iii) Salt Trading Schemes		107.50	50.00
(iv) Rajasthan State Tanneries Ltd., Tonk		100.00	50.00
(v) Ganganagar Sugar Mills		177.94	72.00
<i>Minerals</i>			
I. Schemes of Mines & Geology Deptt.			
(i) Intensive prospecting Mineral Survey Reorganisation and Expansion of Mines and Geology Department		594.00	563.00
(ii) Approach Roads to Mines & Quarries		1000.00	400.00
(iii) Rock Phosphate Investigation Scheme		100.00	50.00
(iv) Lignite Exploration Scheme		300.00	210.00

1	2	3
(v) Quarry Improvement Scheme	25.00	5.00
(vi) Interest Subsidy to Small Scale Mining Leases	100.00	5.00
(vii) Research & Development Scheme	35.00	10.00
(viii) Rajasthan Mineral Exploration & Research Board	100.00	2.00
II. Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals	7000.00	5880.00
III. Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corporation	400.00	365.00*
IV. Tungsten Corporation	430.00	350.00
V. Others	140.00	—
Total for Industry & Minerals	22847.74	14447.00
Village & Small Industries		
1. Small Scale Industries	10048.43	3670.85
2. Handicrafts	5.00	5.00
3. Handlooms	653.77	469.15
4. Khadi & Village Industries	350.00	260.00
5. Sericulture	681.00	200.00
Total :	11738.20	4605.00

* Including development of a Copper/Lead/Zinc at Deri in Sirohi District, Rajasthan.

Benefits to Army Officers Working in Banks

1711. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that discharged/retired Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers who join public sector banks and other financial institutions are entitled to certain benefits for the purpose of pay fixation and seniority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of Emergency Commissioned Officers who have so far joined the State Bank of India as Probationary Officers, Security Officers and Liaison Officers, respectively;

(d) whether some of the Emergency Commissioned Officers who joined the State Bank of India as Security Officers have been denied the benefits regarding pay fixation and seniority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). All Ex-emergency Commissioned Officers and Ex-Short Service Commissioned Officers, who were commissioned in armed forces between the period 1.11.62 and 10.1.68 and who have been recruited in the public sector banks and financial institutions against posts reserved for them, are to be deemed to have been appointed in the Banks' service on the date to be arrived at by giving credit to their approved military service and the period of pre-commissioned training, if any. Their seniority and pay are to be fixed with reference to that date. The Ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers and Ex-Short Service Commissioned Officers, who were commissioned during this period, and who have been

recruited against unreserved posts in the public sector banks and financial institutions are not entitled to the benefits of seniority but their pay has to be fixed by giving them the benefits of advance increments for the completed years of service in the armed forces. The ex-emergency Commissioned Officers and ex-Short Service Commissioned Officers, who were commissioned in the armed forces after 10.1.68 and who joined the banks' service, are to be granted advance increments equal to the completed years of service rendered by them in the armed forces on a basic pay, including deferred pay but excluding other emoluments equal to or higher than the minimum of the pay scale attached to the post subject to the condition that the pay arrived at should not exceed the pay last drawn by them in the armed forces.

(c) to (e). State Bank of India is reported to have so far extended the benefits of pay fixation and seniority to 14 Ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers who joined the bank as Probationary Officers against reserved vacancies. It has further reported that the benefits of pay fixation are available to all Ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers who are covered by the Government guidelines. The benefits of seniority are, however, available only to such of the Ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers who joined the pre-commissioned training in the armed forces between 1.11.62 and 10.1.68 and who have been appointed in the bank against posts reserved for them. Information regarding the number of Ex-Emergency Commissioned Officer/Ex-Short Service Commissioned Officers, who joined State Bank of India as Security Officers and Liaison Officers, is not available.

Survey on Endangered Species

1712. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to conduct a fresh survey on endangered animal species of the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Survey of endangered and threatened animal species of the country is a regular and continuing programme of the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI). In this process they have so far identified 81 species of mammals, 46 species of birds, 15 species of reptiles and 3 species of amphibia as endangered.

Ganga Action Plan

1713. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in cleaning river Ganga indicating phased schedule; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A total of 259 schemes have been identified to be taken up under Ganga Action Plan in the three States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal.

Out of these, as on 30th June, 1987, 162 schemes at a total cost of Rs. 169.97 crores have been sanctioned.

Seven schemes at a cost of Rs. 3.23 crores have been completed in Hardwar-Rishikesh, Ramnagar near Varanasi and for recommissioning of the pumping stations and sewage treatment plants in Patna. Till end 1987-88, 42 schemes at a cost of Rs. 19.38 crores are expected to be

completed. The schemes to be taken up under Ganga Action Plan are expected to be completed by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan.

Till 30th June, 1987, a total of Rs. 36.98 crores have been released to different State government agencies for execution of the schemes. The State governments have reported an expenditure of Rs. 34.96 crores till 30.6.1987.

Polluted rivers in Karnataka

1714. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the rivers of Karnataka that have been identified as most polluted rivers;

(b) the steps taken to keep these rivers pollution free;

(c) the direction given to the State Government in this regard; and

(d) whether any clean up operation are proposed to be undertaken in these polluted rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The rivers Bhadra and Tungabhadra which are tributaries to the Krishna have been identified as polluted rivers compared to the others.

(b) The steps taken include the following:

(i) Effluent standards have been prescribed for major polluting industries;

(ii) Industries are required to treat their effluents to the prescribed standards before discharging them into rivers.

- (iii) Incentives are provided to the industries for installing pollution control devices;
- (iv) Legal action is taken against the defaulting units;
- (v) Large number of industries have put up the effluent treatment plants;
- (vi) River basinwise studies are carried out systematically and regularly on all major rivers in the State; and
- (vii) Monitoring Stations for monitoring water quality have been set up in these rivers.

(c) No direction has been issued.

(d) It is the policy of the Government of India that all polluted rivers must be cleaned up in stages depending on the availability of resources.

Sugam Deposit Scheme

1715. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canara Bank has introduced a scheme namely "Sugam Deposit Scheme" for the travellers;

(b) whether such scheme is gaining popularity day by day; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to advise other banks to introduce the same scheme in order to provide benefit to the travellers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b).

Canara Bank have reported having introduced a Sugam Deposit Scheme with effect from 14.7.1987 and it is yet too early to assess its popularity.

(c) Introduction of specific Deposit Schemes is considered by the Banks within the framework of overall directions/guidelines of the Reserve Bank. Government/RBI do not tender any advice to them in this regard.

Promotion to SC/ST in Indian Overseas Banks

1716. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Overseas Bank has declared promotions to scale II and III in officers scale on 31.12.86 with retrospective effect from 1.7.85;

(b) whether it is also a fact the the said promotions in the bank are based on seniority subject to fitness and require reservation for SC/ST officers;

(c) if so, the number of vacancies filled as on 1.7.85, the number of reserved vacancies, the backlog of reserved vacancies in Scale II and III for last three years before the said promotions and the latest position of backlog in both the grades; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to clear the backlog of reserved vacancies?

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

(c) The information is as under:—

Category	No. of vacancies filled w.e.f. 1.7.1985	No. of reserved vacancies with reference to column (I)		Backlog of reserved Vacancies on			
				30.6.85		1.7.85	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)	(VI)	(VII)	
JMGS-I to MMGS-II	200	30	15	158	79	144	71
MMGS-II to MMGS-III	75	11	6	41	20	37	18

(d) According to the promotion policy followed by the bank the candidates to be considered for promotion from Junior Management Grade Scale-I to Middle Management Grade Scale-II and from Middle Management Grade Scale-II to Middle Management Grade Scale-III have to satisfy certain eligibility criteria including the number of years of service in the lower grade. Recently Indian Overseas Bank has been permitted to relax this criterion by one year in favour of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers for promotion from Junior Management Grade Scale-I to Middle Management Grade Scale-II as a one time measure. With the consequent increase in the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers in feeder grades, an increasing number of such officers are likely to become available for promotion to next higher grades against reservations available to them and this will improve the position of their representation in the various grade of officers in the bank.

Increase in Promotional Avenues in Central Services

1717. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the promotional avenues for the officers of the Central Services;

(b) the number of existing selection grade posts in each Service as on 31.3.87;

(c) the additional number of such posts created or proposed to be created since then, service-wise;

(d) whether each selection grade post, existing or proposed, has a functional justification; and

(e) the average financial cost of each selection grade post, service-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) The system of Cadre Review which has been made more regular takes into consideration the need for creating higher posts after assessing the job requirement.

The Government have also announced the creation of Selection Grade posts at 15% of the Senior Duty Posts which has substantially added to the promotion opportunities in Group 'A' Central Services.

(b) and (c). The number of selection grade posts in each service as on 1.1.87, on the basis of existing formula and the likely strength of selection grade posts on the basis of revised formula is given in the Statement below.

(d) In most of the Services the existing Selection Grade posts are non-functional. In few Services these are functional. The proposed Selection Grade posts in all Services are intended to be non-functional.

(e) The average financial cost of each selection grade post, based generally on the difference of average cost of selection grade post and Junior Administrative Grade post in each service is around Rs. 10,500 per annum.

STATEMENT.

Number of Selection Grade Posts in Group 'A' Central service on the basis of existing and proposed Formula.

Sl. No.	Name of Service	Number of Selection Grade Posts based on	
		Existing Formula	Proposed Formula
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Indian Revenue Service (I.T.)	152	317
2.	Indian Revenue Service (C and CE)	46	140
3.	Indian Audit and Accounts Service	23	63
4.	Indian Postal Service	17	61
5.	Indian Defence Accounts Service	10	31
6.	Indian P and T Accounts and Fin. Service	6	25
7.	Indian Defence Estate Service	3	13
8.	Indian Railway Traffic Service	29	83
9.	Indian Railway Personnel Service	14	34
10.	Indian Railway Accounts Service	22	60
11.	Central Trade Service	2	6
12.	Central Information Service	13	43
13.	Indian Ordnance Factories Service (non-technical)	80	146
14.	Indian Civil Accounts Service	7	18
15.	Indian Telecommunications Service	62	324
16.	Indian Railway Service of Signal Engg.	29	73
17.	Indian Railway Service of Elect. Engg.	44	87
18.	Indian Railway Service of Mechanical Engg.	44	105
19.	Indian Railway Service of Engg.	77	170
20.	Indian Railway Store Service.	18	43
21.	Military Engg. Service	54	174
22.	Central Power Engg. Service	18	53

1	2	3	4
23.	Indian Inspection Service	3	9
24.	Indian Supply Service	6	12
25.	Indian Naval Armament Service	5	8
26.	Central Elect. and Mech. Engg. Service (CPWD)	6	23
27.	Central Engg. Service (CPWD)	22	78
28.	Central Engg. Service (Roads)	10	24
29.	Border Roads Engg. Service	8	42
30.	Indian Broadcasting Service (Engineering)	26	74
31.	Central Water Engg. Service	23	68
32.	Central Health Service	236	359
33.	Indian Railway Service (Health)	16	76
34.	Indian Ordnance Factories Services (Health)	11	17
35.	Indian Economic Service	19	41
36.	Indian Statistical Service	16	39
37.	Indian Cost and Accounts Service	3	11
38.	Defence Research and Development Service	128	300
39.	Defence Aeronautical Quality Assurance Service	9	19
40.	Defence Quality Assurance Service	22	51
41.	Indian Legal Service	7	11
42.	Central Company Law Service	10	13
43.	Survey of India Group 'A' Service	9	28
44.	Telegraph Traffic Service	2	10
45.	Geological Survey of India	59	252
46.	Indian Meteorological Service	6	30
47.	Indian Salt Service	—	2

* The information is as on 1.7.86.

Number of Mosques Under Punjab Wakf Board

1718. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mosques under the Punjab Wakf Board delicensed during 1986-87, State-wise;

(b) the number of mosques whose licences were renewed during 1986-87, State-wise:

(c) the number of mosques under

licence on 1.4.87, State-wise;

(d) the number of mosques whose adverse possession was vacated and which were brought under the control of the Wakf Board during 1986-87, State-wise; and

(e) the number of mosques still under adverse occupation as on 1.4.87, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI):

Name of the State		No. of Mosques and Shrines
(a)		
1.	Punjab	Nil
2.	Haryana	2
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
		2
(b)		
1.	Punjab	1,136
2.	Haryana	795
3.	Himachal Pradesh	17
		1,948
(c)		
1.	Punjab	1,136
2.	Haryana	795
3.	Himachal Pradesh	17
		1,948
(d)		
1.	Punjab	1
2.	Haryana	2
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
		3
(e)		
1.	Punjab	5,916
2.	Haryana	3,519
3.	Himachal Pradesh	78
Total:		9,513

Advances to Agricultural Sector by the Public Sector Banks in Kerala

1719. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the advances made by the public sector banks to the agricultural sector in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) whether the amount is less when

compared to other States; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to rectify this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Details of outstanding advances of the public sector banks of agricultural sector in Kerala for the three years ending December 1985 are given below.

As at the end of	No. of A/cs.	Balance outstanding (Rs. in crores)
December 1983	835716	243
December 1984	894973	299
December 1985	965448	356

Deployment of bank credit for agriculture in a region/State depends upon various factors such as agro-climatic conditions, availability of irrigation facilities, credit absorption capacity of the borrower, reasonable recovery expectations etc. however, as against All India growth rate in agricultural advances during the years ending 1984 and 1985 at 22.1 per cent and 19.7 per cent, the relative percentages in respect of Kerala were 23.5 per cent and 19.1 per cent respectively. Thus, the performance of Kerala State compares reasonably well with the All India growth rate in respect of agricultural advances.

Diversion of Forest Land for non-Forestry Purposes

1720. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area of forest land diverted for non-forestry purposes in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) the number of requests received from the State Government of Kerala, during the last three years for diversion of forest land to non-forestry purposes; and

(c) the decision taken on these requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) An area of 350.8 hectares of forest land has been diverted for non-forest uses in Kerala, during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986.

(b) and (c). 22 proposals have been received from the State Government of Kerala during the last three years. The position is as under:-

12 cases :	Approved
3 cases :	Not approved
1 case :	Withdrawn by the State Government.
6 cases :	Treated as closed due to non-receipt of essential information from the State Government.

Environmental Clearance to Hydro-Electric Power Project

1721. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Idamalayar Hydro-Electric Power Project of Kerala has been cleared by his Ministry;

(b) whether eminent geologists have opined that the site proposed for the Idamalayar Project is not suited for the pro-

posed type of dam as the site is located in seismic zone;

(c) whether the project has been resubmitted for clearance;

(d) the alterations made in the project; and

(e) the decision of the Ministry regarding the proposed project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). This project has not yet been referred to the Ministry of Environment and Forests for consideration. No details are, therefore, available.

P.M. Visit to Tribal Areas in Kerala

1722. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the tribal areas in Kerala which Prime Minister visited during 1985-86 and 1986-87; and

(b) whether Prime Minister proposes to visit more tribal areas in Kerala during 1987-88, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) During the year 1985-86 the Prime Minister visited the tribal areas of Kumili and Kottathara in Kerala. The Prime

Minister did not visit any tribal area of Kerala during the year 1986-87.

(b) No decision has so far been taken.

Waste land Development

1723. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to the voluntary agencies in Gujarat for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88 as grant-in-aid for the purpose of seed distribution, raising nurseries, demonstration and creation of awareness among masses on wasteland development;

(b) the names and details of such voluntary agencies in Gujarat; and

(c) the progress made by these agencies so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Rs. 1.23 crores in 1986-87 and Rs. 22.25 lakhs in 1987-88 (upto 25.7.1987).

(b) The names and addresses of these agencies are given in Statement-I below.

(c) The progress as indicated by them is given in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT

	Name of the Agency	Address of the Agency
1.	Agha Khan Rural Support Programme	Choic Premises Swastik Cross Road,, Ahmedabad Gujarat.
2.	S.E.W.A.	SEWA Reception Centre Opp., Victoria Garden, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
3.	Halpati Sewa Sangh	Kamgar Ghar Sardar Bagh, Bardoli-394602 Gujarat.

1-	2
4. Inst.for Studies and Transformation	H-3, Rushika Apartments Near Kiran Park,Nava Vadaj, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
5. Utthan	8A3/387, Saraswati Nagar, NR. Himmatial Park Azad Society-380015, Ahmedabad Gujarat.
6. Rural Labour Association	Kamgar Ghar Sardar Bagh, Bardoli-394602 Gujarat.
7. Amar Bharti	Motipura Taluka Beligam, Ahemdabad Gujarat.
8. B.A.I.F.	Kamadhenu, Senapati Bapat Marg, Pune-411016 Maharashtra.

STATEMENT -II

Name	Raised Nursery of (no of Seedlings)	Plantation (in ha.)	Awareness (No. of Persons)
1. Agha Khan Rural* Support Prog.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2. S.E.W.A.**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. Halpati Sewa Sangh	45,15,000	1850	9,300
4. Inst. for Studies and Transformation**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5. Utthan**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6. Rural Labour Association	26,40,000	1050	5,280
7. Amar Bharti*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8. B.A.I.F.	22,86,200	1000	2,807

* Progress report not yet due.

**Report not received. Agencies have been asked to send report timely.

**Environmental Clearance to Projects in
Karnataka**

1724. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARA-SIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many developmental projects in Karnataka are pending clearance by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the name and number of these projects; and

(c) the reasons why environmental clearance has not been given to these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The following eight development projects from Karnataka are awaiting environmental clearance:

- One Limestone mining project each of Cement Corporation India Ltd. and Dalmia Cements Ltd.;
- Bhima, Hippargi, Katla and Upper Krishna Stage-II Irrigation Projects;
- Mangalore Thermal Power Station; and
- Petro-chemical Refinery of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Mangalore.

(c) All the eight projects are pending due to non-submission of requisite environmental data.

Progress Report of Implementation of 15 Point Directives for Minorities

1725. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE: be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked District Collectors to review on a monthly basis the progress of the implementation of the 15 Point Directive of the Prime Minister on minorities welfare;

(b) if so, the text of the instruction;

(c) whether the reports are to be submitted by the Collectors directly to the Central Government;

(d) whether the monthly reports are being received regularly since the instruction was issued;

(e) the names of districts which have reported for the month of April, 1987; and

(f) the follow up action taken by the Government on the April, 1987 reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). The District Collectors of the State/UTs having minority concentration areas were requested to initiate action to review implementation of the Programmes on a monthly basis. The text of the instruction is given in the Statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

(f) The progress in each state is reviewed regularly.

STATEMENT

Prime Minister had issued a 15-Point Programme for minorities welfare in May 1983 and the programme was reiterated by Prime Minister in his letter dated 28th August, 1985 addressed to Chief Ministers. While the State Governments had reiterated having communicated the programmes to the District Collectors for implementation, field visits by official of Minorities Cell to few districts revealed that some of the Collectors were not aware of the above programme and concrete measures had not been taken for its implementation. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the 15-Point Programme along with a copy of the Agenda and note for the meeting of National Integration Council held on 12th September, 1986 to review the implementation of the above programme. I am also enclosing herewith copy of the relevant extracts of the programme of action drawn up under the National Policy for Education 1986, for special attention to educationally backward groups amongst minorities. You may kindly initiate action to review them on a monthly basis. In particular, you may like to kindly initiate action on the following points immediately:-

- (i) Holding a meeting with the District Educational Authorities and Minority Educational Institutions managed by educationally backward minority groups namely Muslims and Neo-Buddhists, to review the action under the National Policy for Education 1986, for special atten-

tion to the education of the above mentioned educationally backward minority groups.

- (ii) Holding a meeting with the Manager of the Lead bank, General Manger District Industries Centre and representative of State Minorities Financial Corporation (if any), to discuss measures for ensuring flow of credit in fair and adequate measures to minorities and for improving credit absorptions capacity of backward minority groups specially Artisans and Craftsmen according to a time bound action plan for 1987-88 and remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan.
- (iii) Organising a meeting with District Employment Exchanges Authorities to ensure that there is no discrimination against minorities in registration of names and in forwarding panels to agencies and also for sending mobile employment exchanges units to minority concentration areas and minority educational institutions, according to a time bound action plan for 1987-88 and the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan.
- (iv) Holding a meeting with minority voluntary organisations and individuals to create an awareness of 15-Point Programmes and the measures being taken up by the District Administrations for implementation of the programme and the points requiring co-operation from these groups.
- (v) In case State Government has constituted Minority Grievances Committee at the District/Block Level, it may please be ensured that the meetings are held on regular basis.

Ministry of Welfare would be organising meeting with District Collectors, along with State Government representatives to review the implementation of the programme and the exact date and venue of the meeting will be intimated to you separately. In the meanwhile I would request you to kindly send a note on the action already taken in your District and

the further action proposed in the matter at the earliest to the Nodal Officer for Minority Welfare in your State Government with a copy to this Ministry.

Payment Against Drafts to Wrong Person

1726. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandni Chowk Branch, Delhi of the State Bank of Indore had made payment against some drafts of Rs. 5000/- each to a wrong person instead of the right one without confirming endorsement by Model Town Branch of Pubjab National Bank in the year 1985;

(b) the action taken by the bank against the guilty person in the case; and

(c) the present position of this case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The State Bank of Indore, Chandni Chowk Branch, Delhi is reported to have paid two drafts of Rs. 5000/- each presented to it by Model Town Branch of Punjab National Bank on behalf of a duly introduced deposit account holder in whose favour the drafts were endorsed by the first payee. The first payee has now denied having endorsed the drafts. The deposit holder who received the proceeds of the drafts has not been traceable. Police have for the present filed the case as untraced.

Nehru Centenary and 40th Independence Day celebrations

1727. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a Committee to chalk out the programmes for the Nehru Centenary and 40th Independence Day celebrations from August, 15, 1987 to 31st December, 1987;

(b) If so, the composition of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has chalked out the programmes;

(d) the total anticipated amount to be spent for this purpose; and

(e) whether financial assistance is being provided to States to celebrate the above functions.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): (a) to (b): A National Committee of about 300 eminent persons consisting of State Chief Ministers, a number of Central Ministers, Lt. Governors and leaders of various political parties and prominent public figures has been set up to suggest ideas for the commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of India's Independence and the Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary. Over 500 suggestions emanating from the National Committee are being examined by 20 sub-committees of the National Committee and the final programme will be chalked out by a Steering and Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

(c) and (d). The detailed programmes to be implemented and the outlay thereon will be decided upon after the recommendations of the sub-committees are finalised.

(e) No decision has so far been taken to provide any such assistance to State Governments.

