

F.C

Eleventh Series, Vol. V, No. 21

Friday, August 30, 1996
Bhadra 8, 1918 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Second Session
(Eleventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. V contains No. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

Shri S. Gopalan
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

Shrimati Reva Nayyar
Joint Secretary
Lok Sabha Secretariat

Shri P.C. Bhatt
Chief Editor
Lok Sabha Secretariat

Shri A.P. Chakravarti
Senior Editor

Smt. Kamala Sharma
Editor

Shri P.K. Sharma
Editor

Shri P.L. Bamrara
Assistant Editor

Shri J.B.S. Rawat
Assistant Editor

Smt. Lalita Arora,
Assistant Editor

Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates
(English Version)

Friday, August 30 1960/Bhadra 8, 1918 (Saka)

Col Line	For	Read
7/8 (from below)	Impurities	Impurities
8/17	coating	costing
11/5	SPEEKER	SPEAKER
11/16 (from below)	SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA	SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
106/7	Bands	Banks
119/25	SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPU YADAV	SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV
117/14	SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO	SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO
194/17	DHARNA	Dharma
322/23	Insurance	issuance
348/107 (from below)	beaurocracy	bureaucracy
349/17		
407/4	beauracrates	bureaucrates
/12		

CONTENTS

*(Eleventh Series, Vol. V, Second Session, 1996/1918 (Saka)
No. 21, Friday, August 30, 1996/Bhadra 8, 1918 (Saka)*

	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :	
*Starred Questions Nos. : 401—403	5-28
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :	
Starred Questions Nos. : 404—420	29-75
Unstarred Questions Nos. : 3477—3706	75-322
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	323-328
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA	328-329
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE	
First Report— <i>Presented</i>	329
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
Fifth Report and Minutes— <i>Presented</i>	329
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE	
Twenty-seventh Report— <i>Laid</i>	329
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS	
Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Reports— <i>Laid</i>	330
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	
Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Reports— <i>Laid</i>	330
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY	
Twentieth Report— <i>Laid</i>	330-331
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE	331-333
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
Fourth Report— <i>Adopted</i>	333-334
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193	
LOSS OF LIVES DUE TO HEAVY RAINS AND LANDSLIDES DURING AMARNATH YATRA IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
Shri Indrajit Gupta	334- ^f

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

	COLUMNS
GENERAL BUDGET - 1996-97 (contd.)	350-462
Shri Jag Mohan	350-358
Shri Imcha	358-365
Shri Sudhir Giri	365-370
Shri Rambahadur Singh	370-373
Shri Amar Pal Singh	373-375 & 414-418
Shri Sat Mahajan	418-430
Shri K.S. Rayadu	431-432
Shri Subhash Chandra	432-435
Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan	435-441
Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy	441-446
Shri R.L.P. Verma	446-450
Shri Ramashraya Prasad Singh	450-453
Shri R. Gnanaguruswamy	453-456
Shri Nawal Kishore Rai	456-462
PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTION RE: UNEMPLOYMENT (Contd.)	375-414
Prof. Ompal Singh 'Nidar'	375-378
Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan	378-382
Dr. K.P. Ramalingam	382-383
Shri Ramashraya Prasad Singh	383-385
Shri P.C. Chacko	385-391
Shri Gulam Mohd. Mir Magani	391-392
Shri Sudhir Giri	392-394
Shri Nandkumar Sai	394-398
Shri K. Parasuraman	398-401
Dr. Asim Bala	401-402
Shri Kalpnath Rai	402-408
Shri Nakli Singh	408-410
Shri Rajendra Agnihotri	410-414

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 30, 1996/Bhadra 8, 1918 (Saka)
The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, just not I received a telephone message from Srinagar. A person named Anup Dawn has died there. His brother reached Srinagar. The dead body is lying in a college. There is no doctor in the Hospital to certify that he is dead so that his brother can take the body and the delay will lead to decomposition of the body. After that they will refuse to take the body by air. He also says that unless speedy movement is arranged, both from Srinagar to Delhi and from Delhi to Calcutta, they will not be able to take the body to Calcutta. I want some immediate information to be sent to Srinagar regarding this particular case. There may be many other such cases..... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will discuss it after Question Hour.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : He rang me up yesterday night and just now again he contacted me... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will discuss this just after Question Hour. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : There cannot be any delay. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : This cannot be delayed, Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One hon. Member at a time. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I have continuously been receiving Telephones calls and Fax messages from Allahabad that even upto five members of one family are missing. They are trying to get some information but no body is in a position to provide any information either at Allahabad or at Delhi or at Jammu about those persons. I have been receiving Telephone

Calls and Fax messages from Patna saying that they are not getting any information from Control Room at Jammu or Srinagar. Our people are held up there since 16th and still their whereabouts are not known. I have to request that a list of persons who died there or were injured should be published and such arrangements may be made that information about them could be obtained through telephones. We do not get any information when we enquire on Telephone. From where we should enquire? The Government should make urgent arrangements in this regard.

Sir, there is no system. Even upto five persons from a single family are missing. Only women are left in the family. All the male members had gone to Amarnath Pilgrimage, but no information about them is available. There women are telephoning me, sending fax messages to me. People are missing the Government should make some immediate arrangements... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Anyway, we shall do it just after Question-Hour. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : No, Sir, (Interruptions) Immediately whoever is there in the Treasury Benches, they must send a message. It cannot be delayed. (Interruptions) The body will decompose. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI : Any senior Minister can send a message... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to him. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has been replying this matter for the last three days, but no satisfactory solution has been there. What you are doing while sitting in Delhi? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Finance Minister is intervening.

... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you please listen to him.

... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to him.

[Translation]

VAIDYA DAU DAYAL JOSHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir people are neither found at Jammu nor at Srinagar. This is the position. Some such arrangements may be made that information about missing persons could be available.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Sir, quite a number of people from my area went there. No information is available about them. I am getting phone calls and fax messages from where we round find. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why do you not listen to him? This is not good. ... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Let Shri Chatterjee give me his name. I will send a message. I will pass on the name to the Ministry of Home Affairs to send a wireless message or STD message to see that the body is despatched quickly. You just give me the name. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not one case.

... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You better call the hon. Home Minister.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am conveying it to the hon. Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM : I am conveying, what you said, to the hon. Home Minister.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, we were assured that Control Rooms will be set up.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The Home Minister will be here now. I am conveying what you said to the Home Minister. Then, he will respond. I am conveying what you said to the Home Minister. Then, he will respond. I am conveying what you said to the Home Minister. I am in this House for Question Hour. I can at best convey it to Home Minister. He will be here now. You tell me what else I can do?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : 13 Buses from Farrukhabad are missing. Phones are continuously being received there. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : We have questions hour every day. Thousands of people held up at there

and the attitude of the Govt. is such that Home Minister has no time. There are no arrangements for those who are dying there. You are doing arrangements to bring dead bodies from there, but no arrangements are being made for those who are alive and held up. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a question of one hour only. Reply will come after one hour.

... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am conveying it to the Home Minister. The Home Minister will be there. He will respond. I will appeal to the hon. Members to please sit down. I am here for Question Hour, I will convey it to the Home Minister. I will convey what they said. Let them resume their seats. Let us get on with the Question Hour.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : This government is deliberately showing callousness... (Interruptions). The Government is sleeping... (Interruptions). It appears that the Govt. has no arrangements... (Interruptions). Everything has been left to the Governor. The central Govt. is embroiled in its own affairs. It has no concern for the public of the country. (Interruptions) What happened in Haridwar... (Interruptions). What happened in Amarnath Yatra... (Interruptions). Incidents are happening continuously one after the other. Innocent people are being murdered. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I have just conveyed the message to the Home Minister. He will be here shortly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : We are in Parliament House. We are getting telephone calls from our constituencies. We are not getting any information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Acharia, please sit down. Will you allow me to say a few words? Please allow me to speak.

[Translation]

Home Minister will arrive after a while and we will discuss this matter after 12.00 p.m.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have sent the message.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we will start the Question Hour.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Gradation of Coal

*401. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal produced in India has been graded on the basis of their quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage of ash in each of these grades;

(c) the quality of coal required by steel, cement and power industries alongwith the percentage of ash therein;

(d) Whether the quality of coal required for power, steel and cement sector are produced in less quantity; and

(e) If so, the annual average production thereof and the steps taken to increase its production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The details of the grades of coal produced in India as notified on the basis of their quality are given below :

S. No.	Class	Grade	Grade Specification
1	2	3	4
1.	Non-coking		(Range of UHV (Useful Heat Value) in Kcal/Kg.)
		A	Over 6200
		B	5600-6200
		C	4940-5600
		D	4200-4940
		E	3380-4200
		F	2400-3360
		G	1300-2400
2.	Coking Coals		(Range of Ash in percentage)

1	2	3	4
		Steel Gr. I	Below 15
		Steel Gr. II	15-18
		Washery Gr. I	16-21
		Washery Gr. II	21-24
		Washery Gr. III	24-28
		Washery Gr. IV	28-35
3.	Semi-Coking & Weakly coking Coals		(Range of Ash + Moisture percentage)
		Semi-coking Gr. I	Below 19
		Semi-coking Gr. II	19-24
4.	Coal produced in the States of Assam, Arunachal, Meghalaya and Nagaland.		Ungraded (Ash content not exceeding 25%)

(c) The quality of coal required by Steel Cement and Power industries is as follows :

Industries	Type of Coal	Quality Parameters
1. Steel		Ash (%)
a) Integrated Steel paints	Coking Coal	16.5% - 17.5%
b) Sponge Iron	Non-coking	Useful Heat Value in Kcal/Kg. 4940-5600 C grade.
2. Cement	Non-coking C/D grade	4200-5600
3. Power	Non-coking mainly E/F grade	2400-4200

(d) The domestic production of coking coal of the quality required for metallurgical use is not adequate to meet the domestic demand. Some import of superior grade of coking coal is also necessary mainly by the steel plants for blending purposes on quality considerations. Domestic production of non-coking coal of the quality required for cement and power is adequate. However, some mismatch between the demand and supply occurs as a result of transport bottlenecks and due to unanticipated increase in demand.

(e) The production figures of various grades of coal used in steel, cement and power industries for the year 1995-96 are given below :

Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries
Company Limited

Grade	Production (Million tonnes)
Coking coal	34.63
C	53.65
D	37.10
E	39.37
F	74.31

Steps are underway to augment indigenous production of coking coal as well as non-coking coals to the extent practicable. These include the following

- (i) Opening up of new mines and increasing efficiency and productivity in existing mines by modernisation, application of new technologies and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities.
- (ii) The capital base of Coal India Limited has been restructured to enable it to raise from the capital market additional financial resources which are required to add to new coal production capacity.
- (iii) Coordination on continuous basis with the Railways is maintained to remove transportation bottlenecks in such coalfields areas which have potential for enhanced production.
- (iv) Private sector companies engaged in production of iron and steel, cement and generation of power have been permitted to take up coal mining for their own use. This is expected to increase domestic coal production.
- (v) Modification of existing washeries as well as construction of new washeries are being taken up to increase the availability of washed coking coal.

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : The reply given by the hon. Minister is not detailed reply. The imported coal is costlier. India coal costs Rs. 1200-1400 per tonnes whereas imported coal costs Rs. 2800-2900 per tonnes. It causes loss of foreign exchange. Moreover, though imported coal contains less Ash content but it has environment problems. Chemical impurities contained herein, such as sulphur, chlorine Gas, etc. are affecting environment here. May I know from the hon. minister whether Government are making any efforts to improve the quality of Indian coal or not?

Secondly, washing quality of Indian coal is 66 per cent. If this washery quality is increased we may not require to import coal and India economy would benefit.

Whether the Government is prepared to improve coal washery? It is most distressing that output of the mines for the last 2 decades has been .55 tonnes per man. Whether Government propose to take steps to improve this?

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : So far as Hon. Member query about increasing the production of coal is concerned 454 projects worth more than 2 crores have been approved since Nationalisation then till now to enhance the production of coal. An amount Rs. 20000 Crores was proposed to be spent on these projects and these projects were to produce 340 m. tonnes. So far these projects are producing 220 m. tonnes of coal. 283 projects have been completed and by the end of Ninth Five Year Plan 120 m. tonnes additional coal is likely to be produced therefrom at an estimated investment of Rs. 10000 Crores. Presently 68 projects coarsing Rs. 20 Crores and more are being implemented. 18.4 m. tonnes additional production is likely to become available by the year 2001 to 2002 from the new projects presently under approval. A provision of Rs. 1240 crores has been made for new projects and expansion of present projects out of which an amount of Rs. 947.95 Crores is for C.I.L. and Rs. 290.52 for S.C.C.L. So far as increase in the production of coal is concerned mechanisation of open cast mines is likely to yield additional production of about 60 m. tonnes during the next 5 years. Long wall technology and other technologies would yield about 20 m. tonnes of additional coal from under ground mines during the next five years ... (Interruptions). He wants to know steps being taken to enhance production of coal ... (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He also wants to know about quality as well!

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : I will come to the point by and by ... (Interruptions). Ash content is very high but sulphur content is low. It has therefore become difficult to remove this from the coal as is the case with coal from Europe and other countries. 14 percent non-coking coal reserves contain coal with Ash content 24 percent and less and rest of the reserves contain coal with ash content ranging from 24 per cent to 45 per cent. According to an amendment notified on 9.6.93 in Coal Mines Act 1973 about Captive Mines it has been decided to allow private sector to participate in coal mining for certain specific purposes. Coal India Ltd. has offered 47 Mining Blocks per Captive Mining ... (Interruptions)

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : I wanted to know about steps to improve quality but the hon. Minister has narrated history since 1947. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : She is giving to reply
... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : It is proposed to improve productivity in order to increase production. Labour productivity has been stagnating at 0.55 tonnes per Man-shift in underground mines for the last 10 years, but... *(Interruptions)* I am coming to that this is about quality. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may ask another supplementary.

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : Yes, I will leave this and ask another supplementary.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : Why to leave it?

... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Indian coal contains more Ash content, hence its transportation costs more. We have thermal Plants in Punjab and Haryana and transportation to those plants includes transportation of Ash alongwith coal and freight is charged on that also. Transportation arrangements of Railways are not adequate enough. Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan had to face power Crisis last year. The thermal plants in these states were on the verge of closure due to non-availability of coal. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Govt. is prepared to make such arrangements so that such a situation does not arise again? Moreover 30 m. tonnes coal is lying undelivered. Huge dumps of coal are lying at coal mines pit heads. Whether the Govt. is prepared to make arrangement so that much coal can be used in Power Plants, Cement Plants and other Plants.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You want to know about transportation of coal. If it is to be transported through railways they are not concerned with that?

PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA : Proper arrangements ought to be made. Proper arrangements for the supply of coal does not exist. I have read in Newspapers that more than 200 mines in India under coal washeries are lying abandoned and the state government wants to take over those mines. The government of Bihar wants to take over there. Whether the Central Govt. is prepared for that? If more mines are opened the demand of coal from the public would be fulfilled. What arrangements have been made with regard to transportation.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : So far as transportation is concerned my Ministry has no role to play because we only sell coal. You may opt. for transportation through railways or through Road. It is upto you.

So far as coal mines are concerned we have certain policy and principles with regard to abandoned coal mines, which state Govt. is prepared to take over. Whichever state Govt. intend taking those mines may apply to the Central Govt. on those grounds. In that case we may transfer those mines.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Smt. Rita Verma.

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : You have struck my number.

Sir, the question asked by my friend with regard to coal is very important. The question related to quality of the coal and he wanted to know how many types of coal are there and you have informed that it has four types and Ash content is 16,19 and 25 percent. You have admitted this ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : 25 to 45 per cent.

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : Your have mentioned in your reply. Rest it is 25 per cent.

Importance of coal is linked to all the aspects of life and it is based on quality. Be it steel or Railways, Cement or Power or any other Trade or Industry it can not run without coal. Our life is handicapped if quality of the coal is hampered. May I know what steps have been taken for its Purification? So far as improving the quality is concerned you have stated that coal would be imported from abroad if need be? You are interested in Imports and I believe you have not made any efforts to improve the quality. Had you been concerned about this aspect then perhaps the question about quality would not have arisen, because we have so much of coal in our country that if proper arrangements are made to improve the quality our requirements would be met. ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, what is his question? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may ask question?

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : I am coming to that. You have talked of 3-4 things about improvement in the quality. If I will take all those the matter may become very lengthy. You have mentioned washeries with regard to quality and explained the process of washing. You have also mentioned about setting up of technical and other Machines, Purification of Mines and many other things have also been mentioned. Your present washeries are not working properly. The machines installed therein are broken-down, you have not attempted modernisation

therein. May I know whether you have conducted any survey in the country to find out how many washeries are needed in the country in order to improve the quality of coal and how much time you may require for that?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before the hon. Minister replies I want to point out that much lengthy questions are asked that it becomes impossible to cover more than 3-4 questions. You ask your supplementary directly. Others may also get a chance this way and questions may be covered. Now you may reply.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : Sir, He wanted to know about modernisation of coal mines and increase in the production of coal. We are attempting modernisation of coal mines through mechanisation. We are putting long wall technology to use in underground mines and other techniques are also being put to use.

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA : I had not asked about productivity. I had asked about quality and machinery. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Keep silence. First listen to him.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : The question about productivity was also raised. There are 20 coal washeries in the country for coking coal out of which 15 are under Coal India. 2 under Steel Authority of India and three under TISCO. Their total capacity is 32.16 m. tonnes per year. Presently two coking coal washeries are under construction at Madhuband and Kedla. Their capacity is 5.1 m. tonnes. They are projected to be commissioned during January 1997 and October 1996 respectively. Coal India Ltd. are planning to set up more coal washeries. These are likely to be set up at Tekok in Assam and Parej and Ghosi in Bihar.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEO ACHARIA : There is a gap of Seven million tonnes of washed coking coal. Our demand is about 19 m. tonnes but our total capacity is 11 to 12 m. tonnes.

[Translation]

A committee set up under the chairmanship of Altakar out modernisation and modification of washeries and quality of coal and production of coal had recommended that the washeries which were earlier with Steel Authority of India and later linked to Bharat Coking Coke should once again be merged with SAIL. So that these washeries could produce quality coal and coal with low Ash content could also be produced therein. Whether the government would implement the recommendation of the Altakar Committee to transfer these three washeries from B.C.C.L. to SAIL once again?

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : We would consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

PROF. RITA VERMA : Information has been provided about gradation. Whether they know that when the coal companies are given power to do on the spot gradation this arrangement encourages corruption? Whether the hon. Minister has gone through report by R. N. Mishra Committee in which it has stated that coking grade coal in Block 2 of B. C. C. L. was sold as non-coking coal because of corruption. How much loss the country has to face due to this? Whether the hon. Minister is aware that coal from washery 2 is shown as coal from washery 4 by labelling the same as non-coking instead of coking coal and sold at a premium of Rs. 50000 per tonnes? When the government informs that the quality of the coal is inferior and quality coal has to be imported, this statement is incorrect because unless corruption is checked coking coal would remain in short supply. What steps are being taken in this regard?

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : She has changed.

PROF. RITA VERMA : I have not changed. It is said in the R. N. Misra Committee Report. She should go through the same.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : I have gone through the same. We are trying to furnish all those persons who are indulging in such act as mentioned in the Report.

PROF. RITA VERMA : Whether you have thought of awarding punishment to those who earlier committed such act?

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : They would also be punished.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Whatever has been stated about gradation is correct. There are a number of mines in my area as well. They contain quality coal. It was stated that work in these mines would be started in 2-3 years but it has not so far been done. Wherever quality coal is available it should be exploited. Apart from this mines with less Ash content why coal from there mines is not? It is a fact that where ash content in coal is not much it is not revealed. So far as Report of the Committee is concerned the number of officers against whom you have taken action? May I point out that grade 1 coal is sold as grade 4. This is being openly done. It is stated in the Report of the Committee. You were supposed to go to Nagpur to observe the situation but you have not gone and it is continuing there. There are a number of coal mines in my area. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to check irregularities being committed regarding gradation of coal? What steps are being taken to check scrapping of the coal.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is talking of W. C. L. Hon. Purohit had also raised this point.

DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He still wants to ask something.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : Shri Purohit is also talking about corruption. Many other are also speaking. No enquiries are conducted there. ... (*Interruption*)

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : I have given directions to the Ministry to send some officers there to look into this matter.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : You yourself should go.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : I will also go. It is not that I will not be going. ... (*Interruptions*). But I have directed my Minister to investigate in this regard and submit a report and whosoever is found guilty I will punish him.

SHRI DATTA MEGHE : What about new mines?

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : So far as new mines are concerned these are taken as early as possible.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Eight sub-sidiaries are working in coal mines. It appears that it is white elephant where officers only do merry making. W. C. L., C. C. L. are earning profits worth thousands of crores of rupees. Suppose six companies earn profits and two companies work on losses the whole profit is absorbed by the losses in two companies. Where profit is earned there also no efforts are made for the welfare of workers and people of the area. I request that all the companies should be converted into independent companies. Because these have become dens of corruption. May I know from the hon. Minister whether proposal to scrap Coal India and give autonomy to all the subsidiaries is under consideration. Because it is in the interests of the Nation?

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : This is a policy matter enquiry would be conducted and whatever is possible would be done. ... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the proposals received from the State Government for opening closed mines would be considered and if it is found possible such mines would be transferred to the concerned State Govts. for exploiting coal. May I know the number of such closed mines in Bihar and the number of mines about which the Govt. of Bihar has sought transfer in order to start mining work and provide employment to the people of the area and resume supply of coal. By what time it would be done?

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : Sir, demand for transfer of 14. mines has been received from the Minister of Mines. Govt. of Bihar. A Joint Committee consisting of the officers of the Central as well as State Government had been set up. It has examined the matter. Out of these mines 7 mines are being handed over to the Govt. of Bihar as these were found conforming to our policies and criterion.

PROF. RITA VERMA : Sir, the hon. Minister is not aware of the fact that the standing committee in the last report had suggested contrary to this. There should be no private mining.

SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : Private mining is not going to be permitted. ... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. RITA VERMA : This was stated in the Report. The report has been laid on the table. It was against such step. Corruption. ... (*Interruptions*)

They are trying to conceal pilfered coal. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

World Bank Loan for Rural Water Supply

*402 : DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 1112 on July 19, 1996 and state :

(a) the terms and conditions of loans for rural water supply and environmental sanitation project in U. P. being given by the World Bank and who is the recipient authority of the loan :

(b) the broad features of the memorandum of Association of Project Monitoring Unit set up in U. P. and

(c) the constitution and names of office-bearers, together with status, appointed so far?

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

STATEMENT

(a) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is the normal lending arm of the World Bank. The terms and conditions of IBRD Loan which apply to this project also are as under :

(i) Repayment to commence from March 1, 2002 and to close on September 1, 2016.

(ii) The interest rate is variable and at present it

is around 7.1% per annum.

- (iii) The commitment charge on the undisbursed balance is 0.75% per annum. The Government of India is the recipient of the Loan which will be passed on to the Govt. of U. P.

(b) Under the Memorandum of Association of the Project; Monitoring Unit (PMU) set up to implement this project: a registered society has been set up with 9 member Executive Committee chaired by the Agricultural Production Commissioner, Government of Uttar Pradesh. The objectives of the PMU are as under :

- (i) To provide sustainable, safe drinking water and environmental facilities for all project villages.
- (ii) Strengthen water quality monitoring and leakage detection.
- (iii) Promote health and hygiene awareness in village communities.
- (iv) ensure community participation in all decisions concerning the water supply and environmental sanitation schemes in their villages.

In order to carry out the above objectives, the PMU has been given the task of implementing all activities necessary for the implementation of the project including project supervision, coordination, monitoring, award of contracts etc.

(c) The names and designation of the members of the Executive committee are as under :

1. Agriculture Production Commissioner Chairman
(Mr. Bhol Nath Tiwari)
2. Secretary, Rural Development Vice-Chairman
Department, Government of U.P.
(Ms. Indrani Sen)
3. Commissioner, Rural Development, Member
Uttar Pradesh
(Mr. D. C. Lakha)
4. Secretary, Panchayati Raj, Govt. Member
of U.P. his representative not below
the rank of Special Secretary.
(Dr. Yash Pal Singh)
5. Principal Secretary (Finance), Member
Govt. of U.P. or his representative
not below the rank of Special Secretary.
(Mr. Nripendra Mishra)
6. Secretary (Planning), Govt. of U.P. Member
or his representative not below
the rank of Special Secretary.

(Mr. Chandra Pal)

7. Managing Director, UP Jal Nigam, Member
(Mr. V.N. Channa (Chairman))
8. State Health Education Officer U.P. Member
(Dr. Imtiaz Ahmed)
9. Principal Secretary, Department of Member
Uttarakhand Development, Govt. of U.P.
or representative not below the rank
of Special Secretary.
(Mr. S.S. Pangtey)
10. Director of the PMU Member
(Mr. Parameswaran Iyer) and
Executive Secretary

In addition, the PMU consists of a General Body which, besides the members of the executive committee include the following additional members :

1. Principal Secretary Medical, Health Member
and Family Welfare, UP or his
representative not below the rank
of Special Secretary.
(Smt. Sumita Kandpal)
2. Secretary, Urban Development, UP Member
or his representative not below
the rank of Special Secretary.
(Mr. R.B. Bhaskar)
3. Director, Panchayati Raj, UP Member
(Mr. R.K. Kunwar)
4. Director General, Medical, Health Member
and Family Welfare.
(Dr. Raj Kumari)
5. Director, Information and Public Member
Relation, U.P.
(Mr. Rohit Nandan)
6. Representative of Rajiv Gandhi Member
National Drinking Water
Mission, Ministry of Rural
Development, Govt. of India.
(Mr. D.K. Bhalla)
- 7 & 8 Two CDOs of Project district Member
& to be nominated by the Chairman.
(Mr. Deepak Kumar & Mr. D.N. Lai) Member
- 9, 10 Three Support Organisations working Member
& 11 for the project to nominate
one & representative each.
(Mr. Avadhash Kausal,
Mr. Kalyan Paul and
Mr. S.S. Sahni).

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You see, one question has taken half an hour.

... (Interruption)

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : Stop debates.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Sir, it is very important scheme for which loan has been taken from World Bank for providing drinking water, health and improving environment in rural areas of U.P. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister the problems in implementation of the Project. First of all you have under the project propose.

[English]

to ensure community participation in all decisions concerning the water supply and environmental sanitation schemes in their villages.

[Translation]

Whether some guidelines have been issued in this regard to ensure community participation in the project, because if a casual attitude is adopted towards this in that situation it would be not possible to bring about good results unless clear guidelines are issued to take decisions. You have provided in this to link autonomous organisations and other non-government organisations with this and contracts would be given them to implement the schemes. May I know whether there are such non-government organisations in U.P. which are already working in the field of providing environmental, sanitation, sustainable potable water in U.P. Whether government is aware of any such organisations or some new organisations would be formed whom you would consider, because if non-government organisations or Autonomous Bodies are to be involved into this you should have information about their past experience in the field. Otherwise any organisation would claim to be such as organisation but in fact it would be a fictitious organisation and draw money for this purpose and it will not serve any purpose. We have seen that no work is done in respect of the contracts which are awarded even now and the money is misused. Therefore if the money is to be properly utilised I would like to know how you are going to involve the whole community, the whole village in decision making process? Another thing I want to say is whether the organisations which would be awarded contracts, are already working in U.P. and if not, how these are going to be formed, whether guidelines would be laid down so that the loan could be properly utilized.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, this project has been conceived after studying the experience of water supply projects in Maharashtra, Karnataka and some other States. Therefore, some innovative features have been built into the project.

I am glad that Dr. Joshi has acknowledged that we are trying to break new ground. This is demand driven where the villagers themselves will participate in implementation of the project. They will also contribute a very small amount to the capital cost and the village will take over the O&M of the project. I think we should give it a fair trial. Now, one of the features of this project is that we will enlist the support of organisations which are NGOs.

In this project, they are called support organisations. Hon. Member wished to know how we intend to identify and select them and whether there are enough in UP. I am told that 20 NGOs have been selected for batch one which will cover 89 villages and the criterion has been laid down. I will read out the criterion.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : And also the list of those 20 NGOs.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I will give the list to you. The criterion is, first they must be registered organisations. Second is their constitution must provide for such organisations to engage in rural water supply and service delivery and related activities. They must have proven track record of at least three years experience in rural water supply and sanitation and community development activities. Their accounts must be audited and certified by chartered accountant and, among the staff, there must be persons who have demonstrated capacity to carry out proposed services with ability to procure such staffing capacity.

I will readily concede that not many will qualify and we would have to train many, or bring a few organisations and bring them up to this level. But I think this is a much better approach. Having studied this project, I think this is a much better approach than simply Government directed projects where sanitation is ignored, health is ignored and it is bureaucracy driven. This is an innovative project. Two successive governments have cleared it. First, the Government of Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav cleared it and then the Government of Kumari Mayawati cleared it. During President's rule also, the Governor has looked into it. I think we should give it a fair trial. This project has just been cleared by the IBRD. Financial closure is expected. Financing will start. I think we should give it a fair trial. Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi who is distinguished Member of Parliament from that area and

other Members of Parliament and other MLAs will also help to see whether this approach will succeed better than the earlier approach adopted.

I will furnish the list of 20 NGOs.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : There is another aspect.

[Translation]

You have already included representatives of three support organisations.