Outstanding Excise Dues from TISCO

1728. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 35 crores by way of excise duty dues is outstanding from TISCO;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to recover the amount; and

(c) whether new sanctions/licences applied for by TISCO have been withheld and whether the proposal to extend the Managing Director's term by five years has also been rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) An amount of Rs. 40.78 crores approximately by way of excise duty dues is outstanding from TISCO.

(b) Recovery of excise arrears is an ongoing function and such steps, legal, administrative and others as are considered necessary continue to be taken from time to time to realise excise arrears.

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

Scholarships to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes students

1729. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given/proposed to be given scholarships for study abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of scholarships granted in the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Under the scheme of 'National Overseas scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.; candidates belonging to these groups are sent abroad for higher studies in these fields for which facilities are not normally available in India. There is no 'means test' in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. Besides fees, the candidates are paid air passage, maintenance allowance, cost of books, essential apparatus, typing and binding of thesis, study tour and equipment allowance. The rates of maintenance and equipment allowances etc., were increased recently. 25 scholarships are to be awarded during the current financial year.

Proposed take over of Scindia Steam Navigation Company by M/s. Essar Shipping

1730. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal from M/s. Essar Shipping Company offering to take over Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd., is under consideration of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee had advanced substantial loans to Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited. In view of the present unsatisfactory financial position of the company various alternatives for future disposition of the company have been under consideration of the Government. Concrete proposals in this behalf are however, yet to emerge.

Amount given to Maharashtra Under Employment Guarantee Scheme

1731. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI RAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by the Union Government to the Maharashtra Government under the 'Employment Guarantee Scheme' during 1986-87;

(b) whether Union Government have any check over the proper utilisation of this money; and

(c) whether any cases of irregularity have come to the notice of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). Employment Guarantee Scheme is a State Plan Scheme of Maharashtra. The Union Government does not provide any money to Maharashtra Government under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. During

1986-87 the agreed outlay in the State sector for this scheme was Rs. 150.00 crores. The scheme is implemented by the State and irregularities, if any, are taken note of by the Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme which is a committee of the State Legislature. No irregularity has come to the notice of Planning Commission.

Scheme for T.V. Glass Projects

1732. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for T.V. glass project has been submitted to Union Government by some units of the T.V. picture tube manufacturers; 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) Yes Sir.

(b) Out of the 3 applications received for glass shell manufacture, one is being promoted by M/s Samtel India Ltd., a Black and White picture tube manufacturer. Bharat Electronics Limited is another picture tube manufacturer which has already set up a glass shell plant for the manufacture of B&W picture tubes.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): More than two lakhs of college teachers are on strike...

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted that. We are going to discuss it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Minister of Human Resource Development has to make a statement. All the colleges and Universities are closed. Is the Minister going to make a statement?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Why is the Government not talking to them?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that I have admitted it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There is a complete deadlock. All the Colleges and Universities are closed. Why is he not making a statement?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why is the Government sitting idle?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted this. We are going to discuss it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: When are we going to discuss it?

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss it next week.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this hullabaloo? Why should you shout all the time? What do you mean by doing this? Mr. Acharia, how does it help you?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We have to wait till the next week?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you have to. There is no time. I cannot create time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: All the colleges and Universities are closed. More than two lakh teachers are on strike.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): The Ministers have no time even to talk to the teachers' representatives.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted it. What is the fun of doing like this all the time? Even hurry takes time. Sit down. I had to find time. I have done it accordingly. There is no problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted it. We are going to discuss it. No problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the fun you get out of this? Unnecessarily shouting, unnecessarily wasting the time without rhyme or reason. I have said that you can discuss it. I have already decided. We are going to discuss it. What can I do? Time has to be found.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not argue with me. Sit down.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: The Minister has no time even to talk to the teachers' representatives.

MR. SPEAKER: Talk to him.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): There is a need to order Central inquiry into the Hoshiarpur killings.

MR. SPEAKER: You give me something in writing. We are going to discuss the communal situation.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur): 35 persons have been killed in Hoshiarpur. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is on fast... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The House is going to discuss the communal situation. Sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): The Embassy people have been sending unsigned letters to Members of Parliament stating that the document is not a genuine one...

MR. SPEAKER: Let them send. That is not illegal.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): The

Central Government medical employees and pharmacists are on strike. The Minister is not taking any action. There should be a statement from the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Is it permissible to make allegations against State Government? Will it go on record?

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down. There is nothing on the record. I have not heard anything.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): You allowed me to raise it, Sir. What I have said is a statement of fact.

MR. SPEAKER: State Governments are independent and autonomous. I cannot do anything.

12.05 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications Under Merchant Shipping Act and Under Major Port Trusts Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 462 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4561/87]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4)

of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

- (i) G.S.R. 477 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1987 approving the Mormugao Port Employees' (Allotment of Residences) Regulations, 1987.
- (ii) G.S.R. 523 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1987 approving the Madras Port Trust (Pension) Regulations, 1987.
- (iii) G.S.R. 578 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1987 approving the Kandla Port Employees' (Leave) (Amendment) Regulations, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4562/87]

Notifications Under Central Excise and Sales Act, Customs Act, Central Excise Rules, Commissions of Inquiry Act and a Statement re Loans floated in May and July, 1987

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 667 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum providing that in accordance with a general practice that was prevalent at the relevant time, the basic excise duty as well as the special excise duty on glass and glassware falling under Item No. 23A of the erstwhile Central Excise Tariff and used within the factory of production for further manufacture of other

glass and glassware shall not be required to be paid during the period from 1st March, 1984 to 6th May, 1984, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4563/87]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

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|---|---|
| <p>(i) G.S.R. 516 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of basic customs duty of 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> for manufacture of light commercial vehicles under a phased manufacturing programme approved by the Directorate General of Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry.</p> | <p>(iv) G.S.R. 554 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe import duty on tensilised polyester film of thickness not exceeding 39 microns for the manufacture of magnetic tapes at the rate of 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> (basic) plus Rupees 25 per kilogram (countervailing duty).</p> |
| <p>(ii) G.S.R. 517 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing an auxiliary duty of 25 per cent for such light commercial vehicles in respect of which the concessional rate of 10 per cent basic customs duty would apply.</p> | <p>(v) G.S.R. 555 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe basic customs duty of 60 per cent on magnetic tapes other than those for sound recording and also to charge auxiliary duty at the rate of 40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> and countervailing duty at the rate of 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.</p> |
| <p>(iii) G.S.R. 553 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 49—Customs dated the 1st March, 344—Customs</p> | <p>(vi) G.S.R. 556 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing zero rate of auxiliary duty on Polyester Film for the</p> |

dated the 16th June, 1986 and 188—Customs dated the 29th April, 1987 so as to (i) restrict the scope of concessional rate of import duty of 60 per cent (basic + additional) on magnetic tapes for sound recording (ii) to delete Sl. No.1 viz. Polyester film and (iii) withdraw the countervailing duty exemption on electronic components.

- manufacture of magnetic tapes.
- (vii) G.S.R. 576 (E) and 577 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to vessels and other floating structures when manufactured in a ware house from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (viii) G.S.R. 606 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 474/86-Customs dated the 28th November, 1986 upto the 30th June, 1988.
- (ix) G.S.R. 643 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 231-Customs dated the 5th June, 1987 so as to allow import of "Balanced/Semi-Tensilised Polyester Film" for the manufacture of magnetic tapes at the concessional rate of duty.
- (x) G.S.R. 650 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum reducing the basic customs duty on styrene from (55 per cent + Rupees 5 per kg) to (25 per cent + 1700 per tonne).
- (xi) G.S.R. 651 (E) published in
- Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of styrene from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (xii) G.S.R. 638 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum containing Corrigendum to Notification No. 179/86 dated the 1st March, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4564/87]
- (3) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—
- (i) G.S.R. 521 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 228/86-CE dated the 3rd April, 1986 so as to indicate appropriate classification of hair fixer.
- (ii) G.S.R. 557 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Magnetic tapes for sound recording from the duty of excise in excess of the amount calculated at the rate of Rupees one per square metre.
- (iii) G.S.R. 572 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding

- exemption to enamel frit from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (iv) G.S.R. 574 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 147/84-CE dated the 18th June, 1984 so as to indicate the proper chemical nomenclature of Dane Salt.
- (v) G.S.R. 582 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Sodium Hypochlorite Dye carriers, softening agents and sizing agents when used in the factory of production for the manufacture of textiles and textile articles from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (vi) G.S.R. 660 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to films to be screened in Film Festivals under the Cultural Exchange Programme or Festival of India or Manifestation of India to be held in foreign countries from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (vii) G.S.R. 663 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 1/87-CE dated the 1st January, 1987 so as to extend the concessional rate of excise duty of Rupees 525 per kilolitre for naphtha used as fuel to three more units, namely, Madras Fertilisers Limited, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and Damodar Valley Corporation.
- (viii) G.S.R. 664 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to absorbent cotton wool, non-absorbent cotton wool and gauzcloth bandages from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification.
- (ix) G.S.R. 665 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to gold potassium cyanide when used in the electronic industry and manufactured from gold from the duty of excise. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4565/87]
- (4) A copy of No. S.O. 673 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1987 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 328 (E) dated the 6th April, 1987 issued under section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. [Placed in Library See. No. LT 4566/87]
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the results of

the market loans floated in May and July, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4567/87]

Annual Report and Review on Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad for 1985-86 and a Statement re : delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO); on behalf of Shrimati Krishna Sahi: I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1985-86.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4568/87]

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the

Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 1987."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the All India Institute of Medical Science and the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 1987."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd August, 1987."

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) The Atomic Energy (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
 - (2) The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
 - (3) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1987.
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12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Thirty-eighth Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri):
Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-eighth
Report (Hindi and English versions) of the
Committee on Private Members' Bills and
Resolutions.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

**(i) Non-availability of text-books
based on new syllabus**

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla):
Teaching has already started in schools
according to the courses of the New
Education Policy. But the entire student
community is at present very much
perturbed because of non-availability of
books of new courses in the markets, as it
is affecting their studies adversely. It is
understood that books of the courses of
the new education policy have not so far
been published. It is very regrettable. With
the introduction of New Education policy,
the books too ought to have been brought
out. The Government should pay attention
towards it and publish the books on
priority basis so that the problem of the
students and the readers of these
books is solved and they are able to
continue their studies along smooth lines.

[English]

**(ii) Demand for telecast of Sindhi
programmes on Channel 1
instead of Channel 2 on Bombay
Doordarshan**

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP (Thane): Sindhi
programmes are telecast from Bombay

very rarely and that too on 2nd channel.
2nd channel is useful only for the people
living in Bombay. People living in far off
areas cannot see the programmes telecast
on 2nd channel. Most of the Sindhi
community is staying in Ulhasnagar,
Thane district and cannot see Sindhi
programmes telecast on 2nd channel.

T.V. is mass media for the development
of culture and language. Sindhi
programme is telecast on Sundays when
feature film is telecast on 1st channel. The
result is that Sindhi programmes are not
seen by large number of Sindhi
community as during the same time
feature film is preferred by them.

I, therefore, request the Government
that the Sindhi programmes be telecast on
Bombay Doordarshan on 1st channel
instead of 2nd channel and no Sindhi
programme be telecast on Sundays during
the feature film time.

[Translation]

**(iii) Demand for immediate clearance
to Bawanthadi Irrigation Project**

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI
(Bhandara): The joint irrigation project,
Bawanthadi of the States of Maharashtra
and Madhya Pradesh was sanctioned with
the consent of both the States. Work on
this project was started in 1974. It was
agreed that both the States, Maharashtra
and Madhya Pradesh will dig canals in
their respective areas and the construction
work of the dam will be undertaken by
Madhya Pradesh. Work on canals was
started in both the States as per the
agreement. About 70 per cent of canals have
been constructed in Maharashtra. But the
work on the dam was started in 1978. Later
in 1980, the work was stopped consequent
upon the enforcement of the Forest Act. A
sum of the order of Rs. 22 crores has already
been spent by both the States on this
project. The cost of this project works out
to Rs. 119 crores. This project was sent to
Central Water Commission for sanction in
1974. The sanction is still awaited. The hon.

[Shri Kesharao]

Minister of Forests, Government of India visited the project site in May, 1978 to make an on-the-spot study. This irrigation Project is likely to irrigate one lakh acres of land and it will irrigate those areas which suffer from drought every year due to less rainfall. I request the Government of India to clear the Bawanthadi Project without delay and direct the State Government to implement it immediately so that the farmers of this area are saved from the drought every year. The farmers are very much worried, as there has been no rainfall at all.

(iv) Demand for effective measures to root out Corruption

*SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): It is a matter of great concern that corruption is rampant in every walk of our life. The reasons of corruption are not far to seek. The root cause of corruption is the growing wantonness and desire to amass wealth. The growing corruption leads to exploitation. Therefore, it is very necessary to put an end to exploitation. Some stringent measures are necessary to stop corruption. We have to change the whole economic policy if we aim at checking corruption and thereby putting an end to exploitation.

I would like to give the following suggestions to achieve the above objectives:—

1. All the currency notes of Rs. 50/- and Rs. 100/- denomination should be demonetised and new currency notes of the same denominations should be introduced.

2. A ceiling should be fixed on moveable and immoveable property.

3. One family should be allowed to live in one house and nobody

should be allowed to let out a portion of this house or the full house.

I would urge the Government to implement these suggestions in order to check corruption.

[English]

(v) Demand for Setting up Rubber based Industries in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Kanya Kumari district is the most suitable place in the country for the establishment of rubber based industries or for a tyre factory. Per acre production of rubber here is the highest in the country. It occupies the second place in the total production of rubber—next only to Kerala. Kanyakumari district has been classified as industrially backward and high hopes have been aroused among the people by this classification. They are, however, frustrated and disappointed when they find that this acknowledgement of backwardness is on paper and has not been translated into action by establishing industries there. It is regrettable that not even a single industry, either in the public sector or in the private sector has been established there. The percentage of literacy there is high. The encouragement and patronage extended to some other backward areas has not been extended to this district. To obviate the prevailing acute unemployment and economic deterioration of this area, it is requested that a rubber based industry or a tyre factory be set up in Kanya Kumari district.

(vi) Demand for Setting up a public sector industry in Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Royalseema of Andhra Pradesh where Tirupati, Chittoor and Cuddapalu and Anantpur are located, happen to be the

most backward areas where there is a lot of unemployment and drought due to which these people are struggling for one square meal per day. The unemployed youths are not getting loans from the banks due to indifferent attitude of the banks causing a lot of concern and harassment for the youths. The weaker sections of these areas are being deprived of the said facility of loans due to lack of conviction on the part of bank officials. Keeping in view the helplessness of the people of Tirupati, I request the Government to consider setting up a public sector industry or an ordnance factory in Tirupati.

12.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

(vii) Demand for Converting Bitragunta Loco Shed into an Electric loco POH shed in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda): Bitragunta loco shed is located on the line from Vijayawada to Madras in Nellore district, A.P. State. This loco shed is one of the oldest with an investment of Rs. 50 crores; but it is being wasted as railways have not made out any plan for its utilisation. So the loco shed has become redundant and is to be closed. The shed could have been utilised by the railways by converting it for some other useful purpose, such as Periodical Overhaul Shed (POH) for electric engines. A demand to convert this loco shed into electric loco POH shed was made as early as in 1980 but nothing has been done so far. As there are plans to electrify the entire Vijayawada Division, it would be better if this loco shed is converted into Electric Loco POH shed. I request the Minister of Railways to look into it.

(viii) Demand for re-opening the Ashok Paper Mills, Darbhanga in Bihar

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): After the closure of Ashok Paper Mills in

Darbhanga a few years ago, Mithila region of North Bihar has virtually become industry less. This was a joint venture of the Governments of Assam and Bihar. Whereas the Assam Unit of Ashok Paper Mills has been rehabilitated after the implementation of Assam Accord, the Bihar Unit has been left in the lurch, throwing nearly four thousand workers out of job. Because of the closure of Ashok Paper Mills nearly thirty thousand people of Mithila region are on the verge of starvation. We have been urging upon the Central Government for the last two and a half years to make arrangements for the reopening of this Mill. Nearly a year ago, we were assured by the Union Government that serious efforts were being made to reopen this factory in collaboration with the Bihar Government and some financial institutions. This had made the people of Mithila region very hopeful, but nothing definite has been heard since then. I, therefore, earnestly request the Central Government to make serious efforts to rehabilitate Ashok Paper Mills and save thousands of people from starvation.

12.15 hrs.

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I wish to inform the House that we will take up item No. 7 motion for appointment of a Joint Committee immediately after the lunch break. Now we are taking up item No. 8, further consideration of Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri P. A. Sangma on the 30th July, 1987. Shri K. N. Pradhan may continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day also while speaking on the Bill I was drawing the attention of the hon. Minister towards the fact that he has fixed the amount of

[Shri K.N. Pradhan]

gratuity at Rs. 50,000, instead of an amount equal to that of 20 months' salary. In this connection, my submission was that your action in raising the limit of eligibility from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500 does not appear to be proper, because when this law was enacted, the number of people drawing Rs. 1600/- as salary was very less. In any concern there used to be only one or two such executives as were in receipt of more than Rs. 1,600 as their salary. Now raising this eligibility limit to Rs. 2,500 is in no way just and proper. Therefore, this limit needs to be increased further or it should be totally abolished. If it is proposed to raise it, then this limit of Rs. 50,000 will also have to be raised, otherwise it cannot be called a good legislation. Therefore, in my opinion this clause of Rs. 25,000 should be deleted as its deletion is not going to make any difference.

Now the gratuity Act provides for payment of only 15 days' gratuity in a year. Sir, our Bonus Act also provides for the payment of at least one month's salary as bonus. On that basis, I would like to tell that this amount is earned by the employees. So, whether it is bonus or gratuity, this should be one month instead of 15 days.

Similarly, you have said that gratuity will be paid after 5 years of service. I do not find any justification in it. Therefore, the gratuity should also be paid after one year's service. Similarly, the temporary workers who have put in one year's service and leave service on disciplinary grounds, should also be eligible for getting gratuity.

Sir, in case payment is not made in time, there is a provision to pay interest. It makes no difference if you charge simple interest or interest payable on fixed deposits, because the capitalists and big people do not incur any loss on that account. They charge interest at the rate of 25 to 30 per cent on black money and earn much more than that. Hence they do not find it difficult

to pay either simple interest or the interest payable on fixed deposits. We have seen that the worker does not get the payment of his provident fund on his retirement. Even after his death his children run from pillar to post to get that payment but they do not get it. Therefore, this Bill should be a deterrent so as to save the workers from this harassment and to dissuade the mill-owners from this sort of arbitrariness. This will ensure them timely payment. Hence, there should be a provision to charge penal interest on such delayed payments. Then only the workers will be able to get their gratuity amount in time.

Similarly, the provision of insurance is also welcomed but the provision for the fund being sought to be created will be applicable only in the case of those factories where the number of employees is hundred or more. The said provision should apply to those factories also where the number of workers is only ten. This fund should be maintained by the Government and not allowed to be kept with the factory owners as in that case, the workers will find it difficult to get it.

Even after doing all those things, you have not evolved any monitoring system. There is no monitoring committee to check periodically whether the workers who have retired have got their dues in time or not. Unless you set up such a Committee, all your efforts to amend the law or to bring about any improvement will prove fruitless. I hope the hon'ble Minister will positively consider all these suggestions made by me and other hon'ble Members. With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, before coming to this Bill, I would like to point out that for the last three years I am hearing in this House that the Government is going to consider all the labour laws; they are going to bring forward a comprehensive legislation all together about provident fund, accident

claims, industrial disputes, etc. I am for a composite and good legislation. It is needed in this country.

Sir, during the last week, the Supreme Court had specifically said that the Industrial Disputes Act needs a basic and considerable change. I blame the Government for delay in reforms. It is not interested in labour welfare. The Government is not interested to reform any of the labour laws. Whatever you are planning, it is to ban a strike, to ban a lock-out, to ban a union and to ask for their accounts. These are all retrograde steps.

Sir, seven crore people are unemployed in this country. There is no effective law court or labour commissioner. There is not a simple Act to decide the share of the workmen. Even if an employer earns a profit, my information is that nobody shows the profit correctly. When he earns so much money, a reasonable share should be given to the workman as he is increasing the growth. But such type of law is not existing in this country for about 20 crores of workers in this country. The minimum wage has not been implemented in 50 per cent of the States of this country. This is the position even in some of the opposition ruled States. This shows the apathy and negligence. This shows that they are not bothered about the welfare of workers. They are starving the industry. Do you want to close the industries in Bombay and start them in U.P. or Bihar and start paying a worker Rs. 10 or 15 in spite of his hard work? Sir, coming to the point, the Hon'ble Minister is raising the qualifying limit for gratuity from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 2,500. In spite of this, the workers are not going to get any monetary gain. Some of my colleagues have already spoken on this point very nicely. You see, the employers are earning and having a lot of black money, Swiss money. You can raise the limit. There is no problem. I think this law is very absurd as far as Bombay is concerned.

Sir, in Premier Automobiles, as per your revised Act, 90 per cent of the workers will

not get gratuity; in the Bayer, 50 per cent will not get gratuity and in Colour-Chem too, 50 per cent will not get gratuity. In spite of the revised limit of Rs. 2,500, 70 to 80 per cent of workers in Bombay are not going to get the gratuity. Sir, why not make this limit indefinite? Such a law is absurd as far as Bombay is concerned. At present, we are giving gratuity to employees drawing wages upto Rs. 1600. It is now proposed to raise this limit to Rs. 2500 for payment of gratuity—of course, Rs. 1600 per month limit is much less. Even then, many workers in the pharmaceutical and chemical companies would not be entitled to get gratuity. There are a number of such companies like NOCIL, then steel and tyre companies, which can afford to pay gratuity to their workers, Rs. 50000 or Rs. one lakh, but many workers would not be covered. In fact, the people at the helm of affairs in these companies are indulging in a lot of black money. In fact, no limit should be fixed for payment of gratuity. If that is not agreed to, the limit should be raised so that more workers are covered and they may get a lakh or two lakhs of rupees after putting in thirty or forty years of service. Why are you bothered about the big people? You cannot control them; you have no restriction on them. They are enjoying all the concessions for starting new industries. And why this restriction on payment of gratuity to workers in those establishments? I suggest that the Government should raise this limit for enabling more employees to get gratuity. There should be no limit, in fact, and the workers who have put in thirty or forty years of service in an industry should get this gratuity. The limit, otherwise, should be raised substantially.