[English]

Three Support Organisations working for the project to nominate one representative each (Shri Avadhesh Kausal, Shri Kalyan Paul and Shri S. S. Sahni.)

(Translation)

It appears from your reply that this project has been cleared only in June 1996, which means that IBRD agreed to provide loan in June 1996. I am to point out all these organisations have been selected in such a short time? The question arises you have already nominated the names and have already selected the organisations. The other aspect is whether people representing those areas, Members of Parliament, Panchayat people, MLA's and those are going to be elected they have any role in it or not? If the community is to be involved and these people have to be included merely talking to rural people will not help. All the representatives of people should be involved into it otherwise scheme would not make any head way and there would not be effective monitoring and supervision. I, therefore, want to know whether in such a big project, which is to cover so many villages, the representations of public would have any role or not? Whether all the villages of U.P. are to be covered or some villages will be left out and some included?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The date 25-6-96 is the date on which the Board of IBRD has finally cleared it. All the preparations of the project took place much earlier which is going on since 1995. These names were selected by the State Government. It is a State project. We are simply a pass through agency. Government of India receives a loan and passes it on to the State Government in the usual proportion.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Today you are also the State Government because UP is under President's rule.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Well, I am hoping that tomorrow also we will be the State Government. But I

wish you good luck, I shall take hon. Member's suggestion involving people's representatives. I shall pass on the suggestion and we will see how much it can be accommodated.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Sir, provision of potable drinking water in villages is a challenge before us even to-day and in view of this it is a very good scheme. How much loan is being provided by International Reconstruction and Development Bank for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project? Whether this scheme is exclusively for U.P. or other states have also forwarded such schemes and whether government propose to approve those schemes as well.

May I know which agencies are going to implement the scheme? Whether this work would be done by voluntary organisation only or the work would be done in collaboration with the Govt. Hon. Minister may clear the position.

I also want to know that as you have stated in your reply that present rate of 7.1 is a variable rate, but if it is a variable rate what would be future rate of interest?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The loan component of the project is of 59.6 million US dollars or about 60 million US dollars, that is, about Rs. 210 crore. There are two such projects one in Maharashtra and another in Karnataka. There is one similar project in Punjab under preparation.

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : What about Bihar?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : These are the four projects which are cleared now.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Whether M.P. is also included in it?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is not that I am handing down anything. The State Governments have to come up with proposals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question relates to U.P. only.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The State Government must come up with proposals which we will pose to the IBRD to get their funding. Now there are two on going projects, one in Maharashtra and the other one in Karnataka. The one which has been cleared on 25th June is for U.P. There is one under preparation for Punjab. I will be quite happy and I am happy to note that

notwithstanding the periodical bashing of IBRD, Members of Parliament and others at least are interested in projects being supported. If the State Governments come up with proposals, we will certainly pose it to the World Bank, which is the IBRD.

About the interest of 7.15 per cent, it is a complicated formula which I cannot explain now. But I will send you a note. It is a variable interest rate which varies from time to time. Today's interest rate is 7.1 per cent.

SHRI C. NARAYANA SWAMY : The World Bank aided project on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation is a good project. But their conditions relating to local contribution and also undertaking to maintain the scheme has come in the way of its implementation in certain areas. No doubt, wherever the local panchayats are financially viable and wherever there are people who can come forward to contribute, the local contribution has been possible. And where there are NGOs functioning, this also is possible. But we have remote areas where panchayats are penniless and where the NGOs do not go to such places even though there is a considerable number of population, this scheme has not been taken up. I have come across many such instances in villages in the State of Karnataka also. So I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you what the Government's thinking is in cases where local contribution is not coming and also in cases where no NGO is coming forward to contribute or maintain. These are remote villages where they are suffering from shortage of water and lack of sanitation.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, one is not advocating an identical approach to all parts of the country. We are not talking about a design for a project which is demand driven, which has the support of the villagers, take for example, this project. What is it that the community has to bear? In the hill districts, the community has to bear one per cent of the capital cost. It is a very very small amount which is indicative of the fact that there is demand for the service and it has the support of the villagers. In the non-hill districts, they will have to pay cost two per cent of the capital cost and then there is a small house connection cost. The hon. Member has pointed out that there are areas in this country where even this cannot be borne by the villagers and it is not demand driven, then we will have to design a different kind of project.

Here, I am talking about a design of a project which is demand-driven and which has the support of the village community.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Sir, World Bank is

helping in providing drinking water to villages in U.P. The water specially in Tarai areas, such as Sidharth Nagar, Gorakhpur, Maharaj Ganj, Padrauna bordering Nepal is so contaminated that people living in the area get diseases like filaria, Thyroid and Malaria. People of these areas do not get pure drinking water. Whether such areas would be accorded priority under this scheme which do not get pure drinking water?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I wish to correct my earlier answer, partly. The one per cent and the two per cent are up front capital cost payments. Eventually, I am told that the cost sharing will be about 10 per cent.

On the Tarai region, I am not sure whether it falls under the nine districts which are covered. These are the nine districts of Kumaon and Garwal and six districts of Bundelkhand. So, it covers 15 districts of UP which is 1,000 villages.

I am sorry, I do not know whether the area that you are talking about falls within this area or not. It may not, I do not know. If it does not fall within this area, then the state Government has to make a separate proposal for a separate project.

[Translations]

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : Sir, some projects have been sanctioned to UP funded by World Bank. Whether the Govt. of Bihar has forwarded any such projects to the Central Government keeping in view the shortage of water? Part (b) of my question is so far as implementing this scheme through voluntary organisations I want to stress upon the Finance Minister that when voluntary organisations were given crores of rupees for CAPART whether you propose monitor the funds? If you monitor the implementation to find out whether the work done by voluntary organisation has been upto the mark or not. Through this monitoring you may be able to find out about misuse of CAPART money.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, my information is that no proposal from the State of Bihar has been received. As regards CAPART, that is a separate organization and the hon. Member should put a separate question to the Minister concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA : World Bank is providing assistance and loans for purification of water. Drinking water in many areas is contaminated with flouride. Whether the Scheme to make water free from

this contamination is included in this?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I do not understand this question. The object is to provide sustainable safe drinking water. If water mixed with fluoride....

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA : Helping assistance and loans for purification of water. Drinking water in many areas is contaminated with fluoride. Whether the scheme to free water from this impurity is also included in it.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am not competent to answer about water supply in UP. That is a question which must be put in the UP Assembly.

I am talking about a World Bank assisted project in which the objective is to supply safe drinking water and I am sure the project has taken into account the fact that there is fluoride content and how to remove the fluoride. I have no doubt that the technical and implementing agencies will look into this aspect. It is the U.P. Government which is the agency.

DR. ASIM BALA : Sir, this is a good project. What I want to know is, whether any monitoring unit has been set up in other States and what is the criteria for this World Bank Water Supply project. Is there any pre-condition for taking up this project?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : As I understand, the question is how the other States could get the benefit.

The other States should make a proposal to the Government of India and request us to pose it for world Bank funding. If other States want to study these projects, we're quite willing to ask them to send their teams to Maharashtra, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. After that, if the State which you represent wishes us to pose the project for World Bank funding we would be quite happy to study it and pass it on.

DR. ASIM BALA : Is there any pre-condition?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : There are no pre-conditions. You only have to make a proposal that you need these projects.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of proposals received by the Central Govt. from the Govt.

of M.P. under World Bank Loan Scheme and the number of Schemes out of them already approved?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : As I said, this kind of village demand-driven water supply projects are only four in number two are under implementation in Maharashtra and Karnataka. For UP, it has been cleared and for Punjab, it is under preparation. My information is that so far there is no proposal from the State of Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

Export of Fruits, Vegetables & Flowers

*403. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of fruits, vegetables and floriculture items produced, exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years separately, country-wise ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the producers and exporters of these items are facing a lot of difficulties and have stopped the production of these items ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and to boost the export of these items? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The details of domestic production of fruits, vegetables and floriculture items during the year 1993-94 are as under :

	1993-94 (Qty. Metric Tonnes)
(1) Fruits	39,478,593
(2) Vegetables	65,09,4918
(3) Floriculture Products	N.A.

Production data for the year 1994-95 and 1995-96 are not available.

The total quantity of fruits, vegetables and floriculture items exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years i.e. 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 are as follows :

	Quantity in Metric Tonnes		
	Value in Rs. Crores (April '95 to Feb '96)		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
	Qty. Value	Qty. Value	Qty. Value
(1) Fruits	77813111.93	88254123.88	87794116.78
(2) Vegetables	401615250.01	400665327.12	429294394.45
(3) Floriculture Products	N.A.*	11.91N.A.*	22.57N.A.*
	39.45		

*The details of quantity of floriculture products exported are not available as the floriculture products are also exported by numbers.

Country-wise details of the exports are available in the Annual Number of the Statistics of Foreign Trade of India published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta.

(b) and (c) Government is not aware of producers having stopped production of fruits, vegetables and floriculture items on account of difficulties faced in exports of these items. Inadequate post-harvest handling facilities and suitable infrastructure for transportation and storage of perishable products has been identified as one of the main constraints in developing and promoting exports of perishable products.

(d) Some steps taken to enhance the production and export of perishable agriculture products including fruits, vegetables and floriculture items are :

For Production

- (i) Establishment of nurseries for supply of quality planting materials;
- (ii) Establishment of tissue culture units;
- (iii) Area expansion under fruits;
- (iv) Establishment of demonstration plots;
- (v) Production and supply of hybrid seeds;
- (vi) Conducting training of farmers; and
- (vii) Soft loans given for setting up of grading/processing centres, auction platform, ripening/

curing chambers and quality testing equipment.

For Exports

- (i) Providing financial assistance for development of infrastructural facilities such as purchase of specialised transport units, establishment of pre-cooling/cold storage facilities;
- (ii) Grant of financial assistance for improved packaging and strengthening of quality control;
- (iii) Establishment of walk-in-type cold storage for export consignments awaiting clearance;
- (iv) Setting up of air cargo facilities for cargo booking and customs clearance facilities under one roof;
- (v) Setting up of dedicated cargo handling facilities for perishable products at Air Ports;
- (vi) Establishment of vapour heat treatment facilities for improved acceptability of the product ;
- (vii) Implementation of UNDP Project on Floriculture for enhancing productivity and exports of floriculture products particularly cut flowers;
- (viii) Air Freight Subsidy for selected floricultural, horticultural and fresh vegetables;
- (ix) Arranging buyer-seller meets and participation in International Trade Fairs/Exhibitions.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : The Hon. Minister in his reply has indicated the steps taken to enhance the production and export of fruits and vegetables. May I know from the hon. Minister the names of the states where these steps are going to be implemented? According to this reply a number of centres are proposed to be opened. Financial assistance is proposed to be given to the farmers. The names of states where these are proposed to be implemented?

Sir, the hon. Minister at S. No. 7 under steps to enhance exports has stated that UNDP project would be implemented. May I know from the hon. Minister the names of the states where the project is proposed to be implemented and steps proposed to cover loopholes encountered in this UNDP project?

[English]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have given a lot of assistance for the export of vegetables, flower and fruits. The exports have been continuously improving year after year. On the question of support from the Ministry of Commerce, this is one item

on which we are giving export subsidy for transport. This is increased year after year but we would like to do it on a long term basis in the Ninth Five Year Plan. Earlier, there was some gap from one year to another and so the assistance was not up to the mark.

As the hon. Member has suggested, there are UNDP schemes applicable to all the States for establishment of international auction centres for flowers where there are no auction centres. We are going to implement all these schemes in all the States. In fact, we are also giving financial assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture. For integrated development of small nurseries, it is Rs 29,000 in each case or 50 per cent, whichever is less; for tissue culture units, it would be Rs. 10 lakh each or 20 per cent, whichever is less. Thus, a lot of support is given for export of fruits and vegetables.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : The steps detailed by the hon. Minister to encourage producers and farmers are commendable. May I know from the hon. Minister through you that in view of the proposed steps to enhance production and export and assistance proposed to be given. Whether there is any agency to monitor. Whether farmers and producers are getting the benefit or not? Or whether you have appointed any officer or authority to see that the facility provided by you to the farmers are benefitting them and encouraged by the same the farmers enhance their production and exports? What arrangements have been made in this regard?

[English]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the various types of assistance that we are giving are given to the Agricultural Departments of the State Governments.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I am asking about the monitoring.

[English]

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : The monitoring is done only through the Agricultural Department of the each State Government. We only take information from them and operate through the state Governments as they are the implementing authorities. As said, we give assistance only for the transport purposes because we directly deal with international transport—ship freight, air freight etc.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, three aspects are to be kept in mind. (i) production (ii) export and (iii) assistance through cooperatives or financing agencies. Our country is well suited for production. You take the example of Israel. There, a lot of drip irrigation facilities have been given to the farming community or the horticulture community. As you are well aware, they are the leaders in drip irrigation in the whole of the world. I think you know all these details and our country is very well suited for drip irrigation. The drip irrigation is the best form of irrigation whether it is for growing food crops or vegetable growing or for floriculture. Therefore, I would like to know whether you are going to give more drip irrigation facilities for the farming community.

Secondly, you said that you have accorded a helping hand for the transport sector. Apart from this, cold storage facilities have to be kept in mind because vegetables, fruits and flowers are perishable items. The World Bank has come forward to extend this helping hand. There are so many other financing agencies also. Why do you not have a master plan for the whole country to give cold storage facilities for the horticulture community throughout the country?

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has mentioned about the drip irrigation system. This is already covered by the Agricultural Ministry. In fact the Government of India is substantially assisting the drip irrigation scheme which is a wonderful scheme. Regarding drip irrigation system, I am in absolute agreement with what the hon. Member has said. We are giving subsidy in the international transport sector, like air freight, shipping freight etc. We are doing that keeping exports in mind.

Regarding cold storage facilities, we have a number of arrangements for cold storage at different places. We have provided refrigeration and cold storage facilities for exporters at nominal cost. ... (Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please allow him to reply.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : I am prepared to say that for floriculture, APEDA has already made arrangements at a number of places, like Delhi, Pune, Bangalore and Madras. At other places also, as the situation improves, we will also provide more facilities. We are substantially giving support for export of floriculture, fruits and also vegetables.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]***Cases filed under MRTP Act**

*404. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE may please state :

(a) the number of cases filed under the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 during each of the last two years;

(b) the number of companies out of them against whom action has been taken so far; and

(c) the number of persons who have got compensation through the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 and the amount of compensation given to each of them?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) :
(a) During the calendar years 1994 and 1995, enquiries relating to restrictive/unfair/monopolistic trade practices were filed and instituted in 285 and 484 cases respectively. In addition, during the said two years, 321 and 261 compensation applications were filed and registered in the Commission.

(b) In respect of 385 and 365 cases disposed of during 1994 and 1995, out of which 16 and 15 Companies relate to those covered in part (a), the Commission has directed inter-alia "Cease and Desist" order against the errant parties from indulging in restrictive/unfair trade practices or secured "Undertakings" from them not to indulge in such trade practices or awarded compensation.

(c) List of persons who have been awarded compensation during the calendar years 1994 and 1995 is enclosed as statement.

STATEMENT

Compensation awarded by MRTP Commission during the calendar years 1994-1995

FOR THE CALENDER YEAR 1994

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
1.	03.01.94	Ca 291/93	G. N. Rao, N. Delhi Vs. Everest Cement Ltd. Secunderabad	Rs. 1,200/-	
2.	07.01.94	CA 131/93	Naresh Bhardwaj Vs. Technology Parks Ltd. N. Delhi	Rs. 63,563.64+10% Int. Rs. 2,500/-	
3.	20.01.94	CA 139/93	Lt. Col. J.S. Bal, Noida Vs. Sipani Automobiles, Bangalore	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1,000
4.	20.01.94	CA 136/93	Narender Pal, N. Delhi Vs. Sipani Automobiles, Bangalore	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
5.	20.01.93	CA 145/93	B.P. Hans, N. Delhi Vs. Sipani Automobiles, Bangalore	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
6.	20.01.93	CA 61/93	Tirath Ram Batra, N. Delhi Vs. Sipani Automobiles, Bangalore	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
7.	20.01.93	CA 172/93	Sanwarmall Khemka, Delhi Vs. Sipani Automobiles, Bangalore	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
8.	14.01.94	CA 183/93	Kamanikhurana, N. Delhi Vs.	Rs. 3,000/-	Rs 2,000/-

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
9.	14.01.94	CA 8/93	Muraltack India Ltd. Bombay Surrender Kr. Gulhan, Delhi Vs.	Rs. 10,399/-	Rs. 1,000/-
10.	02.02.94	CA 143/93	Hira Travels, N. Delhi Smt. Maldar, New Delhi Vs.	Rs. 9,000/-	
11.	02.02.94	CA 201/93	United Electronics, New Delhi. Vinod Kumar Lungani, New Delhi Vs.	Rs. 1,31,487/-	
12.	14.02.94	CA 128/92	Technology Park Ltd. New Delhi Ravi Kumar Saggi & Anil Malhotra New Delhi Vs.	Rs. 78,000+	Rs. 1,000/- Interest 18%
13.	14.02.94	CA 116/92	Capital Builders, Delhi. Santosh Kumar, Delhi Vs.	Rs. 43625+	Rs. 1,000/-
14.	14.02.94	CA 119/92	Capital Builders, Delhi. Yogendra Kumar, Meerut Vs.	41,985+	Rs. 1,000/-
15.	14.02.94	CA 118/92	Capital Builders, Delhi. Santa Puri, New Delhi. Vs.	Rs. 22,440+ 18% Interest	Rs. 1,000/-
16.	22.02.94	CA 202/91	Capital Builders, New Delhi. P.G.P. Bhatt and Varsha Bhatt Vs.	Rs. 1,12,937.50+ 18% Interest	
17.	23.02.94	CA 1328/88	Capital Builders, Delhi. S. Vaidh Vs.	Rs. 65,999/-	
18.	28.02.94	CA 173/93	Hindustan Reprographic Ltd. Delhi. K. P. Jain & Sunita Jain Vs.	Rs. 62,000+	Rs. 1,000/-
19.	08.03.94	CA 182/91	Capital Promoters Delhi. T. K. Aggarwal, Delhi Vs.	18% Interest Rs. 36,500/-	Rs. 2,500/-
20.	11.03.94	CA 234/93	Ronald Hotels Pvt. Ltd., N. Delhi. Bapi Chanda, Delhi Vs.	Rs. 10,000/-+18% Int.	Rs. 1,000/-
21.	11.03.94	CA 253/93	Sipani Automobiles, Bangalore Gurprashad Saxena, Lucknow Vs. Sipani Automobiles, Bangalore	Rs. 10,000/-+18% Int.	-do-
22.	02.03.94	CA 267/93	Smt. Nirmla Kaushik, Delhi Vs.	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
23.	24.03.94	CA 141/93	Sipani Automobiles Ltd. Virander Pal, Delhi Vs.	Rs. 1,000/-	
24.	31.03.94	CA 159/93	Classic Finance, N. Delhi Ajay Kr. Sawhney, N. Delhi Vs. S. K. Agro Enterprises Ltd., Delhi	Rs. 29,250/-+18% Int.	Rs. 2,500/-

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
25.	12.04.94	CA 189/93	ABC Chemicals, Delhi Vs.	Rs. 28,000/-+18% Int.	
26.	18.04.94	CA 227/93	Patel Roadways Ltd., Bombay Iqbal Singh Dhawan, N. Delhi Vs.	Rs. 18,000/-+18% Int.	Rs. 2,500/-
27.	29.04.94	CA 45/92	S. K. Agro Enterprises Ltd., Delhi The Commandant Military College of Telecommunication Engg. Vs.	Rs. 85,016/-	
28.	29.04.94	CA 55/93	Logic System Pvt. Ltd. Delhi U.A. Rizvi, N. Delhi Vs.	Rs. 11,092/-+18% Int.	
29.	22.05.94	CA 169/93	Capital Promoters (P) Ltd., Delhi Vinod Kr. Aggarwal Vs.	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
30.	5.5.1994	CA 210/93	Sipani Automobiles, Bangalore Dhirinder Chandra Saha Vs.	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1000/-
31.	5.5.1994	CA 157/92	Sipani Automobiles Ltd. D. K. Aggarwal, Bangalore Vs.	Rs. 2,80,000/-+18% Int.	
32.	9.5.1994	CA 264/93	Sipani Automobiles Ltd. Mahesh Housing Factory P. Ltd. Vs.	Rs. 9,828/-+18% Int.	Rs. 1100/-
33.	12.5.94	CA 162/93	Bestway Goods Transport Corp. J. K. Saxena Vs.	Rs. 1,52,100/-+18% Int.	
34.	13.5.94	CA 226/93	Skipper Builders P. Ltd. Virender Kumar Aggarwal Vs.	Rs. 10,000/-+18% Int.	Rs. 1000/-
35.	13.5.94	CA 255/93	Sipani Automobiles Ltd. Major Raminder Chinni Vs.	Rs. 10,000/-	-do- -do-
36.	13.5.94	CA 237/93	Sipani Automobiles Ltd. J.M. Arora, N. Delhi Vs.	Rs. 10,000/-	-do- -do-
37.	13.5.94	CA 231/93	Sipani Automobiles Ltd. Shankar Lal Aggarwal, Delhi Vs.	Rs. 10,000/-	-do- -do-
38.	13.5.94	CA 321/93	Sipani Automobiles Ltd. Urmilla Kaura, Noida Vs.	Rs. 5,500/-+ 16% Int.	-do-
39.	18.5.94	CA 303/93	Vikram Indl. Dev. Corp. Virender Singh Yadav Vs.	Rs. 10,000/-+18% Int.	Rs. 1000/-
40.	30.5.94	CA 81/92	Sipani Automobiles Ltd. S. Challam, New Delhi Vs.	Rs. 8,550/-	
41.	31.5.94	CA 76/88	Creative Electronics Kirkoskar Oil Engines Ltd.	Rs. 30,000/-	

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
42.	7.6.94	CA 40/93	Ajit Foods, Ghaziabad Arun Engg. Works	Rs. 50,000/-+18% Int.	
43.	7.6.94	CA 1327/88	Shashi Prabha Good, N. Delhi Vs. Capital Land Improvement Corp.	Rs. 18,769/-+18% Int.	
44.	6.6.94	CA 173/93	K. S. Nagesh Sakasleshpur Vs. Sudha Investment	Rs. 3,900/-	
45.	8.6.94	CA 35/92	Lakhanvir Singh Bhatia Vs. Surya Promoters & Dev.	Rs. 15,500/-+18% Int.	
46.	13.6.94	CA 179/92	K.K. Hinduja Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 15,000/-+18% Int. Rs. 10,000/-+18% Int.	Rs. 1000/-
47.	13.6.94	CA 180/92	Arunesh Bansal Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-	-do-
48.	16.6.94	CA 101/93	Vimla Sharma Vs. Capital Builders	Rs. 43,165/-	-do-
49.	22.7.94	CA 50/93	Rajesh Gulati Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 5000/-+18% Int.	Rs. 1000/-
50.	12.8.94	CA 212/93	N.P. Charasia, Shahrampur Vs. Skiper Builders P. Ltd.	Rs. 11,000/-	-do-
51.	16.8.94	CA 58/94	Puran Singh, N. Delhi Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-+18% Int.	-do-
52.	15.8.94	CA 134/92	Rajan Mahindra, N. Delhi Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-+18% Int.	-do-
53.	25.8.94	CA 104/92	Cdr. Siddhartha Vatsyan Vs. Capital Builders	Rs. 24,255/-	-do-
54.	2.9.94	CA 109/93	Continental Device (I) Ltd. Vs. Skyland Interiors	Rs. 46,000/-	Rs. 5,000/-
55.	14.9.94	CA 219/91	Sunil Kumar Sonpat Vs. Capital Promoters P. Ltd.	Rs. 14,250/-	Rs. 1000/-
56.	14.9.94	CA 146/93	Om Prakash Aggarwal Vs. Shashi Bala	Rs. 1,72,187/-	
57.	22.9.94	CA 301/93	M. V. Antony, Kerala Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1000/-
58.	22.9.94	CA 310/93	Shyam Kumar Diwan Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-+18% Int.	Rs. 1000/-

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
59.	22.9.94	CA 312/93	Kashmiran Mathur Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/- +18% Int.	Rs. 1000/-
60.	22.9.94	CA 318/93	Azim Akbar Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/- -do-	-do-
61.	21.9.94	CA 254/93	Narinder Kumar Rathi Vs Dhiman Engg. Works	Rs. 1,18,000/- -do-	Rs. 15,000/-
62.	29.9.94	CA 1354/88	Devraj Singh Vs Marudhar Services Ltd.	Rs. 46,800/-	
63.	29-9-94	CA 1359/88	Ganesh Singh Vs Marudhar Services Ltd.	Rs. 46,800/-	
64.	29.9.94	CA 196/92	Jai Bhawan, Faridabad Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-+18% Int.	Rs. 1000/-
65.	29.9.94	CA 197/92	Shiv Narayan Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-	-do-
66.	29.9.94.	CA 243/93	K.C. Saxena, Jaipur Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-	-do-
67.	27.10.94	CA 204/89	Mahesh & Company Vs Magaware Computers Ltd.	Rs. 50,000/-+18% Int.	Rs. 7,500/-
68.	27.10.94	CA 203/92	Hemandra Kumar, Delhi Vs Skiper Builders P. Ltd.	Rs. 1,98,900/-	-do- Rs. 2,500/-
69.	26.10.94	CA 221/89	Mathu Bashitha Vs Mahid Co.	Rs. 21,800/-+ 10% Int.	Rs. '2000/-
70.	9.11.94	CA 108/94	Roshan Lal Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-+7% Int.	Rs. 1000/-
71.	9.11.94	CA 66/94	Raksh, Masumi, Delhi Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/- -do-	-do-
72.	1.11.94	CA 57/94	Ratna Chattopadhyay Vs Skiper Builders P. Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-+ 18% Int.	Rs. 1100/-
73.	17.11.94	CA 21/94	Bhawan Singh Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/- -do-	Rs. 2000/-
74.	17.11.94	CA 22/94	Anupunj Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/- -do-	Rs. 2000/-
75.	17.11.94	CA 23/94	Mukesh Gupta Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/- -do-	-do-

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
76.	17.11.94	CA 36/94	G. S. Khandelwal Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-+18% Int.	Rs. 2000/-
77	14.11.94	CA 109.94	Vijay Bajaj Razdan Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/- -do-	Rs. 1000/-
78	1.12.94	CA 10/90	Perumal Vs Bombay Andhra Transport Corp.	Rs. 3,080/- -do-	
79.	16.12.94	CA 293/93	Suvira Raina, Noida Vs Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 2000/-

For the Calender Year 1995

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
1	09.01.95	CA 324/93	Nassirudin, Agra Vs. Jawaharlal & Sons	Rs. 12,610+18% Int.	Rs. 1,000/-
2	23.01.95	CA 27/90	S.C. Mehta, Delhi Vs. Jaina Properties P. Ltd., Delhi	Rs. 1,24,472/-	
3	13.02.95	CA 337/93	Ms. Indu Popli, N. Delhi Vs. Capital Builders, Delhi	Rs. 16,387/-+18% Int.	Rs. 1,000/-
4	13.02.95	CA 13/94	B.R. Popli, Delhi Vs. Capital Builders, Delhi	Rs. 10,925/-+18% Int.	-do-
5.	31.03.95	CĀ 164/92	Smt. Champa Devi Vs. Skipper Towers P. LTd., Delhi	Rs. 1,41,450/-	
6.	04.05.95	CA 152/94	Amba Datta, Delhi Vs. Prakash Traders, Delhi	Rs. 30,200/-	
7.	16.06.95	CA 342/93	Brijesh Mehta, Delhi Vs. G.D.A.	Rs. 5,02,689/-+18% Int.	
8.	16.06.95	CA 38/94	Smt. Sharda Sharma Vs. Sipani Automobiles, Bangalore	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
9.	16.06.95	CA 331/93	Arindh Kumar, Jabalpur Vs. Sipani Automobiles, Bangalore	Rs. 10,000/-	-do-
10.	21.06.95	CA 1338/98	Om Prakash Gupta, N. Delhi Vs. Jaina Properties P. Ltd., Delhi	Rs. 25,400/- +18% Int.	Rs. 5000/-

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
11.	21.06.95	CA 164/94	Pravin Kalra	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
12.	01.03.95	CA 17/95	D.N. Khazanchi Vs. Supercare Television & Video Service	Decreed as prayed	
13.	08.08.95	CA 264/94	Govind Singh Vs. Prakash Traders	-do-	
14.	08.08.95	CA 273/94	Mohal Lal Vs. Usha Electronics	-do-	
15.	08.09.95	CA 135/94	M.L. Varjani Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	-do-	
16.	09.09.95	CA 186/94	Shri R.M. Sahar Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	-do-	
17.	08.09.95	CA 178/94	Mrs. Maya Gangwar Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	-do-	
18.	08.09.95	CA 251/94	Pranay Kr. Suman Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Decreed Passed as prayed for	
19.	08.09.95	CA 252/94	Ramesh Dutt Sharma Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	-do-	
20.	08.09.95	CA 253/94	Bhisham Bhardwaj Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	-do-	
21.	08.09.95	CA 271/94	Dr. A.S. Sharma Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Decreed passed as prayed for	
22.	15.09.95	CA 222/93	Mohan Singh Tewario Vs. Jhong Travels	-do-	
23.	21.09.95	CA 267/94	Bhawani Das Arora Vs. G.D.A.	-do-	
24.	10.10.95	CA 14/95	Sh. Satish Kauri Vs. Skipper India Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
25.	26.10.95	CA 145/94	Ram Nath Sani Vs. Sipani Automobiles, Bangalore	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
26.	19.10.95	CA 285/94	Kishu S. Sajan Vs. Ravalnath Construction	Rs. 61,500/- + 18% Int.	Rs. 10,000/-
27.	26.10.95	CA 128/94	Dr. Anujsyngal Vs. Sipani Automobiles, Bangalore	Rs. 10,000/- + 18% Int.	

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
28.	17.11.95	CA 317/94	Suraj Prabodh, Delhi Vs. Skipper Builders Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
29.	20.11.95	CA 202/94	Rajinder Pratap Singh Vs. Sipani Automobiles Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 2,000/-
30.	15.12.95	CA 53/95	Sushmita Baisya Vs. Nikhilesh Mishra	Rs. 38,125/- + 18% Int.	Rs. 2,000/-
31.	29.12.95	CA 172/94	Major Gen. Baldev Kr. Vs. G.D.A.	Rs. 4,97,038/- Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 1,000/-
32.	18.12.95	CA 11/95	Sh. Mohan Kr. Saini Vs. Omnital Inds. Ltd., Hyderabad	Rs. 30,000/- + 18% Int.	Rs. 5,000/-
33.	01.06.95	CA 186/92	Mrs. Satya Hans Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
34.	01.06.95	CA 2769/89	Mr. Kamal Akhtar Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
35.	01.06.95	CA 2815/89	Mr. Nafeez Jamal Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 24,000/-	
36.	-do-	CA 2816/89	Mr. Arsha Muneer Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 24,000/-	
37.	-do-	CA 2817/89	Mr. Naseem Khan Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-	
38.	-do-	CA 2818/89	Mr. Yasmin Jamal Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-	
39.	-do-	CA 2819/89	Mr. Zafar Ahmed Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-	
40.	-do-	CA 2820/89	Mohd. Akmal Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
41.	01.06.95	CA 2770/89	Mr. Zamal Akhtar Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
42.	-do-	CA 2821/89	Mohd. Ashraf Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
43.	01.06.95	CA 163/90	Vikram Kumar Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 14,600/-	

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
44.	-do-	CA 166/90	Saran Kumari Bhatia Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 5,000/-	
45.	-do-	CA 185/90	Vijay Kumar Sachdeva Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 5,000/-	
46.	-do-	CA 207/90	M.C. Lutner Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
47.	-do-	CA 210/90	Pavesh Chander Dhawan Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 29,260/-	
48.	-do-	CA 211/90	Ramesh Chander Dhawan Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 29,260/-	
49.	-do-	CA 216/90	Rajiv Goel Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 43,890/-	
50.	-do-	CA 19/91	Dev Raj Gupta Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 14,000/-	
51.	-do-	CA 56/91	Suman Sarin Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 27,000/-	
52.	-do-	CA 79/91	Tapash Ghosh Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 31,587/-	
53.	01.06.95	CA 165/90	Ranjana Ghosh Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 31,587/-	
54.	01.06.95	CA 81/91	Aruna Majumdar Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 47,381/-	
55.	01.06.95	CA 104/91	Pradeep Kumar Aggarwal Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 53,200/-	
56.	01.06.95	CA 118/91	Gargi Chopra Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 32,958/-	
57.	01.06.95	CA 121/91	Pushipinder Paschichar Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 21,400/-	
58.	01.06.95	CA 123/91	K. Govindrajan Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 17,100/-	

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
59.	01.06.95	125/91	Mr. L.S. Bhatt and Uma Bhatt Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 22,800/-	
60.	-do-	128/91	Mr. Sunil Nayar and Anjali Nayar Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 40,232/-	
61.	-do-	129/91	Mr. S. Rangaswami Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
62.	-do-	130/91	Mrs. Shayamla R. Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
63.	01.06.95	134/91	Mr. G.P. Rastogi Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 17,100/-	
64.	-do-	140/91	Mr. Anjali Arora Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 13,175/-	
65.	-do-	136/91	Mr. Bala Govindrajan Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 22,800/-	
66.	-do-	143/91	Mr. C.N. Kaul and Geetanjali Kaul Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 62,000/-	
67.	-do-	139/91	Mr. Rakesh Kumar Gupta Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 17,100/-	
68.	-do-	137/91	Mr. Sunil Kumar Mittal Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 17,100/-	
69.	-do-	152/91	Mrs. Kaushlaya Devi Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 5,000/-	
70.	-do-	119/91	Mrs. Lakshmi Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 17,100/-	
71.	-do-	20/92	Mrs. Kamlesh Negi Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 23,691/-	
72.	-do-	145/91	Mrs. Leela Venkatraman Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 54,870/-	
73.	-do-	191/91	Mrs. Anita Mehta Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 35,000/-	

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
74.	01.06.95	230/91	Mrs. Kamla Gupta Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 36,576/-	
75.	-do-	18/92	Mrs. Aruna and Pintoo Aggarwal Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 76,000/-	
76.	01.06.95	78/92	Mr. Manoj Kumar Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 16,133/-	
77.	-do-	28/92	Mrs. Harjinder Bhatia Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 23,800/-	
78.	-do-	80/92	Mrs. Surjit Kaur Viridi Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 16,140/-	
79.	-do-	112/92	Mr. S.P. Mahant Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
80.	-do-	125/92	Mr. Ajay Choudhury Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 23,560/-	
81.	-do-	143/92	Mr. Rajiv Thaper Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
82.	-do-	145/92	Mr. Rakesh Mohan Sehgal Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
83.	-do-	148/92	Lt. Col. S.K. Sanan Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 12,444/-	
84.	01.06.95	151/92	Mr. S.P. Sanan Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 12,444/-	
85.	-do-	154/92	Mrs. Sabina Sultana Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 99,275/-	
86.	-do-	158/92	Mrs. Shahid Ali Khan Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 34,747/-	
87.	-do-	161/92	Mrs. Kailash Rekhi Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 12,000/-	
88.	-do-	162/92	Mr. Ish Kapoor Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
89.	-do-	163/92	Mr. Govind Kapoor Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
90.	01.06.95	200/92	Mr. Neelam Sangal Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 19,950/-	
91.	-do-	04/93	Mr. H.S. Bhalla Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 52,368.75/-	
92.	-do-	26/93	Mr. Rattan Gupta Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 5,000/-	
93.	-do-	28/93	Mrs. Lakshmi Krishnamurthy Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 59,365/-	
94.	-do-	34/93 87/93	Col. M.S. Krishnamurthy Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 57,365/- + Rs. 57,365/- +	
95.	-do-	62/93	Mr. Kamal Vij Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 89,775/-	
96.	-do-	63/93	Mr. Vivek Vij Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 89,775/-	
97.	-do-	64/93	Mrs. Ramesh Vij Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 89,775/-	
98.	-do-	130/93	Mrs. Bimla Rani Sethi Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 12,400/-	
99.	-do-	149/93	Mrs. Sarvjeet Kaur Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 13,640/-	
100.	-do-	151/93	Mr. Chander Malhotra Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 8,000/-	
101.	-do-	152/93	Mrs. Kusum Malhotra Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 2,000/-	
102.	-do-	163/93	Lt. Col. J.S. Pathania Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 28,000/-	
103.	-do-	176/93	Mr. S.L. Mehta Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 28,780/-	
104.	01.06.95	2768/89	Mrs. Poonam and Yoginder Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Gaind Rs. 19,950/-	

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
105.	01.06.95	233/94	Mr. Sharat Chander Singh and Rekha Singh Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
106.	-do-	107/92	Mr. J.C. and Lakshmi Malhotra Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
107.	-do-	CA 109/92	Rakesh and Deepak Malhotra Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs.13,200/-	
108.	-do-	CA 111/92	Rakesh and Santosh Malhotra Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
109.	-do-	CA 95/92	Rakesh and Deepak Malhotra Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
110.	-do-	CA 99/92	Rakesh and Deepak Malhotra Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
111.	-do-	CA 135/91	Ajay Kumar Aggarwal Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 19,950/-	
112.	-do-	CA 138/91	G.S. Bansal Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
113.	-do-	CA 146/94	H.H. Singh and Rekha Singh Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,600/-	
114.	-do-	CA 201/92	Ganesh Narayan Gaggar Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 12,600/-	
115.	01.06.95	CA 48/92	Dr. Urmila Mishra Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs 37,200/-	
116.	-do-	CA 61/92	Subhash Chander Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 42,945/-	
117.	-do-	CA 100/92	Pulak Kumar Palit Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 19,950/-	
118.	-do-	CA 120/91	Meera Sundram Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs 26,600/-	
119.	-do-	CA 140/94	Deep Kumar Tiwari	Rs. 53,200/-	
120.	-do-	CA 2601/89	Roma Singhal Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 44,000/-	

Sl No.	Date of Order	Case No.	Name of Parties	Compensation Awarded	Costs Awarded, If Any
121.	01.06.95	CA 2602/89	Maj. Raj Kapoor Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 28,000/-	
122.	-do-	CA 116/91	S.K. Chopra Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 54,650/-	
123.	-do-	CA 197/94	Phal S. Girata and Ram Kr. Singh Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 26,500/-	
124.	01.06.95	CA 117/91	Veena Chopra Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 67,688/-	
125.	-do-	CA 116/91	B.B. Khera Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 54,150/-	
126.	-do-	CA 149/90	Md. Aslam Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 24,000/-	
127.	-do-	CA 148/90	Md. Syed Asif Mian Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 24,000/-	
128.	-do-	CA 146/90	Haroonkhan Vs. Choudhury Estates (P) Ltd.	Rs. 10,000/-	

BIC Mills

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mills of British India Corporation (BIC) running at present and the annual production and sales thereof ;

(b) whether these mills are incurring losses since last many years ;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to revive them;

(e) the number of mills of BIC which are lying closed at present ;

(f) the number of workers rendered jobless due to closure of these mills; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L.

JALAPPA) : (a) The British India Corporation Limited has two woollen mills, namely, Cawnpore Woollen Mills Branch at Kanpur and New Egerton Woollen Mills Branch at Dhariwal. During 1995-96, the production and sales of these two mills are provisionally placed at Rs. 14.19 crores and Rs. 13.39 crores respectively.

(b) & (c) The BIC has been incurring losses for the last several years. The losses incurred by the Company are due to lack of adequate modernisation, excess man-power, labour problems, acute shortage of working capital, etc. The losses incurred during the last three years has been Rs. 32.51 crores, Rs. 32.08 crores and Rs. 31.67 crores (prov.).

(d) Due to total net worth erosion and continuous losses, the BIC has been referred to the BIFR which has declared it to be a sick industrial company and ordered its winding up. The Company has made an appeal before the AAIFR and obtained a stay against the winding up orders. The BIC has placed before the AAIFR a rehabilitation plan which is presently under consideration of the operating Agency.

(e) None of the mills under BIC is lying closed.

(f) & (g) Do not arise.

Revival of Textile Mills

*406 DR. SATYA NARAYAN JATIA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills of National Textile Corporation/State Textile Corporations and private sector which have been given winding up orders by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and the Appellate Tribunal during the last three years till July, 1996, State-wise; and

(b) the policy and outcome of the measures taken to revive the above closed N.T.C./S.T.C/private sector mills and rehabilitation of the workers by providing employment during the above period and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) The number of textile mills which have been recommended for winding up by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction from 1.8.93 to 31.7.96, State-wise, is given below :-

State	Number of cases recommended for winding up by BIFR
Andhra Pradesh	2
Gujarat	11
Haryana	3
Karnataka	2
Madhya Pradesh	3
Maharashtra	6
New Delhi	1
Rajasthan	2
TamilNadu	1
Uttar Pradesh	15
West Bengal	1
Total	47

The Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction does not issue winding up orders for any company or industry.

(b) Government has set up the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to enquire into the working of sick industrial companies and to prepare and sanction, as appropriate, schemes for their revival. BIFR under Sick Industrial Companies Act, 1985 recommends winding up to the concerned High Court.

Government has established Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) to provide interim

relief to the workers of permanently/partially closed mills. None of the above 47 mills have availed of assistance under the TWRF Scheme, though the application of one mills (M/s Rustom Mills & Industries Ltd. Ahmedabad) has been received. However, since the inception of TWRF Scheme in 1986, an amount of Rs. 81.97 Crs. has been disbursed under the scheme to 41,449 workers of 28 eligible mills.

Credit Flow in Manipur State

*407. SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH : Will the MINISTER of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) per capita credit disbursement by Central Financial Institutions in Manipur State during each of the last three years,

(b) the changes in the policy, if any, envisaged by the Government to increase credit disbursements in Manipur State during 1996-97; and

(c) the time by which the Bank Branches in the non-banked areas are likely to be opened in Manipur.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) As per information provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the per capita disbursements made by all India financial institutions (AIFIs) in the State of Manipur during the last three years were as under :

Year	Per capita disbursements (Rs.)
1993-94	5.7
1994-95	1.0
1995-96	11.6

(b) IDBI has reported that the decision to locate a project in a particular State/Region vests with the entrepreneur who, in turn, is guided by such factors as the level of infrastructure facilities available in the State, availability of raw materials, skilled labour and proximity of market. With a view to accelerating industrial development, a new public financial institution named as North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) has been established to finance creation, expansion and modernisation of industrial enterprises and infrastructure projects in the North Eastern Region including the State of Manipur. Notwithstanding the establishment of NEDFi, it would be the endeavour of AIFIs to assist all financially viable and technically feasible projects coming up in the State of Manipur.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as per its extant branch licensing policy, the decision to open a branch has to be taken by the banks themselves keeping in view the viability aspect of branch/bank. At present, no proposal for opening branches in the State of Manipur are pending with RBI.

Tax on Export Companies

*408. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether over hundreds of exports companies are likely to be adversely hit by the new minimum alternate tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

(a) Some export companies may have to pay tax under the proposed minimum alternate tax provisions.

(b) Companies operating as hundred per cent Export Oriented Units (EOUs) or as units located in Exports Processing Zone (EPZs) will not have to pay any tax under MAT during the 5-year period of tax exemption. In the case of export companies, the provisions of MAT will apply if the export profits are 70% or more of the total profits of the business. Where there is 90 per cent export turnover, tax equal to 8.6 per cent of book profits would be leviable. In cases of 80 per cent export, the burden of tax would be 4.3 per cent.

Bank Branches in West Bengal

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

(a) whether the Government are considering to open more branches of public sector banks in various States including West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Under the extant branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), it is left to the judgement of commercial banks to open branches in metropolitan, urban and semi urban centres after assessing the need therefor the obtaining the approval of RBI. The proposals for opening of rural branches identified by the banks which are recommended by State Governments/ Union Territories are also considered by the RBI on merits.

However, RBI have given freedom to banks which fulfill the under mentioned criteria to open new branches :

(i) compliance with capital adequacy norm of 8 per cent;

(ii) minimum owned funds of Rs. 100 crores;

(iii) the banks showing net profits for three consecutive years;

(iv) non-performing assets not exceeding 15 per cent of total outstanding loans.

RBI have advised the banks satisfying the above criteria submit to them a yearly plan duly approved by their Board of Directors for opening branches to enable RBI to advise their concerned Regional Offices for issue of licences.

RBI have further reported that during the year 1995-96, they have issued 569 authorisations to public sector banks to open branches in various States/Union Territories, including 16 authorisations for West Bengal.

[English]

Pending Election Petitions

*410. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

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

(a) the details of the election petitions still pending in respect of General Elections held in 1991 and 1996, separately;

(b) the reasons for the delay in disposal; and

(c) the steps taken for expeditious disposal of these election petitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) : (a) The requisite information as made available by the Election Commission in respect of certain States is enclosed as Statements I-IV which are laid on the Table of the House. The information from the remaining States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Under election law, trial of an election petition should, so far as is practicable consistency with the interests of justice in respect of the trial, be continued

from day to day until its conclusion and endeavour should be made to conclude the trial within six months from the date on which the election petition is presented to the High Court for trial. However, examination of a large number of witnesses, seeking adjournments on various grounds and procedural wrangles, etc. are amongst the various reasons for the delay in disposal of election petitions.

(c) Government has referred the issue of pendency of election petitions to the Law Commission for a comprehensive study

STATEMENT — I

Number of election petitions pending before High Courts relating to the General Election to the House of the People held in May/June, 1991

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Election petitions pending in the High Court
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Bihar	1
3.	Maharashtra	2
4.	Rajasthan	4
5.	Uttar Pradesh	9
6.	Delhi	1
Total		18
Number of Appeals pending before Supreme Court		2

STATEMENT — II

Number of election petition pending before the High Courts relating to the General Election to the Legislative Assemblies held in 1991.

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Election petitions pending in the High Court
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	8
2.	West Bengal	2
Total		10
Number of Appeals Pending before the Supreme Court		3

STATEMENT — III

Number of election petition pending before the High Courts relating to the General Election to the House of the People held in April/May, 1996.

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Election petitions pending in the High Court
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh (information not yet received).	
3.	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	9
5.	Goa	Nil
6.	Gujarat	4
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3
9.	J & K (Information not yet received)	
10.	Karnataka	1
11.	Kerala	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5
13.	Maharashtra	7
14.	Manipur	Nil
15.	Meghalaya (Information not yet received)	
16.	Mizoram	Nil
17.	Nagaland	Nil
18.	Orissa	Nil
19.	Punjab	4
20.	Rajasthan (Information not yet received)	
21.	Sikkim	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	Nil
23.	Tripura	Nil
24.	U.P.	6
25.	West Bengal (Information not yet received)	
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-do-
27.	Chandigarh	Nil
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil
29.	Daman and Diu	Nil
30.	Delhi	3
31.	Lakshadweep (Information not yet received)	
32.	Pondicherry	-do-
Total		56

STATEMENT-IV

Number of election petition filed before various High Courts relating to the General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies held in April/May, 1996.

S No	Name of State/ Union Territory	Election petitions filed before High Court
1	2	3
1	Assam	11
2	Haryana	20
3	Kerala	16
4	Tamil Nadu	8
5	West Bengal (Information not yet received)	
6	Pondicherry (Information not yet received)	
Total		55

Saving Rate

*411 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether saving rate in the country has been declining since 1990-91;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of Gross Domestic Savings and the Gross Domestic Production since 1990-91, year-wise;

(c) the main reasons for this decline; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the savings scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : As per the latest information available with the Central Statistical Organisation the saving rate measured as a ration of gross domestic savings to gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices rose from 23.6 per cent in 1990-91 to 24.4 per cent in 1994-95 (Quick Estimate). The trends in gross domestic savings (GDS) and GDP at current market prices are indicated below :

Year	GDS	GDP	Savings Rate %
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Rupees Crore)			
1990-91	126652	535534	23.6
1991-92	140647	616799	22.8

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1992-93	149365	705328	21.2
1993-94	171184	801032	21.4
1994-95 (Q)	230648	945615	24.4

Q : Quick Estimate

For promoting savings it is imperative to improve the parameters which have a bearing on savings behaviour. These include rate of growth in economy, level of fiscal deficit, tax policies, inflation, efficiency of the banking system and the capital market and confidence in the economy. The various economic reform measures undertaken so far are expected to have a favourable impact on aggregate savings. Besides, the Central Government Budget for 1996-97 presented to the Parliament a few days ago contains various measures/policy changes which are likely to have a positive impact on savings.

[Translation]

Coal supply to Badarpur Power Units

*412. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA .
SHRI NITISH KUMAR .

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to teh news item apearing in the Indian Express dated August, 7, 1996 under the caption "inadequate coal supply forces closure of the Badarpur Power Units";

(b) if so, the reasons for inadequate supply of coal to two units of the Badarpur Power Unit; and

(c) the steps taken to improve present coal supply position to various power plants in the country particularly to Badarpur Power Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coal companies are making supplies to teh Badarpur Thermal Power Station as per linkages sanctioned to this station. However, apart from interruptions in rail movement, teh coal companies are occasionally constrained to restrict the supplies of coal to the extent of payment received for coal supplies in view of the large outstanding arrears from this power station.

(c) Coal supplies to the power plants in the country, including Badarpur Thermal Power Station, are accorded the highest priority. Supply of coal to the power sector is monitored regularly by an inter-

ministerial Group Besides clearance of outstanding arrears pertaining to Badarpur TPS is pressed with the relevant authorities.

[English]

Expansion of Services by Insurance Sector

*413. SHRI SURESH KALMADI :
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have proposed two new schemes in the Insurance sector aimed at benefitting middle classes and the poor;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the details of the proposal being considered for revamping of General Insurance Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) An announcement regarding introduction of two new schemes viz. 'Jeevan Suraksha' by LIC and 'Jan Arogya' by GIC was made in the Budget speech for 1996-97. In pursuance of that announcement, 'Jan Arogya' has been introduced w.e.f. 12th August, 1996 while 'Jeevan Suraksha' has been introduced w.e.f. 15th August, 1996.

The salient features of the two Schemes are as under

Jeevan Suraksha :

The Scheme is intended to help individuals to provide for retirement income by facilitating saving during their working career. On survival of the life assured to the vesting age and subject to the payment of all the premiums during the premium paying term, a normal pension during the life time of the life assured or commutation of 25% of the normal pension for a lumpsum and a balance of 75% of the normal pension will be payable during the life time of the life assured. In the event of death of the life assured during the period of saving, the surviving spouse will be entitled to 50% pension which the assured would have been entitled to, had he paid all premiums and survived upto the vesting age. The minimum age at entry will be 30 years and the maximum age at entry will be 60 years.

Jan Arogya :

The Scheme is primarily meant for the larger segment of the population who can not afford the high

cost of medical treatment. The limit of cover per person is Rs. 5,000/- per annum. The premium for an adult individual is Rs. 70/- upto 45 years of age.

Persons beyond 45 years and upto 70 years can also be covered with slightly higher premium. A family of four comprising husband, wife and two children below the age of 25 can be covered for Rs. 5,000/- per head by paying annually a sum of Rs. 240/- only. The cover provides for reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by an individual towards hospitalisation/domiciliary hospitalisation for any illness, injury or disease contracted or sustained during the period of insurance.

(c) The common Minimum Programme (CMP) of the Government envisages restructuring of insurance industry in the light of the experience gained in the working of the banking sector. The Interim Insurance Regulatory Authority set up by the Government has been entrusted with the task of dealing with all matters relating to promotion and orderly growth of the insurance market and proposing comprehensive legislation for this purpose.

Quality Silk Centre

*414. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir have been asked to take up time-bound programme for the setting up of quality silk centres in the areas having large concentration of silk farmers and reelets;

(b) if so, how many States have so far decided to modernise its units;

(c) whether any Central assistance has been provided to these States in the regard; and

(d) if so, the extent of assistance provided?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) to (d) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir, which are the implementing agencies of the National Sericultural Project in sericulturally traditional States, propose to take up modernisation programmes for strengthening of infrastructure for quality upgradation.

The above programmes are proposed to be taken

up by the concerned States themselves under their respective components of World Bank/Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project.

Under the National Sericulture Project, against the approved costs, the cumulative expenditure since inception upto March, 1996 is as follows :

(Rs. in Crores)

State	Project Costs	Actual Expenditure
Karnataka	88.64	62.05
Tamil Nadu	55.66	40.00
West Bengal	38.26	18.64
Jammu & Kashmir	21.36	12.84
Andhra Pradesh	48.48	40.35
CSB	331.30	236.88
Total	583.70	410.76

Losses in Hindustan Paper Corporation

*415 SHRI P.C. THOMAS
SHRI NAND KUMAR SINGH CHAUHAN

Will the minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether units of Hindustan Paper Corporation are running at losses;

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

(c) whether huge quantities of paper produced by the various units of Hindustan Paper Corporation are lying in godowns unsold;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the price and stock of such paper, unit-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On account of locational disadvantages and lack of infrastructural facilities, very high interest burden due to cost overrun etc. have led to loss although operating profits have increased in past. However, loss in 95-96 came down substantially from the previous year and capacity utilisation is increasing.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Due to depressed market condition, competition from other medium size mills enjoying excise rebate, lack of institutional orders, freight and transport disadvantages due to location of the units in North-East. Nagaon Paper Mill and Cachar Paper Mill

are holding stocks of 12603 MT and 12046 MT respectively in their godowns. The average price of paper is Rs. 28000 per MT. Several steps have been taken to step up efforts to improve marketing. Besides production of value added paper, price reduction for bulk purchases; Govt. of India Departments/Ministries. State Governments have been requested to extend support and patronage.

Judicial Pay Commission

*416 SHRI SAMY V ALAGIRI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Judicial pay Commission has completed its study;

(b) if so, the details of the main recommendations made by it, and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which it is likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D KHALAP) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The First National Judicial Pay Commission has been notified vide Resolution dated 21.3.96. As per the said Resolution, the Commission is to finalise its recommendations as soon as feasible and to forward its report to the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. The Chairman, Member and Member Secretary of the Commission have since assumed the charge of their offices.

Sampling of Coal

*417. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DALIPSINH GAEKWAD
SHRI SANAT MEHTA :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. propose to reintroduce the earlier practice of joint sampling of coal at power station end;

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

(c) whether there is any dispute between Coal India Ltd. and Gujarat Electricity Board regarding receipt of coal :

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amounts

Involved therein:

(e) the steps taken by the Government to settle the dispute;

(f) whether the Union Government have received any request from States to create an insurance Fund to take care of loss of revenue incurred by State Electricity Boards due to short supply of coal; and

(g) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. In keeping with World-wide commercial practice, the loading end is the logical one for ascertaining the quality and quantity of coal despatches to consumers. This is also in accordance with the Sale of Goods Act 1930

(c) to (e) Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) had raised claims for short receipt of coal as determined by GEB by weighment at the power house end in respect of wagons not weighed at the despatch end and Railway receipts issued on carrying capacity basis. The disputed amount arising out of this short receipt of coal is about Rs. 63 crores. Agreement on the principles for settlement of the dispute through mutual discussions between GEB and the coal companies has been reached

(f) No, Sir

(g) Does not arise in view of (f) above

Production of Coal by CIL

*418 SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state

(a) whether the coal production by Coal India Ltd. has increased during the last six months

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the target of production fixed and achieved during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The production of coal between February and July of 1996 as compared to the same period in 1995 has been, respectively, 124.163 million tonnes and 115.886 million tonnes, signifying a growth of 7.1%.

(c) The target of coal production and the achievement by coal India Ltd. during the above six months has been as follows:

(Figures in million tonnes)

Period	Target	Achievement (provisional)
February & March, 1996	49.687	52.106
April, 1996 to July, 1996	70.960	72.057
	120.647	124.163

Lok Adalats

*419 SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH :
SHRI GIRDHARI YADAV :

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

(a) the number of Lok Adalats organised in various States in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise ;

(b) whether the said scheme for early disposal of disputes is not succeeding due to the indifferent attitude of the States and Union Territories in constituting Lok Adalats ;

(c) if so, whether the Government have taken any action for making the said scheme successful ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the number of cases disposed of during the above period, state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) : (a) and (e) The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) Lok Adalat which was heretofore a voluntary effort for resolution of disputes through conciliatory and persuasive method has been provided a statutory base with the enforcement of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 with effect from 9th November, 1995. The provisions of the Chapter III of the said Act have, however, been extended to twelve States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and

National Capital Territory of Delhi. The provisions of Chapter III of the Act are likely to be extended to the State of Bihar soon. Vigorous efforts are being made to persuade the remaining State Governments to finalise and notify the State Legal Services Authority Rules in their State Gazettes so that the provisions of Chapter III of the Act could also be extended to those States. Pending finalisation of the State Legal Services Authority Rules and constitution to the Authorities and Committees under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, earlier pattern of holding Lok Adalats is being adhered to and the Boards are continuing to hold Lok Adalats regularly.

Cotton Handloom Designing

*420 SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes started for the development of handloom sector during the last three years alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon, Statewise ;

(b) whether the Government have decided to start any scheme for improving the quality of designs of freelance designers of handloom sector recently ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the names of the States from where designers are likely to be selected under this scheme ;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to select some foreign designers also to design cotton handloom for export purposes ;

(f) if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) the financial assistance likely to be provided

to these designers as design fee and other expenses?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R. L. JALAPPA): (a) Scheme started for the development of handloom sector during the last 3 years are as under :

- i) Scheme of establishment of Handloom Development Centres (HDCs) and Quality Dyeing Units (QDUs), started since 1993-1994.
- ii) Scheme of Development of Exportable Products and their Marketability, started since 1996-1997.
- iii) Scheme of Involvement of Freelance Designers in handloom sector, started since July, 1996.

The expenditure incurred during the last three years under the schemes is enclosed as statements I, II and III.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A scheme to enlist the services of Freelance Designers in handloom sector has been started during 1996-1997. The main objective of the scheme is to reinforce the design segment of the handloom sector by involving private designers to enhance its marketability. Selected designers are attached to the Primary Cooperative Societies, State Handloom Corporations & Apex Bodies for a period of six months. Each designer will develop 25 designs indicating technical colour details, combination, graph etc. Weavers Service Centres work as a nodal agency for inter action between designers and Handloom Organisation.

(d) From all over the country.

(e) to (g) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme, foreign designers could also be engaged. Selection and fixation of fee of foreign designer is to be done by a Committee comprising of experts in the field.