The hon. Members may be concerned about the public sector undertakings. I can understand that. All the public sector undertakings are Government concerns. If they cannot afford to pay a higher quantum of gratuity, there can be a separate limit for payment of gratuity for them. You are already having such a difference in the case of LIC scheme. You are keeping Government factories afloat.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Why not have similar provision in this case also? Let the workers in Modi concerns, Glaxo and other industries get two or three lakhs of rupees as gratuity. Why are you bothered about these companies?

Then, what about the minimum wages? Let us do something in their case also. There are sixteen crores of unorganized labour. There are factories with ten, fifteen or twenty workers. We talk of poor people, but is this Government interested in them? Why don't you start with some minimum gratuity for such people? I think, the minimum wage in this country should not be less than Rs. 11. It is Rs. 6 per day in Maharashtra as also in some of the other States. Let it be any State, but I suggest that you start with some minimum gratuity on the basis of wages. It will enable lower people also to get this benefit. You start with any amount. I suggest that it should be Rs. 1000 minimum. That would give a positive indication that the Government is interested in the welfare of the workers.

There is another suggestion which the hon. Minister is making. He is including the dependent parents of wife also in clause 2. I support this amendment.

Then, clause 4 on page 2 of the Bill. While calculating gratuity, the total salary of the month is taken and divided by 26 days. In that case, workers will get hardly 15 per cent more. In some of the factories, particularly the multi-national ones, they work for 22 days. There are factories like Glaxo and others. Therefore, in such cases, where the working days are 22, the monthly salary should be divided by 22. By that, workers will get another 15 per cent amount. If you agree to that, workers in these factories will benefit a lot.

Then, there is a Supreme Court judgement also in the case of Glaxo versus the Union about four years back. The Supreme Court in that judgement said that the monthly salary of the workers where in factories the working days are 22, should

be divided by 22 only and then calculations made. Whatever you are suggesting in this Bill, by that the workers are going to get 15 per cent more amount. As I said, there are some factories where the working days are 22 in a month. What I did in Bombay some 15 or 20 years back, the Centre is now taking it up. In all big factories in Bombay, like the German Remedies, Crompton, etc., the monthly salary is taken and it is divided by the number of working days, i.e. 22. So, my suggestion is that while computing the gratuity amount, where there are 26 working days you divide the monthly salary by 26 and where it is 22, you divide it by 22 so that the total quantum will increase by another 15 per cent.

Now, on page 3, it has been mentioned that instead of "20 months' salary" the words "50,000 rupees" shall be substituted. They say they have a lot of love for the workman, but I must say that as per the existing law, not a single employee is going to receive more than Rs. 50,000. Rs. 1600 is the maximum amount on which the gratuity will be paid. Supposing a man is appointed at the age of 18 years, for how long do you expect him to work? Do you expect him to work for 42 years? Nobody works for 42 years, but still let us take the extreme case. So, his gratuity will be 21 months' salary or it may be, in cases where there are 26 working days, about 22 or 23 months' salary. Thus, as per the existing payment of gratuity scheme nobody is going to receive more than Rs. 34,000. Therefore, I would say that this is an absurd clause and it should be withdrawn. I would say, this is a political clause which is there just to please the people. Actually, nobody is interested in the welfare of the labour of this country. As per the existing law, nobody will get more than Rs. 34,000 as gratuity and you keep on saying that this will come to about Rs. 50,000. If you insist on Rs. 50,000, then the gratuity should be paid on the amount of Rs. 25,000, but that you are not going to do. Therefore, these are absurd clauses, which are there just to satisfy the people and get the publicity. It is all that and nothing else.

I appreciate the Hon. Minister's stand taken under Clause 4(a).

About 1,70,000 factories and about 1 crores of workers are affected because of the closure of the factories. They are not going to get the provident fund. Had you started such type of compulsory insurance long back, the workers would have got a lot of benefit out of this. Still, I think this is the positive step which the hon. Minister has taken and for which I really compliment him. Here the worker or the employer has to compulsorily start the insurance and the instalment, which must be deposited to the Insurance Company, is paid from the beginning. So, there is somewhat security for the workers' gratuity and more than 500 or so workers will be benefited by this Compulsory Provident Fund Scheme. But, I am afraid if this law will be implemented? Sir, here I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that Child Labour Abolition Act was discussed here for 15 days. We have long speeches but can the Hon. Minister make a statement in this House that even 1 per cent of this Child Labour Abolition Act has been implemented. We sitting within the four walls of this august House, discuss a lot of things, like Child Labour, Labour Gratuity, Share of workman, etc., but this Government is not at all interested in the implementation of any of these schemes. You suggest a lot of things, but where is the machinery to implement all these things. But, I would say that Clause 4 which is about the compulsory insurance of the workers, must be properly implemented.

In this regard, I am going to give you two suggestions. At the time of retirement, when the workman gets his gratuity, he should get interest on the instalments paid by him. Now I do not know in what way you are going to frame the rules with regard to this LIC scheme. You do not know the exact date on which the workman retires and the number of instalments paid by him. Therefore, all these details have to be worked out and proper rules should be

framed. But I once again appeal that the workman should get interest on gratuity at the time of his retirement, as is being done now in the case of provident fund. Government have even raised the rate of interest on provident fund to 11 per cent. If you do not pay interest on gratuity, the workman will be put to a disadvantage. The gratuity money is used by the employer for a number of years. And in this country, the value of rupee is going down. In the last 30 years, the value of rupee has come down to just 14 paise. If the gratuity is going to be paid after 20 or 30 years and if no interest is paid on the gratuity, then value of the gratuity money in real terms is going to be much less. Government should take care of these things and see that the employee gets a good amount of gratuity at the time of retirement.

As far as provident fund is concerned, there is a provision which enables the workers to get loan on the grounds of sickness, construction of a house, etc. I would suggest that the workers should get this type of loans under the LIC scheme also. It will not be difficult for the Government to frame rules in this regard, especially when 50 per cent of the LIC operations are under the Government.

As regards Clause 7, I appeal to the Government to withdraw it. If an employee dies or retires, gratuity should be paid within a month. Under this Clause 7, if gratuity is not paid within a month, there is a provision to pay interest on the amount. I am afraid, this is going to be a very big loophole. All the employers lend this gratuity amount at 20 to 30 per cent and carry on their business. This clause enables them to withhold the payment of gratuity by paying a paltry 10 per cent interest and using the money for their own advantage. So, in spite of the strict laws, nobody is going to pay the gratuity in time. Therefore, if the hon. Minister is really sincere, he should see to it that gratuity is paid within one month. It must be made compulsory for the employer to pay gratuity within one month of the workman's retirement. Therefore, all the

[Dr. Datta Samant]

clauses under Section 3A should be totally deleted.

I have just one or two suggestions to make and I will not take much time of the House. A workman is eligible for gratuity only after five years of service. This time limit of five years is a little too high. To become permanent in the service, it takes a workman about five years, and he has to wait another five years to become eligible for gratuity. Taking advantage of this provision, many employers are terminating the services of their employees, just to avoid payment of gratuity. Even in Bombay, they are resorting to such practices. So, I would suggest that this qualifying period of service should be reduced from five years to one year.

Secondly, the ceiling on the number of workers in an establishment should be completely removed. In the Maharashtra Assembly also, for the last 20 years, this point is being discussed. Even if there is only one workman, he should be paid gratuity. What is the difficulty in doing this? Why do you want a certain number of workers to pay gratuity? Whether it is a big establishment or a small unit, even if there is only one workman, gratuity should be paid.

While concluding, I would like to reiterate that the five years of service should be reduced to one year; wage limit of Rs. 2500/- per month should be changed, because big bosses can pay much more; the monetary ceiling of Rs. 50,000 should be raised to rupees one lakh; rules must be framed enabling the workers to get loans from the LIC; at the time of retirement, workmen should be paid interest on their gratuity amount; and the clause which provides for interest if the gratuity is not paid within one month must be completely deleted.

All these suggestions are very practical ones and these should be accepted by the

hon. Minister. I have also moved some amendments in this regard and I request the hon. Minister to take them into consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill and want to make some suggestions to the hon. Minister. As was just now stated, previously a worker used to become entitled to get gratuity after completing one year service. Now, this period of one year has been changed into five years. There was a provision to pay gratuity to a worker who has completed 240 days of service in a year. But now this period of service has been increased to five years. It has been stated that many owners assume different names and do all sorts of wrong things. It is a fact and there is no doubt about it. Last time also when you had brought an amendment we had submitted that this period of five years is too long. This should be reduced to one year. If you are convinced, do it in the present Bill and other Bill may be brought forward for the purpose.

I want to tell you by way of an example that there are so many textile mills and other factories where they employ substitute workers who are never given work on permanent basis. These substitutes do not get work for 240 days in a year. Even if some worker has put in 240 days of service in a year he would get gratuity only after 5 years. Therefore, a provision be made so that those workers who have worked for a period of 240 days in a year must get gratuity. This will benefit both the substitute workers as well as the permanent workers.

One more suggestion has been made by the hon. Member from Bhopal that instead of 15 days, one month's salary should be paid by way of gratuity. Even in the case of compensation you have provided for one month instead of 15 days. If you do it in the case of gratuity also, it will be a great help to the worker in his old age. At present,

there is a limit of Rs. 50,000 for gratuity. But in no case anybody gets more than Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 35,000. If you agree to my above proposal, a worker will be able to come up to the limit of Rs. 50,000 it will benefit all workers.

You have mentioned about machinery in the financial memorandum and about Industrial relations you have said that a Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) will be empowered for registration. He will work for registration of deposits for the trust proposed to be created for gratuity deposits. You know how efficient is your labour department. Crores of rupees of provident fund have not been deposited yet. People have not been issued even receipts therefor. No action has been taken against persons who have not deposited it. Again you are giving more powers to the Assistant Labour Commissioner. How will he solve all these problems of gratuity and how will he register the deposits? If you want to give benefit to big capitalists, then that is a different matter. You provide for some good machinery to attend to their problems. Then only the workers will be benefited. It is very necessary to set up such a machinery.

I want to congratulate you for making a good provision for insurance in this Bill. But there is also a lacuna in it. A worker who is not able to go in for insurance, will have to take the permission of the commissioner for registration. You know that employers do not deposit the provident fund amounts of the workers and use that amount elsewhere. You could not take any action in this regard. They also gobble up the depreciation fund and all other funds and after that delcare the industry sick. You have made a new provision in it—

[English]

“(3) For the purpose of effectively implementing the provision of this section, every employer shall within such time as may be prescribed get his establishment

registered with the controlling authority in the prescribed manner and no employer shall be registered under the provisions of this section unless he has taken an insurance referred to in sub-section (1) or has established an approved gratuity fund referred to in sub-section (2).”

[Translation]

Labour Commissioner is not able to take any action against big capitalists. You have given a free hand to those capitalists by making such a provision. You have not punished anyone according to the provision of this Bill. Not a single prosecution has been launched against the capitalists by the labour department. Hence this amendment is not proper, it is not in the interest of the worker. Capitalist has been given a free hand in regard to the registration of the trust fund. But no definite provision has been made for the deposit of the trust fund and payment of gratuity to the workers. Therefore, hon'ble Minister should withdraw this provision of trust fund. There must be compulsory insurance so that when the worker retires, he gets his gratuity from the insurance fund immediately. This provision of trust fund will not help the worker in any way. In this context I want to submit that:

[English]

“(6) whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (5) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees and in the case of a continuing offence with a further fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for each day during which the offence continues.”

[Translation]

You have provided that whoever contravenes these provisions shall be

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas,

punishable with imprisonment for 30 months and fine which will be ten thousand rupees. But upto now no employer has been punished and no action has been taken against anyone. Last time when I asked a specific question in this regard, the hon'ble Minister had replied that there is no such provision for non-payment of provident fund and that we cannot prosecute anyone in this regard. There is a clear provision in the Indian Penal Code in this regard. I request you to take strong action against the capitalists and the workers would be paid their dues. There is another provision. You have said about the interest:

[*English*]

"Provided that no such interest shall be payable if the delay in the payment is due to the fault of the employee and the employer has obtained permission in writing from the controlling authority for the delayed payment on this ground."

[*Translation*]

This provision is also not in the interest of the workers. The capitalists use all the means to harass the workers. Regarding interest you have said that if the delay in the payment is due to the fault of the employee and the employer has obtained permission in this regard no interest is payable. This provision may be withdrawn and the period of service for becoming entitled to get gratuity may be reduced to one year.

The proviso to institute a trust fund must be deleted. You have the provision of providing insurance cover to companies having more than 500 employees. What is the harm if this facility is extended to companies having only 10 employees? It will boost insurance a great deal and provide safety to the labourers. Employers

happen to be very clever and can do all sorts of mischiefs. The provision for interest will go against the interests of the workers. With these words, I support this Bill and conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): I rise to support the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill 1987 which is before the House, particularly the two improvements which are being made in the Gratuity Bill, namely the coverage of the Act for the wages upto Rs. 2,500 and the compulsory insurance of an employer's liability to pay gratuity or alternatively to set up a gratuity fund, these two improvements are welcome. They were due for a long time, but several amendments which are required for a long time are not touched by this amending Bill. The Government has been promising, in fact, since 1985, to bring some amendments to the Gratuity Bill; they are also not covered by this amending Bill. For example, I find that as far back as 13th May, 1985, in *The Hindustan Times*, it was reported that the government was considering a proposal to extend payment of Gratuity Act to all establishments irrespective of the number of workmen they employed, and the Act was likely to be amended to extend the gratuity benefit to all employees irrespective of their period of employment. This was the statement made by the then Labour Minister. In this Bill, I do not see that amendment coming even still. Therefore, my submission is that it should have been done; but if it has not been done now, at least, as early as possible, all the workers should be covered, all the establishments, irrespective of the number of employees they employ should be covered by this.

I would support many of my colleagues who have put this view that even the minimum service of five years is not necessary to qualify for the gratuity, as far as this Act is concerned.

And, as I said, this suggestion that they

would cover all the establishments irrespective of the number of employees was announced as far back as May 1985 and I do not see that amendment in this Bill.

Similarly, the Government has been promising and there is demand also, that more harsh punishment should be given to those employers who fail to pay gratuity. Here it is only provided that for delayed payment simple interest will be paid. But, as many of my colleagues have said, this is no punishment at all. You are allowing an employer to use that fund for his industry by paying some simple interest. That is beneficial to him. That is no punishment at all.

And here also, I will point out that it was reported in the *Economic Times*, as far back as on 3rd June 1985, at Calcutta, that the then Labour Minister had said on the 2nd June, 1985:

"In order to compel managements to make statutory payments like Provident Fund, ESI and gratuity regularly, the Union Government proposed to make some strict penal provisions in the law.

Disclosing this here today, Mr. T. Anjaiah, Union Labour Minister, said, the proposed amendments would be made as 'harsh' as possible so that this long standing 'guilt' on the national conscience was completely wiped out.

He disclosed the amendment would contain deterrent penal clauses providing for denial of bank and institutional finances, fresh licences and other facilities usually given to the Corporate sector."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in this Bill also that harsh punishment provision is not there. To deny them institutional finance, to deny them their licences and to deny them other facilities given to the corporate sector, it is

harsh. If that was the attitude of the then Labour Minister on 3rd June 1985, I would like to know from the Government why that step is not taken while bringing this amending bill before this House. And, I would urge upon the Government to honour that commitment and bring such an amendment as early as possible.

Now, in this Bill also a very obnoxious amendment is made as far as the ceiling is concerned. The original ceiling was 20 months wages. The Government wants to substitute it by Rs. 50,000/-. Now this amendment goes not only against their own suggestion, not only against the Supreme Court judgement, but it will also against the present provisions of the Bill also. Sir, what is provided here? It is provided that the qualifying salary for this is now Rs. 2,500/-. Not only that; but it says that "such higher amount as the Central Government may, having regard to the general level of wages, by notification, specify" be substituted. So, it is contemplated that "two thousand five hundred or a higher amount" will be qualifying wages. So, from time to time the Government is also going to change this figure according to the general level of wages. So, if that is so notified, if it is increased from 2,500 then this sum of Rs. 50,000 will be a ridiculous sum because there is no provision that will also be increased correspondingly along with the general level of wages.

13.00 hrs.

I will point out that the Indian National Trade Union Congress has calculated that at the rates which are suggested in the amending Bill for 20 months salary it comes to Rs. 57,692; according to the formula given. According to the formula contemplated in this amending Bill the highest limit or the ceiling would come to Rs. 57,692/-.

Now, why the Government has changed to fifty thousand? It is a retrograde step as far as the labour is concerned. With one hand, they raised the qualifying amount. Now, the ceiling is only fifty thousand. Therefore, I submit that this is not only

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

against the Bill, but goes against the Supreme Court judgement, which says that 26 days should be calculated and accordingly ceiling should be fixed. Therefore from the provisions of this Bill, this ceiling is not correct and the Labour Minister, I think, has not applied his mind properly and I say that he has relied merely on the bureaucrats in fixing the ceiling, and the lobby of the employers has succeeded in getting this amendment as far as this Bill is concerned.

I will just make my last suggestion within two minutes.

Such beneficial legislation takes a lot of time. Even though the amendment was suggested by the Supreme Court in 1980 in the Judgement of Digvijay Woollen Mills Ltd., it is reported in the Labour Law Journal Vol. II—Page 252, we took so many years to arrive at 26 days formula. Apart from this, the Supreme Court has also made observations in the subsequent days that the Government should not take such a long time to make necessary amendments as far as the beneficial legislation of retirement benefits are concerned.

In another case—Jeewanlal Ltd.; it is reported in the Labour Law Journal, Vol. II, 1984 Page 464—it is suggested by the Supreme Court in the last para as under:

"In retrospect, we wish to impress upon the Government that whenever such doubt or difficulty is expressed by the High Courts, the application of provisions of social security measures, viz. retiral benefits, gratuity, provident Fund and pension, and the like—they must always introduce legislation to cure the difficulties rather than wait for judicial interpretation by the highest court. We may also add that the Government may consider the desirability of

setting up a National Labour Commission, (and this is my suggestion also) which may be entrusted not only with the task of making periodical review of such social welfare legislations from time to time, but also to suggest radical reforms of the law relating to Industrial Relations which must be brought in tune with the changing needs of the society..."

I would urge upon the Government that this suggestion should be accepted. Otherwise, such labour beneficial legislation lags behind. Now, here also we see that this Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 18th March 1987. Still we are discussing this. This is getting the last priority. Whenever we have some time, we are intervening with this and trying to get on with this. The labour beneficial legislation should get the most priority and this Labour Commission should be set up so that it will be attended to as early as possible.

With these words, I conclude.

13.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF A JOINT COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE ISSUES ARISING FROM THE REPORT OF SWEDISH NATIONAL AUDIT BUREAU ON THE BOFORS CONTRACT—Contd.

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to make a brief intervention.

During the course of discussions on the Bofors case, both inside and outside the House, many allegations have been made. Rumour and unfounded suspicion have been used to "tarnish the image of the country and its leadership.

I categorically declare, in this the highest forum of India's democracy that neither I nor any members of my family have received any consideration in these transactions. That is the truth.

I have repeatedly stated in both Houses that if enquiries establish that any person has been guilty of receiving illegal payment, the strongest action under the law will be taken.

The Congress and its Government are as interested as anyone else in finding out the truth. Let all sections of the House cooperate in this common task.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): During the debate questions concerning the inquiry into Swiss Accounts and about the action taken against Shri W.N. Chadha have been raised. I will seek to deal with these two issues.

As hon. Members are aware, the Government has been concerned about Indians having accounts with Swiss Banks without due permission and the knowledge of the Government. In order to explore the possibility of finding out the details of Swiss Accounts by resident Indians and the steps that could be taken in this context, a team of experts headed by Dr. A. Ghosh, Dy. Governor, Reserve Bank of India, visited Switzerland and held discussions with the Swiss authorities. The team came to the following conclusions:

- (a) Swiss authorities would not permit generalised inquiry or furnish ordinary information about the customers' accounts unless specific and appropriate

court orders are obtained in Switzerland.

- (b) The Swiss Federal Act on International Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (IMAC) would enable mutual assistance where acts in respect of which assistance is sought satisfy criteria of dual criminality and the State seeking assistance guarantees reciprocity to the Swiss authorities. If the above conditions are satisfied, Swiss authorities would entertain request for assistance in criminal matters under the provisions of IMAC and suitable proceedings would be initiated in Swiss courts for obtaining information from the concerned bank.
- (c) Tax evasion or violation of foreign exchange regulations would not be regarded as criminal offences by Swiss authorities.
- (d) Information obtained under IMAC would not be used for any purpose other than one for which it is intended.
- (e) Assistance from the Swiss authorities under IMAC would be obtained even without entering into a bilateral treaty/agreement with Switzerland provided that the requirements of dual criminality and reciprocity are satisfied. Entering into a treaty or agreement would, however, enable assistance even beyond the provisions of IMAC being extended and placing an obligation on Swiss authorities to provide assistance according to the terms of treaty or agreement.

3. The Government are aware that some Indian citizens have clandestine deposits in foreign banks. The origin of these

[Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari]

deposits is from various illegal practices such as invoice manipulation on exports/imports, illegal retention abroad of commissions on exports, illicit traffic in drug and smuggling of Indian currency etc. In order to intensify action against economic offenders, Government has decided to enter into a treaty for mutual assistance in criminal matters with Swiss authorities, and pending conclusion of such treaty or agreement, entering into a Memorandum of Understanding with Swiss authorities for assistance in specific cases of Indians having accounts in Swiss banks. We are intimating our Ambassador in Switzerland to inform the Swiss authorities of this decision. Expeditious further action within the framework of Indian and Swiss laws will be taken so that we are able to obtain requisite information against offenders and proceed against them effectively.

Coming to the other question, namely, action against Shri W.N. Chadha, may I state that on assumption of office, the Prime Minister had reiterated the existing instructions that the Ministry of Defence should not deal with non-Governmental agents of a foreign supplier in respect of any commercial negotiations. Foreign governments and suppliers had been told unequivocally about this decision.

The hon. House is aware that M/s Bofors had been advised clearly at the commencement of price negotiations about the unambiguous policy of the Government of India to disallow the engagement of any Indian agent. The then President of Bofors had informed Defence Secretary that Bofors did not have any representative or agent specially employed in India for this project. However, for administrative services, for example, hotel bookings, transportation, forwarding of letters, telexes etc., he said that they are utilising the local firm M/s Anatronics General Corporation, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I would like to know the subject on which the new Finance Minister is making the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. That is what we are discussing. There is no point of order. Overruled.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Copies of his statement should also be made available....(*Interruptions*). Is he intervening in the debate or is he making a separate statement?.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No separate statement.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, may I in all humility request my distinguished friends and colleagues that during the debate, many references have been made to Mr. W.N. Chadha, action taken against him, and Swiss accounts. Therefore, I thought it my humble duty that I should respond to these because I am in charge of this, and I will not take much of your time.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): No, take as much as you like....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, he is reading out a statement. It is not the same as intervention....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That is written part of it.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, the hon. Members have been informed by my distinguished colleague, the Defence Minister, about the sequence of steps that Government have taken in this matter following the publication in the newspapers on April 17, 1987 about the alleged improper payments made by Bofors. As he has pointed out, intense and immediate efforts were being made to

obtain clarifications from Bofors and the Swedish Foreign Office on this matter. As a result of Government of India's insistence, the Swedish Government referred the entire matter to the Swedish National Audit Bureau on the 29th April, 1987. The Swedish National Audit Bureau's report which was received by Government of India on 4th June 1987, referred to certain winding up costs amounting to two-three per cent of the ordered sum. This was in clear contravention of the understanding that no such payments were to be made about the engagement of Indian agents. In the light of this latest information from the Swedish National Audit Bureau and in view of the association of Anatronics General Corporation with Bofors, it was decided to take action against them under FERA.

The Enforcement Directorate accordingly conducted searches on 5.6.1987 on the premises connected with Shri W.N. Chadha. Based on the scrutiny of the documents seized as a result of the search action, Shri W.N. Chadha was summoned to appear in the Enforcement Directorate for purpose of investigation. However, so far Shri W.N. Chadha has not appeared in the Enforcement Directorate. Under the circumstances orders for revocation of his passport has been issued by the Regional Passport Officer, New Delhi on 23.7.1987. Action has also been taken to file prosecution against Shri W.N. Chadha in the court of law for his non-appearance despite summons by the Directorate of Enforcement. All possible efforts are being made to proceed with the investigation of the case.

A case against M/s Anatronics General Corporation has also been taken up for detailed scrutiny by the Income Tax Department and all its known assets have been attached.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): When was the criminal complaint filed?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): Let us have a separate discussion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras-North): Please allow me to speak before the Minister's reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Please allow him to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why not?

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed everybody which I could.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Do you want to take them as Independents?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Please allow them to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling seems to be final to me. What I said is final. So simple.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I should be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given more than what I could.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I have not been given opportunity, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing now. I did my best.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not answerable.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no why. It is because I say. It is my decision.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Gentlemen, I did my best. I gave all the time I could and I cannot do more than that. Simple.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I should be given an opportunity as a Member on behalf of the D.M.K. This morning when I was present, they had taken up gratuity matter. I should be given an opportunity. It is unjust.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have a submission to you. If the former Defence Minister were to speak, he may reveal some information....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why do you not allow him?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given time whatever I could. Nothing more I can do.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, not now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir, I should be given an opportunity to speak on behalf of my party.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot work against the rule if you do something like this. What more could be fair, Mr. Acharia? It looks very odd to me that after taking so much of the time, you still claim more time. No. Nothing doing. Absolutely not. I cannot allow more. I have given more than enough. There should be some limit to anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, ne should be given an opportunity to speak. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would request that if some parties have gone unrepresented.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, I think I have been too liberal. I gave you all the time which was available.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, We are not here on anybody's charity.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't get angry with me.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: We are not on anybody's charity.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot be threatened like this. I don't get threatened at all. I have got the powers. I have closed the debate and I have closed it. It is so simple.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: The D.M.K. Party Member should be given an opportunity to speak. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: With all your shouting I cannot be threatened. I cannot be cajoled. I cannot be blackmailed. It is so simple. I have tried my level best. I have given more than two days, full two days, and if you still are not satisfied, there is no end to it. It is

my right to declare the closing and I have done it. It is so simple. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir, it is unfair.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be on record that you have not let the House run.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir, it is unfair and unjust. Definitely I should be given an opportunity. It is unfair and unjust. Sir, on behalf of my party, I should be given an opportunity to speak.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no question of pressurising you. All I want to make a request to you is that if one or two Members who have been left are allowed to speak, what is the difficulty?

MR. SPEAKER: When your motion comes, they can speak on that.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, there is no question of pressurising.

MR. SPEAKER: Professor, your Motion will be coming up. They can take part in it. It is not essential that everybody in this House is going to take part in this debate.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be done. It is impossible. It is impossible to do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What more can I do? I have done the most. What can do is that I can put this suggestion to the vote of the House. If the House approves of it, you can take the whole day.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Is the House willing to carry on this subject any longer?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir, it is unjust, undemocratic and unfair on your part. I should be given a chance to speak.
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am on a point of order. I will formulate my point of order. Firstly, there is no question of pressurising when we made a request to you that if one or two parties which are left uncovered, if they are left without speaking, what will be the difficulty in allowing them? You say I will put it to the vote of the House. Sir, when we make an appeal to you, it is very improper that you should put it to the vote of the House. The decision is within your power and if you want this House to vote for this.

Ruling also, will you put to vote?

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Sir, this is not correct. We discussed how much time we should need. So, I did allow everything and allowed you more than two full days for this very discussion. What more can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One minute. There are always subjects in which all cannot take part. There are always subjects. Tell me one subject on which every person in this House or every Party has taken part. Sometimes they take part, sometimes they don't.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): I am on a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Mr. speaker, I am on a point or order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, by this time, their speeches would have been over.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: We request you, kindly don't put it to vote. It is simply, it is strictly your discretion. We do not pressurise. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: But you would not accept it. My discretion you would not accept. So, what can I do? My discretion, you would not accept. Professor, Sir, I am not talking out of sequence; I am not talking out of the blue. I am talking what was taking place in this very House. And that is always done. It is not a new dimension that I am doing. I have done it earlier.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: In the past, the suggestion was not put to vote. They will take undue advantage of being in the majority.

MR. SPEAKER: On this very subject, I have admitted your motion. One more is coming. Then, they can take part. There is no problem.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Ask Prof. Saheb. You ask him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not satisfied. My decision is final, whether you are satisfied or not. I am the Speaker and I have given my ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): Mr. Speaker...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing in the point of order. Over-ruled.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Will you listen to my point of order? Am I not entitled to raise a point of order? Please listen to my point of order. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed the hon. Minister to go ahead. I do not know, Sir, which rule has been infringed.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Rule 376.

MR. SPEAKER: No. No point of order. No infringement of rule, whatsoever. No problem.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Please listen to my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the infringement? First refer to the rule which has been infringed. Then, I will speak.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The rule is 376.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the point of order rule. How is it a point of order? There is no rule which has been infringed so far.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Why suddenly you have become so tough that you are not permitting Members to raise point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. No rule has been infringed.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: How is it that you are not allowing point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no infringement of rule.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Are we at their mercy.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is the people of India who have given that. I have not. What they have given to you is yours. What they have given to them is theirs. It is not mine. It is neither yours, nor theirs. It is the people of India who have given this. That is all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: By this time, their speech would have been finished.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. I will give you a chance later, but not now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: It is unfair, unjust, and undemocratic...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: It is unjust, undemocratic and unfair....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. It is my right to conduct the debate and I have done it in the best way I could. That is all. Finished.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: Will you give me a moment? *(Interruptions)*

When we began this debate....*(Interruptions)*

Listen to me. Please listen to me. You cannot have a point of order in a vacuum.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Shri Dinesh Goswami is on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: Speaker is there to direct. You allow him to direct. Whatever he says, I shall do. You also follow his directions. That is all I say. Whatever he says, you have to listen to him. Whatever the Speaker says, it is his direction.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Any infringement of any rule, I will definitely listen.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Goswami is on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am going to say. Let him first refer to any rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no infringement of rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: First refer to the rule which has been infringed now.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Let us know under what rule a Member cannot speak. There can be a closure motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: There can be a closure motion. I move that there shall be a closure motion to this debate.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not be able to conduct any debate in the House if you do like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. If you are going to throttle the voice of democracy, then it is up to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Who is throttling democracy now,?

MR. SPEAKER: I go according to what the Rules say.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: No time has been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. There can be a closure motion to close the debate.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is only a question of principle. There is nothing more, because Heavens would not fall...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: But how long shall I go like this? That is the problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Knowingly; and willingly, you are not present in the House. You are blaming me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: This morning the amendment was taken up. I was present in the morning. The amendment was taken up in the morning. I was all the time in the House this morning.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: Mr. Speaker, may I say a word to my hon. friends opposite?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let the House know, let the people know, how the proceedings in the House are being conducted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to do anything. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let the House know and let the people know how the proceedings in the House are being throttled.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody objected to me. I have given you full time. What more I should do, Professor Dandavate?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Why are you not allowing them to speak?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Without going by majority or minority, Members from all the parties should be allowed to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Majority and minority are done and created by the people and not by anybody.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I am on a Point of Order, under Rule 363. It says: "Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or any other motion becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the House, fix a time limit for the conclusion of discussion of the debate on any stages". If the Speaker has the power to fix a time limit, if the Speaker has power to take the sense of the House, then you fix up the time limit.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already done it. I have not done it on my own. I have already taken the consensus of the House. I am not going to budge from my stand, whatever

you may do. My principle is this. I will not retrace my step.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Even I can adjourn the House, if you like. But I will not allow this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to let the House know that the Speaker is Speaker. He is not dictated but he is guided by the rules.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I rise on a Point of Order, under Rule 364. Kindly open the book. It is on page 170—Rule No. 364. This is regarding the decision of the House as to whether we shall continue the discussion, whether the Member will be allowed to speak. Rule 364 says:

“A matter requiring the decision of the House shall be decided by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion moved by a member”... Here, no member had moved the motion... *(Interruptions)*. It was a motion made from the Chair...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib, you always ask me to take the consensus of the House. That is what I have done...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Because you are referring to the technical definition, I point out to you that inadvertently you also violated Rule No. 364...*(Interruptions)*. There was no motion before the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Not like that. Don't jump to conclusions.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There is a

specific rule provided under the Rules. You have to go by that rule.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even you are convinced that Rule 364 was violated...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, your silence is half-consent.

MR. SPEAKER: No question. I will give you time on any other thing, but not today. This must be finished today.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can adjourn the House. Look here. One thing is clear. If I am to run this House, I am going to run it according to this book of rules, and it is my decision. If my decision is not obeyed, then I am not going to run the House. It is upto you, it is to your good thinking, it is to your cooperation...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You are not allowing them to speak. You are pressurizing.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody could be more liberal, nobody could have given more time; whatever I could, I have given.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somu, it is not essential that everybody should get a chance. Always there are certain things. I can allow you at some other time.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: By this time three Members would have completed their speeches.

MR. SPEAKER: Even ten might do. But I am not going to budge. It is a question of principle.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I appeal to you, Sir. We have a right to appeal to you. There is no question of pressurizing here. We are appealing to you. As Members we have a right to appeal to you and as Speaker you have the right to respond to our appeal.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have got every right to stall this, you have got every right to stall the proceedings, but I am not going to budge from my stand. You may force me to adjourn the House. That I will do...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will leave it to the better judgment of the people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no question of pressurizing.

We have a right to appeal to the Speaker and I appeal to you, Sir. Here is a DMK Member who has not been given an opportunity to speak. He may be given a few minutes and after that, the former Defence Minister Shri V.C. Shukla may be given an opportunity.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allot as much time as you say to all of them.

[English]

I will allow them later, but not now. I can promise. I will promise that I will allow Mr. V.C. Shukla, Mr. Somu and even Mr. Arif, but not now.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why not now?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question. I am the Speaker and I will decide.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the sense in allowing Mr. Shukla or the DMK Member to speak after the Motion is passed? *(Interruptions)* After the Motion has been passed, what is the sense in allowing them to speak? They can only pay homage to the Motion that has already been passed.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: 35 minutes have gone on this.

MR. SPEAKER: It depends on you, not on me.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, you made a very unfortunate observation. You said that you would rather be constrained to adjourn the House than allow them....

MR. SPEAKER: What do you say?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: If I have heard you correctly— I will stand corrected—you said that you would rather be constrained to adjourn the House than allow them.

MR. SPEAKER: No; not that way. I said, not on this now because there has been closure and I have called the Minister. When the other thing comes, I will allow.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No Member moved the closure motion. You moved it from the Chair. From the Chair, obituary references can be made, but unfortunately this motion was made from the Chair.

SHRI K.C. PANT: May I ask one question of Prof. Madhu Dandavate? Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I will ask you a question. Kindly ask the others to sit down. I want to ask one question from Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am prepared to listen to your question, but I am not able to hear.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Kindly ask them to sit down. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, the only question I have to ask Prof. Dandavate is...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am prepared to listen. Let the question come through the Chair.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Yes. Yes. The question is coming through the Chair. I am prepared always to learn from Prof. Dandavate. He is an old member. Kindly sit down. Let us do it in an orderly manner. I am not going to say anything to hurt your sentiments. I just want to put a question. Kindly take your seats. I think in a civilised way we can discuss it. Kindly take your seats. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, when this debate started at that time there was lot of shouting on both sides of the House and at that time both sides came to an agreement. The agreement was that we shall hear each other out.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Why don't you listen to me. Now, my friends opposite want some more speakers to speak. All right.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Only two.

SHRI K.C. PANT: I can quite understand that they want more speakers from the Opposition to participate. But the question is who will decide this? Only the Speaker can decide. You are subject to his directions. We are subject to his directions. Prof. Dandavate cannot decide. I cannot decide. So we have to leave it to him. I cannot understand how this House can function unless we obey the Speaker. I would request you, therefore, to accept his final decision, not to question it and not to raise this question at this time when he has

already given his ruling. It is my earnest request to you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I would like to know whether the motion was moved by any member in the House?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Even after that the Speaker has the right to decide. It is under the rules for the Speaker to decide and not for you and me to decide. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Through you, Mr. Speaker, I would ask a simple question. He is perfectly right that Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad and Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal suggested that on both the sides let us listen to each other. Therefore, in the same spirit and tone I would suggest to you that both of us should listen to each other. Let them listen not to all of us but at least to two of us. That is all. It is in continuation of the same spirit. Let us jointly appeal to the Speaker.

SHRI K.C. PANT: I have been brought up in an atmosphere of discipline and I do not think the discipline of the House can be maintained if we question the Speaker's ruling. I will never do that. He has given a ruling and I abide by it and I expect you to abide by it. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am not challenging your ruling but the Member has always the right to appeal to the Speaker. I made it clear that I do not want to challenge any of your ruling but I want to appeal and I would say in the same spirit we should listen to each other (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K.C. PANT: Therefore, Sir, if hon. Members...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let Shri K.C. Pant and Mr. Dandavate appeal to the Speaker that two more speakers may be allowed so that...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI K.C. PANT: I have a better counter offer. Let us jointly uphold the dignity of the Chair. That is my counter offer to you.

[Shri K.C. Pant]

Would you not like to uphold the dignity of the Chair? How will this House function unless we obey the Chair? I do not have to tell this to a senior member like Prof. Dandavate. So, my request is that you abide by our original agreement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, when there was a no confidence motion on the Kuo Oil Deal, Mr. Paswan said, I would like to make a submission. Speaker said: Kindly go ahead. Mrs Gandhi got up and said: I have no objection, Sir, if one more speaker is permitted. And the Speaker allowed Mr. Paswan to speak. After that, Mrs Gandhi replied to the debate.

The same tradition and convention should be followed. That's all I want to submit to you, Sir.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijaywada): There were earlier some precedents allowing some Members to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, no time-limit was fixed. Mr. Deputy Speaker allowed other business to be intervened and we did not object. We cooperated with that... *(Interruptions)*... We cooperated with them. This is the way they are retaliating.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES SHRI (H.K.L. BHAGAT): I am raising a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: Who is retaliating:

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This debate was interrupted. The list of busi-

ness was changed. The order of business was changed. We never objected to that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He took two hours to make a three-line statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: I am raising a point of order...*(Interruptions)*... You listen to me...*(Interruptions)* What is the difficulty? You listen. I am speaking...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody can dispute that the final authority to decide the duration of the debate is the House itself. Secondly, the motion has been put by the Speaker to the House...*(Interruptions)*... Thirdly, Rule 366 says:

"366. A Member shall not speak on a question after the Speaker has collected the voices both of the Ayes and of the Noes on that question."

After he has put it to the House, nobody can speak. Unfortunately you are not only violating one rule, you are violating all the rules...*(Interruptions)*... You are obstructing...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, the intention is to obstruct the proceedings as you have been doing before. Unfortunately you are not responding to the spirit with which we have tried to cooperate even to accommodate your point of view. You are deliberately obstructing. We will not allow to be blackmailed and hold the House to ransom.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Parliamentary Minister...

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: And you dispute my proposition legally! Is the House final authority? You say: No! Has the motion been put? No! Can you speak after that? Mr. Dandavate, you are perhaps the senior-most Member and you violate the Rules

more often than anybody else. How are you saying that? Every minute you say: "Under what rule?" We want to learn from a senior man. Unfortunately you are speaking after the motion has been put.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have quoted a precedent. In the last Lok Sabha during the no confidence motion debate on Kuo Oil Deal when the debate was completed and Mrs Gandhi was to reply, Mr. Paswan said: Give me few minutes. Speaker said: Not possible. Prime Minister said as a leader of the House: I have no objection. And he was given five minutes and after that Mrs Gandhi gave a reply to the no confidence motion.

I say that the same tradition and convention must be followed. That's all I have to say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Sir, now under rule 363(2), I move: "That the question be now put."

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: All right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Already the closure motion has been moved. Even this is not necessary and you can't speak after that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, we support the closure motion. It is all right.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted a closure motion like that!

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Let it be put to vote.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: That means that there will be no reply.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: You may create difficulties for Mr. Pant also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Yes, yes. We support this closure motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: He has already moved a closure motion. I support the motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the question be now put."

The motion was adopted.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: No further debate. The Minister cannot reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They have a right to reply.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: On a point of order. Kindly see page 169 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Rule 362(2) says:

"Where the motion: 'That the question be now put' has been carried, the question or questions consequent thereon shall be put forthwith without further debate."

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: There is a proviso also.

"Provided that the Speaker may allow a member any right of reply which he may have under these rules."

so, it is provided already in the rules.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Yes, this proviso is there.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, the proviso is:

"Provided that the Speaker may allow a member any right to reply which he may have under these rules."

Yes, Mr. Pant.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not understand how the House can function if there is this kind of shouting after the rules have been framed and followed. Everybody has gone through the process of the closure motion. At this stage to obstruct the proceedings of the House is not fair. After all, we have a very large majority. We are several times your number. We have heard your speeches. Is this the way to behave in the House? Do you think that Prof. Dandavate can speak a word if we do not want him to speak? I do not know if this is the way you want the House to be conducted. Kindly listen. Do not go beyond the point....(Interruptions).

I am grateful to hon. friends from both sides of the House who have participated in the debate, and I think many of the speeches were made in constructive spirit.

The motion that I have tabled is before the House; the amended motion is also there. In the meanwhile, Members opposite have also tabled... (Interruptions).

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir....(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Either you withdraw from the Houses or sit down. It is too much. Please sit down. Nothing doing. Not allowed. I have not allowed this gentleman.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is allowed. This is too much, please sit down. No, not allowed.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you please sit down.

..(Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI K.C. PANT: Sir, we have heard hon. friends opposite and now the time has come....

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somu, I will ask you to withdraw from the House if you persist like this.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not force me. Please sit down. Nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't do like this. It is too much.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why you behave like this. Do not say anything wrong. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 362. Please listen to me.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: The Minister has no right to speak.

... (*Interruptions*) . . .

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why you behave like this.

[*English*]

I have given my ruling and that is irrevocable. I never disallow any Member and I have told that there is another motion coming up on this very subject, and then I will allow you to speak.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to budge.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to change my stand.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are a good person, so why are you doing like this?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 362.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. I have already asked him....

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI K.C. PANT: Sir, on a point of order....

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI SAIFFUDIN CHOWDHARY: Did you seek his permission to speak?

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: The right of reply is not regarding the other subject. Under Rule 362, will you kindly permit me...

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI K.C. PANT: My point of order is, can anybody challenge the Speaker's ruling? You cannot challenge the Speaker's ruling.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Rules are there to be cared for and respected. If you do not care for the rules, why do we make them? The Speaker has to conduct the House, so let me conduct it.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Shri Somnath Chatterjee has to say something.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard more than that, what more can I do? Nothing doing.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have been the Chairman and still you are trying to interrupt the proceedings.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard so much and I think the whole House is full of noises.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Sir, is it not fair that the Government's point of view should now be heard, after we heard them for two days what all they had to say? After all Government...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: With whose permission are you speaking?

SHRI K.C. PANT: With the Speaker's permission.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: No, you have not taken his permission.

SHRI K.C. PANT: With the Speaker's permission only I rose to speak.

*(Interruptions)**

15.00 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Should someone be allowed to speak on this motion or not Sir? This is the main motion. You are allowing that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. PANT: Sir, there are occasions in Parliament when tempers rise...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir, I should be allowed to speak...

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: The whole world is laughing at you!...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seat now?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): He must be allowed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Then you come and

take the chair and conduct the House. Not me.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No. Nothing is allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You have seen him. See his behaviour!

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you withdraw from the House now? Will you withdraw from the House?

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: We have wasted one hour... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not me. You have wasted. You withdraw from the House please. Please withdraw.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Three minutes will do for me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You have taken one full hour...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, you are the custodian of this House...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What custodian? What are you doing then? You must be feeling proud of what you are doing.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow this.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI K.C. PANT: Sir, I would like to tell my hon. friends that an impression would go round the country that they are afraid of listening to the Government's point of view, because that is the right point of view. They want to drown our voice. They will never succeed in this...*(Interruptions)*. Why are they so apprehensive if the Government puts its view? Are they afraid that the people will be converted? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. PANT: Why do you want to drown our voice? Hear me. I have heard all of you. Why don't you hear me? This is not the way that Parliament can run. There are Members on this side and that side and we should have respect for each other.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: Please Somu, it is not for me, it is for the Speaker to decide. He has decided. I have all respect for you, personally. But I am afraid that the brief contribution that you have made is not very illuminating.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: Therefore, Sir, I would like to proceed further and I would like to appeal to my friends—it is an appeal—that we should now proceed with the business in hand.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: Through the Chair, I appeal to you.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. PANT: Now, I think we should go ahead with the business of the House. It is a question of principle. It is a question of not challenging the authority

of the Speaker. That is the basic question.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you right what you are saying?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Unless we observe the rules of the game, I do not see how can carry on, in this House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: Please, request all the Members to sit down. That is the only way we can proceed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, the rights of political parties are being scuttled. It is our principle to stand.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It is a most unfortunate situation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: Now, sir, I think they will allow me to proceed!