STATEMENT - I

*Releases made under HDC scheme from
1993-94 TO 1995-96*

				Rs. in lakhs
S. No.	Name of State	1993-94 (HDC/QDU)	1994-95 (HDC/QDU)	1995-96 (HDC/QDU)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	246.95	414.0900	217.820
2.	Arun. Pradesh			

S No	Name of State	1993-94 (HDC/QDU)	1994-95 (HDC/QDU)	1995-96 (HDC/QDU)
3	Assam	100.00	489.2350	84.490
4	Bihar	-	74.4800	114.410
5	Gujarat	-	20.4200	8.250
6	Goa	-	-	-
7	Haryana	-	-	4.000
8	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	30.3600	26.195
9	Jammu & Kashmir	-	6.0800	3.040
10	Karnataka	17.50	84.6900	26.695
11	Kerala	29.37	260.9800	116.050
12	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	82.0650	31.870
13	Maharashtra	6.00	53.3850	26.480
14	Manipur	113.74	607.5250	132.000
15	Meghalaya	-	-	-
16	Mizoram	-	-	-
17	Nagaland	-	-	8.000
18	Orissa	178.30	278.28	153.840
19	Punjab	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	-	3.0400	2.235
21	Tamil Nadu	124.85	805.8300	449.105
22	Tripur	-	48.0100	17.875
23	Uttar Pradesh	-	404.8900	140.130
24	West Bengal	161.29	336.6400	165.855
25	Delhi	-	-	-
26	Pondicherry	-	18.5015*	-
	Total	1000.00	4018.5015	1728.340

STATEMENT - II

EXPENDITURE UNDER SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORTABLE PRODUCTS

Name of Organisation	Amount	Purpose
1996-97		
M/s J & K Handloom Development Corporation, U.P. State Handloom Corporation, Deptt. of Sheep & Animal Husbandry, Govt. of J & K.	2,98,830/-	Promotion of HARRIS TWEED Woven on Handloom - visit of a Study Team to U.K.

STATEMENT - III*Progress under Freelance Designers Scheme for 1996-97*

Target : 100

State	Number of designers attached
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Tamilnadu	2
Karnataka	2
Maharashtra	6
West Bengal	4
Bihar	1
Orissa	3
Uttar Pradesh	5
Rajasthan	3
Himachal Pradesh	2
Delhi	1
Jammu & Kashmir	2
Haryana	1
Madhya Pradesh	2
Andhra Pradesh	1
Total : 15	36

Rs. 10,000/- per designers has been sanctioned as advance.

Mineral-based Industry in Karnataka

3477. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up agrobased, forest based and mineral based industry in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any proposal in this regard has been submitted by the Government of Karnataka for the approval of Union Government ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the decision taken by the Government in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) During the period January, 1994 to July, 1996, a total number of 39 Letters of Intent were granted under Industries (Development & Regulation) Act for setting up industries based on agriculture, forest and mineral in Karnataka.

(c) to (e) One proposal for substantial expansion for the manufacture of sugar had been received from a State Government Undertaking during the above

period and Letter of intent has been granted to the party.

National Small Industries Corporation Financial Services Scheme

3478. DR. PRABIN CHANDRA SARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Small Industries Corporation Financial Services Scheme is in operation in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the details of the criteria adopted for getting its aid by entrepreneurs in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is in operation in the State of Assam.

(b) The Corporation is offering four Schemes under Financial Services to the entrepreneurs of Assam viz. (i) Raw Material Assistance (ii) Bill Financing (iii) Working Capital Finance and (iv) Export Development Finance.

The criteria adopted for providing assistance under this Scheme is that (i) the unit should be a registered small scale unit ; (ii) the techno - economic viability of the unit to ensure timely repayment of the loan sanctioned under the Scheme ; (iii) the unit is required to furnish securities in the form of Bank Guarantee/Letter of Credit/Shares/Fixed Deposit etc.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Industrial Residential Premises

3479. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Private builders with whom the Shipping Credit and Investment Corporation of India (SCICI) have signed an agreement for the construction of Industrial and Residential premises during the last three Years and till date ;

(b) whether some private builders of Delhi are also included therein ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the details of progress made so far in this regard ; and

(e) the time by which these agreements are likely to be finalised and the work thereon is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) SCICI Ltd. has reported that it has entered into agreement with the following four builders/developers for purchase of residential flats :

- (i) Suraj Estate Developers Pvt. Ltd. (SEDPL)
- (ii) Shree and Company Pvt. Ltd. (SPL)
- (iii) Lokhandwala construction Industries Ltd. (LCIL)
- (iv) DLF Universal Ltd. (DUL)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of the various projects entrusted to the aforesaid builders/developers are as under :

- (i) SEDPL have handed over ten flats and the balance 21 flats in two separate buildings are yet to be built and delivered to SCICI Ltd. in Mumbai ;
- (ii) SPL have handed over five flats in Mumbai to SCICI Ltd. ;
- (iii) LCIL have handed over ten flats in Mumbai to SCICI Ltd. ; and

(iv) 15 flats are under construction by DUL in Gurgaon, Haryana.

(e) SCICI Ltd. has reported that the expected date of possession of flats developed by SEDPL is December 1997 and that of flats developed by DUL is April 1998.

[*English*]

Subsidy to Handloom Industry

3480. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to save the traditional handloom industry by giving more subsidy for export purposes to complete the world market ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) No subsidy as such is being given by the Government of India to handloom exporters. However, the government have been taking a number of steps to boost exports of handloom goods from the country, such as sponsoring Buyer-Seller Meets, participation in fairs in major markets, product development and quality ungradation through appropriate training programmes.

FERA Violation

3481 : SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases of FERA violations detected in the country during the last three years, year wise ;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territorywise ; and

(c) the number of persons involved in these cases.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The total number of cases detected by the enforcement Directorate for violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, during the years 1993, 1994 and 1995 were 5040, 6601 and 5633 respectively.

(b) State and Union Territory-wise details are not maintained. However, the number of cases Zone-wise are as under :

Total number of cases detected by zonal offices

Year	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Jalandhar	Madras
1993	1320	991	992	220	1512
1994	1631	1050	1566	942	1412
1995	1508	931	1953	268	973

(c) At present, data regarding the number of persons involved in such cases is not being generated.

**Jobs to Dependents of Deceased Employees
in U.B.I.**

3482. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Bank Of India, Calcutta has not yet settled various cases of employment under compassionate grounds;

(b) whether a series of representations have been pending with the bank for a long time in this regard;

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

(d) the time by which all these cases are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) United Bank of India has reported that the cases of all eligible persons for employment under compassionate grounds (Die-in-harness Scheme) have been settled as on date

(b) No Sir

(c) and (d) Do not arise

**Exemption of Insurance Sector from Regulatory
Control of CAG and CBI**

3483. SHRI S. SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Confederation of Indian Industry has sought to free the insurance sector from regulatory control of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) As per the news item appearing in Financial Express dated August 3, 1996,

Confederation of Indian Industry has made the suggestion that both Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation (GIC) should be freed from regulatory controls of CAG and CBI. However, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Monitoring of Sick PSUs

3484. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Group comprising of some Ministers led by Finance Minister has been set up to oversee the sick Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) A Group of Ministers (GOM) under the Chairmanship of Finance Minister was constituted by Government in March 1994 to review the performance of public sector enterprises (PSEs), particularly sick enterprises. The terms of reference included giving directions and guidelines to Ministries on the package of relief to take a stand or make a commitment before the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in each case of PSE referred to BIFR

Issue of Licence for Ice-Cream

3485. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued licences to Multinational Corporations to operate in India in the field of Ice-cream ;

(b) if so, the names of the companies already established their out-lets, location-wise and the Multinational Corporation likely to join them ;

(c) whether any studies has been conducted regarding their impact on indigenous manufacturers ;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to safeguard their interests ;

(e) whether the prices of Ice-cream have gone up after the entry of Multinational Corporations in the field ;

(f) if so, the details thereof ;

(g) the steps taken to control the increasing prices ; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Government have not issued industrial licences to any large company with foreign equity for manufacture of ice-cream.

(b) to (h) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Debt Relief Scheme in A.P.

3486. SHRI B DHARMA BIKSHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

The total amount given under Agriculatural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme to Andhra Pradesh so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : As per data available from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) the total amount of debt relief provided to borrowers in Andhra Pradesh under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 was Rs. 882 66 crores

Exemption under Income from Agriculture

3487 SHRI RAM SAGAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of income-tax payers in Delhi ;

(b) the number and details out of them who have sought income-tax exemption on income from Agriculture during the last three years ; and

(c) the amount of exemption sought and the amount exempted during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The number of income-tax payers in Delhi is as under :

As on 31.3.94	6.76 lakhs
As on 31.3.95	6.24 lakhs
As on 31.3.96	6.24 lakhs

(b) and (c) As per Section 10(1) of Income Tax Act, 1961, agricultural income is not includible in the total income of any person. However, in the case of an Individual, Hindu Undivided Family, Association of Persons, Body of Individuals and Artificial Juridical Persons if the net agricultural income of previous year exceeds six hundred rupees and the non-agricultural total income exceeds the exemption limit, such net agricultural income is aggregated with the total income for determining rate of income tax on non-agricultural total income. The details of cases involving aggregation of agricultural income and the amount of net agricultural income aggregated are as under :

Financial Year	No. of cases	Amount of net agricultural income aggregated
1993-94	635	Rs. 42270(000)
1994-95	633	Rs. 42548(000)
1995-96	867	Rs. 48263(000)

Burn Standard Company Ltd.

3488. SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of workers and staff of the Refractory units of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. before it was taken over by Government and also as on date unit wise ; and

(b) the number of workers and staff who have accepted retirement under voluntary retirement scheme alongwith the details of rate offered ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) The strength of staff and workers of Refractory units before take over and also as on 31.7.96 is as under :

Unit	Staff and workers strength before take over	Staff and workers strength as on 31.7.96
Rani-Ganj Group of works	2469	1115
Gulfarbari	840	373
Jabalpur	945	297
Niwar	345	213
Salem	2983	1406

(b) The number of workers and staff who have accepted retirement under voluntary retirement scheme are as under :

Unit	Staff	Workers	Total
Raniganj Group	4	642	646
Gulfarbari	—	294	294
Jabalpur	3	106	109
Niwar	—	30	30
Salem	11	453	464

Details of VRS benefit offered are as under :-

1. One and half month basic & DA for every completed year of service

or

2. Basic & DA X balance months of service left ; whichever is less.

[Translation]

Beekeeping by K&VIC

3489. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on beekeeping by Khadi and Village Industry Commission and other such Government institutions during the last three years ;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the scope of development and conservation of beekeeping industry in Bihar and particularly at Chhotanagpur ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) The details of total amount spent on beekeeping by KVTC during the last three years is :

Year	Amount in lakhs
1992-93	73.98
1993-94	74.52
1994-95	52.73

(b) No Sir. No survey has been conducted in the recent past for the development of beekeeping industry in Chhotanagpur in Bihar State.

(c) Does not arise

[English]

Global Depository Receipt

3490. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) the particulars of the companies both in the private and public sectors who were allowed to float global depository receipt (GDR) issue during 1995-96 and 1996-97 (uptill date) ;

(b) the approximate amount in foreign currency mopped up by them from GDR issue ;

(c) the manner in which the funds raised by them were utilised ; and

(d) the precautions being taken by the Government to ensure the proper utilisation of funds mobilised through GDR issues by way of repatriation to the country or investment abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The details of companies in the private and public sectors who were allowed and successfully launched GDR issues and the foreign exchange raised by them during 1995-96 and 1996-97 till date are as follows

Year	No. of companies	Amount raised in US \$ million
1995-96	7	616.25
1996-97	6	545.89

(c) The permissible enduses of the GDR issue proceeds in accordance with the latest guidelines announced by the Government interalia include

- i) financing capital goods imports;
- ii) capital expenditure including domestic purchase/ installation of plant, equipment and building and investments in software development;
- iii) prepayment or scheduled repayment of earlier external borrowings;
- iv) investments abroad where these have been approved by competent authority;
- v) equity investment in Joint Ventures/Wholly Owned Subsidiaries in India;
- vi) Upto a maximum of 25% of the total proceeds may be used for general corporate restructuring, including working capital requirements of the company raising the GDR

Bank, Financial Institutions and Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) registered with the Reserve Bank

of India (RBI) will be eligible for GDR issues without reference to the end-use criteria mentioned above with the restriction that investments in stock markets and real estate will not be permitted.

(d) The launch of GDR issues, related expenditure abroad, repatriation of issue proceeds into the country, etc., are subject to the approval mechanism of RBI under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), 1973. The companies raising GDR issues are required to report to the RBI and the Government, on a quarterly basis, details on deployment of issue proceeds till they are finally expended on the approved purposes.

Garment Exports

3491. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether garment exports have been below the target of \$ 4,800 million for the financial year ended March, 1995-96 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries where the export of garment from India has been slashed ; and

(c) the reasons for this shortfall and the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target already fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Garment exports amounted to US \$ 4453.31 million during 1995-96, against a target of US \$ 4,800 million. Due to economic recession and the slump in retailing activity in the major markets of the European Union and the U.S.A., there was a shortfall in achieving our overall target of garment exports during 1995-96.

In order to boost the exports of textiles, Government have been taking a number of steps, which include encouraging exporters to participate in buyer-seller meets, fairs and exhibitions ; enabling import of capital goods at concessional duty for export production; ensuring increased availability of export credit etc.

Modernisation of Rubber Testing Laboratory in Kerala

3492. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to modernise the Rubber Testing Laboratory, Kottayam ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doesn't arise in view of above.

Jute Bags

3493. SHRI SAMIR LAHIRI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government purpose to set up any monitoring committee to ascertain the compliance with the Supreme Court order regarding the advice of the Standing Advisory Committee which has been set up for the revival of jute industry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the percentage of jute bags used by sugar and cement industry during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) The Jute packaging Materials (Compulsory use in packaging Commodities) Act, 1987, the constitutionality of which has been up-held by the Supreme Court, provides for a Standing Advisory Committee with a view to determining the commodity or class of commodities or percentages thereof in respect of which jute packaging material shall be used in their packing. This procedure is being followed. There is no proposal to set up a Standing Advisory Committee for revival of the jute industry at present.

(c) There has been no off-take of jute bags by the cement units during the last six months, while the off-take by the sugar industry during this period has ranged between 69% to 93%.

Production of Coal by BCL

3494. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the minewise, targets fixed for the production of coal by C.C.L. during the current financial year ;

(b) the estimated reserves of coal in all the coal mines under C.C.L. at present, minewise ; and

(c) the quantum of coal produced so far in tonnes against the target fixed for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) to (b) The minewise targets of production of coal in Central Coalfields Limited during the year 1996-97, the mineable reserves and actual production during the period from April to July, 1996 is as follows :

Name of Mine/ Colliery	Target 1996-97 (lakh tonnes)	Mineable Reserves (million tonnes)	Actual production April to July, 1996. (lakh tonnes)
Bhurkunda UG & OC	5.90	1,500.00	0.98
Lapanga	0.35	300.00	0.13
Saunda D UG & OC	7.40	1,500.00	1.30
C Saunda	1.50	150.00	0.44
Saunda	0.75	60.00	0.23
Akaranpura UG & OC	0.70	200.00	0.11
K Karanpura	0.50	350.00	0.11
Sayal D UG&OC	5.10	460.00	1.58
Urimari UG&OC	11.90	300.00	1.28
Gidi 'A'	1.10	1,050.00	0.47
Gidi 'C'	3.00	1,140.00	0.63
Religara UG & OC	3.60	495.00	0.61
Sirka UG & OC	7.05	600.00	1.20
Argada	0.65	300.00	0.23
Manki Churi	2.40	200.00	0.84
Hingir	1.20	520.00	0.32
Dakra Bukbuka	11.00	260.00	1.99
K D H esalong	18.00	930.00	2.53
Karkatta	4.30	350.00	1.92
Rohini	7.20	120.00	1.17
Ashok	10.00	2,130.00	3.19
Tetariakhar	3.00	65.00	0.20
Hutar	0.15	16.00	0.05
Rajhara	2.80	6.00	0.38
Ray Bachra	2.40	115.00	0.71
Piparwar	65.00	1,970.00	25.88
Rajarappa	26.00	1,260.00	7.55
Sarubera UG & OC	2.32	90.00	0.36
Ara UG & OC	2.20	290.00	0.83
Kuju	2.50	60.00	0.40
Topa UG & OC	3.60	800.00	0.98
Pindra	1.50	100.00	0.39
Pundi	3.00	610.00	0.67
Karma	0.98	200.00	0.25
Kedla UG & OC	5.05	610.00	0.71
Tapin North	2.50	785.00	0.97
Tapin South	2.75	-	0.86
Jharkhand	3.00	220.00	0.54

Name of Mine/ Colliery	Target 1996-97 (lakh tonnes)	Mineable Reserves (million tonnes)	Actual production April to July, 1996. (lakh tonnes)
Laiyo	1.10	90.00	0.27
Parej-C	8.00	410.00	2.28
Bokara OC	3.85	150.00	1.71
Kargali UG	0.60	60.00	0.18
Kargali OC	7.00	220.00	1.20
Karo IUG (Kargali)	0.90	50.00	0.26
Karo I OC	5.40	780.00	2.46
K. Mahal UG	0.70	20.00	0.20
Khasahal OC	5.00	260.00	1.40
KSP UG	0.80	90.00	0.21
Giridih	4.50	120.00	0.84
Amlo	10.67	560.00	2.15
Dhori	6.27	310.00	0.99
Selected Dhori	21.17	480.00	3.01
NS Dhori UG&OC	5.12	16.00	1.01
Tarmi	5.42	90.00	0.89
Dhori Khas UG&OC	2.90	230.00	0.74
Kathara	8.00	630.00	1.76
Jarangdih UG&OC	10.30	330.00	3.32
Sawang UG&OC	7.50	121.00	1.94
Govindpur UG&OC	4.80	200.00	1.41

[Translation]

Marble and Granite Export Policy

3495. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of marbles and granite exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years, country-wise ;

(b) whether the granite and marble industries of Rajasthan have been badly affected and are at the verge of closure due to changes made in export policy recently ;

(c) if so, the reasons for changes made in the policy ;

(d) whether the Government propose to review the policy ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of granite and marble ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) The total value of granite and marble exported during the last three years is as under :

Year	Qty.	Qty : in tonnes
		Vol : in Rs. crores
1993-94	9,45,620	704.12
1994-95	11,74,654	975.85
1995-96 (April,95-Feb,96)	12,04,278	994.63

(Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta)

A Statement giving export of granite and marble to major countries is annexed.

- (b) No. Sir.
 (c) to (e) Do not arise.
 (f) Government formulates commodity wise export

strategies having regard to products and markets in concert with the concerned export promotion councils. Due input and promotional support is thus extended to the marble and granite industry towards boosting exports.

STATEMENT

Export of Granite to Major Country Destinations

Qty : in tonnes
 Vol : in Rs. crores

Country	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96 (Apr.-Feb.)	
	Qty.	Vol.	Qty.	Vol.	Qty.	Vol.
Belgium	79972	38.46	101134	52.79	103959	54.40
Chinese Taipei	64605	34.63	85878	49.34	123894	56.72
China P Republic	37268	15.88	76361	34.55	79091	41.34
Germany	54424	43.80	41765	55.13	47380	71.57
Italy	283885	145.96	350359	175.71	344483	187.70
Japan	159298	146.21	170096	174.91	98970	134.22
Others	243415	244.75	307407	363.24	691929	380.81
Total	922867	669.69	1133000	905.67	1164207	926.76

Export of Marble to Major Country Destinations

Qty : in tonnes
 Vol : in Rs. crores

Country	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96 (Apr.-Feb.)	
	Qty.	Vol.	Qty.	Vol.	Qty.	Vol.
Italy	11218	10.83	20563	19.83	19855	20.13
Japan	499	1.66	281	0.84	235	0.59
Singapore	4771	4.84	3854	10.98	1052	2.60
U.A.E.	2127	6.40	5380	11.97	5949	14.57
U.S.A.	894	3.40	3964	10.15	1601	4.33
Other	3244	7.31	7612	17.25	11379	25.65
Total	22753	34.44	41654	70.18	40071	67.87

*[English]***Production of Coal in N.E. States**

3496. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of coal in North Eastern region, during last three years, State-wise ;

(b) whether any project has been taken up to minimise the contents of sulphur in coal ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) (a) Production of coal in North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) under Coal India Limited and located in the state of Assam, during the last three years had been as under :

(Million Tonnes)

1993-94	1.20
1994-95	1.19
1995-96	0.82

(b) and (c) North Eastern Coal fields is contemplating to have a coal washery project at Tikak of 0.60 million tonnes under Build-Own-Operate (B.O.O.) principle for reduction of ash content and sulphur content to a limited extent S & T projects have been taken up for establishing the technology for desulphurisation of Assam coal. Techno-economic feasibility of desulphurisation of Assam coal is yet to be established.

Export of Cotton

3497. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the MINISTER OF TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the projected export of 13.25 bales of cotton for which the quotas have already been released is likely to result in an acute shortage of raw cotton in the country ;

(b) If so, whether the Government intend to reduce the projected export quota of raw cotton to meet the domestic shortage; and

(c) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) (a) Government have so far announced a quota of 14.90 lakh bales of cotton for export this year. Keeping in view the comfortable domestic cotton situation this year, there is no likelihood of shortage because of the export quota releases.

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

Constitution of Hindi Advisory Committee

3498. SHRI GIRDHARI YADAV : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is lagging behind in use of official language Hindi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the time by which Hindi Advisory Committee is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No, Sir. This Ministry has been following the instructions issued by the Department of Official Languages and are also making efforts to fulfill the targets laid down in the Annual Programme issued by the above Department. Due to sustained efforts there is improvement in Hindi work in the Ministry. This Ministry has been awarded "Indira Gandhi Rajabhasha Shield" 4 times. During the last 2 years i.e. in 1994 & 1995 this was continuously awarded to us.

(b) The term of present Hindi Salahakar Samiti of this Ministry is going to expire on 22.9.96. The process of its re-constitution has already been started. The nomination for membership in this Samiti has been asked from the concerned Departments/Institutions and after receiving the names from them the Samiti would be reconstituted.

*[Translation]***Trade with Western African Countries**

3499. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Western African countries engaged in import and export with India and the business transacted during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in the above countries for export of Indian goods;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether due to limited production in the Western African countries goods are mostly imported from the Western countries and the goods imported from the Western countries are dearer than those manufactured in India;

(e) whether in view of the above, it is not beneficial to increase the export of goods manufactured in the

country to the Western African countries; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the government to boost the export to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) Year-wise details of India's trade with West African countries for the last three Years are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) At the instance of the Ministry of Commerce, IIFT conducted a study of trade and investment opportunities in selected West African countries namely Nigeria, Cameroon and Senegal interalia recommending therein common strategic as well as country specific action plan for boosting exports of Indian goods to the countries in West African region. The Apex Chambers of Commerce in the country have

been advised to disseminate the recommendations among the exporting community with a view to taking optimum advantage to increase India's exports to the African Continent.

(d) to (f) As majority of the West African countries are Francophone, it is the endeavour of the Government to expand trade relations with West African countries having potential markets by :

- Exchange of industry and trade delegation;
- Holding of exclusive Indian exhibitions/fairs;
- Holding of periodical official level bilateral discussions to resolve bottlenecks;
- Holding of regional conferences of commercial representatives of Indian Missions to identify emerging opportunities.

STATEMENT

India's Trade of West African Countries

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No. Country	Export-Import		Export-Import		Export-Import	
	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
1. Benin	31.69	16.68	25.78	17.26	41.96	49.86
2. Burkina Faso	1.62	--	1.34	--	6.10	--
3. Cameroon	9.31	1.18	5.82	14.86	18.79	8.26
4. Cape Verde Is.	0.02	--	--	--	0.01	--
5. Central Afr. Rep.	0.66	--	1.47	0.37	1.05	0.37
6. Congo	1.61	13.08	1.00	5.06	0.99	--
7. Equatorial Guinea	0.35	15.47	0.03	--	0.27	0.01
8. Gabon	0.03	4.06	1.39	0.91	0.89	1.09
9. Gambia	7.23	--	9.18	4.79	18.24	0.21
10. Ghana	53.50	51.00	63.70	86.97	88.78	86.19
11. Guinea	7.19	16.04	8.65	0.21	22.67	0.59
12. Guinea Bissau	0.75	18.29	5.30	86.68	1.41	114.39
13. Ivory Coast	3.63	62.21	15.75	86.20	129.13	142.48
14. Liberia	64.18	0.00	5.22	--	47.53	--
15. Mali	14.60	0.00	10.46	0.06	45.16	0.63
16. Niger	1.62	0.02	2.67	--	7.11	--
17. Nigeria	372.17	2595.42	341.37	1329.58	498.37	2572.66
18. Senegal	5.97	60.27	15.84	40.15	126.16	61.45
19. Sierra Leone	10.39	0.06	20.14	2.0316	74.98	--
20. Togoland	15.54	9.87	60.30	14.76	79.70	18.53

(Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta)

Participation of Financial Institution in Private Sector

3500. SHRI O.P. JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made by PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry to review the investment policy for reducing the participation of financial institutions in the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) In a representation received from the PHD Chamber of commerce and Industry some days ago the Chamber has requested the Government to review the policy regarding disinvestment of financial institutions holding in private sector to give fillip to the speedy industrial growth. The main proposals put forward by the Chamber are that :

(1) All shares acquired on preferential terms should either be :

(i) converted into non-voting shares; or

(ii) offered for sale to the existing promoters at market rates; or

(iii) offered to existing promoters at contracted rates with a deferred payment facility at a rate of interest not higher than the prime lending rate

(2) A transparent policy offering a one time correction applicable for a period of one to two years, may be evolved facilitating existing promoters to significantly increase their shareholdings in companies they run.

(c) No such review is under consideration of the government at present.

Reconstitution of Central Advisory Boards

3501. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA : Will the Minister of

INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government reconstitute the Central Advisory Board for Salt every year; and

(b) the details of the guidelines laid down for the purpose and the composition thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Central Advisory Board for Salt has a term of three years.

(b) The Central Advisory Board for Salt is chaired by the Industry Minister and the Salt Commissioner is the Member Secretary. Members of the Board are nominated from following categories :

- Representatives of Central and State Governments (both salt producing States and non-salt producing States).
- Representatives of salt/iodised salt and refined salt manufacturers;
- Representatives of salt manufacturing co-operative societies;
- Representatives of alkali manufacturers; and
- Persons having knowledge and experience in Public Affairs

Foreign Investment

3502. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI:
SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the actual inflow of foreign direct investment during each of the last three years, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : Actual inflow of foreign direct investment is monitored by Reserve Bank of India. As reported by Reserve Bank of India, sector-wise break of actual inflow of foreign direct investment during each of the last three years (92-95) is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

*Industry wise break-up of actual inflow
of FDI during the period from 92 to 95*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
1	METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES	25.93	12.03	40.52
2	FUELS	8.34	63.23	115.21
3	BOILERS AND STEAM GENERATING PLANTS	0.13	3.53	2.88
4	PRIME MOVERS OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL	0.00	0.20	11.66
5	ELECTRICALS EQUIPMENT	125.98	213.34	292.83
6	TELECOMMUNICATIONS	0.95	0.72	0.00
7	TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY	115.72	72.51	142.85
8	INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	13.74	15.29	38.83
9	MACHINE TOOLS	0.72	6.19	1.59
10	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	0.00	0.00	136.26
11	MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICAL & ENGINEERING	90.06	40.38	106.27
12	COMMERCIAL, OFFICE & HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT	48.50	5.47	338.15
13	MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES	0.00	2.71	2.16
14	INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS	3.82	14.75	2.01
15	SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS	0.08	0.84	2.18
16	FERTILIZERS	24.06	3.79	0.00
17	CHEMICALS (OTHER THAN FERTILIZERS)	160.25	190.30	416.74
18	DYE-STUFFS	1.04	1.04	0.00
19	DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS	9.60	155.30	31.71
20	TEXTILES (INCLUDING DYED, PRINTED)	14.01	93.69	112.11
21	PAPER & PULP INCLUDING PAPER PRODUCT	0.02	0.00	15.20
22	SUGAR	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	FERMENTATION INDUSTRIES	0.00	0.00	34.59
24	FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES	81.33	137.48	188.06
25	VEGETABLE OILS AND VANASPATHI	1.00	6.50	2.27
26	RUBBER GOODS	0.00	20.74	22.97
27	LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND PICKERS	12.60	1.04	14.20
28	GLASS	57.50	0.26	6.50
29	CERAMICS	5.93	24.89	15.62
30	CEMENT AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS	13.28	4.45	89.27
31	SERVICE SECTOR	11.46	135.83	423.52
32	HOTEL & TOURISM	0.71	3.32	51.74
33	TRADING CO.	0.19	6.29	45.55
34	MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES	49.41	78.34	159.38
	TOTAL	876.35	1314.44	2862.84

Income Tax on Earnings

3503. SHRI ANAND RATAN MAURYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in order to evade income tax on earnings, the big business houses are resorting to divert the huge funds of their earnings to make it as capital base for their new projects and float Mega public issues in the market to raise money from public;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any survey in this regard to identify such companies which have introduced their new sister concerns within three years of their inception;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the remedial steps taken or proposed to be taken to check this memace?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir, certain cases of this nature have come to the notice of the Income Tax Department and necessary investigations have been initiated.

Economic Intelligence Bureau

3504. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister to finance be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau was set up together with its Organisational details;

(b) the details of the economic investigations carried out by the Bureau in the country and outside the country during last two years;

(c) the yearly financial liability of the Bureau;

(d) whether the investigation by the Bureau have been comensurate with the financial liability; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken to remedy the situation.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Central Economic Intelligence Bureau was set up in July, 1995. Organisational details relating to the Bureau are in the statement attached.