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: There is no intimidation. The Speaker is final.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any intimidation, it is on me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am being heckled. My rulings are being trampled with. The whole procedure is coming to nought without rhyme or reason. Because I have done it, you should obey it and you should respond to it. So simple it is. Because if you want me to be the Speaker, then let me do it. Mr. Somu I can give you a guarantee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU: I will not take more than three minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: No. There is no question of ten minutes. There is no question of one hour. I can give you three hours but not now. Today, it will not be given.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Sir, we have wasted one hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You don't have any decency even to withdraw when I said withdraw. What sort of Member you are?

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Is there any significant guideline?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If I am to change my rulings, then I am no longer a Speaker. I am not going to change, whatever may come. It is your job to run the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahraich): Did you notice this? Sir, it is a threat to parliamentary democracy. It has hit me in my head.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Mr. Arif, the man, who is sitting in your back has thrown at you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Now, are you not feeling ashamed of it? Sir at

least now, you must react to this. You must look at us. You are only looking to that side. They are hitting us. At least, make some observations.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI K.C. PANT: I would appeal to the leaders of the Opposition, of all the parties, to see that some kind of an order is maintained in the House. *(Interruptions)*. It is upto the leaders of the different parties....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't shout. Without my permission, nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI K.C. PANT: Please see that some kind of an order is maintained. We are all collectively responsible to this House. We have mutual respect for each other; and if you want to run this House...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Tell them... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. PANT: Yes, I tell all the sections. I am not saying that only one section is responsible. We have to cooperate with each other. Otherwise, the House cannot run. If people outside the House get the impression that the Opposition is afraid of listening to the truth, then you will be responsible. *(Interruptions)* You are obstructing the proceedings for the last so many minutes. I have not said anything. I have been called by the Speaker. I am not yielding to you. I have been called by the Speaker. I have not stood on my own. The question is: "Do you deny me the right to speak, now that I have heard you for two days?" *(Interruptions)*. That is what you are doing. Leave aside the fact that I am the Minister. I am also a member of standing. I have been here for 25 years. Do you deny me the right to speak, when the Speaker has asked me to speak? Is that the right procedure? *(Interruptions)* I am nobody to

allow. It is for the Speaker to allow. (*Interruptions*) No.

I think what I have to say is that I have followed the Speaker's ruling. This is what I have to say, and that is the only way the House can function. If the House is to function in an orderly manner, we must obey the Speaker. There is no other way. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, you asked him to withdraw. But he has not. (*Interruptions*). You do not see what other hon. Members are doing. You are strict with us. But when he has used such a language against the lady Member... (*Interruptions*) What is happening? There is a way of discussing things. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: He is abusing the lady Member, Sir. (*Interruptions*) You are not doing anything. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot hear. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Sir, you must function. What is happening?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. PANT: This is what you people want. (*Interruptions*) Can you keep anybody quiet?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. In this uproar I was not able to hear if anybody abused or not. I was able to understand this much that something wrong is going on.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If 20 persons speak simultaneously, I cannot hear anything. Please keep quiet, and listen to what I say.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to what I am saying.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): He has insulted the lady Member.

MR. SPEAKER: If he has said anything wrong, then my ruling does not change. It is the same what it was yesterday. If anybody commits anything wrong in the House, that is condemnable.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: He has used abusive language for Mamata Banerjee.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? I am just seeing that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear. Nobody is listening to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you allow me to say something? Nobody allows me to listen to anything. What can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? Nobody in this House is feeling ashamed. What will people be saying about us? What a fun we are making of the Parliament? One thing that I want to say.

[*English*]

Mr. Somu, I ask you to withdraw from the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Please give me a chance to clarify my position.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I ask you to withdraw from the House.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I never intended to offend the lady member. *(Interruptions)* I said only about Bofors.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I asked Mr. Tewary to withdraw from the House and he did it. I asked this member to withdraw from the House, but he did not do it. It is upto you. What can I do? If you do not support me in this, how can I run the House like this?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why was he asked to withdraw from the House? What did he say?

MR. SPEAKER: He has said so many things which I cannot even explain.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: Let me clarify my position clearly. What I said was about Bofors...*(Interruptions)* If the lady member felt offended, I regret for it. I did not offend her. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You first apologise.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU: I did not offend her. If she felt offended, I regret for it.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has apologised.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Where has he apologised?

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard that. It is on record. He has apologised.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: I do not want to take the time of the House in repeating what I said in my opening statement or what has been said by my colleagues on this side of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked him to

reply.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you have exceeded the limit *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sukla, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI K.C. PANT: The Opposition has been trying to create an impression that the Government is not interested in getting at the truth in the matter of payments by Bofors.

In the face of the facts placed before the House and the steps taken by the Government ever since the publication of the Swedish National Radio report in Indian newspapers the Government's seriousness of purpose cannot be questioned by any unbiased observer. I was listening very carefully to the debate and I did not hear anybody faulting the Government on the steps it had taken since April. I have given the dates in my statement already. Not only did the Government immediately approach the Swedish Government, and of course made inquiries of Bofors, but our Ambassador even approached the Swedish Radio seeking substantiation for the allegations it had made. The Radio promised that they would give the facts but those disclosures have not come even to this day. The net result was that the Swedish Government re-confirmed the precautions taken by the Government of India to exclude middlemen and Bofors denied making any illegitimate or illegal payments, the only payments acknowledged by Bofors in their letter of 24th April, 1987 were for the reimbursement of consultancy services within the areas of marketing and counter-purchasing, and those made to a Swiss company which according to Bofors were completely legal.

Bofors also states categorically that the

company did not make any payments of the kind alleged by the media.

You see how much easier it is to listen when you keep quiet.

It also says that the payments were not made to any Indian company or Indian citizen and had no connection with the winning of the contract.

If the Government were not anxious to clear the air, or if it had something to hide, the Government could have expressed helplessness at this point of time and left the matter at that. But it did not do so. On the other hand, the Government persisted in its efforts and it is entirely due to the persistence that the Swedish Government (*Interruptions*) established the National Audit Bureau Inquiry on the 29th April, 1987.

I do not think any objective observer would deny the Government the credit for causing information to be uncovered by the Swedish National Audit Bureau appointed by the Swedish Government. (*Interruptions*)

I say 'objective observer'. I talked about objective observers. I am not blaming you. I never blame you for objectivity.

So, Sir, any objective observer would see that if the Government had not asked the Swedish Government and if the Swedish Government had not set up the inquiry of the Swedish National Audit Bureau, then the facts that the Swedish National Audit Bureau has brought forth would not be with us today and this debate may not have taken place. Therefore, even you cannot deny that the Government took a certain step which led to the inquiry which ultimately led to these facts. How can you deny this? (*Interruptions*) How can you deny this? The step that we took was that we approached the Swedish Government, we persisted with them and ultimately the Swedish Government agreed to set up this inquiry. It is not a normal inquiry. It is not a usual thing. It is not an every day thing. Yet the Swedish Government because of the

persistence of the Government of India—what I am saying may not be pleasing to you... (*Interruptions*)... You have no right to interfere me like this. You must understand that I am trying to explain a point of view and you must understand that there are many more of us on this side. Just because we have patience do not tread upon us.

I would like to remind the House that the Government had informed them of the establishment of this inquiry on the 29th April itself. Sir, it is because of the people we are here—so many of us and so many of yourselves (*Interruptions*)

On 4th June, 1987 the report established ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You have been defeated in Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Nobody sitting here has been defeated. The report of the enquiry was received by us on 4.6.1987. The report established prima facie that substantial payments had been made contrary to our expectations and wishes and the assurances we had received.

I can understand Sir, that if they can keep a haze and smoke going and not allow us to speak, they hope to take advantage of it outside. We will never let that happen (*Interruptions*)

We will place before you certainly the facts.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order. Order.

SHRI K.C. PANT: The Government decided to make the report published on the same day and to consult the Leaders of the Opposition on the same day. Now, they are making very much of noise. They forget that the day we received the report of S.A.B., on the same day we consulted the Leaders of the Opposition. (*Interruptions*)

[Shri K.C. Pant]

I had always credited you as being a sober person. Today I find you in different colour. What is the reason?

Sir, all I ask is that publishing the report on the same day, calling a meeting of the Leaders of the Opposition on the same day—are these the actions of a Government which has something to hide? This is a question I put to you. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, the small point I am making is that is the bona fide of the Government established in so far as this matter goes. I have a right to tell you. I have a right to express my opinion. You may not like it. But I am here not to please you. I am here to tell the truth. Sir, if you doubt the bona fide of the Government, my hon. friend, then facts will not speak, facts will become a tool in the hands of politics. My request is that not to allow the facts to be distorted for the sake of politicalisation. That is all. *(Interruptions)* Listen to the facts. Why are you afraid of hearing the facts?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : You should not manipulate the facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: When a CPI(M) Member asks me "Can anybody distort the facts, there is no bigger joke." *(Interruptions)* You can even open a University in this regard. I just said that the Audit Bureau Report spoke of substantial payments. What is the report—you have strayed into that. You are a good man. You should not be doing this Mr. Chatterjee. I just said that the Audit Report spoke of substantial payments. But the report did not give... *(Interruptions)* The report did not give the names of the beneficiary and the circumstances of the payment.

If you are a little silent—little noise does not matter—you hear better.

I was pointing out that the report had this major flaw that it did not give the names of the beneficiaries, it did not give the circumstances of payments and it did not give the services for which payments were made. So, we were confronted with this particular situation...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: We do agree that Mr. Pant does not know that...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaipal Reddy, can't you sit silent for a moment even?

[English]

SHRI K.C. PANT: It seems to me that our only mistake is that we are presuming that the opposition is all interested in getting at the truth. Is that a wrong presumption?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Yes.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Then why do you not let me speak the facts?

As I said, we did two things. We consulted the opposition and the Prime Minister had a discussion with them. Then we took a decision that a Parliamentary Committee should be set up. A joint parliamentary committee was decided at that time itself—all my friends here know it—on the very day of the receipt of the report.

Now, I have here the contributions of various Members on this particular matter. I will not take time of the House but I will read one or two. Shri Dinesh Goswami on 20th April has said: "You constitute a parliamentary committee of five to seven members. And I am to take it that there are no patriotic Members on this side of the House. Two Members whom you can trust." This is what he said. *(Interruptions)* The noise will not drown us out. This is on record. I have given you the date. *(Interruptions)*. He stands by it. I am not blaming him, but I am merely saying that the JPC request was made by various Members. I give the names... *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Alright, Shri Dineshiji has committed no crime (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I stand by the words "two Members whom you can trust". (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have committed no crime. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. PANT: Shri Somnath Chatterjee wanted an enquiry. Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary wanted an enquiry. Shri Venkatesh wanted one. And Prof. Dandavate said: "I would like that let there be a Parliamentary Probe" and so on and so forth. And his colleague, Shri Gurupadaswamy, what did he say?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You cannot refer to a Member of the other House.

SHRI K.C. PANT: If you do not want it, I will not. You do not want it. The point is well taken. I thought that you had some kindness for Shri Gurupadaswamy. I am mistaken...(*Interruptions*)

Now, it must be realised that setting up of the joint parliamentary committee was an extra-ordinary step. As many friends have said this would be the first committee of its kind.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Were there kickbacks before? This is the first time that kickbacks have been confirmed.

SHRI K.C. PANT: We cannot approach this matter with flippancy. I am very sorry to say that. We cannot also disregard the implications of such a committee for the future. All I would say is that many of the Members here have their own governments in their States and some of them very wrongly are hoping to form a government at the Centre.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Let

there be a mid-term poll? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: We are prepared to go to the voters... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have said and they have listened. We shall see when the time comes.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K.C. PANT: Why not? I have a right to say? Why should not I say that? You are interrupting me every second. Should you interrupt me every second?

Can't you hear me? Is two minutes too much for you? Is your attention's time so short? I am surprised at you. I am surprised you are continuously interrupting me and your attention's time is so low that within five minutes you interrupt me thrice...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, he is unnecessarily provocative.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Yes, I will be provocative if you are provocative. Why do you think you have the monopoly of provoking?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Amal Datta, why are you becoming so...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Saifuddin Ji, you are going to be a good Parliamentarian, but you are spoiling your whole image.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Now I want to come to Shri Jaipal Reddy. Shri Jaipal Reddy is an old friend of mine. I know him for a long time. I have great affection for him. But he had made in the heat of the moment an inexcusable, though minor, error of fact which I want to point out. He said that the joint Parliamentary Committee was set up only to prevent the Bofors delegation from

[Shri K.C. Pant]

coming here. This is what he said. This is on record—"The Parliamentary Committee was set up on the 4th of June". Mr. Bredin came here on the 4th of July. (*Interruptions*) You may have clairvoyance but we in the Government do not have any clairvoyance. It is one month later... (*Interruptions*) Yes, we had announced it on the 4th itself and discussed it. The point I am making is... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, he has himself made a mistake.

SHRI K.C. PANT: No, I have made no mistake... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He has said that the Parliamentary Committee was formed on fourth of June.

SHRI K.C. PANT: The point I am making is that when there is a lot of heat... (*Interruptions*). Sir, as I said, it is a minor distortion if you like... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: There have been some major distortions also.

SHRI K.C. PANT: The point I am making is something different. The point I am really making is that in the dust and din of debate, all of us can make these minor distortions. Does not matter... (*Interruptions*). All right, whether you made a mistake or not, that the record will show. But the point I am making is that we must sometimes bring an objective mind to bear on issues like this when they come before Parliament. What is the strength of this Parliament, Sir? Outside in the whole country, people are watching. We all discuss, we debate. We may have our political differences but if then they descend to this kind of a discussion where I cannot speak and you cannot speak, then I am afraid, the impression we create outside is awful. What do small children learn from us? Therefore, I will request you to be... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That

is why give them an opportunity.

SHRI K.C. PANT: I know you don't like to hear such things... (*Interruptions*). All right, if you think this creates a good impression... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Sir, why is he holding the mike?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Yes, I can hold the mike. I am not throwing it at you are anybody else. I can hold it certainly. So, Sir, all I am saying is that facts are sacrosanct, that we should bring a dispassionate mind to bear on the objective on all sides of the House. There may be any kind of issue. But on an issue like this in particular, that dispassionateness must come in. If allegations are taken to be proof, as he has said to my colleagues, then it becomes a very dangerous game. So, I would earnestly request you to keep this in mind. That is why I brought up the matter of facts.

So far as the purpose of the Parliamentary committee is concerned, that does not require any elaboration. The purpose is simple. The Government has nothing to hide. The Government wants to get at the truth and that is why this committee has been set up, regardless of all the sound and fury. Neither the Government nor the conduct of any member of the Cabinet is the subject matter of the present inquiry. What is being inquired into is why did Bofors pay such large sums to certain parties in relation to the Indian contracts. Whether these parties were Indians or foreigners? Whether these payments were contrary to the assurance given by Bofors? These are the questions and these questions do need to be looked into. These questions do need to be answered.

Now, to-day you heard the Prime Minister himself. He said that whoever is found guilty will be punished. He said it openly and he said this is the highest forum in the

land. And I say this categorically. You have heard him. I have nothing more to add.

Now, one aspect has been mentioned by some hon. friends and that is—whether the Government of India, being a client, is coming in the way of Bofors disclosing facts because of confidentiality. That is not a fact and the confidentiality clause is not coming in the way at all. Any Defence Contract is confidential. That is true. But in this particular case the confidentiality of this contract of the Government of India has nothing whatsoever to do with the disclosure or failure to disclose the particulars of the parties who received the payments referred to in the Audit Bureau Report because these payments are definitely part of this contract.

When the Committee comes into being we shall be only too happy to show the contract to the Committee to enable it to satisfy itself on this score.

Now, many friends raised another doubt. They asked me—have you written to Sweden to the Government of Sweden? Have you written to Bofors? What about the excise portion, the portion that has been taken out of the Report? Have you followed that up?

I want to remove any lurking doubts, although I have based on this made my opening statement at some length, but still these points were made. Therefore, with your permission I would read out five points raised in our letter dated 15th June 1987. I would like to read them again. I would like the House to listen to them carefully and then come to its own conclusion.

- (i) The precise amounts which have been paid and the amounts which are due to be paid by Bofors by way of commission, secret payments, etc. in connection with the Indian contracts;
- (ii) The recipients of such amounts, whether they be persons or companies and in the case of latter,

their proprietors/Presidents/Directors, and place of incorporation;

- (iii) The services rendered by such persons/companies with reference to which such amounts have been paid;
- (iv) Copies of contracts, agreements and correspondence between Bofors and such recipients; and
- (v) All other facts, circumstances and details relating to these transactions, in their possession."

Now are all these points not crystal clear? Are they not unambiguous? Is their shadow of doubt that we have sought this information which I am sure my friends Opposite want? So, therefore, on this question I would like to ask you— are these not aimed at uncovering the whole truth?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are more powerful than the Indian Government. If they deny this...

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: Again, being an able lawyer he thinks when the facts are inconvenient he should create disturbance. That will not effect me. I can assure him that that will not effect me. I can assure him that that will not change the facts. These are recorded facts.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why do you not answer this?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Why do you not listen?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: I am not yielding.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why not?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, Order.

SHRI K.C. PANT: The whole problem is that they want to project the image of the Government as being corrupt and the facts go against it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You have put forward your views. Now let him express his views. He is expressing his views and you express yours.

[English]

Why do you not listen?

SHRI K.C. PANT: I will say whatever is the truth. You cannot stop me of speaking the truth.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: They are speaking to you, you are speaking to them. What is the use of saying things like this?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.C. PANT: I will say what is the truth.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He will speak to you and you will speak to him. What is the use of speaking in this manner? The truth will come to light.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have spoken, now you may please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.C. PANT: I now turn to an aspect

of a matter which should cause all right thinking persons to a great concern. Unnecessary doubts have been raised about the weapons system itself. Bofors are renowned manufacturers of defence material and we have purchased weapons from them in the 60s and 70s also which have worked to the entire satisfaction of the Defence forces. The 155 mm Howitzer gun was selected from amongst a variety of competing firms. There was an intense competition. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You are bringing a Motion. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Yes, are you going to joint, Please sit down. I am going to clarify doubts.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Why are you still in doubt?

SHRI K.C. PANT: If you want your doubts remain, I will not let them remain. That is what I am saying. Mr. Dutta, you live in doubt. Your second nature is doubt. I cannot help that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You put the submarine deal also. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.C. PANT: There was evaluation by experts whose lives depend upon such weapons system in times of war. Let us not forget this. It is an important consideration. We must go by judgement of the experts in this matter. The army unequivocally concluded that the Bofors gun and the French guns were the only two guns which deserve in the ultimate analysis to be acquired if the army's expectations were to be fulfilled. The army's final view was that Bofors gun had a slight edge over its competitors. However, both were acceptable and the final decision was left to be made on commercial considerations. One of the key features leading towards a preference for the Bofors gun was its high degree of automation enabling consistent burst-fire capability. Once the technical evaluation was completed, the process of price nego-

tiation started. In the final reckoning, the Bofors gun also happened to be marginally the cheaper one. Also, it requires one member less in its gun crew which meant a saving of Rs. 70 crores over a 20 years life span. Having regard to all these considerations, the contract was awarded to Bofors.

Sir, I would also like to inform the country through this House and through you that at the end of January 1986, the price of total package was Rs. 1688 crores for 400 weapons systems. At the end of March 1986, the contract was finally awarded for an amount of Rs. 1437 crores for 410 guns. The equivalent price of this package for 400 gun systems was Rs. 1427 crores. It would therefore be apparent that in the final phase of the negotiations, a reduction of the order of Rs. 261 crores was achieved. That was a reduction of about 15%. (Interruptions). There was no other detail. I am sure of the Australian company. (Interruptions). I will come to you Dr. Samant. The equipment have started arriving and the army have reaffirmed that it is meeting the army's expectations. To the best of my knowledge, there is no reservation in the army on the wisdom of its choice. Minor faults do occur. But these are attended to by the suppliers representatives whenever specific complaints are made about the quality of any weapon system that we have acquired. We must, of course, look into them. But I would submit to the House that two factors must always be kept in mind. Dr. Datta Samant there are two factors. One is that it is not always easy to acquire sophisticated system as we want them. They are not easily available in the world. Also there are forces in the world today who like to prevent us from acquiring such system. I do not think anybody will question that. No patriot will question that statement. In particular, they are not happy if we start producing the weapon system in this country. In case we succeed nevertheless in acquiring the weapons, they spread disinformation about the quality of the weapon systems in order to demoralise our Armed Forces and create doubts in the minds of the people.

Point two, Dr. Datta Samant, you are a senior Member; young Members do not listen to them. Whenever there is a fierce competition, those who fail to get the orders are ever keen to run down their successful competitors. Is this not a fact? (Interruptions) Don't you all know it? Why do you interrupt? Therefore, whenever anybody does not get an order, he goes and spreads disinformation around. (Interruptions). Sir, I am not saying that everybody does this deliberately? Innocently also, such things are done. Members do not know what papers come to them. After all, I have been a Member of Parliament for years. I have not always sat in the Treasury Benches. We get all kinds of papers and we look into them. Therefore, my duty is only to warn you to be careful regarding such papers given to you. It is my earnest request to all of you, whichever your political belief as well as to the** to be very careful about lending credence or currency to unsubstantiated rumours...

SHRI AMAL DATTA: No reference should be made to them.

SHRI K.C. PANT: ...with regard to the quality of our weapon systems. I will read out again.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: It should be expunged.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No reference to them. Expunged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whenever my wife is sitting there, I will refer to her!

SHRI K.C. PANT: Do not lend credence or currency to unsubstantiated rumours with regard to the quality of our weapon system.

Sir, what is more important is, unwittingly perhaps, when some Members raise some points supplied by these people, they lend respectability to those points. So, I would request them to be very careful. That is all. They are hon. Members. I am

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri K.C. Pant]

sure they have the discretion to look into these papers and decide what to raise, what not to raise. But this is the fact of life. And to ignore this fact of life is to invite serious trouble for this country; not for you, perhaps not for me but for the country as a whole.

Our Armed Forces carry a very heavy responsibility. Therefore, we in Parliament must exercise self-restraint. This is a democracy. There is no whip from outside. Like as I said the last day, the question is, it is one of self-restraint. If we value our institution, we will exercise that self-restraint. If we do not value our institution, we will not exercise self-restraint.

Our Armed Forces are there today. Last week, I was hoping that right in the beginning this matter would come up. I would hear you. I would place my point of view; others, the colleagues of mine would place their point of view and the country would see exactly what the position is. Ultimately, they are the people who decide. You will agree that a patient hearing is what is needed. Last week, when we began this debate, for one week, we had certain amount of commotion in the House. We could not proceed with the debate. I would have thought that if you were so sure of your grounds, why did you not press for the debate; why did you allow the debate to be delayed? (*Interruptions*). All right. You had your reason. I accept your reason.

But in the mean time, something has happened which underlies an important point. That is the happenings in Sri Lanka. You cannot ignore these things. After all, the Army can be called upon at a very short notice to defend the frontiers of the country. It can be called upon at a short time to perform the kind of task, peace keeping task, which it is performing in Sri Lanka today, at the invitation of the Sri Lankan Government. Now, in such a situation, is it not incumbent upon us to see that we do not rely on rumours and spread such stories which will ultimately demoralise our Army?

What is necessary is for us coolly and calmly to consider the implications of all that is happening and whether or not it is likely to raise any doubts in the minds of those who use these guns. (*Interruptions*) Am I imagining things? Are these things not a fact? Am I saying anything which you do not know? I would like on behalf of the House also to congratulate our officers and men of the Army who had gone to Sri Lanka.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We must congratulate because in spite of these people, they have done a very good job.

SHRI K.C. PANT: So, they have done a very good job. The swiftness and efficiency with which they have functioned and also the speed with which they went, (*Interruptions*) one should be proud of the achievement. (*Interruptions*). These are national achievements. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Could you behave properly now?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Could we have imagined two or three weeks ago that the agreement between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka would bring peace to Sri Lanka?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is not saying something unparliamentary. He is talking very much sense.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Even he is not claiming that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. PANT: I have learnt all my nonsense from Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. PANT: I was saying that nobody could have imagined and, I am sure my friends will agree, only a few

weeks ago, that the painful situation in Sri Lanka could have ended so well by the agreement between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Sri Lanka. But the point I am making is....(*Interruptions*). Please have patience. You have patience for months when there was strike in Bombay. Here for five minutes you cannot have patience.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is not a point for appreciation.

MR. SPEAKER: Why cannot you appreciate something which is good?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Does it look nice to you to interrupt the speech every minute?

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: He is saying either withdraw the strike or withdraw from the House.

(*Interruptions*)

(*Translation*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Datta, I may not have to say something to you.....

[*English*]

SHRI K.C. PANT: The reason I mentioned Sri Lanka was two-fold. One, I did want the House to congratulate the Armed Force. I want it to say that the Army, Navy and Air Forces, all three, are involved in this exercise and the good wishes of the House are with them. It is with no other purpose.

The second purpose of my mentioning this was that a peace-keeping force has

gone from this country to Sri Lanka, an unusual factor. I do not want to elaborate on it, an unusual factor and it brought a certain amount of kudos to this country. It strengthens our self-respect. It strengthens our pride in our country.

These are the things which I think we should keep in mind even during this discussion because everything has its impact on other things. (*Interruptions*) Some hon. Members have suggested that the Government should have cancelled the contract with Bofors. (*Interruptions*).

Would you like the debate in which I say everything that you want me to say? Could that make you happy?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is saying something which has nothing to do with this.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI K.C. PANT: I would like the House to consider this matter carefully. Firstly, there is a legal aspect. One has to see whether the contract has been demonstrably violated and whether we have legally impossible claims. These things have to be examined. I am sure that Shri Unnikrishnan, for instance who has knowledge in these matters, would not like me to spell out our view on these matters because this is not the time to spell out our views. But there is legal implication. Then, there is the financial implication and that financial implication has also to be kept in mind—not only the direct financial implication but the sub-optimal utilisation of the equipment and weapons already received. There is a question of the infructuous expenditure on the credit availed of, and so on, there are others. But I don't want to reveal our hand. This is not the time for it. But all I can say is that Shri Madhav Reddi mentioned a particular figure—the financial implications are much higher than that. It is not as low as that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: More than Rs. 1300 crores?

SHRI K.C. PANT: No. I don't think you heard it. This is the trouble with you.... *(Interruptions)* You are so sure of wrong facts.... *(Interruptions)*. The confidence with which you repeat, it strengthens my case.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Give us the correct figures.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Pant, you have put me on alert. I must be worried about it because I have put him as Chairman of P.A.C.!

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: The third aspect we must keep in mind—I am sure, there is no division in the House on this aspect—is the security aspect. We are all aware of the deteriorating situation, environment in this area....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Division is only on Bofors.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: On the Bofors gun also, on this matter, there may be no division. So, therefore, in our region we have got to take into account the fact that other countries do possess similar guns. We cannot ignore that. Can you ignore it? Can we ignore it? We have the responsibility to see that the border of this country remains inviolate and we are able to defend our sovereignty and integrity. Therefore, we cannot ignore such factors. Now, if we cancel the contract, other factors beside, it will set back the process of acquiring further guns by atleast two years. That is the conclusion of the experts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Why is he arguing in favour of Bofors? He is defending the Bofors.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am on a Point of Order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no Point of Order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am on a Point of Order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your Point of Order?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: My point is that the Minister is weakening the case of India as against Bofors...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Overruled. There is no Point of Order..:

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not proper for the Defence Minister to say that nothing will be done against Bofors.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is what they are saying.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaipal Reddy, what are you doing?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You don't agree with him. This is your argument. If you don't

agree with him, that is your point of view. That is all right.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: I have already said that I am not going to reveal...*(Interruptions)* What is the use of shouting? Shouting will not do anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: What is the use of shouting? It will not disturb me in the least.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: These are your views and they have their own views.

[*English*]

SHRI K.C. PANT: My hon. friends opposite should have thought of this when they raised this issue. Why did they raise the question? Do they want me to answer it or not? Why did they raise the question? Therefore, these are crocodile tears; there is no credence to this ...*(Interruptions)* You see the interesting situation, Sir. They raise an issue, and when I answer this, they object to it saying, "You have answered us". This is a very strange situation. *(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. I am not yielding at all.

There was another suggestion: "If you do not cancel the contract, at least you should threaten to cancel the contract." Am I not correct, even that much? Many Members said: "Why don't you at least threaten? Why don't you use the threat as a ploy?" First and foremost, my hon. friends must control themselves and listen to inconvenient facts. It is a part of parliamentary rights....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not inconvenient to me. It is inconvenient to the country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: You will never be able to intimidate me. Why do you try again and again? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What you are speaking is irrelevant.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Who?

MR. SPEAKER: You.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Sir, he is speaking for Bofors. He is advancing arguments for Bofors.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Therefore, Sir, the question is whether the Government should have used the threat....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Pant, I want to seek a clarification. I do not want to enter into this controversy at this stage. But I just want a clarification. You are trying, from your own point of view, to put forward what are their difficulties in cancelling the contract. I only want to know this from you: Bofors have violated even the norms in Sweden and clandestinely supplied arms to a black-listed country and they are also alleged to be involved in certain malpractices which you are inquiring into—and you are rightly doing it. At this particular juncture giving an assurance that whatever the malpractices you will not terminate their contract—will that not strengthen their position?

SHRI K.C. PANT: As I said, if you had not pointedly asked me again and again, "Why did you not cancel the contract?" perhaps I would not have touched. I did take the Opposition leaders into confidence when we met on 4th June; Prof. Dandavate will remember. I also gave them figures. After all, they are as patriotic as we are, though they are sitting on the other side of the House. I told them everything, including the reasons. But then in the House again the point was raised. It is a material point, it is an important point; and to ignore it, not to say anything, would be wrong. But at the same time, you will have noticed that I have not

[Shri K.C. Pant]

mentioned the quantum of money; I have been very careful; I have not mentioned the legal implications. I have merely touched on them. I have been very careful in that respect. Therefore...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have sufficiently touched us. Now go to the next point.

SHRI K.C. PANT: Even if you can get touched, then there is hope for Mrs. Dandavate yet.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Nobody who is not in this House can be touched.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a telepathic touch.

SHRI K.C. PANT: About this question of threat, I would like the House to seriously consider this. Should the Government of India make idle threats? The suggestion seems to be that you make a threat and those people will immediately respond. I am not concerned about what Bofors do or what the Government of Sweden do, but I do feel that if we make a threat, it should not be an idle threat; then we should go through with it. We should keep the consequences in mind. I have spelt out all the implications. Then if we hold out a threat and then hold it ourselves back at the last minute, it will erode our credibility completely. Therefore, I am not saying "do this or do that". Whatever you do, you must think through to the last point and not take half-hearted steps and then be caught in jam.

Now, Sir, the most important part for which my hon. friends are waiting is this. Motion which is before us. In this Motion...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Whether Mr. Win Chadha a non-resident Indian or not?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give the question to

me and I will find out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are spoiling the whole thing.

[English]

SHRI K.C. PANT: Sir, now, I think the House knows that apart from having tabled a number of motions, we tabled our motions, our friends opposite tabled a number of motions. There were differences in those motions. It is not as though those motions were the same. There were material differences. Then in the last few days, we have had discussions. We have tried to sort out the differences. We have tried to understand each other and I must thank friends opposite for the patience with which they heard me and I think, they should thank me for the patience with which I heard them.

Now, Sir, in the draft motion which they have sent to the Prime Minister, the first thing they said was that this House should elect. I think, 20 Members, the total should be 30 and 10 should come from the Rajya Sabha. And we had earlier proposed 21—14 from this House and 7 from that House. Now we have accommodated them in this respect and we have said, "we will have 30 members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha be elected on the basis of proportional representation to enquire into the issues arising from the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau relating to the Bofors' contract to supply 155 mm Howitzer guns to India."

Then, Sir, another point that they had made was putting more general terms relating to January 1980 and a whole wide spectrum of purchases etc. etc. But one of the points that emerged was that in so far as Bofors guns acquisition was concerned, what were the procedures laid down and whether they were followed? So, we have put that in. We have accommodated the opposition's point of view. We have said the

Committee shall enquire into the following matters:

- (i) whether the procedures laid down for the acquisition of weapons and systems were adhered to in the purchase of the Bofors' gun.

Then, Sir, they asked for investigation, enquiry into the payments and so on and so forth. But we have gone, I think, beyond that. We have specified the amounts of the Audit Bureau Report. We have not concealed anything. These amounts are there in the Report we have put them in the motion. They have not put it in the motion. And we have asked for the identity of the persons to be also gone into. We would also like to know the purpose and therefore, Sir, what we have said is, "to ascertain the identity of the persons who received, and the purpose for which they have received, payments of the following amounts:

SEK 170-250 million

SEK 29.5 million

SEK 2.5 million

from M/s Bofors (as referred to in the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau, received by the Government of India on June 4, 1987)." What I am reading from the motion will come before the House on behalf of the Government.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: What about other payments?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Yes. There was the point about other payments. Then we went into that and we have put it this way:

"arising out of the enquiry, if there is *prima facie* evidence that M/s Bofors have in addition to payments mentioned in (ii) above, made any other payments for securing the Indian contracts, the identity of the persons who

received such payments shall be ascertained."

Are you satisfied now? That was the point that you made....(Interruptions)...You are congenitally dissatisfied....(Interruptions)...I am not talking about you.

To determine whether any Indian laws, rules and regulations have been violated either by M/s. Bofors or by persons as indicated in 2 and 3 above; is one of the points in the Motion. Can there be any objections to this? This is what you want to know.

Then the question of submarines was given by them. I have replied in the course of my initial statement as to why we cannot allow the submarines matter to come into it. They are not connected in any way and the investigations are going on and therefore till the investigations are complete, it will be totally premature even to think of it. So, I don't think this is the stage at all and I hope the Hon. Members will agree.

Then there was a question of the Chairman. They wanted a Chairman of theirs. They said that they should have the Chairman. The position is that the Speaker shall nominate one of the Members of the Committee to be its Chairman. That is in the rules of business and that is the normal procedure. We are trying to abide by the normal procedure as applicable to the Committees of Parliament. This is in line with the normal procedure that we have accepted for its formulation.

They also asked that they should have a majority in the Committee...(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Please read out that particular passage and say where have we wanted a majority. It is misleading.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We want a majority in the country!

SHRI K.C. PANT: Yes. Prof. Dandavate is completely right. If the country sends them in a majority here, they can have a

[Shri K.C. Pant]

majority in the Committee. You will not find that today. I am afraid you are not in that position now. So, we have to accept its realities....(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: The Hon. Minister had stated that the Opposition has asked for a majority. Mr. Madhav Reddi has asked him to kindly read out the passage and tell us from any one of the Motions as to where have we asked for the majority. Please don't mislead. If it is a fact, say so. In the entire text nowhere have we stated or any one of the leaders of the opposition has stated that we want a majority in the Committee. Is it possible.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. PANT: I have had discussions with many friends. I am not saying that Mr. Madhav Reddi has said it. But I am very glad that we have agreed on this at least that you should not have the majority. That is the point of agreement now.

Then I come to the question of quorum. The position is that the quorum of the Committee shall be 1/3 of the total strength of the Committee. In the draft that they have given...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, hon. Minister is sleeping.

MR. SPEAKER: Sleeping is not unparliamentary, but snoring is unparliamentary. Please tell me if he snores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I think he is conceding our suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER: He is contemplating.

SHRI K.C. PANT: About the quorum matter there is no difference of opinion. It is given in the rules. They have suggested 1/3. We think that it is unnecessary because what is contained in the rules need not come into the Motion. But since they wanted, we have included that.

The, Sir,...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Thanks for small mercies.

SHRI K.C. PANT: At least some small mercies we have given to you. You have given me none.

Then, Sir, comes the Comptroller and Auditor General. Not only in the Motion but even outside many hon. friends said that you should give us clearly the assistance of certain agencies of the Government. I in my opening speech clearly said that the Government will fully assist this Committee. I said on behalf of the Government in the most categorical and clearest terms. I do not think this is necessary also but in order to accommodate their point of view even that we have put in. This is how it reads:

"That the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the Attorney General of India will provide assistance to the Committee, as necessary."

Then we have agreed to the investigating agency. Again it was not necessary to put it in. It was inherent in what I had said in my opening statement but we have again respected their wishes. What we have said is:

"That the investigating agencies of the Government of India shall render such assistance to the Committee as may be required by it for the purposes of its enquiry."

Then comes the Committee's powers to ask for and receive evidence. Now in this matter the rule already provides also for receiving evidence and so there is nothing really to be said here except one thing and, that is, my hon. friends said that we would like to be in a position to request Bofors or other persons in Sweden who are connected with the enquiry relevant to this issue we would like them to come here if

they want to come. So we have taken that into account and tried to accommodate them there also. I read the provision:

"The Committee shall have the power to ask for and receive evidence, oral or documentary, from foreign nationals or agencies provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How will he decide? Then he will have to go through the entire record and the entire proceedings. It is wonderful. They are unnecessarily trying to involve you. You should observe that you are not a party to it. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, the Committee should do this entire work.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This is an observation from the Chair.

SHRI K. C. PANT: They wanted that the Committee should have...

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is lot of work in this House, so why are you putting so much burden.

SHRI K. C. PANT: How much burden you have put on him? He shouted for one hour but you did not listen to him.

[*English*]

If you were kinder to him the Speaker

would have had a much easier time. (*Interruptions*)

Now the country will judge whether we have accommodated you or not. Shouting here is not going to settle this issue. If you go outside the people will decide and I am sure that is what you are afraid of. (*Interruptions*) Now they want that the Committee shall have the powers to summon any Minister for oral examination. We went into this question. One example which was given by somebody was about the practices in other countries. In the USA, for instance, the Ministers do appear before sub-committees. They have a system in which the Ministers are not Members of Parliament of either House and they go before the committees but they do not go before Parliament. They are not answerable to the Members of Parliament. In the Westminster model, on the other hand, the Ministers are answerable to Parliament. They don't go before the Committees. Here in this country also, we have adopted this pattern.

Sir, I would like to quote from Kaul & Shakdher:

"A general power is given to a Parliamentary Committee by Rule 270 of the Lok Sabha Rules which states that a Committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records."

But direction 99(1) of the Directions by the Speaker Specifically mentions that:

"A Minister shall not be called before the Committee (In this instance, it refers to the Financial Committees) either to give evidence or for consultation in connection with the examination of the estimates or accounts by the Committee."

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: This is an extraordinary committee.

SHRI K. C. PANT: That's all right. I am telling you what the position is.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.
(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. C. PANT: So they have given other factors in this. Finally, from the above, it will be seen that the formal evidence of the Minister is thus not recorded. Then, Sir...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Take Mr. Shakti's evidence. You will find that his opinion is different.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Have you developed some more influence on him in the meantime?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: These are reflections against a person who is not a Member of this House to say that Mr. Shakti has been influenced. (Interruptions)... This is worse than a joke.

MR. SPEAKER: It is just a joke.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Where is your sense of humour, Mr. Chatterjee? (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If it is a joke, it is a very cheap joke.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Now, I quote from May's Parliamentary Practice:

"...members of the Commons (including, of course, many of the Ministers)—after all, a Minister is a member of this House—are not summoned to a Select Committee, but can be invited to attend. Only an order of the House itself can require a member to attend a Committee."

This is the position.

Now, my hon'ble friends nevertheless are keen and we are equally keen to find the way if we can accommodate them. Sir, I have seen the Opposition draft and I don't want to go into all the considerations. I have given some of the considerations. The most important of that is that so far, the Ministers are not summoned by Committees. But they can go on their own. So, in this case, as my friend was saying, keeping in mind the special nature of the Committee, the Government will be prepared to let the Ministers go before the Committee if the Speaker, after ascertaining the view of the Committee... (Interruptions)... Yes, the Speaker, because that is the right thing to do. We have full confidence in the Speaker.... (Interruptions) ... if the Speaker, after ascertaining the views of the Committee feels that a Minister's appearance is necessary for the purpose of the inquiry. Here also, we have stretched as far as we can to accommodate the point of view of my friends opposite.

Then, they wanted us to waive the Official Secrets Act. That is not possible because that comes under the statute. Our motion here cannot negate the statute....(Interruptions)...

One Point on which we had a long discussion was in relation to allowing the Committee or some of the members to go abroad. One of them - I will not name him—did catch the point that there may be difficulties. I also see some. For instance, if the Committee wants to go to Sweden, they must get permission for Sweden. If they want to take evidence of some party, that party must be agreeable to come before it and so on. If that is done without a very careful prior preparation, then it can create problems. After all, they represent Parliament as a whole. A Committee of Parliament is a reflection of Parliament. This Parliament is a reflection of the country. Any kind of insult of one of our Committees is an insult of the whole country. This is how we look at it. Even then, we tried to accommodate them, and what we have done is this. Before I read it out, I must say that if they are disappointed at our

attempts to accommodate them, that only means that they have pre-judged the issue, otherwise why should they not listen? They have prejudged the issue. Please do not make the country see through you. They would see through you. For your own sake, I am advising you. I will quote what we have proposed in the motion:

"If the Committee wish to nominate a Sub-Committee to visit a foreign country for specified purposes connected with the enquiry, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker who may take such decisions and give such directions as he thinks fit, provided that such sub-Committee shall not hold sittings, record evidence or take decisions in a foreign country."

Then, the next is another aspect relating to rules of procedure. It says:

"That in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make.

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session of Parliament.

That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha..." etc.

This is the motion. As I have just explained, the Government has gone to the utmost length to accommodate the point of view of my friends opposite. We have done so in the belief and on the assumption that, as I said in the beginning, they are as interested as we at getting at the truth. If they are interested only in a star chamber... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Will you allow the proceedings in the House to continue or not? Now you please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing and I will find out about it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not now, but you give me in writing and I will find out about it.

[*English*]

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is now for the country to judge as to whether we have anything to hide or whether our friends opposite would like to disregard the facts and continue to create an impression which pays them politically. This is the issue which the people will have to judge.

I know, there are political differences. I know you would like to exploit the issue, but I must say that this House at least must act in a manner which appears objective to people outside. They must examine the facts with objectivity... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir..... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now you please sit down. You give me the question and I will find out.

[*English*]

SHRI K.C. PANT: If this House is sought to be converted into a star chamber where we make decisions before we come here, and we ask for a Committee only to confirm our worst suspicions, I am afraid, we cannot make progress. We cannot also oblige them. We would like truth to come out. Why are they insisting on more Members or the Chairman from the oppo-

[Shri K.C. Pant]

sition. Why is it? In the normal course in a Parliamentary Committee a certain number of Members should be from the opposition and certain number of Members from here. And the Chairman will be from the larger Ruling Party.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. PANT: Alright, but you are suspecting our Members of being partisan, are you not? You say that, if you are in a majority, how will the truth come out? Now, alright we are partisan, but by saying this do you not raise doubts of your being partisan? Are you not partisan? Don't you have political motives? Are you without political motives?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI K. C. PANT: So, let us not fool each other. Let us not bring the level of debate down. I understand your objectives. All of us here understand, but we still have to work together.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I want to know whether Win Chadha is a non-resident Indian or not?

MR. SPEAKER: You give me in writing, I will find out.

SHRI K. C. PANT: We have to work together in this House and I have gone to such length only in the hope that our friends will join us in the Committee; that we shall be able to go ahead with this Committee and will be able to discharge the responsibility that we owe to this House and the country. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to move.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, with these words I move the amendment No. 7 to the original motion.