(b) During the years 1994-95 & 1995-96, the breau detected several crores of tax evasion by leasing and finance companies, under invoicing of imports by benami firms, misuse of MODVAT credit scheme, misuse of stock invest facilities, etc. A number of investigative studies was also undertaken by the Bureau.

(c) The actual exoenditure incurred by the Bureau in 1995-96 was Rs. 110.34 lakhs.

(d) and (e) No detailed assesment of the venefits accruing from the invastigations made by the Bureau has been made. However, the gain to the exchequer in the form of taxes and duties collected as also penalties levied exceeds the annual expenditure incurred by the Bureau.

STATEMENT*Organisational details relating to CEIB*

S1. No.	Post	Sanctioned strength
1)	Group - A	
a)	Director General	1
b)	Jt. Secretary & Dy. Dir. General	3
c)	Assistant Director General	5
d)	Sr. Technical Officer/ Under Secretary/ Sr. Statistician Gr. I	13
e)	Sr. Statistician Gr. II/ Private Secretary (Grade 'A')	2

Total Group - A

24

S1. No	Post	Sanctioned strength
2)	Group - B	
	a) Section Officer	2
	b) Private Secretary	4
	c) Assistant	4
	d) Personal Assistant (Steno)	5
	Total Group - B	15
3)	Group - C	
	a) Intelligence Officers	28
	b) Investigators	2
	c) U.D.C	4
	d) Steno Grade 'B'	12
	e) L.D.C	7
	f) Drivers	5
	Total Group - C	58
4)	Group - D	
	a) Jamadar/Daftry	5
	b) Peon	21
	c) Sweeper/Farash	3
	d) Chowkidar	7
	Total Group - D	36
	Grand Total	133

Agreement between India and Asian Development Bank

3505. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any agreement has been signed between the Government of India and Asian Development Bank with a view to protect the affected areas from environmental pollution and to make consolidated social set up for development of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether any such proposal is under the consideration of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) The Asian Development

Bank have approved a technical assistance to provide a comprehensive assessment of the current environmental situation in the Agra, Mathura, and Ferozabad districts, recommend appropriate mitigation measures for improvement, and formulate a Project for sustainable development of Agra, Mathura and Ferozabad districts with particular reference to environmental protection, energy conservation and economic and social impact.

Subsidy on Sericulture

3506. SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA :
SHRI N. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for increasing the subsidy on sericulture;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the measures taken to boost the export of silk?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Silk Board has received requests/suggestions from sericulture States (including Andhra Pradesh) for grant of subsidy for drip irrigation in sericulture sector. After examining/ considering the various proposals/requests/suggestions, the Central Silk Board has recently drafted a scheme for providing subsidy for installation of drip irrigation system.

(c) Under the existing Export-Import policy there are no restriction on export of silk. However, in order to maximise foreign exchange earnings, the government is taking steps to boost export of value added silk products instead of raw silk.

Funds to Jute Corporation of India

3507. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has been provided with adequate funds to purchase raw jute directly from the jute growers during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of raw jute purchased by the Jute Corporation of India during the year 1995-96 and estimated purchase likely to be made in 1996-96?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) to (c) The Jute Corporation of India did not procure raw jute during 1995-96 as the prices of raw jute ruled much above the Minimum support Price (MSP). Procurement under support price operations during 1996-96 will similarly depend on the price situation and no estimate can be made at this stage. Current prices are above the MSP. However, a close watch is being kept on the movement of prices.

Smuggling of Basmati Rice

3508. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Basmati rice of India is smuggled to Norway, Sweden, Spain and Portugal from Punjab and U.P. where demand for Indian Basmati rice is the highest; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to stop such smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No incident of smuggling of

Basmati Rice from Punjab & Uttar Pradesh to Norway, Sweden, Spain and Portugal has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above. However, field formations are alert to detect & prevent all smuggling including smuggling of Basmati Rice.

Violation of RBI Norms by Private Banks

3509. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the private sector banks are offering bill discounting facilities to exporters holding accounts with other banks in gross violations of Reserve Bank of India regulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the government thereto; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against such banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that some of the banks in the private sector have ignored RBI instructions while offering bill discounting facilities to their exporter clients holding accounts with other banks because these facilities are low risk, self liquidating and also ensure liquidity for the financing banks which are eligible for refinancing from RBI against eligible export bills. In such cases, the banks do not wait for the receipt of no objection certificates from other banks financing the borrower under a consortium and do not take into account the quantum of bank finance permissible while releasing their limits.

(c) RBI verifies the compliance with its guidelines during the course of its inspections/scrutinies. The violations observed during the course of the inspections/scrutinies are brought to the notice of the bank concerned and if such instances continue penalties are imposed against the erring banks.

[Translation]

Bringing Government Departments under MRTP Act

3510. SHRI ILIYAS AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether MRTP Commission in a recent decision has brought Government Departments rendering services under the MRTP Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the fallout

of the judgement of the MRTP Commission?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) The MRTP Commission in terms of their Order dated 1.6.1996 in RTP Enquiry No. 241 of 1995 in the matter of Shri Gir Prasad Vs. Irrigation Department of Government of Uttar Pradesh and Others have held that Government Departments rendering a service for a fee in terms of the definition of 'service' in Section 2(r) of the MRTP Act, 1969 will be covered by the provisions of the Act.

The implications of the judgement are being examined.

[English]

MODVAT Schemes for Textile Fabrics

3511. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH :
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to postpone the extension of the modvat scheme to textile fabrics;

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

(c) the time by which the Scheme will come into operation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) As part of this year's budget proposals, the Modvat scheme was extended to textile fabrics. This scheme was to come into force with effect from the 1st of August, 1996. However, Government received representations from certain sectors of the textile industry for some changes in the proposed scheme. The textile processors as well as mills had also requested for extension of time to enable them to familiarise themselves with the procedural requirements of the Modvat scheme on textile fabrics has been deferred upto 1st September, 1996.

Grant of Loans to SCs/STs and Minorities

3612. SHRI MANGAT RAM SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/banks grant loan upto five lakhs to the members of minority communities for their trade/business;

(b) whether such loan for business of SCs/STs is

sanctioned upto Rs. 50,00,000 (Rs. Fifty lakhs);

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the government propose to increase the loan limit in respect of members belonging to minority communities;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Under the Government's 15 point programme, banks have been advised to ensure that minority communities get in fair and adequate measure, benefits of all development programmes. The quantum of loan to be granted by the bank to any borrower depends on project cost, repayment capacity of the borrower etc. and no ceiling limits specifically for minority communities or SCs/STs have been prescribed.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Rehabilitation of Villagers of Basundhara Coal Mines

3513. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villagers displaced so far by Basundhara Coal Mines in Sundargarh district and the steps taken by the Government for their resettlement;

(b) the number of persons from the displaced families given employment in basundhara Coal Mines so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide employment in Basundhara Coal Mines to the members of displaced families on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) 126 families of village Tikilipara are to be resettled to facilitate operation of Basundhara (East) Coal Mine. Rehabilitation site for 106 families has been fully developed with all civic amenities and the plots distributed. The families are being motivated to construct houses at the rehabilitation site.

(b) Offer of employment to 79 land oustees or their nominees have so far been issued.

(c) The employment is provided as per the rehabilitation guidelines issued by the Government of Orissa. Accordingly action is taken as per these guidelines.

Supply of Coal to Maharashtra

3514. SHRI HANSRAJ AHIR : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Electricity Board has represented to the Union Government that due to supply of stone-mixed coal by Coal India Ltd. the power plants of Maharashtra are not generating power as per their capacity and it has to incur more expenditure on unnecessary assortment of coal;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Union Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) Thermal power plants of Maharashtra State Electricity Board by and large have been supplied adequate quantity and agreed quality of coal for which their boilers are designed. Generally the complaints regarding quality of coal being supplied to the power houses relate to the presence of extraneous material in coal as also supply of over-sized coal. These complaints are examined on merit of each case and corrective action is taken to redress the grievances of the consumers.

(b) to (d) There was no such serious occasion warranting an enquiry to be conducted, by the Union Government in this regard. However in order to reduce the number of quality complaints, steps like installation of feeder breakers, segregation of stones at the time of loading of coal, better supervision and encouraging the consumers to post their representatives at the loading point for quality loading are taken by the coal companies.

[English]

Loans for Development Projects

3515. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India received multilateral and bilateral loans for developmental activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise and Project-wise;

(c) whether there has been regional imbalance in

the inflow of such loans especially in reference with Bihar and Orissa; and

(d) if so, the reasons and justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project-wise loans received from multilateral and bilateral agencies/countries for developmental activities for 1993-94 and 1994-95, is given in the External Assistance Brochure-1994-95, respectively. Brochures are available in the Library of the House. Information regarding 1995-96 is given in the attached Statement-I. Information regarding State-wise loans received is given in the attached Statement-II

(c) and (d) Inflow of multilateral and bilateral loans into a particular State depends on the size and performance of the State's portfolio of externally aided projects (EAPs). The size of this portfolio depends on the Viable proposals of the State Government's, which must conform to the National Policy and Plan priorities as well as the lending strategy and priorities of the donors.

So far, the size of the EAPs portfolio in Bihar is not sufficient enough to enable them to draw foreign loan on a large scale. In the case of Orissa, the size of the EAPs portfolio has improved in the recent years.

STATEMENT — I

Project-wise Utilisation of External Assistance during 1995-96

(In donor currency millions)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Utilisation during 1995-96
1	2	3

Asian Development Bank (US Dollars)

1.	North Madras Thermal power Project	7.582
2.	Railway Proj.	9.204
3.	Telecomm. Proj.	16.340
4.	Road Improvement Proj.	32.336
5.	Rayalseema Thermal Power Project	7.889
6.	Second Port Project	31.712
7.	Second north Marras Thermal Project	15.004
8.	Second Road Proj.	48.715
9.	Second Railway Proj.	15.159
10.	Power Efficiency Proj.	28.774

1	2	3
11.	Tech. Assistance under Coal Port Proj.	6.945
12.	National Highway Project	0.064
13.	Capital market Development Prog.	125.000
14.	Second Telecom Project	16.941
Australia (Australian Dollar)		
1.	Exploration & Manag. of Ground Water Tran. II	3.028
Belgium (Belgian France)		
1.	XXth Capital Goods Credit	1.584
Germany (Deutsche Mark)		
1.	NLC - II	1.021
2.	NLC - III	13.195
3.	Supply of Breeding Cattle	0.061
4.	MP Rural Water Supply	0.435
5.	Farakka Thermal Power Station	0.074
6.	Rajasthan Minor Irrigation Proj. I	2.643
6.	Ramagundam Open Cast Mines II	11.658
8.	Dadri Power Proj. (NTPC)	1.652
9.	Uran Combined Cycl power Station	10.594
10.	Railway Investment Prog.	5.948
11.	Lift Irrigation Orissa	2.841
12.	Fertilizer Sector prog. IV	62.306
13.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply Ph. I	6.145
14.	Fertilizer Sector Prog. III	8.628
15.	Rajeev Gandhi Canoer Institute	12.000
16.	Capital Goods Sector XXIV	1.851
France (French Franc)		
1.	Technical Feasibility Study for Coal Friquetting Equip.	72.314
2.	1130 M Credit Project	32.523
3.	Draft Credit Agreement	18.059
International Funds for Agricultural Development (US Dollar)		
1.	Orissa Tribal Dev.	2.157
2.	Tn Women's Development Proj.	3.840
3.	AP Tribal Dev.	1.268
4.	Maharashtra Rural Credit	0.340
5.	Mewat Area Development	1.200
Kuwait Fund (Kwaiti Dinar)		
1.	Kalinadi hydro-electric Proj. Stage II	1.472
2.	Kerala Fisheries Prawn Culture Dev. Proj.	0.053

1	2	3
Sweden (Swedish Kroner)		
1.	Chandrapur Podgehe Maharashtra	82.123
Switzerland (Swiss Franc)		
1.	Swiss Mixed Credit	0.229
2.	Swiss Mixed Credit II	1.817
Japan (Japanese Yen)		
1.	Ujjani Hydro-electric Proj.	0.100
2.	Teesta Canal HFP	530.200
3.	Assam Gas Turbine Proj.	4265.500
4.	Srisailem Left Bank Power Station Ph-I	2073.50
5.	Assam Gas Power St. & Transmission Line	-445.500
6.	Raichur Thermal Power St. Expansion Project	1164.600
7.	Ghatghar Pump Storage Proj.	36.000
8.	Tourism Infrastructure Dev Project	1215.900
9.	Upper Kolab Irri. Proj.	126.800
10.	Upper Indravati Irri. Proj.	474.100
11.	Mysore Paper Mill Modernisation & Renovation Project	26.000
12.	Basin Bridge Gas Turbine II	2518.400
13.	Gandhar Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Proj.	1073.300
14.	Kolaghat Thermal Power Stn. Fly-Ash	3.400
15.	Teesta Canal HE	30.300
16.	Indra Gandhi Afforestation	457.600
17.	Quality Control Healths	136.200
18.	Power System Improvement & Small HP	530.000
19.	Anpara Power Transmission System Project	3138.100
20.	Gandhar Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Proj.	1226.00
21.	Urban City Water Supply Proj.	754.200
22.	Afforestation Proj. Aravalli Hills	1685.400
23.	National Highway II Improvement Project	130.900
24.	Ajanta Ellora Conservation & Tourism Development	449.600
25.	Anpara 'B' Thermal Power St. Proj.	48.600
26.	Yamuna Action Plan Proj.	11.500
27.	Gandhar Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project	3734.000

1	2	3
28.	Udyog Mandal Ammonia Plant Replacement Project	3608.300
29.	IDC-7 Hydro Carbon Sector	16542.500
30.	Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project Stage V	312.100
31.	Bakereshwar Thermal Power Project	55 000
32.	Bridge Across River Yamuna near Naini Project	0.100
33.	Srisailem Left Bank Power Station Ph-II	7859.900
34.	Assam Gas Power St. & Transmission Line	2470 500
35.	Bakereshwar Thermal Power Proj.	45.600
36.	Purulia Pumped Storage	40.300
37.	Kathgudam 'A' Thermal Power Station Project	322.200
38.	Industrial Pollution Control	0.400
39.	National Highway No. 5 Imp. Proj.	1.000
40.	Lake Bhopal Conservation	58.000
41.	Rajasthan Forestry Dev. Proj.	185.900

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (US Dollar)

1.	II National Dairy	0.622
2.	Coal (Mining & Quality)	0.007
3.	Kerala Power	1.663
4.	National Capital Power Supply	25.969
5.	Talcher Thermal Power	1.323
6.	Nathpa Jhakri Power	62.807
7.	Maharashtra Power	32.185
8.	Northern Region Transmission Proj.	63.419
9.	Power Utilities Efficiency Impr.	48.037
10.	Second Maharashtra Power Project	36.420
11.	Export Development	0.001
12.	Electronic Industry Dev.	3.565
13.	Industrial Tech. Dev.	6.007
14.	Cement Industry Restructuring Proj.	18.767
15.	Second Petrochemicals	0.508
16.	Industrial Pollution Control	9.876
17.	Railway Modernisation	0.616
18.	States Road Proj.	32.763
19.	Madras Water Supply & Sanitation	1.137
20.	Financial Sector Project	81.638
21.	IIInd Madras Water Supply Proj.	5.994

1	2	3
22.	Haryana Highway Upgrading	0.552
23.	Haryana Power Restructuring	0.355
24.	U.P. Power Sector	0.341
25.	Coal Sector Rehabilitation	0.352
26.	Rajasthan Power Sector Restructuring	0.075
27.	A.P. State Highways	0.754

International Development Agency (US Dollar)

1.	IIInd National Agri. Research	7.899
2.	NAEP III	5.054
3.	IIIrd National Seeds	37.552
4.	Integrated Watershed Dev. (Plains)	7.977
5.	Integrated Watershed Dev. (Hills)	10.128
6.	TN Agri. Dev.	20.238
7.	Shrimp & Fish Culture	2.734
8.	Maharashtra Forestry	13.857
9.	West Bengal Forestry	6.303
10.	UP Sodic Land Recl. Proj.	5.731
11.	Bihar Plateau Dev.	6.783
12.	ADP Rajasthan Agri. Dev.	16.153
13.	AP Forestry Proj.	2.561
14.	Forest Research Edu. Ext. Proj.	3.201
15.	Jharia Mine Fire Control	2.168
16.	Renewable Res. Dev. Proj.	2.482
17.	National Sericulture	10.082
18.	Industrial Tech. Dev. Proj.	6.488
19.	Industrial Pollution Control	3.246
20.	Gujarat Rural Roads	12.345
21.	IIInd National Highway	25.201
22.	Maharashtra Irri.	47.744
23.	National Water Mgt.	2.446
24.	Upper Krishna Ph II Irri.	11.081
25.	Punjab Irri.	24.591
26.	Dam Safety	2.973
27.	Vth Population, Bombay & Madras	4.264
28.	Vocational Trg. Proj.	13.236
29.	VIth Population Proj.	7.275
30.	IIInd TN Nutrition Proj.	13.351
31.	Technical Education	21.647
32.	ICDS	8.451
33.	VIIth Population	11.847
34.	Technical Education II	19.633

1	2	3	1	2	3
35.	ICDS II	6.123	51.	Karnataka Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	4.282
36.	Child Survival & Safe Motherhood	51.056	52.	Rubber Proj.	3.277
37.	National Aids Control	9.229	53.	Agriculture & Human Resources	3.228
38.	National Leprosy Elimination	16.775	54.	Assam Rural Infrastructure	2.000
39.	UP Primary Education	34.099	55.	Madhya Pradesh Forestry	3.085
40.	Blindness Control	6.032	56.	Water Resource Consolidation	17.840
41.	District Primary Education	8.893	57.	TN Water Resource Consolidation Proj.	12.438
42.	Family Welfare (Urban Slum)	0.992	58.	Hydrology in India	4.003
43.	TN Water Supply Project	0.557	59.	Orissa Water Resource Consolidation	14.207
44.	TN Water Supply Project	0.224	60.	Family Welfare Project	2.197
45.	Gujarat Urban Dev.	13.715	61.	A.P. Referral Health System	0.486
46.	UP Urban Dev.	14.517	62.	Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction Project	51.295
47.	Illrd Bombay Water Supply	16.380	63.	Bombay Sewage Disposals Project	5.000
48.	TN Urban Dev.	12.655	64.	M.P. Forestry	0.088
49.	Hyderabad Water Supply & Sanitation	8.223			
50.	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply	11.903			

STATEMENT — II*State-wise Utilisation of External Loans during last three years*

S.No.	State	Utilisation during 1993-94	Utilisation during 1994-95	Utilisation during 1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central	6142.99	4986.3	4160.57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	535.57	444.40	425.47
3.	Bihar	4.06	37.54	23.05
4.	Gujarat	103.91	65.39	85.43
5.	Haryana	0.00	45.29	68.15
6.	Karnataka	247.10	243.21	108.26
7.	Kerala	68.08	103.32	5.77
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2.28	1.81	13.84
9.	Maharashtra	512.01	624.62	784.35
10.	Orissa	53.46	79.26	93.92
11.	Punjab	30.55	72.94	83.45
12.	Rajasthan	54.76	95.58	155.52
13.	Tamil Nadu	334.77	557.52	383.17
14.	Uttar Pradesh	439.39	203.96	305.60
15.	West Bengal	62.27	69.60	45.67
16.	Multistates	713.50	960.05	963.08
	Total	9304.70	8590.79	7705.30

Mutual Funds

3516. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI
CHIKHALIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has made any study about functioning of mutual funds in view of enormous increase of mutual fund companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the norms, laid down for the safeguard of small investors in these companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has not conducted any study on the Mutual Funds. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has conducted a study "Mutual Funds-2000" on the structure of mutual funds, scope and applicability of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1993, registration, governance and operations of mutual funds. The recommendations of the report have been approved by SEBI Board. Based on these recommendations, SEBI has initiated steps to amend the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1993. The suggested measures will improve working of the mutual funds and give a greater degree of freedom to the Fund Managers within a well-regulated framework as well as increase the level of investor protection.

Funds for the Elections

3517. SHRI UTTAM SINGH PAWAR :
SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

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

(a) whether the government propose to start funding of elections to Central/State Legislatures;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) : (a) to (c) The question of State funding of elections is under consideration but no decision has yet been taken.

Pending cases for Export Obligation.

3518. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to Unstarred

Question No. 1940 dated December 8, 1995 regarding

pending cases for export obligation and state :

(a) the amount outstanding against each of 123 export defaulters as on March 31, 1995;

(b) whether the Government propose to re-impose "Export Obligation" clause in import licences granted to Indian Import Companies as was the policy prior to July 28, 1992 in view of huge foreign loans liability; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c) The latest position in regard to the status of the 123 cases referred to Unstarred Question No. 1940 dated December 8, 1995 is that only in 20 cases, default in fulfilling export obligation has been confirmed. Since, the export obligation to be fulfilled was fixed in terms of percentage of annual production and amounts would vary from case to case depending on annual production figures reported and certified by each individual firm, such information is not readily available.

Under the current Export & Import Policy, export obligation is imposed only in respect of imports of Capital goods permitted under licences issued under the Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme since it relates to imports on concessional/zero duty. Export obligation is not imposed on import of capital goods in other cases where no such licence is required.

Declining of Industrial Production Growth

3519. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether industrial production has been declining continuously since 1991-92 and particularly for the last six months;

(b) if so, the comparative figures thereof, year-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. According to index of industrial production, the overall rate of growth of industrial production was 0.6%, 2.3%, 6.0%, 9.4% and 12.0% during 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively. The average rate of growth of industrial production during the last six months from November,

1995 to April, 1996 (latest month for which data is available) was 11.0%.

Infrastructure Development Bank

3520. SHRI DHIRENDRA AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some infrastructure-development banks to finance construction of roads and highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which those banks are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. In the budget speech for 1996-97, it has been proposed to establish an Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC).

(b) and (c) As a follow up of the budget announcement, a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Banking) has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India to work out the modalities for setting up of the IDFC. Pending submission of the report and its acceptance, it is not possible to spell out the time by which IDFC would be set up.

[Translation]

Export of Agri-Products from Bihar

3521. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALAIS PAPU YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export potential of agricultural products of Bihar and world market for it has been explored;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c) The major agricultural commodities exported from the country at present are wheat, rice, oilmeals, sugar, tobacco, fruits and vegetables which are produced in Bihar also. The USA, Canada, France, the UK, Russia, Japan, Indonesia, Singapore and countries in the Middle East and North Africa are the principal markets for these products. South Africa, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan have been identified as possible new destinations.

The steps taken to exploit these markets and boost

export of agricultural products include simplification of inspection on selected items, provisions of concessional credit, product development to meet international needs, extension of benefits available under the scheme of EOUs/EPZs to agriculture sector and exporters for improved packaging, strengthening of quality control, promoting export of identified products through brand promotion campaigns, arranging buyer-seller meets and participation in international fairs/exhibitions.

Export of Marine Products

3522. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY
SHRI MAHESH KUMAR M. KANODIA

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of fish, dry-fish and fish meals exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of last three years;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to boost the export of marine product and to set-up factories for storage of fish and fish-meals in the country particularly in Southern Gujarat and Saurashtra itself; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) The total quantity of fish, dry-fish and fish meals exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of last three years has been as under :

Q : Quantity in MT

V : Value in Rs. Crores

Item	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Fish	Q : 94022	122529	100093
	V : 296.00	446.57	372.26
Dry Fish	Q : 2624	6086	7340
	V : 16.72	24.16	44.08
Fish Meal	Q : -	-	76
	V : -	-	0.21

(Source : MPEDA)

(b) and (c) The Government has been implementing a number of schemes for boosting export of marine

products from India through the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA). These schemes are applicable to all the States including Gujarat and its Saurashtra and Southern Gujarat regions. Following are the schemes :

- (i) Providing subsidy assistance for procuring various equipment like generator sets, improved plate freezer, refrigerated truck, upgradation of deficient cold storage, automatic flake/chip/tube ice making machines etc.
- (ii) Providing subsidy assistance for procuring seed and feed.
- (iii) Providing subsidy for setting up quality control laboratories attached to processing plants.

- (iv) Providing financial assistance for encouraging modification of fishing vessels for exploitation of under-exploited resources as well as to encourage on board processing.
- (v) Providing financial assistance for encouraging acquisition of the seafood processing machinery for production of value added items.
- (vi) Implementing a scheme for participating in the equity of companies for setting up projects in the field of deep sea fishing, production of value added products and aquaculture.

However, the utilisation under some of these schemes in the State of Gujarat during the last three years has been as under :

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1. Subsidy for acquisition of machinery & equipment for production of IQF shrimp	1	4.99	Nil		Nil	
2. Subsidised distribution of Insulated Fish Boxes	Nil		16	0.05	4	0.01
3. Subsidy for Insulation of improved plate freezers	2	2.00	2	1.80	3	2.88
4. Subsidy for Automatic Flake/Chip/Tube Ice making machines	1	1.00	2	2.00	Nil	
5. Subsidy for Gen. Set	Nil		Nil		1	0.40
6. Subsidy Assistance for Setting up of Mini-Laboratories	Nil		1	0.50	3	1.50

As a whole there are 42 frozen storages and 8 fish meals plants in Gujarat.

Non-Banking Financial Companies

3523. SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHALIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of non-banking financial institutions to whom the Reserve Bank of India has issued licences for transacting business, State-wise;

(b) whether some of non-banking financial institutions are not abiding the directions issued by R.B.I.;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken against them;

(d) whether the Government are aware that many such institutions have cheated people in Gujarat and also in many other States;

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

(f) whether the Government propose to impose ban on these institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not issue licences to Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) for carrying on their business.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) As on 30th June, 1996, RBI has prohibited 201 NBFCs including Residuary Non-Banking Companies (RNBCs) from accepting further deposits for violating the Non-Banking Finance Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1977/Residuary Non-Banking Finance Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1987. No NBFC in the State of Gujarat has been prohibited in the recent past.

(f) and (g) For effective and better regulation of the NBFCs, action has been initiated to bring about certain legislative changes in the Reserve Bank of India Act.

[English]

Rural Banking Network

3524. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the present network of rural banks with their Branches in the country to cater the needs of rural credit;

(b) the extent to which those banks and nationalised

banks have been able to cater the needs of the people in the rural areas during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of rural local area banks set up in 1995-96 and proposed to be set up in 1996-97 and 1997-98, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra; and

(d) the measures taken for reforming the rural banking sector ?

THE MINISTER FOR FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that there are 196 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) with over 14500 branches spread over 425 districts.

(b) NABARD has reported that the loans outstanding of the RRBs during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are as below :

Year	Number of accounts (in lakhs)	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)
1992-93	123.82	4627
1993-94	124.22	5253
1994-95	125.98	6291

As far as public sector banks are concerned, the priority sector outstandings as on the last Friday of March of last three years is as below :

Year	Number of accounts (in lakhs)	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)
March, 94	365.06	53197
March, 95	361.73	61794
March, 96*	355.79	69609

* Provisional

(c) No local area bank was set up in 1995-96 as the policy permitting the operation of such banks has come into force since July, 1996. Such banks are to be set up in the private sector and as such, the information regarding the number of banks that are proposed to be set up is not available with Government.

(d) Several steps have been taken to strengthen the rural banks, including the RRBs. These include :

(i) With a view to widening the range and scope of services of RRBs have been allowed with effect from 1.1.1994 to finance non-target groups to the extent of 60 per cent of their fresh lending; more discretionary powers have

- been given to them for purchase/discounting of cheques/demand drafts. They have been allowed to issue guarantees on behalf of their customers and have been allowed to install lockers, issue drafts and effect Mail Transfers (MTs) for increasing the range of services.
- (ii) Seventy RRBs with disbursements of less than Rs. 2 crores during 1992-93 have been relieved of the service area obligations and they are allowed to finance throughout the area within their jurisdiction. Remaining RRBs are also allowed to extend loans within their entire command districts subject to their service area obligations.
- (iii) RRBs have been allowed to relocate their loss making branches to relatively better locations viz. commercial centres like market area, village mandies, block and district headquarters, etc. and redeploy concerned staff suitably.
- (iv) 102 select RRBs have been given equity support to the extent of Rs. 374 crores (approx.) by Government of India. A budget provision of Rs. 200 crores has been made in 1996-97 for this purpose.
- (v) All RRBs have been advised to prepare bank specific development action plans to enable them to adopt a systematic approach for their turnaround.
- (vi) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently provided the RRBs access to profitable avenues for investment of their Non-SLR surplus funds in listed and other schemes of Unit Trust of India (UTI), fixed deposits in profit making term lending financial institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI), in bonds of nationalised banks and profit earning public sector institutions and in non-convertible debentures of reputed blue chip companies. Besides, the RRBs have been permitted by the RBI to deploy a part of their surplus non-SLR funds in the credit portfo-

lio of their sponsor banks through non-risk sharing participation certificates to be issued by the latter.

- (vii) Prudential accounting norms of income recognition and asset classification has been made applicable to RRBs in 1995-96. Provisioning norms would be made applicable in a phased manner from 1996-97.
- (viii) With effect from 26.08.1996 the RBI has deregulated the interest rates that can be charged to the ultimate borrowers by the RRBs.