I beg to move:

"That the original motion may be amended to read as follows:-

- (1) That a Joint Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 Members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha, be elected on the basis of proportional representation to enquire into the issues arising from the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau relating to the Bofors' contract to supply 155 mm Howitzer guns to India.
- (2) The Committee shall enquire into the following matters:
 - (i) whether the procedures laid down for the acquisition of weapons and systems were adhered to in the purchase of the Bofors' guns;
 - (ii) to ascertain the identity of the persons who received, and the purpose for which they received, payments of the following amounts:
 - (a) SEK 170 - 250 million
 - (b) SEK 29.5 million
 - (c) SEK 2.5 million
 from M/s. Bofors (as referred to in the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau, received by the Government of India on June 4, 1987);
 - (iii) arising out of the enquiry, if there is *prima facie* evidence that M/s. Bofors have in addition to payments mentioned in (ii) above, made any other payments for securing the Indian contracts, the identity of the persons who

received such payments shall be ascertained;

- (iv) to determine if any Indian laws/rules/regulations have been violated either by M/s. Bofors or by persons as indicated in (ii) and (iii) above.
- (3) That the Speaker shall nominate one of the Members of the Committee to be its Chairman.
- (4) That the quorum of the Committee shall be one third of the total strength of the Committee.
- (5) That the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the Attorney General of India will provide assistance to the Committee, as necessary.
- (6) That the investigating agencies of the Government of India shall render such assistance to the Committee as may be required by it for the purposes of its enquiry.
- (7) The Committee shall have the power to ask for and receive evidence, oral or documentary, from foreign nationals or agencies provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.
- (8) If the Committee wish to nominate a sub-Committee to visit a foreign country for specified purposes connected with the enquiry the matter shall be referred to the Speaker who may take such decisions and give

such directions as he thinks fit, provided that such sub-Committee shall not hold sittings, record evidence or take decisions in a foreign country.

- (9) That in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make.
- (10) That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session of Parliament.
- (11) That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee and indicate to this House the names of the Members from amongst the Members of the Rajya Sabha to be on the Committee." (7)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is... Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has already moved, Sir.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: The question is that the amendment Nos. 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 moved by S/Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Dinesh Goswami, Madhav Reddy, K.P. Unnikrishnan, Indrajit Gupta and Janga Reddy, respectively to the motion moved by Shri K.C. Pant....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, our amendments are separate.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Am I supposed to put them separately? O.K. I will put them separately.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir, I am on a point of order.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: If you want me to put separately, I can do so.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, amendments were given to the motion originally tabled by Mr. Pant, but now he has put a completely different motion. We are not given any opportunity to speak on it or to give any amendment to it.

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We gave our amendments to the original motion.

MR. SPEAKER: You have got amendments?

*(Interruptions)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, he has completely changed his motion.

MR. SPEAKER: He has brought an amendment.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Sir, he has changed the motion and all our amendments have become infructuous.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is that the amendment No. 7 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee.....

SHRI SAIFFUDIN CHOWDHARY: Sir, let him speak.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I will put the amendments to the motion moved by Shri K.C. Pant to the vote of the House.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Sir, Shri Chatterjee's amendment comes first. Our amendments come first.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan wants that the amendments should be taken up separately. Alright, I am taking Shri Somnath Chatterjee's amendment first.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, let me speak before my amendment is put to the vote.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Yes, he should be allowed to speak on this.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Sir we must react to what Mr. Pant has said. Don't you like us to react to the Defence Minister's observations. We should be given an opportunity.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. Rule 358 says:

"Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to give any right of reply to the mover of an amendment to a Bill or a resolution save with the permission of the Speaker."

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Then, give us permission Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No Sir. I have already given. There is nothing more which I can do now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We want to speak on the amended motion....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have done it already. I have given you the fullest possible opportunity to speak on that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They criticised the Opposition most unfairly and unjustly.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You did it and he did it. I heard you and I heard him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Our point is... (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We demanded a parliamentary probe. First they refused us..... (Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No please. I cannot allow. I cannot allow another debate on that.

Now, I will put the amendments to the vote of the House, separately.

I now put amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Dinesh Goswami to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Dinesh Goswami and some other hon. Members then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri Madhav Reddi to vote.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put amendment No. 4 moved by Shri Unnikrishnan to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put amendment No. 5 moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta to vote.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 6 moved by Shri C. Janga Reddy to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put Amendment No. 7 moved by Shri K.C. Pant to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the original motion may be amended to read as follows:—

- (1) That a Joint Committee of both the Houses consisting of 30 members, 20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha, be elected on the basis of proportional representation to enquire into the issues arising from the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau relating to the Bofors' contract to supply 155 mm Howitzer guns to India.
- (2) The Committee shall enquire into the following matters:
 - (i) whether the procedures laid down for the acquisition of weapons and systems were adhered to in the purchase of the Bofors' gun.

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- (ii) to ascertain the identity of the persons who received, and the purpose for which they received payments of the following amounts:
- (a) SEK 170 - 250 million
- (b) SEK 29.5 million
- (c) SEK 2.5 million from M/s Bofors (as referred to in the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau, received by the Government of India on June 4, 1987);
- (iii) arising out of the enquiry if there is *prima facie* evidence that M/s Bofors have in addition to payments mentioned in (ii) above, made any other payments for securing the Indian contracts, the identity of the persons who received such payments shall be ascertained;
- (iv) to determine if any Indian laws/rules/regulations have been violated either by M/s. Bofors or by persons as indicated in (ii) and (iii) above.
- (3) That the Speaker shall nominate one of the Members of the Committee to be its Chairman.
- (4) That the quorum of the Committee shall be one third of the total strength of the Committee.
- (5) That the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the Attorney General of India will provide assistance to the Committee, as necessary.
- (6) That the investigating agencies of
- the Government of India shall render such assistance to the Committee as may be required by it for the purposes of its enquiry.
- (7) The Committee shall have the power to ask for and receive evidence, oral or documentary, from foreign nationals or agencies provided that if any question arises whether the evidence of a person or the production of a document is relevant for the purposes of the Committee, the question shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.
- (8) If the Committee wish to nominate a sub-Committee to visit a foreign country for specified purposes connected with the enquiry the matter shall be referred to the Speaker who may take such decisions and give such directions as he thinks fit, provided that such sub-Committee shall not hold sittings, record evidence or take decisions in a foreign country.
- (9) That in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make.
- (10) That the Committee shall made a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session of Parliament.
- (11) That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee and indicate to this House the names of the Members from amongst the Members of the Rajya Sabha to be on the Committee." (7)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put the motion as amended to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the motion, as amended, be adopted."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The BAC meeting was to be held at 4 O' clock. But it could not be held because we are all here. It will be held tomorrow at 4 O' clock.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): We are very grateful to the hon. Members, whether they be on this side or on that, for having participated in this debate. I would like to make an appeal to the members who left the House just now. We had an apprehension that they would ask for a Committee and then they would blame us and walk out of it. But I still appeal to them to join this committee and cooperate with the Government and not adopt the attitude which they are adopting now.

MR. SPEAKER: The BAC meeting will be held tomorrow at 4 O' clock.

16.45 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PROGRESS ACHIEVED SO FAR IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDIA - SHRI LANKA AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH PEACE AND NORMALCY IN SRI LANKA

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Mr. Speaker Sir, On July 29, the Prime Minister signed a historic Agreement in Colombo with President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka to establish peace and normalcy in the

country. Immediately after his return from Colombo, Prime Minister made statement in both the Houses of Parliament regarding this agreement and the text of the Agreement was laid on the Table of both Houses.

Both internationally and domestically the Agreement has been welcomed. World Leaders have conveyed their admiration and praise for the courage, wisdom and statesmanship shown by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President Jayewardene. But there have been other voices, some openly sceptical while others almost hopeful that the Agreement will not work, that it will break down at the stage of implementation. This is not surprising as there are many who do not wish to see peace and stability in our region. That is why Government would like to take the House into confidence about the progress achieved so far in the implementation of the Agreement.

As Members are aware, the Agreement provides that the Sri Lanka Government may call upon the Indian Government to render military assistance to ensure the implementation of the Agreement. As Prime Minister informed the House on July 30, the Sri Lanka Government made a formal request for such assistance soon after the Agreement was signed. In keeping with our commitments under the Agreement, Indian troops landed in Jaffna on July 30 for assuming peace keeping functions and for helping in the implementation of the Agreement.

A ceasefire between the Sri Lankan security forces and the militants came into effect as the Indian troops landed. The ceasefire has held till now almost without any incident. For the first time in over four years, peace and tranquility reign in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka. Large numbers of people who had been rendered homeless and displaced from their areas of habitation have already started returning to their homes.

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

The next and perhaps the most crucial step was to persuade the militant groups, especially the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, which is the largest and the most active group, to agree to abide by the peace accord and to lay down arms. This was the essential first step before the process of reconciliation and of healing the wounds of several years of ethnic conflict could begin. The militants and especially the LTTE had certain apprehensions and reservations, especially about their security. With the cooperation of President Jayewardene, we have been able to give them credible assurances which have removed these doubts.

I am glad to inform the House that the LTTE informed within the 72 hour deadline expiring on the afternoon of August 3 that they will lay down arms and that they will make a formal announcement to this effect at a public meeting on August 4. Under the terms of the accord, arms have to be surrendered to an authority designated by the President of Sri Lanka. On August 5, President Jayewardene designated General Attigalle, Defence Secretary of Sri Lanka and General Harkirat Singh, Commander of the Indian Forces in Jaffna as his designated authorities to receive the arms to be handed over by the militants. The same afternoon, the formal handing over ceremony took place and arms are now being deposited with the designated authorities at different collection centres. We expect this process to be completed within a few days.

As a further step in the reconciliation process, President Jayewardene has announced a general amnesty for all militants who lay down arms. This amnesty will also apply to those who are imprisoned and those who have been accused of militant activity under relevant Sri Lankan laws. Today President Jayewardene has announced his decision to set up a single interim administrative council for the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The Sri Lanka Government has also requested our

troops to assist in peace keeping functions and in ensuring handing over of arms in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. We will continue to monitor progress and to take timely action to implement the Agreement as per its provisions.

I am sure the House will agree with me that progress in the implementation of the agreement has been remarkable by any standards and better than most people would have expected. This has been the result of patient and sustained diplomatic efforts and a minute to minute monitoring of progress. I would like to pay a tribute to the wisdom, patience and farsighted statesmanship of President Jayewardene who has been steadfast in his resolve to implement the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement in letter and in spirit. I would also like to pay a tribute to the various Tamil groups and in particular to the LTTE and its leader, Shri Prabhakaran who, despite some major concerns and reservations, have placed their trust in India and their faith in the future and have decided to abide by the terms of the Agreement. They have done this in the interests of peace, security and prosperity for the people on whose behalf they had taken up arms in the first place. I would also like to pay a tribute to the highly professional competence of our Armed Forces who have gone about their assigned task with professionalism, discipline and with a combination of tact and firmness. They are there as guests of the Sri Lankan Government and people, both Tamils and Sinhalese and they have established excellent rapport with both the militants and the Sri Lankan security forces.

Last but not the least, I would like to mention that the vast majority of the people of Sri Lanka, both Sinhalese and Tamils, desire nothing but peace and harmony in their country. There has been an overwhelming sense of relief and joy among a vast majority of all sections of the Sri Lankan population at the prospect of peace and security. I have no doubt that an equally vast majority of the Sinhala and

Muslim Communities would also welcome an accord which brings peace, stability and progress to their country. I would like to conclude by reiterating the government of India's determination to implement the accord in letter and in spirit and to cooperate fully with the Sri Lankan Government in this respect.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): Hats off to Rajiv Gandhi and M.G.R. for having brought about an amicable and historic accord!

16.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri P.A. Sangma, on the 30th July 1987, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Gratuity (Amendment) Bill which has been presented by the hon. Minister of Labour in the House. It is a fact that in a vast country like ours all the facilities are not available to all persons. But gratuity and provident fund occupy an important place in the lives of the workers and their families. Payment of Gratuity Act was first enacted in 1972, providing for payment of gratuity to those workers in factories, mines, plantations and railway companies whose wages were not more than Rs. 1600. As such, the workers falling

within the purview of this Act could get the benefit of gratuity. After sometime the hon. Minister of Labour presented an amendment Bill in this House under which this limit was raised from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500. In this connection I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister of Labour that it was a commendable step to raise this limit from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500. Keeping in view the fact that we have in our country private limited companies like Richardson and Hindustan, where workers get wages to the extent of Rs. 2900, this limit of Rs. 2500 should further be raised to at least Rs. 3500.

My second submission is that though you have covered all the factories and mines, yet you have used words like "certain other establishments" I would like the hon. Minister to clarify as to what he means by this expression. Our endeavour should be to provide the facility of gratuity even to such workers as are working in departments other than those included in this Bill, and are drawing wages upto Rs. 2500/-.

16.54 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

I would further like to submit here that the condition of 240 days service in a year in the compulsory provision made by us in regard to the payment of gratuity has been posing great difficulties. It is very often seen that employers give a break in service to the worker after he has worked for 10 to 15 or 20 days, or retrench him from service. With such a provision, the workers will find it very difficult to get gratuity. A number of instances can be given to show that the workers, even after working for 4 to 5 years in a factory, do not get the benefit of gratuity because of the breaks in service given to them from time to time. Therefore, this condition of service of 240 days in a year should be relaxed, or a provision be made to prevent the employer from playing with the career of a worker by appointing or

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

retrenching him at his own sweet will. Besides, according to this Bill, five years' service is a prerequisite for entitlement to get gratuity. I request that this five years' period be reduced to one year. It is not proper to fix any such period of service for a new entrant because after one year's service he becomes eligible for Provident Fund under the present law. Thus, it is not in the fitness of things to fix five years' period for gratuity and it would not be in the interest of the workers. Similarly, the provision of payment of gratuity for fifteen days wages for each completed year of service after ten years of service also does not appear to be sound. He should be given one month salary by way of gratuity. Many hon. Members have raised objections about the maximum limit of Rs. 50,000. If this limit is applicable in the case of the person drawing Rs. 2500, then his total wages for 20 months comes to Rs. 50,000 and at the rate at which the value of our rupee is declining and the prices of essential commodities going up, after ten years these fifty thousand rupees will have the value equal to that of five thousand rupees only. The present value of our rupee is 16—17 paise only. The purchasing power of the rupee at that time will be much less than what it is today. As such, this will not be of much benefit to the workers and thus the purpose of the Government will not be achieved.

Hon. Chairman, it is true that the Government has been bringing forward various laws from time to time for the welfare of the workers and for raising their standard of living, which shows that the Government is conscious of the interests of the workers but there are such instances also where the worker, after termination of his services under certain unusual circumstances or in the event of his death, his widow has to face a lot of difficulties to get the payment of gratuity and provident fund. He has to run from pillar to post for months together to get back his own money. This results in sheer wastage of his money and energy. This should not be there. Therefore, a provision has been

made that if the payment of gratuity is not made within one month, then the employer will have to pay simple interest on that amount.

Madam, it is a commendable step but you will have to fix a time-limit within which amount is to be paid to the worker because the rate of simple interest is very low and if the employer does not pay the gratuity amount even upto one year and has to pay simple interest thereon, it does not make much difference to him but the worker has to suffer a lot due to the delayed payment. The members of his family are driven to the brink of starvation. Therefore, I request the Government to make a provision to the effect that if an employer does not pay gratuity within six months, he may be asked to pay simple interest thereon and after six months some penal interest should be charged from the employer so that he may make the payment as early as possible. Just as Provident Fund Commissioners are appointed for the facility of Provident Fund, a trust known as gratuity Trust Fund should be operated in every establishment having more than 500 workers. I fail to understand as to when gratuity will be paid to the workers working in establishments which have less than 500 workers. This should be regularised and gratuity trust be created in all the establishments irrespective of whether the strength of an establishment is 10,50 or 500. This would be in the interest of workers.

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to relax the limit of 500 and implement this law in every establishment irrespective of the number of workers working therein and set up the gratuity trust fund so that the employees could get the payment in time. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I congratulate the present Minister of State for Labour, Shri Sangma

that he has taken many steps to ameliorate the lot of workers and now the workers have high hopes from him.

I support this Bill as it deserves whole-hearted support from all quarters. Keeping in view the amendments proposed in this Bill as also those made in the past, I have a suggestion to make to the hon. Minister. Keeping in view the present position of our Government and the social conditions of our country, how far is it possible to amend this law again and again? We raised the amount of gratuity from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600 and now we are going to raise it further to Rs. 2500 and both these amendments are being made in the present Lok Sabha itself. I believe that the Labour Minister will again have to bring forward another amendment within the term of this Lok Sabha that this ceiling may be dispensed with and the wages of the workers be increased. I request the hon'ble Minister to consider this aspect and in our present socio-economic set up, there is no room for the ceiling and the floor. If these two are not done away with, good results will not be forthcoming.

We are enacting a law, making persons drawing upto Rs. 2500 entitled to get gratuity but the Chairman and the Managers of big companies in the private sector are being paid large amounts as gratuity. There is no ceiling or floor for them. The money being paid to them by way of gratuity is also our money. Laws are enforced only on the poor people and those who are rich and affluent are immune from these laws. I support these amendments but in future it must be kept in mind that this ceiling should be abolished for all and not for a selected few. If this ceiling is not dispensed with, then you will have to bring forward another amendment.

Government has fixed the ceiling of Rs. 50,000 or 20 months' wages for gratuity and has provided for paying 15 days' wages as the gratuity. I have stated a number of times in the House that the people are fast moving ahead. As such, no

useful purpose will be served by just enacting the laws. Implementation of these laws is more important. I fail to understand as to why our Government is not interested in implementing these laws. I want to cite an example. Birla Group's Company HINDALCO has entered into an agreement with the workers that one month's salary will be paid as gratuity. We could not understand the basis of this agreement.

I whole-heartedly support this Bill but request the Government to see the writing on the wall and raise the fifteen days' limit to one month in the case of gratuity.

The amount of gratuity which is deposited in our account is paid to us after retirement. You have made so many laws for it. A provision for penalty of ten thousand rupees and one year's imprisonment has been made but it should be implemented in letter and spirit. Only then it will be beneficial. You will have to evolve some way-out for it. I remember the case of Sugar mills. I can give you proofs, should you desire me to do so. There the employer has gobbled up the amount of provident fund. The amount of gratuity is due but there is no knowledge of the whereabouts of the employer and the workers are leading a very miserable life. As regards the realisation of the amount of gratuity etc. you may provide for whatever penalty you like—Rs. 10 thousand or 5 thousand in the law but the employer will pay the fine only when he is found out otherwise even the interest that he would earn on amounts saved by him by not paying the gratuity etc. to the workers will be sufficient to sustain him throughout his life. So taking this in view, some arrangement should be made to ensure that the workers get the gratuity amount. The intention of the hon. Minister is no doubt good and the steps that he has taken are also praise-worthy but the employers are also clever enough to evade the payment of gratuity. Taking this point into consideration, the hon. Minister should take necessary measure to make it obligatory on the part of the owner of a factory to deposit the amount of

[Shri Madan Pandey]

gratuity with the Government, as is done in the case of provident fund. You will have to find some way out for the gratuity as well. A trust can be set up or some fund can be opened and the amount of gratuity of the worker can be deposited with it so that the worker is not compelled to beg before the employer. If some such measure is not taken, then there will be no use of any law that is enacted. So, some suitable measure should be taken at any cost. You can throw some light in this connection. If we pass the Bill by bringing some kind of amendment to it, it will please the workers and the capitalists will not be able to cheat the workers in this respect.

17.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

With these words, I shall not take much time of the House and would request that such laws should be followed strictly. Some easy way-out must be found to realise the amount of gratuity so that the workers may not have to run from pillar to post. Besides the provision of paying 15 days wages as gratuity on each completed year of service should be changed and instead of 15 days, one month salary should be paid as gratuity and steps should also be taken to end both the ceilings. If you cannot take this step now, an amendment to this effect may be brought forward next time. With these words, I convey my thanks to you and support this Bill.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we welcome this Bill. The hon. Minister has taken some good steps for the welfare of the workers. I would like to give a few suggestions to the hon. Minister through you.

The gratuity Act has been made applicable in the case of the workers drawing salary upto Rs. 2500/-. It is a good step but at present a number of workers are drawing more than Rs. 2500/-. A number of

private firms and public undertakings give better salary to their workers, so it is essential that those workers should also get the benefit of this Bill. So, in my opinion, the limit of salary should be increased to Rs. 3,000/- or Rs. 3,200/-. It is also essential that the lower ceiling of salary of workers should be fixed at least at Rs. 500/- for the purpose of gratuity. The base of salary for paying gratuity should be fixed at Rs. 500/- instead of at Rs. 350/-. If we treat their present salary as the base, then the amount of gratuity will be much less.

Previously, the ceiling for gratuity was twenty months pay which has been increased to Rs. 50,000. I would like to suggest that as at present the value of rupee has declined considerably, and taking into consideration the decreasing value of a rupee, the amount of Rs. 50,000 is very meagre. The workers should get atleast Rs. 75,000/- as gratuity. They should also be intimated two months before their retirement about their accounts. If they are not intimated about their accounts before one or two months of their retirement, they will have to face difficulty because once they are retired, nobody cares for them. The worker should be intimated in regard to the amount of his gratuity at least one month before his retirement so that it may be paid immediately to him. It is proposed to charge simple interest on the gratuity if the employer does not make payment of gratuity to the workers within one month of his retirement. But there are a number of such employers who will take advantage of it. They would not make payment of gratuity for a month because they will have to pay only simple interest and they will be able to reap a number of benefits using this provision as a tool. I would request you to reconsider this matter. Actually the payment of gratuity should be made within one week and if this payment is not made to workers within one week of his retirement, some penal action should be taken against employer so that he may have some fear in his mind that if gratuity is not paid to the workers with in time, legal

fixed a month's time for making payment of gratuity thereby allowing the employer to take advantage at the expense of the workers. I would request you to reconsider it so that gratuity is paid to the workers immediately after their retirement.

My last suggestion is that the Government should plug the loopholes in the payment of Gratuity Act so that the employers may not be able to take advantage of them and gratuity is paid to the workers as soon as it becomes due to them. The capitalists find out such loopholes so as to deprive the workers of their just rights. There is need to plug these loopholes. You cannot solve the problems by just enacting laws because already there are so many laws in existence. There is no dearth of employers who want to evade the payment of gratuity in the area where you are working and taking recourse to the laws. The Government has good intentions and it wants to do a lot in this field and it has enacted laws for the welfare of the labour, but there are persons who want to harass the workers by taking advantage of the loopholes. Therefore, such areas should be identified where the employers take advantage of the loopholes and harass the workers. Some way-out should be found to plug these loopholes.

Presently, a worker becomes entitled to gratuity if he has at his credit 5 years' qualifying service, but in case of substitute or contract workers, it is very difficult to fulfil this condition. The employers try their best to see that such workers do not get the gratuity. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government that the worker who has worked for 240 days in a year, should become entitled to get payment of gratuity. Necessary provisions should be incorporated in the Bill for this purpose

With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): Sir, I am grateful to the hon.