[Translation]

Foreign Capital for Agro-based Industries

3525. SHRI S.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the offers received for setting up of agro-based industries in Uttar Pradesh through foreign capital investment during the last three years;

(b) the details of proposals approved and the number of proposals implemented out of them; and

(c) the reasons for delay in implementation of the approved offers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) The details of the foreign collaboration proposals approved for Uttar Pradesh State including agro based industries during the last three years from 1.1.93 to 30.6.96 are given in the enclosed statement.

The details of such proposals viz. name of Indian company, name of country of foreign collaborator, equity investment involved and item of manufacture activity are published by the Indian Investment Centre as supplement to the monthly News letter and copies of these are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c) Implementation details of foreign investment projects are not centrally maintained. Monitoring of the project is primarily done by the State Government since commissioning of most projects depends upon various State level clearances including land, power etc. and gestation period which varies from project to project.

STATEMENT

List of Industry wise break-up of foreign collaboration cases approved by the Government from 01-01-93 to 30-06-96

(Rs. in Crores)

UTTAR PRADESH

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Total	Tech	Fin	Amount	
1.	METTALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES					
	Ferrous	8	7	1	1.02	0.07
	Misc. (other items) - Metallurgy	2	2	0	0.0	0.00
	Total	10	9	1	1.02	0.07
2.	FUELS					
	POWER	1	0	1	296.02	19.35
	OIL REFINERY	2	1	1	598.00	39.09
	Others (Fuels)	2	2	0	0.00	0.00
	Total	5	3	2	894.02	58.43
3.	PRIME MOVERS OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL	1	1	0	0.00	0.00
4.	ELECTRICALS EQUIPMENT					
	Electrical Equipment	36	21	15	31.10	2.03
	Computer Software Industry	7	0	7	23.86	1.56
	Electronics	6	4	2	28.72	1.88
	Total	49	25	24	83.68	5.47
5.	TELECOMMUNICATIONS					
	Telecommunications	3	2	1	3.00	0.20
	Cellular Mobile Telephone Service	1	0	1	73.50	4.80
	Total	4	2	2	76.50	5.00
6.	TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY					
	Automobile Industry	21	13	8	41.73	2.73
	Passenger Cars	1	0	1	0.00	0.00
	Total	22	13	9	41.73	2.73
7.	INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	23	17	6	0.87	0.06
8.	MACHINE TOOLS	2	0	2	0.28	0.02
9.	MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICAL & ENGINEERING	13	5	8	7.49	0.49
10.	COMMERCIAL, OFFICE & HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT	3	1	2	52.90	3.46
11.	MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES	2	2	0	0.00	0.00
12.	INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS	5	5	0	0.00	0.00
13.	MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING AND DRAWING	1	0	1	0.12	0.01
14.	FERTILIZERS	6	6	0	0.00	0.00
15.	CHEMICALS (OTHER THAN FERTILIZERS)	22	10	12	148.28	9.69
16.	PHOTOGRAPHIC RAW FILM AND PAPER	2	1	1	2.0	0.13
17.	DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS	4	2	2	1.33	0.09
18.	TEXTILES (INCLUDE DYED, PRINTED)	20	7	13	10.03	0.66

Sl. No.	Name of Industry	Total	Tech	Fin	Amount	
19.	PAPER AND PULP INCLUDING PAPER PRODUCT	3	0	3	18.77	1.23
20.	SUGAR	1	0	1	50.00	3.27
21.	FERMENTATION INDUSTRIES	4	2	2	14.70	0.96
22.	FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES					
	Food products	20	6	14	79.31	5.18
	Marine products	1	0	1	1.50	0.10
	Total	21	6	15	80.81	5.28
23	RUBBER GOODS	6	5	1	1.35	0.09
24	LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND PICKERS	5	1	4	3.05	0.20
25	GLASS	2	1	1	0.60	0.04
26	CERAMICS	2	0	2	0.86	0.06
27	DEFENCE INDUSTRIES	1	1	0	0.00	0.00
28	CONSULTANCY SERVICES					
	Design & Eng. Services	5	2	3	0.19	0.01
	Total	5	2	3	0.19	0.01
29	SERVICE SECTOR					
	Non-Financial Services	3	0	3	19.83	1.30
	Total	3	0	3	19.83	1.30
30	HOTEL & TOURISM					
	Hotel & Restaurants	4	2	2	0.48	0.03
	Tourism	1	0	1	0.72	0.05
	Total	5	2	3	1.19	0.08
31	TRADING CO.					
32	MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES	3	0	3	0.56	0.04
	Horticulture	4	1	3	1.89	0.12
	Agriculture	3	1	2	0.59	0.04
	Floriculture	3	0	3	11.25	0.74
	Others (Misc. Industries)	21	17	4	4.10	0.27
	Total	31	19	12	17.81	1.16
	Grand Total	286	148	138	1529.98	

[English]

Bank dues to Public Sectors

3526. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Indian Express" New Delhi dated July 30, 1996 under the caption 'Banks collar firms in cough up Rs. 6025 cr';

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the details of the banks of the defaulting borrowers together with the progress made in recovery of the dues ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced a schedule for collection and dissemination of

information in respect of the defaulters whose outstandings (both under funded and non-funded facilities) to banks and financial institutions aggregated funded Rs. 1 crore and above and whose accounts have been classified as 'doubtful' and 'loss' for their confidential use for taking credit decisions. Under the secrecy laws the names of banks and borrowers cannot be disclosed. RBI also publishes yearly a list of borrowers with aggregate outstanding of Rs. 1 crore and above as on 31 March against whom suits have been filed. The Indian Express seems to have reported from this list of borrowal accounts against which suits have been filed for recovery of dues. The percentage of non-performing advances to total advances of the public sector banks decreased from 24.78% as on 31-3-1994 to 19.45% as on 31.3.1995. The percentage as further came down to 16.01% as on 31.3.1996.

Industrially Backward Areas

3527. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :
SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared any list in regard to the industrially backward districts in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise and Union territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Code of conduct for Elections

3528. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to accord legal sanction to the model codes of conduct for Elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) : (a) to (c) The proposal to give statutory backing to the provisions contained in Part II of the Model

Code of Conduct for the Guidance of Political Parties and Candidates is under consideration of the Government but no decision has yet been taken in the matter.

Mutilated Currency Notes in Packets of SBI

3529. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the old, torn or worn out currency notes which should ordinarily be destroyed by the R.B.I. are often found in packets issued by the State Bank of India and also by other nationalised banks these days;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the instructions Government propose to issue in this regard to the Nationalised Banks to ensure that such notes are not included in the packets prepared by these banks.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that old, torn or worn out currency notes which should ordinarily be destroyed should not, normally, be found in packets issued by banks as the banks are required to sort out notes into reissuables and non-issuables and issue only reissuable note packets against payments. RBI have further reported that there could be instances where some non-issuable notes were issued in reissuable note packets which can be attributed to subjectivity involved in sorting of notes in the banks concerned.

(c) The extant instructions issued by the RBI to the banks require that the latter should sort out notes into issuable and non-issuable and to send non-issuable notes to RBI for eventual destruction.

Textile Market Promotion Offices

3530. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the government have decided to set up market promotion offices in the foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries where these offices are likely to be set up; and

(c) the time by which these offices are likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) to (c) In order to step up our textile exports to certain countries/regions, government have supported a combined effort of the textile Export Promotion Councils to open One Man Export Promotion Offices in Sao

Paulo (Brazil), Osaka (Japan), Durban (South Africa) and Melbourne (Australia).

The One Man Office at Osaka, Melbourne and Durban have started functioning and the Sao Paulo Office is expected to start functioning shortly.

[Translation]

Textile Mills in Maharashtra

3531. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total production in the textile mills of the National Textile Corporation, the State Textile Corporation and private sector located in Maharashtra between January, 1994 and January, 1996 and till June, 1996, year wise and the number of workers employed in them;

(b) the number of textile mills lying closed in the State and the measures taken by the Government to revive the closed textile mills, mill-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to provide employment to the workers and for their rehabilitation who have been rendered unemployed because of the closure of above mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) the production of yarn and cloth for the past three years is as under :

Year	All yarn (Mn. Kgs.)	All cloth (Mn. Sq. Mts.)
1993-94	320	894
1994-95	309	873
1995-96 (Prov.)	356	758

The number of workers engaged in NTC, STC and Private Sector mills in Maharashtra for the past three years is as under :

	Mar. '94	Mar. '95	Mar. '96
No. of workers	198210	199451	196106

(b) As on 31.5.96, no Cotton/Man-made Fibre Textile Mill is closed under I.D. Act. 8 Cotton/Man-made Fibre Textile Mills were closed under liquidation and 12 Cotton/Man-made Fibre Textile Mills were temporarily closed mainly due to financial difficulties, power cuts, lock out etc.. Government has set up Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to enquire into the working of sick industrial companies and to prepare and sanction, as appropriate, schemes for their revival.

(c) Government has established Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) to provide interim relief to the workers of permanently/partially closed mills who have been rendered unemployed.

[English]

Losses in Undertakings of Heavy Industry

3532. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry which has suffered losses during the last two years;

(b) the reasons for occurring such losses;

(c) whether the Government propose to write off their losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Statement I and II giving year-wise position are attached.

(b) The major reasons for losses are shortage of orders, obsolete plant and machinery, non availability of raw material, shortage of power, shortage of working capital etc.

(c) and (d) As per the amended provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act (SICA) when a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) becomes sick, it is referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). BIFR appoints an operating agency for preparation of a revival package. Depending upon the package, Govt. considers write-off of interest/loans etc. on a case to case basis.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU which suffered loss during 1994-95.
1.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.
2.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
3.	Reyrolle Burn Ltd.
4.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.
5.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
6.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.
7.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Ltd.
8.	Weighbird India Ltd.
9.	NEPA Ltd.
10.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
11.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
12.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the PSU which suffered loss during 1994-95.
13.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
14.	Heavy Engg. Corpn. Ltd.
15.	HMT Ltd.
16.	Praga Tools Ltd.
17.	Instrumentation Ltd.
18.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.
19.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
20.	National Instruments Ltd.
21.	Scooters India Ltd.
22.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd
23.	Cement Corpn. of India
24.	Damodar Cement and Slag Ltd.
25.	Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.
26.	Mandya National Paper Mills
27.	Nagaland Paper and Pulp Corpn.
28.	Hindustan Photo Films Mg. Co. Ltd.
29.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.
30.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.
31.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. Ltd.
32.	Tyre Corpn. (I) Ltd.
33.	Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd.
34.	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.
35.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.
36.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.

STATEMENT-II

Sl.No.	Name of the PSU which suffered loss during 1995-96
1.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.
2.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
3.	Reyrolle Burn Ltd.
4.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.
5.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
6.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.
7.	Bharat Process & Mech. Engg. Ltd.
8.	Weighbird India Ltd.
9.	Bharat Heavy Planters & Vessels Ltd.
10.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
11.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
12.	Triveni Structural Ltd.
13.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
14.	Heavy Engg. Corpn. Ltd.
15.	HMT Ltd.
16.	Praga Tools Ltd.

Sl.No.	Name of the PSU which suffered loss during 1995-96
17.	Instrumentation Ltd.
18.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.
19.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.
20.	National Instruments Ltd.
21.	Scooters India Ltd.
22.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
23.	Cement Corpn. of India
24.	Damodar Cement and Slag Ltd.
25.	Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.
26.	Mandya National Paper Mills
27.	Nagaland Paper and Pulp Corpn.
28.	Hindustan Photo Films Mg. Co. Ltd.
29.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.
30.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.
31.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. Ltd.
32.	Tyre Corpn. of (I) Ltd.
33.	Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd.
34.	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.

*[Translation]***High Court Bench in Eastern Bihar**

3533. SHRI CHITRASEN SINKU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the entire North-Eastern Region of Bihar is governed by the Patna High Court and there is no bench of the said High Court in North Eastern region of the State;

(b) if so, the Government propose to set up a bench of the Patna High Court in main city of the Eastern Bihar viz. Bhagalpur;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) : (a) to (d) At present there is no High Court bench in the north-eastern region of Bihar and the jurisdiction of the principal seat of the Patna High Court extends over this region. No proposal for setting up a High Court bench in the region has been received from the Government of Bihar, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court. As such, it is not

possible for the Central Government to take any action in the matter.

Investment by Non-resident Indians

3534. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any possibility of increasing investment in the technical sector by non-resident Indians;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of investment made by the non-resident Indians in the direct foreign investment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) The Sector of investment primarily depends upon the choice of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs).

(c) Since the introduction of new Industrial Policy in July 1991, till 31.5.1996, the percentage of Non-resident Indians (NRIs) investment approved by the Government, comes to approximately 33% of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

[English]

Increase in Non-Tariff Business

3535. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Non-tariff barriers on the rise" as reported in 'Pioneer' dated July 16, 1996;

(b) whether it has been revealed that the use of non-tariff barriers have increased since the last few years according to a study conducted by FICCI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has identified Non-Tariff Barriers imposed by India's Major Trading Partners. Such barriers include textiles quotas, anti-dumping and countervailing duties, strict standards relating to health and environment etc. Most of such protectionist measures are consistent with the relevant GATT/WTO Agreements. Nevertheless, the non-tariff barriers identified by us are taken up bilaterally with our trading partners to ensure that market access of Indian exporters is not

unreasonably hindered by these trading partners. In case of any inconsistency or discrimination, India has a right to approach the WTO dispute settlement mechanism for redressal.

Restructuring of P.S.U.s.

3536. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scheme of Restructuring of Public Sector Units have been approved by United Nation Development Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is delay on the part of some State Governments in finalising the agreements in this regard;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) : UNDP has approved of a scheme which envisages turning around of 4 selected public enterprises of the Central Government and 3 selected public enterprises of the Govt. of Kerala through process consultancy in the form of management interventions at the enterprise level.

(c) to (e) : The Govt. of Kerala has not signed the project document as yet. They have been requested to expedite.

Popularity of Indian Vehicles in Australia

3537. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian commercial vehicles are very popular in Australia;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of manufacturers;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce those vehicles in other countries also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The TELCO commercial vehicle 207 — Pick-up launched recently in Australia has received good response in that country.

(c) and (d) The vehicle has already been introduced in countries like Spain & Italy where it is quite popular. The company is proposing to introduce it in other

countries also.

Private Banks in Rural Areas

3538. SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI MANIK RAO HODLYA GAVIT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bank Trade Unions all over the country have opposed the establishment of private banks in the country particularly in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the response of the Government to the protest?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the All-India Regional Rural Banks Employees Association (AIRRBEA) has represented against the decision to allow the establishment of new local banks in the private sector.

(b) With a view to providing institutional mechanisms for promoting rural savings as well as for the provision of credit for viable economic activities in the local areas, it has been decided to allow the establishment of new local banks in the private sector. This is expected to bridge the gaps in credit availability and enhance the institutional credit frame-work in rural and semi-urban areas. RBI's view is that the demand for credit in rural areas and potential for mobilising savings from rural areas is large enough to allow for the viable operations of these new banks.

New NTC Units

3539. SHRI DARBARA SINGH :
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the government propose to set up more Units of National Textile Corporation in the country particularly in Punjab and hilly areas of U.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when these units are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Offload Percentage of Shares

3540. PROF. OMPAL SINGH NIDAR : Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to offload 74 percent state and retain a share of 26 percent in Public Sector Undertakings in non-core and non-strategic areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of Public Sector Undertakings which fall into these areas;

(c) the reaction of trade unions in this regard; and

(d) the reasons for the change in policy of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (d) A Disinvestment Commission has been constituted by the Government which shall inter alia draw a comprehensive overall long term disinvestment programme within 5 to 10 years for the PSUs referred to it and shall determine the extent of disinvestment in each of the PSU. The Govt. shall consider the recommendation of the Commission about the extent of disinvestment to be carried out in each PSU.

[Translation]

Suggestions of Vora Committee for P.S.E.

3541. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.C. Vora was constituted to review the functioning of public sector enterprises and make suggestions for their reform;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Union Government;

(d) if so, details of the main recommendations made by it; and

(e) the action taken for implementing the recommendations made in this regard so far.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (e) No, Sir. However, a Working Group set up by the Planning Commission on Management of public enterprises' had constituted a sub-group under the Chairmanship of Shri B.C. Bora, Chairman, ONGC, on the "role of public sector enterprises". Besides Shri Bora, the sub-group consists of Dr. K.G. Ramanathan,

Chairman, IPCL, S/Shri M. Gopalakrishna, Chairman, SCOPE, V.S. Jain, Director (Finance) SAIL, S. Talwar, Joint Secretary, DPE, K.G. Ramachandran, Director (Finance) BHEL, Mrs. Rama Murali, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, and Shri R. Bandopadhyaya, Secretary, Department of Industrial Reconstruction and Public Undertaking, Govt. of West Bengal, Calcutta. The Working Group has not yet submitted its final report to the Planning Commission.

[English]

Functioning of Coffee Board

3542. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coffee Board has recommended to grant cent percent free sale quota for all the growers for the coffee season 1996-97; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard and the role, functions and the arrangement for providing necessary funds for the functioning of the Coffee Board in the changed circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has not yet taken any decision in this regard.

Bench of Karnataka High Court

3543. SHRI P. KODANDA RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have agreed to set up a bench of the Karnataka High Court in Dharwar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) : (a) and (b) No complete proposal has been received from the Government of Karnataka, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court, for establishment of a bench of the High Court at Dharwar. As such, it is not possible for the Central Government to take a decision in the matter.

Foreign Exchange Dealers

3544. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign exchange dealers func-

tioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether all such dealers have obtained necessary licences from the Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) There are 96 banks and other institutions holding full-fledged licences and 7 holding restricted licences. State-wise details are furnished in attached statement.

(b) The banks/certain financial institutions are issued licences to deal in foreign exchange business by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

State-wise details of the Foreign Exchange Dealers

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Dealers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Delhi	6
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Haryana	1
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1
6.	Karnataka	6
7.	Kerala	6
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2
9.	Maharashtra	61
10.	Rajasthan	1
11.	Tamil Nadu	10
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1
13.	West Bengal	5

Outstanding Income Tax dues in Jammu and Kashmir

3545. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of Income Tax dues outstanding in Jammu region and also in Kashmir Valley;

(b) whether certain officers and private firms have declined to submit their returns especially after the eruption of insurgency in Kashmir Valley;

(c) if so the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to recover the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The amount of Income-tax demand outstanding in Jammu region and Kashmir Valley

is Rs. 10.80 and 16.00 crores respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Most of the demands is either locked up in appeals or stayed by Higher Authority/Courts etc. The Income-tax officers have been directed to approach the appellate authorities and request them to take up high demand cases on priority.

[Translation]

Non-Banking Financial Institutions

3546. SHRI KACHARU BHAU RAUT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have banned some non-banking financial institutions from collecting money from the people in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of such non-banking financial institutions alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that certain non-banking financial companies have been prohibited from accepting further deposits.

(b) Upto 30th June, 1996 RBI had prohibited 201 Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) including Residuary Non-Banking Companies (RNBCs) from accepting deposits from public. The reasons for prohibiting these NBFCs from accepting deposits are mainly for non-compliance with Non-Banking Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1977/Residuary Non-Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1987.

[English]

Central Direct Taxes Advisory Committee

3547. SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Direct Taxes Advisory Committee has been reconstituted;

(b) if so, how many sittings of the Committee have since been held;

(c) whether the Committee has sent any suggestions/decisions to Government so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Central

Direct Taxes Advisory Committee has been reconstituted on 29.1.1996. With the constitution of the 11th Lok Sabha after the General Elections, it has become necessary to renominate the four Members of Parliament to the Committee. The Committee will be reconstituted shortly and a meeting will be held immediately thereafter.

Supply of Coal to Power Plants

3548. SARDAR SURJEET SINGH BARNALA:
SHRI B. DHARMA BIKSHAM :
SHRI S.D.N.R.WADIYAR :
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether some power plants are not being supplied with adequate quantum of coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, particularly with reference to Punjab;

(c) the details of the complaints received from the various power plants about non availability of coal during the last six months;

(d) the reasons for short supply of coal; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure the supply of coal to different power units as per requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise details of linkages given and actual supplies made for the period April-July, 1996 are shown in the Statement-I attached.

(c) and (d) The details of the power stations which have not received less than 95% of the linked quantity during the period April-July, 1996 and the reasons for short supply are indicated in the Statement-II attached.

(e) As may be seen, supply of coal to different power stations is sometimes inhibited due to a variety of reasons most of which are beyond the control of the Ministry of Coal or the coal companies.

STATEMENT-I

	(In '000 tonnes)	
State	Linkage	Despatch
1. Andhra Pradesh	4695	4891
2. Bihar	3125	2822
3. Delhi	1685	1614
4. Gujarat	6145	4560
5. Haryana	1125	1034
6. Karnataka	1675	1363

State	Linkage	Despatch
7. Maharashtra	9345	9082
8. Madhya Pradesh	8670	10161
9. Orissa	1500	1015

State	Linkage	Despatch
10. Punjab	2220	2113
11. Tamil Nadu	10435	10643
12. West Bengal	64515	63097

STATEMENT-II

SEB/TPS	Linkage	Despatch	Reasons
BTPS	1080	939	Non payment of coal value and freight to Railways.
Panipat	860	771	Due to prepayment of freight to Railways and non-payment of this by HSEB.
Ropar	1590	1471	(1) Due to the frequent diversion of coal to other power houses. (2) A number of railway accidents and derailment resulting in frequent disruption of coal supplies.
Obra	1440	990	Due to railways inability to move coal from CCL as per linkage & more coal going from NCL to pit head super thermal power house. (2) Due to irregular & meagre payments compelling coal company to regulate coal supplies.
NCTPP (Dadri)	1455	1224	(1) Due to power house getting coal in BOBR wagons & lesser movement of BOGR rakes from CCL. (2) No movement from BCCL to Obra as per Railways rationalisation programme.
Unchahar	620	584	(1) Lesser movement from CCL. (2) As per Railways rationalisation programme, the movement from BCCL was stopped which has been restored recently.
Panki	200	190	Due to non payment.
Gandhi Nagar	930	688	(1) GEB capacity to make payments of not more than 64 crores hence normal supply got regulated. (2) Due to Railways not moving from Korba field as per linkage & compensating the short fall from Korea Rewa field supplying coal to this power house.

SEB/TPS	Linkage	Despatch	Reasons
Chandrapur	3300	2854	Due to power house not moving coal by road as per linkage. (2) Frequent breakdowns in Ropeways.
Kaparkheda	915	642	Due to their units being down for considerable time, Railways diverted this coal to other Power Houses.
Trombay	120	22	Due to its Multifuel Boilers and reported import of coal, it is not drawing coal and fulfilling consumers side formalities.
Korba West	1030	897	It is pit head power house due to the problems in their DHP. Railways were requested to move some coal by rail.
Amarkantak	280	225	Has its own wagons for transporting coal and also it transports by road. It takes the coal only as and when it wants.
Dahanu	730	522	(1) The coal rakes have to go across Bombay city & Railways have problems in transporting requisite rakes. (2) Lesser movement of coal from IB field as per linkage.
Nellore	60	31	Small old units frequently breakdowns resulting in reduced inputs of coal.
Tuticorin	1665	992	TNEB importing coal & reducing
Metbur	1440	1232	their input of indigenous coal. (2) Probably because of import not paying for indigenous coal.
Raichur	1675	1363	1) Lesser supply from Singareni due to frequent strikes & other problems. (2) Irregular payment by the power house. (3) PH taking inordinate long time to finalise the Rail-cum-Sea movement for MOL. It has started recently.
Mudannur	800	600	(1) Lesser supply from SCCL due to industrial problems. (2) Its capacity for not being able to make adequate payment for the coal to move from CIL.

SEB/TPS	Linkage	Despatch	Reasons
North Madras	610	—	The units are not working & the power house has regulated the input.
Barauni	295	211	(1) Coal linkages given on
Patrabu	490	410	Generation Programme.
Muzaffarpur	170	96	(2) Units not working & Coal stocks very high from 1 month to 4 months due to lesser generation than the target.
Bokaro (A+B)	780	562	(1) Frequent breakdowns of unit resulting in lesser inputs of coal. (2) High stocks from 30 days to 60 days all along.
Durgapur (DVC)	435	286	Frequent breakdowns of units resulting in high stocks.
Mejia (DVC)	150	—	New power station. The rail/MGR route not yet established by the power house.
Budge Budge	100	—	(1) Not yet started. (2) Some coal linkage given just for trials.
South Gen Stn.	200	187	:
Bandel	475	449	:
Kolaghat	1800	1667	: (1) Railway movement frequently restricted due to an old rail bridge in the route. (2) Lesser movement from MCL to this power house by Railways.
Durgapur	290	243	This power house does not pick up coal from BCCL as per linkage on the plea that it wants all coal only from BCL.
Farraka TPS	2090	1901	Due to frequent derailment in their MGR track & Shortage of rolling infrastructure.
Talcher	680	537	Frequent breakdown in their Belt Conveyor System pit head power house.
Talcher STPS	490	—	(1) Stopped due to some accident in the power house. No units working.

SEB/TPS	Linkage	Despatch	Reasons
			(2) Coal stocks burning due to PH not taking coal.
Small PH	20	4	Unit not working and thus refusing to pick up coal.
Bongaigaon	190	121	(1) Power house units not working regularly. (2) Power house not picking up coal from MEL as per linkage.

External Aid

3549. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the sectors in which India is getting external aid particularly from World Bank and Asian Development Bank;

(b) whether the Government have undertaken a thorough review of aided projects in different sectors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the proper utilisation of foreign aid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) (a) The Sectors in which India is getting external aid from World Bank are Irrigation, General Agriculture, Water Supply & Sanitation, Telecommunication, Urban Development, Industry, Population, Health, Nutrition and Education. In the case of ADB, the sector in which external assistance is received are Energy, Transport & Telecommunication and Infrastructure.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The review of on going projects is a continuous process. This is undertaken from time to time in association with the concerned authorities, and suitable actions to ensure smooth implementation of the projects are taken. Some of the steps initiated by the Government to improve aid utilisation are ensuring projects, release of ACA as 100% additionality, advance release of ACA to the State, standardisation of bidding documents and streamlining of bidding documents and streamlining of procurement procedures, disintermediation on flow of external aid to Central PSUs, portfolio rationalisation and setting up of Project Management Unit in Department of Economic Affairs.

Foreign Tours by Officers of G.I.C.

3550. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of

(a) the details of foreign trips, official/non-official performed by each of the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, General Manager and Assistant General Manager of each of the four subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation during the last three years, year-wise and the expenditure incurred on each of the tour separately; and

(b) the details of other persons accompanied on each tour and the purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Notice to India on Patents Issue

3551. SHRI O. BHARATHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "US issues notice to India on Patent issue" appeared in the 'The Hindu' dated July 16, 1996;

(b) whether the U.S. Government has already placed India on the priority watch list under Special 301 of the U.S. Trade Act; and

(c) if so, the action the Government propose to take to safeguard in national interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Priority Watch List of the "Special 301" provision of the US Trade Law is not a classification created under law but is an administrative practice. No legally compelling consequences for the US administration flow from the Watch List. No action has been taken by the US against India after placement on the Priority Watch List.

However, on 2.7.96 proceedings have been instituted by the US against India for non-implementation of the TRIPS Agreement under the Dispute Settlement Understanding of the World Trade Organization which are being dealt with separately.

Educational Loan

3552. SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has formulated certain rules relating to grant of educational loan by the nationalised banks for medical and dental courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present annual income ceiling fixed for granting such loans;

(c) whether the nationalised banks have requested the RBI to lift the income ceiling on the above loans to help large number of deserving students; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) advised all public sector banks to provide loans to students admitted in Medical/Dental Colleges in private professional colleges during the academic year 1995-96 according to the following criteria :

Loan upto Rs. 15,000/- to free/merit students and Rs. 50,000/- to payment students admitted to a medical/dental college in private professional colleges provided the students comply with the following :

(i) A certificate from the concerned college that he is admitted against a free/payment seat.

(ii) An affidavit by the student and his father (in the case of absence of the father, by mother or other near relative) that the total annual income of the student's family does not exceed Rs. 50,000/-.

(iii) A bond executed by the student (in case the student is minor, by the father/mother or the guardian) undertaking to repay the loan in 5 equal annual instalments commencing from two years after completion of the course he is studying or within one year of his obtaining employment, whichever is earlier.

(iv) The amount of loan should be remitted directly to the college concerned.

(v) No security is insisted upon, except in the case of payment students, where adequate security may be required by the Banks.

These guidelines are applicable for the academic year 1996-97 also. RBI has reported that so far no nationalised

banks have requested for lifting the income ceiling on the above loans.

Import Duty on Paper

3553. SHRI AYYANNA PATRUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Paper Industry had represented against hikes in import duties on paper;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Certain Associations representing paper manufacturers have requested for an increase in the basic customs duty on specified varieties of paper and paperboard. On the other hand, certain Associations representing paper users have sought reduction in duty.

(c) In the Budget for 1996-97, the Government has continued the 20% ad valorem basic customs duty on the aforesaid varieties of paper and paperboard. However, a special duty of customs at the rate of 2% ad valorem has become leviable with effect from 23rd July, 1996.