Members who have participated in this debate and have fully supported this Amendment Bill, though Dr. Rajhans wanted this Bill to be a foolproof Bill. Hon. Dr. Datta Samant has been a little uncharitable in saying that Labour Ministry has done nothing for the workers. Dr. Datta Samant was a part and parcel of the Labour Ministry some time back in his career before I came in touch with the Labour Ministry. I thought Dr. Datta Samant will at least claim during that time when he was a part and parcel of the Ministry, something good had been done. Anyway, we have tried to bring some improvement in the Gratuity Act. I certainly do not claim that it is a foolproof Act. No law can be so foolproof, I am afraid. It has brought some amendments. Wage limit has been increased from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500 which means now that it will cover more workers.

Shri Vyas and some other hon. members—Shri Raj Mangal Pande has just now said that Rs. 2500 ceiling also is not enough and there should have been no ceiling at all and that I should come back to this House and the ceiling should be increased. I want to submit that I need not come back to the House to increase this ceiling because by raising this limit from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500 we have also provided an enabling provision for enhancing the limit. Whenever Government feels that it should be enhanced, the limit could be raised. So this enabling provision is available in this Amendment Bill. Whenever we feel that the ceiling of Rs. 2500 should be raised we can raise it.

Dr. Datta Samant has, of course, made a point saying that there is no meaning Rs. 1600, Rs. 2500 because it will be calculated @ Rs. 1600, which is not true. So, the law is that the gratuity will be payable on the basis of the last pay drawn. It can be Rs. 1700 or it can be Rs. 1800.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): As per this Act.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Yes. Of course, as per the original Act, on the last pay drawn. It will be calculated on the basis of the last

[Shri P.A. Sangma]

pay drawn. But upper limit is at the moment Rs. 2500/-. But Government can without coming for an amendment raise it. This is the law.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Let it be clear.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: It is very clear.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Somebody is drawing Rs. 2000. Gratuity will be calculated on Rs. 2000 as per this Act.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Yes, of course—last pay drawn upto Rs. 2500/-.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): That is a silver line.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: You did not read it properly, Dr. Samant. What can I do?

So, that is a wrong explanation which I think was supposed to be given.

Now the second point which the hon. Members have unanimously raised was the qualifying years of service—five years of qualifying service—why should it be five years? A person who has put in one year's service should also be entitled to gratuity fund, the benefit of gratuity. This is what the hon. members have pleaded. I wish we could have done that. But at the moment we are not in a position to do because even with five years of qualifying service under Section 4A of Payment of Gratuity Act, on somebody's petition the Punjab High Court has struck down this particular Section 4(1). It says that in order to be entitled to gratuity benefit one should complete five years of service.

Now, it is observed like this and I quote the observation made by the Punjab High Court:—

"The gratuity is essentially a retirement benefit payable to the workmen as a reward for good, efficient and faithful service ren-

dered for a considerable period and as such it is essential that longer minimum period should be prescribed for earning gratuity in case of voluntary resignation."

This is what the Punjab High Court has said. I want to make it very clear that we respectfully differ from the judgement of the Punjab High Court and we have gone on appeal, the Government has gone on appeal against the decision of the Punjab High Court. The matter is now lying with the Supreme Court and when the matter is *sub judice* before the Supreme Court, I cannot come and say that the qualifying year of service should be less than five years because five years period has been struck down. This is the position which I want to clarify.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: There are a number of judgements and they do not come in your way.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I do not know where you have seen that the 22 days in a month have been taken for calculation. It is not so.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is given there. It is 22 days.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: No, no. The Supreme Court's ruling is 26 days and this is what I am implementing now. You show me the Supreme Court's ruling. I am very firm on this judgement, Dr. Samant. I was a lawyer by profession and I have also seen the judgement.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: My workers are getting.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I know that your workers are getting much more than others. That is why you are worried about Rs. 2500 limit. But you said that in Bombay people were getting more than Rs. 2500 per month. So many people are getting more than Rs. 2500. Why are you worried?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Now, I am for the country, Sir.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: There are some people who are getting Rs. 6 a day in Maharashtra. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, a point has been made that those who are not in regular service, the qualifying days of work are 240 days. It has been mentioned that this has not been made with leave, holidays and sickness and so many other things. It is very difficult for a casual and contract labour to fulfil 240 days of qualifying days of work. Now, in this amendment we have come with a proposal that for the purpose of counting the 240 days work in a year, the leave and holidays shall also be counted. Even if a person has not worked for a national holidays, these days will be counted as having worked for the purpose of calculating the payment of gratuity. So, that is a slight improvement. There has been a demand that it should be brought down to 120 days. That can be examined. But I must say that there is a slight improvement in this because holidays and other things have been taken into account.

The third point which was raised by the hon. Members was about the payment of interest that if the management does not pay the gratuity within a period of one month, they shall be liable to pay interest and that interest will be a simple interest. Now, many hon. Members have said that instead of simple interest, it should be compound interest. Now, if a particular worker really feels that he should get compound interest because it has been delayed too much, he can go in for claim to the competent authority and the competent authority has the power of awarding to a worker the compound interest. So, that provision has also been made. Then, of course, the whole House has welcomed the proposal for creation of Gratuity Trust Fund and also compulsory insurance.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: What is the

need of making provision of interest ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Vyasji, you were not present when I replied to your point.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): It should be yearly.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The case is lying pending in the Supreme Court.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: We gave suggestion for Trust Fund. There should be provision of insurance.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: This was a point in regard to the Trust Fund.

[*English*]

Well, people who are employing 500 or less should be exempted from going for the trust fund. For them, it is a compulsory insurance. They should also be allowed to go for trust fund, if they want. Now, the Act provides that this trust fund should be made from the date of the notification of the Act. If somebody has already created a trust fund, those establishments which are employing below 500 people, then they shall be allowed to continue with the fund. In fact, I had the delegation of some of the establishments. They wanted that they should be allowed to create fund. I said, before the Act is notified you go ahead. We will not disturb you and you shall be allowed. If any employers employing less than 500 want to go for creation of trust fund, they are welcome to do it and they shall not be disturbed. They will be disturbed only after the notification of this Act.

One hon. Member has raised the question of penalty, that the penalty is not stringent enough. The original Act provides, for the contravention of any provisions of this Act, he is punishable and it may extend to one year imprisonment. That is, maximum limit has been put. Of course, Mr. Dighe, as a lawyer knows, that it may extend to one year means, normally till the rising of the court or Rs. 5 as fine. So, this is what we experience as lawyers.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: So far, nobody is punished for the last 40 years.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The proposal which we have brought here is, the minimum period of imprisonment is prescribed, on the other hand. Instead of saying, it may extend to one year, I have said that the punishment will be imprisonment of not less than three months. It can be more than 3 months to any extent but it shall not be less than three months. There is certainly an improvement in that. You cannot say that the quantum of punishment is not enough.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Nobody was arrested in 40 years, you forget about punishment.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: The point which Mr. Dighe vehemently made, quoting from what you call the statement made by the then Labour Minister is that the payment of gratuity shall be made applicable to all establishments irrespective of how many number of people are employed. We did discuss this issue very thoroughly. Now the establishments which are employing less than 10 people are really a very tiny sector. They are not even a small-scale sector. They are actually known in the industry as tiny sector and most of them are self-employed people. We are already having a lot of representations from the tiny sector that they are subjected to so many labour laws. I also feel that tiny sectors which are employing less than 10 people and most of them are self-employed people, they should not be subjected to so many burdens. That is why, we have deliberately at this stage, kept them out. It is because, we must also encourage people to have self-employment for themselves and then create some employment for others. If you put too much of pressure on them that they have to pay provident fund, ESI Contribution, gratuity fund and all those things then, I don't think, we will be in a position to encourage self-employment for the people. That is why, we have not gone for those people who have employed less than 10 people. May-

be in future, depending upon the economic growth, we can think of that.

Now, for the purpose of giving gratuity, I have explained Dr. Samant's point of 22 days or 23 days. The point was why only 15 days salary, it should be one month salary. This is absolutely in line with the gratuity payable to the Government servants. Even the Government, servants under the Government of India Gratuity settlement also get gratuity equivalent to 15 days or half a month's pay. So, we have also followed the same thing.

I do not think there has been any other important points raised. These are some of the points raised. But I can assure the hon. Members that as far as covering of more establishments is concerned, Government is competent.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: What have you done about the bonus? You said that 8.33 per cent will be given to all the employees. If you are giving 8.33 per cent as bonus, then why don't you give gratuity? There is no rationale behind paying bonus to the Government employees, but they are also getting one month's salary as bonus.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Staff Council minimum salary for gratuity, at least Rs.11/- we are asking for the minimum wage. Somewhere it is Rs. 400 or Rs. 500/-

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: No, no. There is no minimum limit. Any amount is applicable. The qualifying thing is only in establishments with ten or more workers. The salary, bottom line limit is there. It will be Rs. 10/-. There is no problem. Only upper ceiling is Rs. 2,500/- at this instance now. But we have enabling power up to Rs. 3,000/- or Rs. 3,500/- as per the situation. There is no restriction on lower limit.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is much less.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Bonus and gratuity are quite two different concepts. I do not think these are comparable and, of course, about the concept of bonus which we started, I do not want to make a comment here now about bonus. But bonus is different from gratuity. So, it cannot be compared. But gratuity payable to Central Government employees is half a month's salary and we are precisely following the same thing for industrial workers also.

As far as the coverage of more categories of establishments is concerned, we have been extending the Gratuity Act to many establishments and we have also now decided to extend it to some other category of establishments like Air Transport Undertakings, Housing Board or Housing Corporations, Electricity Boards, at the moment, it is not applicable, we are going to make it applicable, Water and Sewage Board, Cold Storages, Banks and other financial institutions, Educational institutions. Also we are going to cover now, Hospital and Medical institutions, establishments engaged in production, distribution, processing and display of films, laboratories, museum, Botanical and Zoological Gardens and so on and so forth. We are going to cover more and more establishments.

These are the few changes. We have brought in some improvement. As is the practice, constantly we review the working of all the labour laws and whenever we find that something new should be brought in, we always do that and we shall even watch how this Act is being implemented, and how it is brought in and if there is any deficiency, we are always willing to compensate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the payment of Gratuity Act,

1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2— (Amendment of section 2)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I beg to move:

"Page 2,—

after line 7, insert.....

'(iii) after clause (h), the following clause (hh) shall be inserted, namely:—

(hh) "Gratuity" means the amount of wages last drawn by an employee;"

(1)

In the first amendment, there is printing mistake. On the last salary, gratuity should be paid. That is the meaning. But, the good point is that, many of the workers in multinationals and all companies are drawing more than Rs. 2,500/- salary and somebody drawing Rs. 3,000/- is totally disqualified as per this Act. Employers always take advantage. Somebody drawing Rs. 2,500/- will get Rs. 50,000/-. But somebody drawing Rs. 2,600/- will not get anything. The Act is not proper. So, amendment should have been made, to the effect that somebody who is drawing more than Rs. 2500 will get this amount as per Rs. 2500/- This is the loophole. As per this Act, 80 per cent of my workers working in the Premier Automobiles etc. all those people will not get the gratuity. So, I request that the hon. Minister must do the correction. (*Interruptions*) There are many industrial workers. Now-a-days, the salary has gone up already. That is why I am suggesting this thing. There are some big industries like Glaxo and many other pharmaceutical units. They are paying salary as Rs. 3000/-

[Dr. Datta Samant]

etc. Let them give even Rs. one lakh. Why you are going to come in between? Otherwise that money is going to become black money. That is my intention of moving this amendment. So, I humbly request the hon. Minister that Rs. 2500 be the calculation. Workers who are getting Rs. 2500, for them the gratuity should be paid on Rs. 2500/- Otherwise a number of workers will be totally disqualified. As per this Clause, they remain at the mercy of the employers. This improvement should be done. That is my first amendment. My second amendment is.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. There is only one amendment. Let the Minister reply first.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I have already explained it. I have given it in Clause 2 which says: for the words "one thousand and six hundred rupees per mensem", the words "two thousand and five hundred rupees per mensem, or—please note—such higher amount as the Central Government may, having regard to the general level of wages, by notification, specify..."

So, we have, at the moment, raised it from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500/- If we think it necessary to raise further, we have got this enabling provision here. We will do it in future.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Dr. Datta Samant to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no amendment given notice of to Clause 3. Therefore, I am putting Clauses 2 and 3 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4-(Amendment of Section 4)

MR. DATTA SAMANT: I beg to move

"Page 2, line 45,—

after "twenty-six" insert—

"or by twenty-two where working days in an establishment are twenty-two" (2)

I have already spoken in my speech....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then why are you repeating again?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Let it be on record. Even by dividing the monthly salary by 26 which is the system at present and which the hon. Minister has proposed now—the workers will get 15 per cent more. That is a good thing. But what I am again observing is that 26 means the working days of the month is 26. But in Bombay and in many big factories, the working days are 22. Therefore, the monthly salary be divided by 22 i.e. one day's salary is multiplied by 15. It is going to give another 15 per cent more gratuity. In this connection, I would like to refer to the Supreme Court's judgement 4 years back in the Glaxo case, which is one of the pharmaceutical companies. The Supreme Court has directed that this monthly salary should be divided by 22. Find out one day's salary and multiply by 15. It has been implemented in about 15-20 factories. Therefore, where the working days of the month are 22, it should be divided by 22. I think the hon. Minister will correct it.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I have stated in my reply that this matter was gone into by the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court

has given its ruling. I am only implementing the Supreme Court's ruling that the month will be taken as 26 days. So, this is the Supreme Court's ruling. I cannot help it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment moved by Dr. Datta Samant to the vote of the House.

Amendment No.2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Insertion of new Section 4A)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: I beg to move:

'Page 3,—

after line 43, insert—

"(5A). The worker shall also get the interest on the instalments paid by the employer towards the gratuity fund alongwith the gratuity payable to him at the end of his service." (3)

Sir, this is a very important issue. The hon. Minister has not given his reply to this also. I want you to find out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Even if he gives, you will move it and speak.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: The workers are working for a period of 30-40 years and retire after that. Within the 30 years, the value of Rupee is going down. Previously, the value of rupee was 60 paise. Now it is only 14 naya paise. Here the point is this. The hon. Minister has been kind enough to start compulsory insurance of employers' liability. It is giving guarantee for the workers. It is a good move. But what I want

is this. The workers should get the interest on these instalments paid by the employer. The gratuity amount must go up. What I am suggesting is a very genuine thing. For every year I must get a gratuity of 15 days; for 30 years I am working. Whatever instalments you are paying to the insurance, LIC, on that I should get the accumulated interest at the time of my retirement. Government should consider this because the value of the rupee is going down, and actually the workers are getting the same amount after a number of years. The textile workers got just Rs. 9000/- as gratuity. What can be done in a city like Bombay? Therefore, the Government should at least consider this amendment.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I am not accepting it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 3, moved by Dr. Datta Samant, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No.3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment given notice of to Clause 6. So, I shall put Clauses 5 and 6 together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Amendment of Section 7)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, I beg to move:

'Page 4,—

Omit lines 12 to 22.' (4)

Not only have I spoken on this, but even Members from the Treasury Benches have supported it. When a worker retires or dies,

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at that time he is going to be paid gratuity. One month's time should be sufficient for this purpose.

In the Bill, a provision is being made that with simple interest they can go on. This will be very badly used by the employers because in the banks and outside the interest rate is 18 or 20 per cent. If the employers know that they can delay payment of the gratuity amount, they will exploit it. At the time of retirement, the workers need this gratuity amount because provident fund money, they get after six months. About 10 to 15 per cent of the workers die at the time of retirement and, therefore, their families, wife or children, go there and ask for the gratuity amount. It should be paid immediately. This provision of giving simple interest should not be put in this law at all. On the contrary it must be made compulsory that, whenever any worker retires or dies, the gratuity amount must be paid within one month. I think, the hon. Minister will agree with me in this. If there is a provision for giving simple interest, then the employers will exploit the situation and will use the money of the workers. The second thing which is going to happen is this. At the time the gratuity amount is to be paid, the worker is out of the factory; he is helpless; he wants the money. I have seen the widow wives of the workers going to the employers and pleading with them. The employers exploit the situation: they will say, "An amount of Rs. 30,000 is due; but if you want payment, you take Rs. 20,000/-" and they will take her signature for the full amount. Therefore, I totally oppose introduction of this amendment which was not there in the law earlier. This is a retrograde step. Some of the improvements are good and I have welcomed them. At any cost, the gratuity amount must be paid within one month, and if it is not paid, they should be prosecuted; action should be taken against them. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister at least to accept this amendment.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: It is precisely what

the hon. Member is saying that has been provided for in this Bill. We are saying that the gratuity must be paid within a period of one month. It was not there earlier. There was, therefore, a lot of delay in the payment being made to workers. Now we are saying that it must be paid within a period of one month and in case they fail, the workers must get interest. He was talking about simple interest. I have also said another thing. He has not read Clause 8. Clause 8 says that the controlling authority can also impose compound interest; the only condition is that the interest imposed should not exceed the total amount of gratuity. It may be one paisa less or two paise less, but should not exceed the total amount of gratuity. That is the only restriction we have put.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 4, moved by Dr. Datta Samant, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, there are no amendments to Clauses 8 and 9. So, I shall now put Clauses 7 to 9 together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 7 to 9 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be Passed"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be Passed"

The motion was adopted.

17.51 hrs.

CONSERVATION OF FOREIGN
EXCHANGE AND PREVENTION OF
SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia is not present. So, we take up Item No. 11.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, provides for preventive detention of persons in certain cases for the purposes of conservation and augmentation of foreign exchange and for prevention of smuggling activities.

The Government has already announced their firm resolve to effectively deal with the smugglers and other economic offenders including the foreign exchange racketeers. While stringent measures continue to be taken under the normal laws, preventive detention of smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers may become necessary in certain types of cases with a view to immobilising their organised gangs from continuing their activities and to providing a deterrent to those who are habitual offenders. We have emphasised, time and again, to the State Governments who are also the detaining authorities under the COFEPOSA Act, that preventive detention should not be treated as an alternative or substitute for action under the normal law and that the enforcement authorities should reinforce their intelligence set-up in order to launch prosecutions against the smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers in the ordinary course of law.

The COFEPOSA Act, 1974, is thus one of the powerful weapons for disrupting organised activities of smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers, effectively putting out of commission also the king-pins,

the financiers and the masterminds and their links and associates who cannot be reached under the normal law for want of evidence strong enough to stand the rigours of the Evidence Act in a court of law. Detention of such persons under this Act also enables the investigators to complete their in-depth investigations of all possible ramifications so as to bring to book as large a number of persons involved as possible.

In particular, Section 9 of the Act deals with the detention of any person who is engaged in smuggling activities in areas highly vulnerable to smuggling. Such areas have been indicated in the Section itself. Under the provisions of this Section, detentions made for activities perpetrated in such areas can be up to a maximum period of 2 years, as against the ordinary period of one year otherwise, if a declaration is made under this Section. This Section, however, applies only in respect of detention orders made before the 31st of July, 1987, which has been extended for a further period of three years beyond 31st July, 1987 under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987, promulgated by the President on the 2nd July, 1987. This Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance.

That the COFEPOSA Act and particularly its Section 9 have been effectively invoked and they have significantly supplemented the efforts of the anti-smuggling and enforcement wings of the Ministry of Finance find full corroboration from the following data. The smuggled goods for the year 1984 for the whole of country the seizure was 101.09 crores. For vulnerable areas, it was 92.53 crores of 101.09 crores. The percentage for the vulnerable area was 52%. In the year 1985, 195.63 crores was the seizure. Rs. 152.03 out of that was for vulnerable areas. In 1986 the seizure was again 216.99 crores of rupees. It has gone up from Rs. 101.09 crores in 1984 to Rs. 216.99 crores in 1986 and here for the vulnerable areas the contribution was Rs. 164.96 crores. In the year

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

1987, upto June 1987, the seizure has gone upto Rs. 109.26 crores.

The COFEPOSA detention in the year 1984 was 710 persons and in the year 1986 the detention has gone upto 812 persons. Upto June 1987, we have detained so far 441 people.

The results of the action taken under the COFEPOSA Act, as tabulated above, also bring out that but for this Act and particularly Section 9, the scale of smuggling would have been much greater. Further, over 75% of the total seizures of contraband effected in the country are accounted for by the highly vulnerable areas. The detention for a period of two years in respect of the smuggling activities in, from or through the highly vulnerable areas acts as a strong deterrent. Hence the need for extending the provisions of Section 9 of the Act for a further period of three years.

With these words, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 be taken into consideration".

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Bill.

Smuggling activities have greatly increased in the border areas these days. It has become a major activity there. One of the main reasons behind it is that some vested interests are at work there and they are being given protection by local people there. Several drugs like heroin, smack etc. are being smuggled into the country through the border areas of Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. It has been observed that smuggling of gold and silver is being carried on mainly in the South. Our youth is being badly affected by the use of these drugs. All your Border Security Force and other Police Force stationed at the border areas are in league with the smugglers. The smugglers may belong to Pakistan or any other country but your forces are all in collusion with them. It is for this reason that smuggling activities are increasing constantly. As per the recent newspaper report, heroin and hashish worth Rs. 50 to 60 crores were hauled in Jodhpur, Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan. Those who are responsible for checking it are themselves in collusion with the smugglers. These people should be dealt with sternly, otherwise they will prove quite dangerous for the country. You can yourself assess this situation.

A close look at the situation will reveal that the smugglers, whether in the border areas or in the big cities, are running a parallel Government of their own. They are also beyond police control. Whatever they want to do, they do it. The Police arrest one or two of them just to avoid getting a bad name. The people are also misled by them. Your security forces are not doing any work. It is able to apprehend only one or two insignificant members of the smuggling racket sometimes and on the basis of that they show that they are doing very good work. However, some genuine persons in the police force have made honest efforts to apprehend smuggling gangs and take action against them but such people are not allowed to stay on. After some three or four months, the smugglers complain against them and they are transferred elsewhere. And in this manner the smugglers are able to continue with their

unlawful activities. Therefore, the Government of India should make proper arrangements in this regard. In addition to the provisions made by the State Governments, the Central Government should make arrangements to curb such activities as it is proving quite dangerous for the country. Its ill-effects on our youths and students are not hidden from anybody.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon.

Member will continue his speech when we take up this item next. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 7, 1987/Sravana 16, 1909 (Saka)