[Translation]

Outstanding Loans Against Industries

3554. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the bank loans outstanding against each of the major fifteen industrial houses of the country as on date;

(b) the details of the loans taken and refunded by them to the nationalised banks year-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken for recovery of the dues alongwith the time by which it is likely to be recovered?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The criterion for classifying top industrial houses has not been specified in the question. The data reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate such information. RBI has however reported that under the concept of Group Approach evolved by RBI, banks/all India financial institutions report each year as on 31 March, information regarding credit facilities enjoyed by various borrowing units belonging to identified groups of borrowers (fund based limits of Rs. 5 crore and above and irregular accounts below Rs. 5 crores). As per information provided by RBI, fund based outstanding of banks/all India

financial institutions to top 15 industrial groups (classified according to balance outstanding under fund based limits sanctioned as on 31.03.1994) as on 31st March, 1995 was Rs. 14128.42 crores. The details regarding individual constituent of banks and financial institutions cannot be divulged in terms of the provisions of statutes governing public sector banks and financial institutions as also the provisions of Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983.

Banks/financial institutions take action to recover the dues as per their laid down rules procedures. With a view to facilitate expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 to facilitate quicker recoveries of loan arrears. RBI has also issued guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks and financial institutions on 23rd April, 1994 with regard to disclosure of information regarding defaulting borrowers of banks and financial institutions. These guidelines, inter alia, provide for submission by banks and financial institutions to RBI the details of borrowal accounts which have been classified as Doubtful, Loss and Suit-filed with outstanding (both funded and non-funded) aggregating to Rs. 1 crore and above, and circulation by RBI to banks and financial institutions of this information which they may make use of while considering on merits the requests for new additional credit limits by existing and new constituents.

Foreign Investment in the Country

3555. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total capital invested in the country by the various foreign/multinational companies during the last three years after the implementation of Economic Reform Programmes, State-wise;

(b) whether there are States where no foreign capital has been invested; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (c) Actual inflow of foreign direct investment during the last three years i.e. from January, 1993 to June, 1996 is as under :

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1993	1786.71
1994	2981.85
1995	6370.16
1996 (upto June)	3911.32

Actual inflow of foreign direct investment is monitored by Reserve Bank of India. State-wise data of Actual inflow of foreign direct investment is not centrally maintained.

[English]

Direct Foreign Investment and Technology

3556. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to seek direct foreign investment and technology for small scale sector;

(b) if so, whether any strategy have been chalked out by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the main features of the strategy; and

(d) how it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) As per present policy, equity investment by a foreign industrial undertaking is permitted to the extent of 24% in the small scale sector. Due to their smallness large direct foreign investment do not take place in the small scale sector. Technology flows in the small scale sector are encouraged through the mechanism of mutual trade relations, joint ventures and technology transfer arrangements.

(c) and (d) International cooperation between the small scale industries of India and industrial undertakings located abroad are encouraged by means of exhibitions, participation in trade fairs, seminars and symposia, etc.

Loan Waiver Scheme

3557. SHRI C. NARAYANA SWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether loans upto an amount of Rs. 10,000/- (Ten thousand) granted to different sections of people from various financial institutions including commercial banks and cooperative societies/ banks in the country were ordered to waive by the Union Government during 1989-90 in each case;

(b) whether the Union Government have since reimbursed the entire amount of such loans to the financial institutions in that period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not compensating the cooperative societies/banks in the country so far thereby causing a great loss to these cooperative institutions; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the debt relief provided to farmers during the year 1990-91. It may be stated that Government of India formulated the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 for providing debt relief to a selected category of borrowers of public sector banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) who complied with eligibility criteria prescribed under the Scheme. The State Governments also formulated their own schemes for borrowers of cooperatives. The public sector banks and RRBs were to be reimbursed as per extant policy guidelines by the Central Government on account of such debt relief provided by the banks. The reimbursement to cooperative banks was to be shared between the State Government and Central Government on a 50 : 50 basis.

Under the Scheme, which was made effective from 15th May, 1990, debt relief was provided to cover the overdues of the eligible borrowers who had taken loans from cooperative banks, RRBs and public sector banks as on 2nd October, 1989 and the relief amount was limited upto Rs. 10,000- per borrower. The ARDR Scheme has come to a close on 31st March, 1991.

(b) and (c) The claims of institutions have been settled in full as per the extant policy guidelines.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Tobacco

3558. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of tobacco exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of last three years;

(b) how much virginia tobacco from Andhra Pradesh was exported;

(c) whether prices of virginia tobacco were competitive to that of other countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to provide incentive to the tobacco growers to earn foreign exchange; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b) The total quantity and value of tobacco exported during the last three years are as follows :

(Quantity : Tonnes; Value : Rs. Crores)

Item	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Tobacco	104676	461.19	53732	254.75	71430	365.81

(Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta)

Exports of tobacco were not classified by State of origin of the product.

(c) and (d) The prices of tobacco prevailing in the international and domestic markets are as such not comparable on account of different varieties traded, variations in quality, additional expenditures incurred in grading and packaging for exports, domestic processing conditions and terms of trade.

(e) and (f) Some of the steps taken by Tobacco Board to enhance production, productivity and quality of tobacco as an incentive to enhance exports are :

(i) Supply of seeds/seedlings of high yielding and disease resistant varieties of FCV/Burley tobacco;

(ii) Pest and disease control through fumigation of nurseries;

(iii) Encouraging use of sprinkler irrigation system;

(iv) Improving curing and storing facilities;

(v) Arranging supply of inputs such as coal (for curing), fertilisers, and suckercides, and

(vi) training and exposure of farmers to latest research findings.

Transfer of Shares

3559. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time limit under section 113 of the Companies Act, 1956 has been fixed for registration of transfer of shares, debentures etc. by Limited Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the penalties prescribed for violation of these guidelines;

(c) whether the SEBI has been obtaining such information from the Companies;

(d) if so, the details of fines, penalties collected from the defaulting Companies, company-wise;

(e) whether the Deptt. of Company Affairs has

dropped punitive action in any case or permitted compounding of the offence; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Section 113(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 provides that every company shall deliver certificates of shares, debentures or debenture stocks to the transferee within two months after the application for registration of transfer of such shares, debentures and debenture stocks.

The Company Law Board may, however, on an application being made to it in this behalf by the Company, extend this time limit to a further period not exceeding nine months in case of debentures and debenture stocks if it is satisfied that it is not possible for the company to deliver such certificates within the said period.

Section 113(2) provides that if default is made in complying with sub-section (1), the company and every officer of the company who is in default shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500/- for every day during which the default continues.

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

Deposit of Funds by PSUs

3560. SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Public Sector Undertakings are required to bank with and deposit their funds, if any, only in the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, whether there has been a change of the

policy in recent years permitting Public Sector Undertakings to deal in the financial matters with private sector and foreign banks; and

(c) if so, the date from which such changes have been made effective and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (c) According to the existing instructions dated 3.1.92 the public enterprises can undertake normal banking transactions with any bank of their choice. However, for deposit of their surplus funds, as per instructions dated 14.12.94, the PSUs are permitted to deposit with any scheduled commercial bank incorporated in India subject to their fulfilling certain conditions. The changes were effected in order to avoid instances of misuse of funds.

Leather Industry

3561. SHRI MURALIDHAR JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to improve and develop the leather industry and make it internationally competitive; and

(b) if so, the details of the international agencies assisting in our leather sector and the nature of assistance being provided by them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) For the integrated development of the leather industry in India, a comprehensive scheme titled 'National Leather Development Programme' has been drawn up by the Ministry of Industry and is being implemented with the assistance received from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Under the National Leather Development Programme international collaborations have been established and implemented in the following areas :

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Institution	Name of the Foreign Agency	Subject
01.	Footwear Design and Development Institute Noida (UP).	1. Melbourne College of Textiles, Australia 2. Bally International, Switzerland	Footwear Technology Establishment of International standard Testing Centre.

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Institution	Name of the Foreign Agency	Subject
		3. Atom-Vicam, Vienna.	Computer Aided Design in Footwear.
		4. Textile Institute, U.K.	Footwear Technology.
02.	Central Leather Research Institute, Madras	1. Optimer Hungary	Foot Measurement for development of standard feet size for Indians.
		2. SATRA, UK	International Standard Testing Centre.
		3. British Leather Federation, UK	Improvement of Harness Leather Processing.
		4. AFPIC, France	Upgraded training courses in manufacture of footwear
		leather garments and leather goods.	
03.	Council for Leather Exports	McKinsey & Co. USA	Marketing & image building of Indian Leather Products in USA.
04.	Prototype Development & Training Centre of National Small Industries Corpn. (NSIC), Madras	Bruggi, Italy	Development of Prototypes of machines for making unit soles.
05.	Central Footwear & Training Centres, Madras and Agra.	Textile Institute, UK	Upgraded Training Course in Footwear Technology.

H.R.A. to Employees of PSUs

3562. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have framed rules/guidelines for the entitlement of H.R.A. to the employees of Public Sector Undertakings established by an Act of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such rules/guidelines are applicable to all Public Sector Undertakings;

(d) whether such rules confer power to the Public Sector Undertakings to make them effective retrospectively;

(e) if so, what is the H.R.A. limits for the

employees of Public Sector Undertakings;

(f) whether sharing of Government accommodation debars employees of PSUs from entitlement of H.R.A.; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (g) As per the present policy, HRA could be paid by all the Public Sector Undertakings to their employees at all levels as per the following rates. These rates were approved by the Govt. alongwith pay revisions effective from 1.1.1987 for the executives of Public Sector Undertakings :

Delhi, Bombay	... 30% of basic pay
Other 'A' class cities	... 25% of basic pay
B1, B2 class cities15% of basic pay

'C' class and other unclassified areas10% of basic pay.

Government has, however, advised the Public Enterprises that the employees who reside in their own houses or in the houses owned by their spouses should be paid HRA in accordance with the rental value assessed by the Municipal authorities. No instruction has been issued in respect of sharing of Govt. accommodation by employees of Public Sector Undertakings.

Performance of Punjab and Sind Bank

3563. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of branches of Punjab & Sind Bank in North-Eastern States, State-wise with respective dates of their opening;

(b) the performance of these branches in the matter of deposits, advances non-fund business, profitability and house-keeping during each of the last three years, branch-wise;

(c) whether various Managers/Officers of above branches were awarded or punished for their performance during the said periods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, branch-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) As reported by Reserve Bank of

India, state-wise details as on 31.12.95 of branches of Punjab and Sind Bank in North-Eastern States, with dates of their opening are given below :

State	Name of branches	Date of opening
1. Assam	(i) Dibrugarh	23.3.76
	(ii) Guwahati	28.8.75
	(iii) Jorhat	15.1.77
	(iv) Silchar	11.3.76
2. Tripura	(i) Agartala	27.3.76
3. Nagaland	(i) Dimapur (Kohima)	20.3.76
4. Manipur	(i) Imphal	13.3.76
	(ii) Deulah land	23.6.90

(b) As reported by Punjab & Sind Bank, the performance of these branches in the matter of deposits, advances, non-fund business, profitability and house-keeping during each of the last three years i.e. 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) Punjab & Sind Bank has further reported that during the last three years, departmental action against 12 managers/officers was initiated in respect of various irregularities/lapses committed by them during their tenure in the banks branches in North-Eastern States. Out of these action in respect of three cases has been finalised. One manager has been awarded the penalty of reduction in the grade/scale by three stages and two officials have been exonerated.

STATEMENT

Performance of branches of Punjab & Sind Bank in North-Eastern States in respect of deposits, advances, non-fund business, profitability and House keeping during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96

(Rs. in thousand)

Name of Branch	1993-94					1994-95					1995-96				
	Deposits	Advances	Non-Fund Income	Profit/Loss	House Keeping/Balances	Deposits	Advances	Non-Fund Income	Profit/Loss	House Keeping/Balances	Deposits	Advances	Non-Fund Income	Profit/Loss	House Keeping/Balances
Agartala	29098	20399	176	-1376	Not Talled	32768	22060	241	-1711	Not Talled	56870	22935	297	-1904	Not Talled
Dibrugarh	28408	7992	188	51	Talled	28058	7516	258	227	Talled	30942	7831	357	11	Talled
Dimapur	123240	15461	504	3678	Not Talled	141000	13847	690	3832	Not Talled	172897	32702	931	4953	Talled
Guwahati	80056	19857	962	1765	Not Talled	164262	26427	1291	3570	Not Talled	116012	26839	1361	6133	Not Talled
Imphal	34213	23289	580	-641	Not Talled	40565	22704	781	114	Not Talled	48217	25532	870	117	Not Talled
Jorhat	23450	14010	294	-514	Talled	24796	13390	403	-1264	Talled	26497	14120	428	-10003	Talled
Silchar	30251	7868	287	251	Talled	33481	7446	393	129	Talled	37798	6887	383	70	Talled
Deulah land	10282	6022	77	-225	Talled	9572	8782	106	-11	Talled	14283	18298	163	94	Talled
Total	358998	114898	3068	2989		474502	122172	4163	4908		503516	155144	4790	8471	

Foreign Collaboration

3564. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN :
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :
SHRI GIRDHARI YADAV :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign collaboration approved during 1995-96, State-wise, in industrial sector, industry-wise and details thereof in monetary terms; country-wise; and

(b) the number of cases of foreign collaboration pending for approval as on June 30, 1996?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) A total of 1477 foreign investment proposals envisaging foreign direct investment of Rs. 38072.70 crores were cleared by the Government during 1995-96. Details of state-wise, industry-wise and country-wise approved cases alongwith amount has been attached as statement I, II and III respectively.

(b) As on 30th June, 1996, 424 numbers of proposals for approval of foreign investment were pending for approval with the Union Government.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise Report for Foreign Direct Investment Cases Approved by All Sections for the period April, 1995 to March, 1996

State	April 1995 — No.	March 1996 Investment (Rs. in Crore)
Delhi	136	13344.37
Others	434	13094.83
Maharashtra	197	3172.93
Karnataka	133	2138.68
Orissa	13	1368.85
Tamil Nadu	161	1243.43
Uttar Pradesh	48	1194.30
West Bengal	43	702.10
Andhra Pradesh	83	504.01
Gujarat	53	447.18
Haryana	76	253.60
Punjab	14	242.81
Rajasthan	31	113.66
Pondicherry	7	86.34
Madhya Pradesh	18	81.99
Himachal Pradesh	6	36.50
Dadra & Nagar Heveli	3	16.87
Kerala	10	16.61
Goa	3	6.82
Bihar	6	6.02
Assam	1	0.57
Daman & Diu	1	0.24
	1477	38072.70

STATEMENT-II

List of Industry-wise break-up of Foreign Collaboration Cases approved by the Government from 1.4.95 to 31.3.96

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of Industry	Total				Amount
		Total	Tech	Fin	Amount	
1.	METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES					
	Ferrous	67	36	31	1945.24	5.11
	Non-Ferrous	1	0	1	6.00	0.02
	Special Alloys	1	1	0	0.00	0.00
	Misc. (other items)—Metallurgy	2	1	1	3.15	0.01
	Total	71	38	33	1954.39	5.13
2.	FUELS					
	Power	11	1	10	1769.12	4.65
	Oil Refinery	29	18	11	2676.07	7.03
	Others (Fuels)	22	8	14	179.38	0.47
	Total	62	27	35	4624.56	12.15

Sl.No.	Name of Industry	Total			Amount	
		Total	Tech	Fin		
3.	BOILERS AND STEAM GENERATING PLANTS	11	7	4	4.39	0.01
4.	PRIME MOVERS OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL	17	8	9	15.18	0.04
5.	ELECTRICALS EQUIPMENT					
	Electrical Equipment	252	142	110	296.50	0.78
	Computer Software Industry	84	2	82	406.91	1.07
	Electronics	63	14	49	924.18	2.43
	Total	399	158	241	1627.59	4.27
6.	TELECOMMUNICATIONS					
	Telecommunications	58	18	40	1021.79	2.68
	Radio Paging	19	1	18	168.55	0.44
	Cellular Mobile Telephone Service	76	0	76	17169.60	45.10
	Total	153	19	134	18359.94	48.22
7.	TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY					
	Automobile Industry	107	66	41	1438.81	3.78
	Air/Sea Transport	15	0	15	190.54	0.50
	Passenger Cars	5	0	5	1316.27	3.46
	Others (Transport)	5	0	5	76.73	0.20
	Total	132	66	66	3022.34	7.94
8.	INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	188	116	72	621.85	1.03
9.	MACHINE TOOLS	19	6	13	76.99	0.20
10.	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY	4	2	2	50.18	0.13
11.	MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICAL & ENGINEERING	67	25	42	159.92	0.42
12.	COMMERCIAL, OFFICE & HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT	12	2	10	365.67	0.96
13.	MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES	12	4	8	152.41	0.40
14.	INDUSTRIAL INSTRUMENTS	24	10	14	43.17	0.11
15.	SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS	9	4	5	10.79	0.03
16.	MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING AND DRAWING	1	0	1	0.12	0.00
17.	FERTILIZERS	15	14	1	5.53	0.01
18.	CHEMICALS (OTHER THAN FERTILIZERS)	201	100	101	1739.53	4.57
19.	PHOTOGRAPHIC RAW FILM AND PAPER	1	0	1	4.25	0.01
20.	DYE-STUFFS	4	0	4	24.28	0.06
21.	DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICALS	47	28	19	158.74	0.42
22.	TEXTILES (INCLUD. DYED, PRINTED)	93	15	78	290.90	0.76
23.	PAPER AND PULP INCLUDING PAPER PRODUCT	25	11	14	242.09	0.64
24.	FERMENTATION INDUSTRIES	10	3	7	567.22	1.49
25.	FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES					
	Food Products	127	24	103	462.60	1.22
	Marine Products	3	2	1	0.61	0.00
	Total	130	26	104	463.21	1.22
26.	VEGETABLE OILS VANASPATI	6	1	5	14.91	0.04
27.	SOAPS, COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS	5	1	4	59.72	0.16
28.	RUBBER GOODS	30	15	15	46.00	0.12
29.	LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND PICKERS	24	6	18	41.14	0.11

Sl.No.	Name of Industry	Total			Amount	
		Total	Tech	Fin		
30.	GLASS	10	5	5	194.63	0.51
31.	CERAMICS	29	7	22	90.54	0.24
32.	CEMENT AND GYPSUM PRODUCTS	7	4	3	8.45	0.02
33.	TIMBER PRODUCTS	3	0	3	6.26	0.00
34.	DEFENCE INDUSTRIES	1	1	0	0.00	0.00
35.	CONSULTANCY SERVICES					
	Design & Engg. Services	42	7	35	114.24	0.30
	Management Services	21	0	21	29.65	0.08
	Marketing	12	4	8	18.07	0.05
	Construction	1	1	0	0.00	0.00
	Others (CONSULTANCY SERVICE)	7	0	7	4.57	0.01
	Total	83	12	71	166.52	0.44
36.	SERVICE SECTOR					
	Financial	54	1	53	819.41	2.15
	Non-Financial Services	50	3	47	511.09	1.34
	Banking Services	3	0	3	31.76	0.08
	Total	107	4	103	1362.25	3.58*
37.	HOTEL & TOURISM					
	Hotel & Restaurants	46	18	28	824.82	2.17
	Tourism	4	2	2	1.62	0.00
	Total	50	20	30	826.44	2.17
38.	TRADING CO.	48	0	48	47.67	0.13
39.	MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES					
	Horticulture	27	13	14	18.08	0.05
	Agriculture	17	9	8	39.78	0.10
	Floriculture	91	34	57	74.43	0.20
	Others (Misc. Industries)	153	100	53	490.65	1.29
	Total	288	156	132	622.94	1.64
	Grand Total	2398	921	1477	38072.70	

STATEMENT-III

Country-wise approvals for Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Technology Agreement given by all sections from April 1995 to March 1996

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Name of Country	Total Approvals			Amount of Foreign Investment
		Total	Tech.	Fin.	
1.	Australia	36	11	25	1467.35
2.	Austria	29	17	12	36.53
3.	Bahrain	1	0	1	1.87

S.No.	Name of Country	Total Approvals		Fin.	Amount of Foreign Investment
		Total	Tech.		
4.	Argentina	1	0	1	18.38
5.	Belgium	20	7	13	193.61
6.	Bermuda	4	0	4	20.72
7.	British Virginia	4	3	1	0.57
8.	Bulgaria	2	1	1	1.91
9.	Canada	33	11	22	1371.10
10.	Channel Island	2	1	1	2.90
11.	China	11	7	4	581.06
12.	Czech Republic	7	4	3	2.07
13.	Cyprus	3	1	2	0.45
14.	Denmark	31	10	21	130.70
15.	Estonia	1	0	1	0.31
16.	Finland	16	7	9	55.46
17.	France	81	38	43	1009.87
18.	Greece	1	0	1	0.10
19.	Germany	261	119	142	1327.89
20.	Hongkong	30	5	25	467.76
21.	Indonesia	1	0	1	193.30
22.	Ireland	19	5	14	34.83
23.	Isle of Man	1	0	1	0.73
24.	Israel	59	27	32	4144.29
25.	Italy	125	73	52	478.31
26.	Japan	151	100	51	1631.27
27.	Korea (South)	65	18	47	2359.83
28.	Kuwait	2	0	2	410.00
29.	Luxembourg	7	0	7	54.61
30.	Malaysia	17	2	15	1249.49
31.	Mauritius	79	5	74	2442.13
32.	Mexico	1	0	1	8.16
33.	NRI	150	1	149	1600.48
34.	Nepal	1	0	1	3.00
35.	Netherlands	166	66	100	1203.64
36.	New Zealand	6	3	3	34.65
37.	Norway	8	3	5	4.71
38.	Oman	3	0	3	5.87
39.	Phillipines	10	5	5	297.63
40.	Poland	3	1	2	4.80
41.	Portugal	2	0	2	173.56
42.	Romania	1	1	0	0.00
43.	Russia	16	7	9	16.12
44.	Saudi Arabia	2	1	1	0.12
45.	Singapore	61	7	54	987.43
46.	South Africa	3	3	0	0.00
47.	Slovakia	2	2	0	0.00
48.	Spain	10	4	6	22.70
49.	Sri Lanka	7	0	7	3.78
50.	Sweden	24	12	12	914.66
51.	Slovenia	1	1	0	0.00
52.	Switzerland	84	36	48	217.89
53.	Taiwan	16	10	6	7.06
54.	Tatarstan	1	0	1	0.05
55.	Thailand	21	3	18	1984.64

S.No.	Name of Country	Total Approvals			Amount of Foreign Investment
		Total	Tech.	Fin.	
56.	U.A.E.	7	1	6	14.36
57.	U.K.	195	84	111	2319.43
58.	U.S.A.	472	190	282	6984.62
59.	Ukraine	3	2	1	0.02
60.	EURO Issues	5	0	5	1464.38
61.	Unindicated Country	10	3	7	11.88
62.	Malta	1	1	0	0.00
63.	Gibraltar	1	0	1	98.21
64.	Maldova	1	1	0	0.00
65.	Sudan	1	0	1	0.03
66.	Jordon	1	0	1	0.01
67.	Vietnam	1	0	1	0.03
68.	San Salvador	1	1	0	0.00
Total		2398	921	1477	38072.70

Russian Debt Repayment Agreement

3565. SHRI PINAKI MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exchange rate of Rs. 31.5 rupees per rouble fixed in 1992 under the Russian Debt Repayment Agreement, has created a flawed trade and foreign exchange regime;

(b) if so, the likely impact of it on Indian economy, indicating the quantum of Indian currency which has found its way into Russia and repatriated into India through legal and illegal transactions; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir. The prevailing Rupee-Rouble exchange rate as on 1.4.92 of Rouble 1 = Rs. 31.7514 was used along with the exchange rate of Rouble 1 = Rs. 19.9169 as on 1.1.90, for computing the rupee debt owed by India to Russia under the State Credits extended by the former Soviet Union. The amount of Rupee debt and repayment modalities were finalised under the Inter-Governmental Agreements concluded with Russia in January, 1993. There is no official Rupee-Rouble parity in operation any longer, and the earlier rupees have no significance for current trade flows between the two countries.

(b) and (c) Government are aware of some irregularities such as, fake exports, over invoicing/under invoicing, switch trade, etc. in the exports to Russia under the rupee debt repayment route. Government agencies are vigilant and appropriate action is taken when specific violations come to light.

Trade and Investment with CIS Countries

3566. SHRI L. RAMANA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether country's trade and investment with CIS countries have increased;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to boost export in the markets of erstwhile Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b) India's total trade turnover with CIS countries has increased from Rs. 5092.77 crores during 1994-95 to Rs. 7752.48 crores during 1995-96 registering a significant growth of 52.2%.

As regards investment, the Government of India has extended credit lines of US \$ 65 million to the Central Asian region of CIS projects and consultancy from India.

(c) The Government has taken various initiatives to boost exports to the countries which earlier comprised the Soviet Union. High level visits have been exchanged to establish and further strengthen trade and economic relations. The Joint Commission process has been energised with detailed discussions being held on bilateral trade matters. Direct business contacts are being promoted through visits of business delegations, buyer-seller meets, trade fairs etc. Steps are also being taken to strengthen banking and other infrastructural links to facilitate trade with these countries.

ADB's Investments in Subsidiaries of SBI

3567. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has agreed to invest in subsidiaries of the State Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Asian Development Bank has agreed to invest Rs. 101 crores (about US \$ 30 million) in the equity of three subsidiaries of the State Bank of India as follows : (i) Rs. 71.5 cr. (about US \$ 21.2 million equivalent) in SBI Capital Markets Ltd. (ii) Rs. 14.5 cr. (about US \$ 4.3 million equivalent) in SBICAP Securities Ltd. and (iii) Rs. 15 cr. (about US \$ 4.5 million equivalent) in SBI Gilts Ltd.

Royalty on Coal

3568. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the payment of royalty on coal is made on the basis of coal supplied per tonne by the state;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to fix the royalty on the basis of the price of coal; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per section 9 (3) of the MM (RD) Act 1957, the next royalty revision falls due after 10.10.1997. The Government constitutes a Study Group at the time of each revision to go into the relevant aspects of the issue including the basis of fixing the royalty rates and to recommend revised royalty rates to the Government.

[Translation]

Supply of Coal to Indian Railways

3569. SHRI HARIVANSH SAHAI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of total coal produced in the country which is supplied to the Indian Railways alongwith the revenue earning therefrom; and

(b) the percentage of coal consumed in the private sector against the total coal produced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) About 0.10% of the total coal produced in the country was supplied to the Railways in the year 1995-96. The total value of this coal was Rs. 38.96 crores.

(b) The information system maintained by coal companies under CIL does not yield to separate statistics to show quantities of coal despatched to consumers belonging to private sector or to public sector. As such figures regarding the percentage of coal consumed by the private sector out of the total coal produced in the country are not available.

[English]

Salaries to Employees of Sick Industries

3570. SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared some mechanism to see that payment of salary to the employees is not stopped or delayed in any sick Central Public Sector Unit and simultaneously to evolve appropriate measures including financial assistance for quick revival of sick Public Sector Units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (c) As and when instances of delayed payment in any sick Central Public Sector Unit are brought to the notice of the Government, urgent remedial measures are suggested to the Public Sector Units by the Administrative Ministry concerned to ensure timely payment of dues.

World Bank Aided Projects in M.P.

3571. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULESTE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and details of the schemes being implemented in Madhya Pradesh with the help of World Bank assistance; and

(b) the amount received for the said schemes from the World Bank, so far project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The details of the World Bank aided projects in the State of Madhya Pradesh alongwith the amount received, is as follows :—

(In US \$ Million)				
Project	Donor Agency	Date of signing/ Date of closing	Amount	Cumulative Utilisation (as on 30.7.96)
1. M.P. Forestry	IDA	<u>11.4.95</u> 31.12.99	58.0	4.66
Multi-state				
2. Technician Education-T	IDA	<u>13.8.90</u> 30.6.98	210.7	132.62*
3. Dam Safety	IDA	<u>10.6.91</u> 30.9.97	148.8	25.68*
4. Hydrology	IDA	<u>22.9.95</u> 31.3.02	142.0	4.00*

*These figures are for the whole project.

Besides these State/Multistate projects there are several Central sector projects being implemented across the country, including the State of Madhya Pradesh.

New Coalfield in A.P.

3572. SHRI I SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to find out new coalfields in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the new coal reserves found out during the last three years in the State; and

(d) the coal reserve available in the mines of Andhra Pradesh at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) and (b) Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) are engaged in exploration in Godavari Valley Coalfield in Andhra Pradesh. The details of the blocks under exploration are as under :—

District	Blocks/areas under exploration
Warangal	Venkatapur, Mallayapalli and Pasra-Lingala
Khammam	Sampatnagaram, Yellandu Sub Basin, Southern and Eastern extension of Kothagudem mining Block, Kopraya-Kachinapalli, Area West of Ansettipalli and Krishnavaram-Cherukapalli.
Karimnagar	Khammampalli an Chandrupalli-Mehedevpur.

Adilabad Chinnur

(c) Based on regional exploration conducted by GSI during the last three years it is estimated that additional coal reserves of the order of 2210 million tonnes will be available in Andhra Pradesh. During the last three years additional coal reserves of 503 million tonnes of proved category have been established.

(d) As on 31.3.1996, the available coal reserves in the mines of Andhra Pradesh (Singareni Collieries Company Limited) are approximately 2911 million tonnes.

Market of Handloom Goods

3573. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have introduced any scheme to provide markets to handloom weavers to protect them from stagnation of handloom goods without sale; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to promote marketing of handloom goods, the Govt. of India has been organising National Handloom Expos in various parts of the country. In addition to this, Mini Expos are also organised to facilitate Primary Societies with ample marketing opportunities. Besides this, assistance to participate in existing District level Melas, Festivals is provided. In addition, Craft Mela like Suraj Kund Mela, Taj Mahotsav, Shilpgram etc. are also being organised to boost sale of handloom items. During the year 1995-96, 07 National Handloom Expos, 14 Mini expos and 82 District Level Fairs/Festivals/Events were assisted. During the year, a sum of Rs. 5.84 crore were released

under the above programmes.

The Government have been also assisting the State Handloom Corporations, State Apex Handloom Weavers Coop. Societies and Primary Handloom Weavers Coop. Societies in marketing of their products through the "Market Development Assistance" scheme. Under this major scheme these organisations are assisted according to their annual turnover sales etc. During 1995-96, a sum of Rs. 4687.21 lakhs was released under MDA.

Refinancing Rates of NABARD

3574. SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development propose to raise refinancing rates for commercial banks, co-operative banks and other Land Development Banks;

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

(c) whether the priority sector lending is likely to be adversely affected as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The rate of interest on short term (seasonal agricultural operation) credit limits to cooperative banks from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) used to range from 3% per annum to 6.5% per annum depending upon the percentage of State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) borrowings from NABARD to ST (SAO) loans outstanding against Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACs). These rates have been revised with effect from 1st July, 1996 as below :—

Percentage of SCB's borrowing from NABARD to ST (SAO) loans outstanding against PACs	Rate of interest (% p.a.)
Less than 35	5.0
35 & above but less than 40	5.5
40 & above but less than 45	6.0
45 & above but less than 50	6.5
50 & above but less than 55	7.0
55 and above	7.5

However, the interest rate on refinance for limits under ST (SAO Development of Tribal Population) would be 5% p.a. irrespective of the level of borrowings. Similarly, ST (SAO) refinance on all cooperative banks in North-Eastern region will be at 5% p.a. The interest rate on refinance to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for ST (SAO) purposes has remained unchanged at 6.5% p.a.

The rate of interest on medium and long term

refinance assistance to Commercial Banks, RRBs and Land Development banks has not undergone any change since 1.8.1995.

(c) and (d) The refinance support from NABARD forms only a part of the total resources of the cooperatives and RRBs. Due to the increase in refinance rates as aforesaid, there may be some increase in the cost of funds and therefore, in the viable lending rates. However the demands for credit is not likely to be so strongly dependent on the interest rates, as it is on the timeliness or adequacy of credit.

Further, the deregulation of interest rates that may be charged to ultimate borrowers by cooperative credit institutions and RRBs would enable them to raise deposits/borrowings from the market at competitive rates thereby augmenting the availability of loanable funds with these institutions.

Budgetary Support to Public Sector Enterprises

3575. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the budgetary support to Public Sector Enterprises has come down considerably since 1990-91;

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

(c) whether some Public Sector Enterprises have not been allowed to raise resources through instruments like Global Depository Receipts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some Public Sector Enterprises are facing acute shortage of funds; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken to improve the funds?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) the year-wise budgetary support to Central Public Sector Enterprises since 1990-91 are as under :—

Year	Budgetary Support (Rs. in Crores)
1990-91	5541
1991-92	4376
1992-93	4044
1993-94	4847
1994-95	5291
1995-96	5103
1996-97 (B.E.)	5038

(c) and (d) The application of any PSU for flotation of Global Depository Receipts has not been rejected so far by the Government.

(e) and (f) The requirement of funds by the PSUs and the means for meeting the requirement keep varying from time to time and depends upon general conditions in the money market and availability of funds with the PSUs and the Government. Need based financial assistance is also provided by the Govt. to overcome resources constraints, subject to the availability of funds.

Bank Loans in Ladakh

3576. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount deposited in the State Bank of India (SBI) of Leh and Kargil of Ladakh as on March 31, 1996, branch-wise;

(b) the total amount advanced to entrepreneurs under State and Centrally sponsored schemes in Leh and Kargil districts during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 separately;

(c) the total amount advanced to private individuals/agencies other than State and Centrally sponsored Schemes during the above period;

(d) whether new entrepreneurs in Leh and Kargil districts are agitated against the (SBI) Leh and Kargil for not financing their schemes which were recommended by the Rural Development and District Industries Departments of Leh and Kargil districts; and

(e) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter and the details of the new entrepreneurs alongwith amount advanced to them during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 separately?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) As reported by State Bank of India (SBI), the branch-wise total amount deposited in their branches at Leh and Kargil Districts of Ladakh as on 31.3.1996 is given below :—

S.No.	Branch	Amount of Deposit (Rs. in thousands)
District : Kargil		
1.	Kargil	91412
2.	Drass	12786
3.	Shakar	10019
4.	Shargole	8351
Total		122568

District : Leh

1.	Leh	278673
2.	Chuglamsar	40877

3.	Toa Leh	51546
4.	Saspol	27786
Total		398882

(b) The total amount advanced by SBI to entrepreneurs under State and Centrally sponsored schemes in Leh and Kargil districts during the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is given below :—

(Amount in Rs. thousands)			
District	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Leh	545	1066	2013
Kargil	571	941	2569
Total	1116	2007	4582

(c) The total amount advanced to private individuals/agencies other than State and Centrally sponsored schemes during the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 is as under :—

(Amount in Rs. thousands)			
District	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Leh	7140	13345	15222
Kargil	1979	1865	1853
Total	9119	15210	17075

(d) and (e) State Bank of India has further reported that none of the new entrepreneurs in Leh and Kargil districts is agitated against the SBI Leh and Kargil for not financing their schemes which were recommended by the Rural Development and District Industries Departments of Leh and Kargil Districts. The total amount advanced to entrepreneurs Sponsored/recommended by DRDA/DIC is as given in part (b) above.

Status of UCO Bank

3577. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "UCO Bank may lose B — category status" appearing in the Economic Times dated July 14 1996;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the performance of UCO Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For the year ending 31st March, 1996, UCO Bank has made an operating loss of Rs. 26.2 crores. In view of this, the

bank has to be classified under Category 'C'.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had appointed Investment Information & Credit Rating Agency of India (ICRA), a leading firm of consultants, for conducting an in-depth study of UCO Bank and suggest strategies for its turnaround. The firm has since submitted its report which is under consideration.

Duty Drawback by Companies

3578. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of fraudulently claiming due to drawback by some firms have come to the notice of the Government during 1996 so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against guilty persons; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to plug all loopholes to check recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, during this year some cases involving fraudulent claims of duty drawback have come to the notice of the Customs Department. In one case proprietor of the firm has been arrested and recovery of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made from the company. Investigations in these cases are in progress.

(d) The drawback procedure has already been streamlined by introducing a new Customs & Central Excise Duty Drawback Rules in the year 1995. However, in order to prevent recurrence of fraudulent drawback claims, procedure for processing of drawback claims by doing away with the necessity of filing separate claims treating the drawback shipping bills themselves as claims for drawback, by reducing the incidence of drawal of samples for tests, modification of procedure for payment of drawback amounts and computerisation of drawback processing are under active consideration of the Department.

Standard Deduction for Salaried Employees

3579. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODALYA GAVIT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received representations from several people that the standard deduction which had been raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000 for salaried employees having an annual income of Rs. 60,000 should be extended to all salaried sections; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The post-Budget representations are examined by the Government as a normal exercise.

Indian Institute of Coal Management

3580. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Coal Management, Ranchi has an annual budget of 12.5 crores;

(b) if so, the average cost of training for executive per day during the year 1995-96; and

(c) the capacity utilization i.e. the total training days available stating the number of working days, the number of class-rooms and the number of participant accommodated alongwith the actual utilized training days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) The annual budget of Indian Institute of Coal Management (IICM) for the year 1996-97 is as under :

Revenue - Rs. 7.5 crores

Capital - Rs. 2.23 crores

(b) The average per day cost of training of an executive for the year 1995-96 was Rs. 2,970/-.

(c) The capacity utilization during the year 1995-96 was 57% which has been worked out on the following basis:

i) No. of working days	—	283
ii) No. of class rooms	—	5
iii) Average capacity of the class room	—	20
iv) Maximum trainee days available during the year	—	28300
v) Actual trainee days achieved during the year	—	16165

Export of Prawn to U.S.

3581. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that U.S. Government has banned the import of prawn from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) to (c) Based on a ruling of the U.S. Court of International Trade given on 29.12.95, Section 609 of the U.S. Public Law No. 101-162 shall be applicable to India along with various other nations, implying that India must comply with the requirements of Section 609 by 1st May, 1996 in order to export wild harvested shrimps to USA beyond this date. The shrimps sourced from aquaculture have been excluded from the above ruling. Government of India has authorised Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) to countersign a certificate (DSP-121 as prescribed by U.S. Government) authenticated by exporters concerned that a particular consignment of shrimps for exports to USA has been sourced from aquaculture.

The Government of India had the matter examined in a meeting of Committee of Secretaries (COS). Various options like taking the matter to the World Trade Organization (WTO), approaching U.S. Government with details on the regulatory programme which is in vogue in India and the possibility of notifying mandatory use of Turtle Excluder Devices by trawlers of an overall length of over 10 metre are under active consideration.

Export Oriented Units in M.P.

3582. SHRI VISVESHVAR BHAGAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of export oriented units which have been set up in Madhya Pradesh with the details of their export commitment;

(b) the details of those units which have been able to meet their export commitment with their earning through export;

(c) the details of those units which have not been able to meet their export commitment with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to see the performance of these export oriented units and meet their export commitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) 23 Export Oriented Units were in production on 31st March, 1996 in the State of Madhya Pradesh with stipulated Value Addition ranging from 20% to 74.40%.

(b) and (c) Annual monitoring exercise of the export performance of those units which have completed one year or more as on 31.3.96 has been completed recently and provisional results are as follows :

(a) Units which have achieved stipulated Value Addition : 4

(b) Units with shortfall of more than 10% stipulated Value Addition but positive Net Foreign Exchange (FFE) : 8

(c) Units with negative Value Addition/Net Foreign Exchange : 5

(d) The performance of Export Oriented Units is reviewed by the Government annually on the basis of monitoring reports of Development Commissioners (DC's) of Export Processing Zones with reference to achievement of stipulated Value Addition. Whereas the units with some shortfall are kept under watch through the Development Commissioners, the cases of serious default are referred to Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) for penal action under Foreign Trade (Development and Control) Act, 1992. To facilitate the export production by EOUs a transparent and simplified framework of Policy & Procedures has been put in place by the Government. The external marketing efforts of EOUs are assisted by India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) and also the respective Commodity Boards & Councils.

Pricing of Coal

3583. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to spent a part of the additional amount earned due to deregulation of pricing of coking and non-coking coals for the welfare of the workers of those companies;

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

(c) the factors leading to the deregulation of coking and non-coking coals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) to (c) All welfare activities for the workers are undertaken by the coal companies in consonance with industry practice and wage agreements. The deregulation of prices of coal was accepted by the Government as per recommendation of BICP to improve the financial viability of coal companies and to generate funds, among others, for investments in production of additional volumes of coal and other allied activities.

Pending Projects

3584. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have directed the Public Sector Companies to give up 55 projects on

which nearly Rs. 60,000/- crore have already been spent;

(b) if so, the names of these projects and the money spent on each of them so far;

(c) whether these projects are being discontinued due to paucity of funds;

(d) if so, whether any other resource mobilisation avenues are likely to be explored to complete these projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir. In February 1996 Government accepted, in principle, the suggestions of the Group of Ministers on specific measures to cut delays in implementation of projects. One of the suggestions relates to weeding out/transferring to joint/private sector of the projects which are making slow progress in view of the resource crunch. The criteria suggested by the Group of Ministers and accepted by the Government are that the projects where 60% of gestation period is over but expenditure incurred is 5% or less of the total cost should be considered for weeding out/transferring to joint/private sector keeping in view the resource crunch and other relevant factors such as the strategic importance, constraints in land acquisition, change in government policies/market conditions, backward and forward linkage, etc. The concerned administrative ministries would review the projects under their jurisdiction before the final decision is taken by the government. No project has been identified so far under the decision of February, 1996.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Income Tax Dues against Indian/Foreign Traders

3585. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of income-tax outstanding against Indian/Foreign businessmen and industrialists during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for accumulation of the outstanding dues; and

(c) the steps being taken to make expeditious recovery of the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : a) Separate details of income-tax outstanding in the cases of Indian/foreign businessmen and industrialists are not maintained. However, the total outstanding demand as a whole is as under :—

Financial Year	Corporation tax outstanding	Income-tax outstanding
(Rupees in crores)		
1994-95	9890.13	12808.52
1995-96 (Provisional)	12445.16	16532.32

(b) The following are generally the reasons for the outstanding demand :—

- i) Demands that have not become due for payment at the end of year.
- ii) Demands claimed to have been paid out pending verification.
- iii) Demands stayed by Courts, Settlement Commission, Tribunal and I.T. Authorities.
- iv) Demands for which instalments have been granted.

(c) Various actions prescribed under the Income-tax Act, e.g. attachment of movable and immovable properties of defaulters, prosecution, imposition of penalties, detention in prison, appointment of receiver for management of defaulter's properties are taken for recovery of the outstanding demand. Besides, various steps are taken to effect recovery of demand including grant of instalments and where issues are locked up in appeal, appellate authorities are requested to dispose of the appeals expeditiously.

In the cases of arrears of tax due from Notified persons involved in security scam, as per provisions of the Special Court Act all properties, both movable and immovable, belonging to the Notified Person stand attached simultaneously with the issue of the Notification. Therefore, in respect of all demands that have since become arrears, the department has filed applications with the Special Court for issue of directions to the Custodian to release funds against the tax dues.

[Translation]

National Institute of Fashion Technology

3586. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a branch of the National Institute of Fashion Technology in Gujarat particularly in the tribal areas of the State during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) Government has already set up a branch of the National Institute of Fashion Technology at Gandhinagar in Gujarat with the cooperation of the State Government. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up any other branch in Gujarat in any area including tribal areas.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Tax Holiday to Backward Areas

3587. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to notify tax holiday for the backward areas in the advanced states; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issue of identifying backward districts for the purposes of providing tax holiday under section 80IA was referred to a Study Group constituted in the Ministry of Finance. The report submitted by the study group constituted in this regard was reviewed by another group. The review group has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

Profit/Loss Account of North and South Malabar Grameen Banks

3588. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of profits earned or loss suffered by North Malabar Grameen Bank and South Malabar Grameen Bank during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively;

(b) the number of branches of each of these Banks functioning as on date; and

(c) the details of expansion plan or for opening of new Branches of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that profits earned by North Malabar Gramin Bank and South Malabar Gramin Bank during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 were as follows :—

(Rs. lakhs)

	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
i) North Malabar Gramin Bank	125.31	210.50	52.00

ii) South Malabar Gramin Bank	52.44	215.46	352.00
-------------------------------	-------	--------	--------

(b) As reported by NABARD; the number of branches of North Malabar Gramin Bank and South Malabar Gramin Bank was 122 and 147 respectively as on 31.3.1996.

(c) NABARD has further reported that North Malabar Gramin Bank as proposed to extend its area of operation to districts of Ernakulam and Kottayam. It has also proposed to open a branch at Mattanoor.

NABARD has reported that South Malabar Gramin Bank has been recently permitted to open a branch at Badagara. It has proposed to open branches at Kuttiady and Kallachi in Kozikode district. The RRB has also proposed to extend its area of operation to Pallakkad and Thrissur districts.

Coal Potentials in Maharashtra

3589. SHRI SANDIPAN THORAT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the established coal potential in new coal mines of Maharashtra as per survey conducted by the Government agency.

(b) whether the huge coal reserves in Maharashtra still remain unexploited.

(c) if so, the details of investment made for exploitation of coal reserves by opening of new mines during the last three years and results achieved;

(d) the details of the new investment plans finalised/cleared for opening up new coal mines in Maharashtra during the current financial year;

(e) whether the Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra State Electricity Board and other various industrial projects for opening of new coal mines in the State for their own captive requirements;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) (a) As per information furnished by Geological Survey of India (GSI), the total geological coal reserves in the different coalfields of Maharashtra upto a depth of 600 metres have been assessed as 6636 million tonnes as on 1.1.1996.

(b) Appropriate steps have been initiated for exploitation of coal in Maharashtra depending on techno-economic feasibility.

(c) During the last three years, steps have been taken for opening/developing twelve new coal projects

in the State of Maharashtra. Investment made during the last three years on these projects amounted to Rs. 145.53 crores approximately. Coal production realised in 1995-96 was 1.73 million tonnes from some projects which have started yielding coal.

(d) Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) have finalised five proposals of new coal projects during the current financial year (1996-97).

(e) to (g) Captive mining blocks in Maharashtra for power generation in that State have been identified for M/s. Nippon Denro Ispat Limited. Some other applications including MSEB for identification of captive mining blocks in Maharashtra for units in that State have also been discussed by the Screening Committee functioning in the Ministry of Coal.

Bhutani currency in West Bengal

3590. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Bhutani currency of lower denomination is found in plenty in the Duars area of the Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

World Bank Assistance to Projects of A.P.

3591. SHRI B. DHARMA BIKSHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts allocated for the development projects and canals in Andhra Pradesh with the World Bank assistance in particular to Nagarjuna Sagar, Dindi and Moosi Projects;

(b) the details of works undertaken and amount spent so far; and

(c) when the work on these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) : The World Bank has provided Loan/Credit assistance to Andhra Pradesh for the following irrigation projects :

Name of the Projects	Effectiveness Date	Closing Date	Amount (million)	Utilisation of Credit/ Loan
1. AP Irrigation and Command Area Development (Nagarjuna Sagar) Project	Sept. 1976	June 1985	136.4 (US \$ M)	127.8 (US \$ M)
2. AP Irrigation II Project	2.10.87	24.8.94	106.73 (US \$ M)	106.73
3. National Water Management Project (for Nagarjuna Sagar, Dindi, Moosi and other identified schemes)	10.8.87	31.3.95	522.8 (Rs. M)	409.5 (Rs. M) (approx.)
4. Hydrology Project	22.9.95	31.3.02	11.8 (US \$ M)	

Components of the above projects were as under :

1. Andhra Pradesh Irrigation & Command Area Development Project :

(a) Completion of Nagarjuna Sagar Project (NSP) Left Main Canal by extending it by 65 miles and increase command area by 147,000 hectares.

(b) completion of NSP Right Main Canal by extending it by 29 miles & increase command area by 140,000 hectares.

(c) construction/rehabilitation of about 1575 km of

Rural Roads, carrying out CAD works and a number of studies.

2. AP II Irrigation Project :

Expansion and improvement of irrigation in the Srisaillam Right Branch Canal (SRBC) sub project (65000 hectares), Sriramsagar project, Kakatiya canal command and new developments below the Lower Manir dam.

3. National Water Management Project :

(A.P. component : For Nagarjuna Sagar, Dindi, Moosi and other identified schemes).

The project aimed to improve management and scheduling of irrigation in the command areas of identified schemes and institutional development of state irrigation departments.

4. Hydrology Project :

The project will support upgradation and expansion of the physical infrastructure for all aspects of the collection, collation, processing & dissemination of hydrological and hydrometeorological data.

(c) (i) *AP Irrigation & CAD Project* : Most of the project components for the Nagarjuna Sagar Project listed above were completed by the extended closing date of June, 1985.

(ii) *AP II Irrigation Project* : Overall physical progress as of August 24, 1994 on SRBC was 38% and on SRSP 21%. Works under these are expected to be completed under AP III Project under implementation by the State Government for which World Bank assistance is also being sought.

(iii) *NWMP* : The project has been completed by the extended closing date of 31.3.95.

Modernisation of Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

3592. SHRI HARADHAN ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. fulfilled the object of Take Over and Nationalisation Act towards modernisation and diversification of its refractory units.

(b) if so, the total investment made for modernisation, diversification and returns therefrom;

(c) how many consultants were engaged by the company for preparation of Feasibility Reports for units;

(d) the details of recommendations made; and

(e) the details of implementation of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) The objective of the Take Over of erst-while private companies namely M/s. Burn & Co. Ltd. and M/s. Indian Standard Wagon Co. Ltd. was to take over, in public interest, of the management of these undertakings, pending nationalisation, with a view to ensuring rational and co-ordinated development and production of rolling stock, other products of iron and steel industry and other goods needed by such industry and for matters connected therewith of incidental thereto. To the extent that the Company continues to manufacture railway wagons, refractories etc. after nationalisation, the

objective of nationalisation is fulfilled.

(b) The total investment for modernisation and diversification made in the refractory units since take over is Rs. 34.52 crore. Barring Salem unit, all other refractory units have been incurring losses even after take over.

(c) Three.

(d) and (e) The consultants recommended capital expenditure for modernisation and expansion of the refractory units. On the basis of the recommendations of the consultants, Rs. 2.33 crore was invested in Gulfbarbari, Niwar and Salem units. A sum of Rs. 19.25 crore was further invested for modernisation and expansion of Salem refractory unit. Rs. 0.61 crore was invested in the Durgapur works and Rs. 1.38 crore was invested in the Lalkuti works.

[Translation]

'DHARNA' Staged by All India PNB Officers' Association

3593. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the office bearers of the All India Punjab National Bank Officers Association staged a 'dharma' in recent past in support of their demands in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of their main demands; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on each of the demands?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Punjab National Bank has reported that the main demands of the All India Punjab National Bank Officers' Association were as under :—

1. The Bank should not issue charge sheets on trivial routine matters;

2. The Bank should increase rental limits for leased accommodation;

3. Settlement of the fitment formula of promotee officers after 1.11.1987 which has resulted in reduction of the salary by 1/2 increment;

4. Quickening the process of promotions with retrospective effect on account of non promotion since 1993;

5. The Bank should not down-grade the branches on the basis of the revised norms of categorisation in haste;

6. The Bank should not delay the process of selection and posting of Assistant Managers; and

7. The Bank should redeploy the staff to needy pockets speedily.

(c) The Bank has since been advised to take suitable action on various demands as per extent guidelines.

[English]

Excise Duty Evasion by Small Scale Industries

3594. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Tax haven under North Block's shadow" appearing in the Economic Times dated August, 1996;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the number of cases of excise duty evasion detected during the last three years in the NCR, Delhi and approximate amount of excise duty evaded thereby; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that manufacturers do not evade the excise duty so blatantly?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is a fact that manufacturers of copper ingot and wires located at Saboli Village, Delhi have been found to indulge in evasion of Central Excise duties. 75 metric tonnes of stainless steel ingots were also seized by Central Excise officials for clandestine clearance by a unit at Rajasthan Udyog Nagar, Delhi. Central Excise Duty evasion detected in NCR, Delhi during the last three years are as follows :—

Year	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1993-94	594	3457.27
1994-95	583	7333.46
1995-96	396	2224.86

(c) As seen from the news item itself the Anti-evasion activities such as gathering of intelligence, surprise checks of production, transit checks, surveillance, etc., have been intensified to check evasion of Central Excise duty.

Made in India Show

3595. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a four days 'Made in India' show was

organised in Nairobi (Kenya) recently; and

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on the show and the business generated during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A four days' 'Made in India' Show was organised during 15—18th August, 1996 in Nairobi (Kenya) by the Confederation of Indian Industry.

(b) As reported by CII, the estimated expenditure on this show was Rs. 1,21,40,000/-. It has generated business enquiries worth US \$ 35 million.

Investment in Public Undertakings

3596. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment made in Central Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years; and

(b) the details thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) Total investment in terms of gross bloc in Central Public Sector Undertakings as on 31.3.1993, 31.3.1994 and 31.3.1995 was Rs. 174837.04 crores, Rs. 198901.86 crores and Rs. 227348.77 crores respectively. Statewise detail of gross block for three years' period is given in Table 1.27 of Chapter-I of Volume-I of P.E. Survey, 1993-94 and 1994-95 laid in the Parliament on 22.3.1995 and 19.7.1996 respectively.

Check-off Facility in Regional Rural Banks

3597. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have extended the benefits of check-off facilities, transit leave on transfer, promotion from scale I to scale II officer and creation of supervisory cell at Head Office, in the Regional Rural Banks;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why such facilities have not yet been extend in Pithoragarh Gramin Bank of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Government have issued instructions governing the grant of check-off facility to the registered trade unions in the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). Further, Government have issued instructions to

RRBs advising them of the procedure that may be followed by officers and other staff for seeking redressal of grievances in respect of complaints inter-alia, relating to disbursement of salaries, allowances, increments, leave, transfers and seniority. As regards joining time, the same is governed by the Staff Service Regulations of the RRBs. The promotion of officers from Scale-I to Scale-II is governed by the Appointment and Promotion Rules in vogue and by instructions issued by Government of India and National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) from time to time.

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

Trade Relation with U.K.

3598. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to improve trade relation with United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the new areas in which the Indo-U.K. trade is proposed to be expanded; and

(c) the time-limit for which both the countries have drawn up trade promotion plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is Government's constant endeavour to improve trade relations with all countries including United Kingdom. Some of the steps in this direction include participation in international trade fairs, intensified exchange of business delegations, supply of necessary information and extending all possible facilities to the commercial organisations, increased focus on thrust items and the promotional activities of Indo-British Partnership.

The new areas identified for expanding Indo-UK trade include fruits and vegetables/processed fruits and juices; electronic goods/computer software; processed minerals; sports goods; cosmetic/toiletries; yarn/fabrics/manufactures of woollen; readymade garments of silk and wool.

(c) Improvement in bilateral trade relations is an ongoing process and hence no specific time limit have been set for drawing up trade promotion plan.

[Translation]

New Coal Mines in M.P.

3599. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA . Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new coal mines in Madhya Pradesh where mining work has been started during the last three years and the location-wise details thereof;

(b) the progress made in the production of the coal so far in the new mines which have been sanctioned recently;

(c) the time by which the digging work is likely to be completed in each of these new mines and the quantum of coal to be mined in each of the new mine on completion of this work; and

(d) the cost to be incurred on each of these new mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) to (d) Coal projects, each costing Rs. 20 crores and above, in the State of Madhya Pradesh under South Eastern Coalfields Limited where implementation was started during last three years alongwith details of ultimate capacity, sanctioned capital outlay, schedule of completion and coal production achieved during 1995-96 are as under :—

Project	Distt.	Date of sanction	Capacity (qty)	Sanctioned cost (Rs. Crs.)	Schedule of completion	Production during 1995-96 (mt.)
1. Somna UG	Shahdol	April, 93	0.55	44.65	March, 99	0.27
2. Behraband UG	Shahdol	May, 94	0.60	48.39	March, 98	0.32

Project	Distt.	Date of sanction	Capacity (qty)	Sanctioned cost (Rs. Crs.)	Schedule of completion	Production during 1995-96 (mt.)
3. Churcha West UG (RPR)	Sarguja	Dec., 94	0.60	43.26	March, 98	0.43
4. Churcha West PSLW (UG)	Sarguja	Dec., 94	0.65	48.61	March, 99	—
5. Rajendra PSLW UG (RPR)	Shahdol	Dec., 94	0.64	48.57	March, 99	0.16
6. Balrampur PSLW UG (RPR)	Sarguja	Dec., 94	0.54	47.79	March, 99	0.22
7. New Kumda PSLW (UG)	Sarguja	Dec., 94	0.60	45.31	March, 99	0.22
8. Sheetaladhara UG	Shahdol	May, 95	0.51	48.22	March, 2001	—
9. Dugga OC	Sarguja	April, 93	0.50	46.00	March, 96	0.32

[English]

Foreign Investment Promotion Board

3600. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the foreign collaborations approved so far during the year 1996;

(b) what is the actual foreign exchange flow into the country during the above period;

(c) the steps being taken to minimise the approval of Foreign Investment Promotion Board and how many cases have been approved during the above period, State-wise particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) the number of cases pending for clearance as on date?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) 988 (Technical and Financial) foreign collaboration proposals have been approved by the Government during the year 1996 (upto June).

The details of such proposals viz. Name of Indian Company, Name and country of foreign collaborator, equity investment involved and item of manufacture/activity are published by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to the monthly Newsletter and copies of these are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) Actual inflow of foreign direct investment received during the year 1996 (upto June) is Rs. 3911.32 Crores.

(c) Foreign Investment Promotion Board considers only those proposals which are not covered under Automatic route. 384 proposals envisaging foreign direct investment of Rs. 10494.12 crores have been approved by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board during the year 1996 (upto June). A State-wise list of approvals including Tamil Nadu approved by Foreign Investment Promotion Board during the said period is attached in the Statement.

(d) The number of pending foreign direct investment proposals as on 30th June, 1996 was 424.

STATEMENT

Statewise List of Foreign Direct Investment Cases Approved by FIPB for the period January, 1996 to June, 1996

State	Jan '96 — June '96	
	No.	Invest. (Rs. Crore)
Others	86	4310.09
Delhi	28	1632.68
Karnataka	42	1058.43
Maharashtra	75	765.40
Orissa	4	727.33
Uttar Pradesh	16	696.76
Tamil Nadu	35	650.29
Andhra Pradesh	18	167.80
Gujarat	20	127.80
Goa	2	102.50
West Bengal	11	92.84
Haryana	21	78.71
Punjab	5	22.22
Rajasthan	7	16.24
Himachal Pradesh	1	12.91
Kerala	3	11.22
Bihar	5	10.70
Madhya Pradesh	2	5.30
Pondicherry	2	4.66
Daman & Diu	1	0.24
	384	10494.12

Industrially Backward States

3601. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to identify industrially backward States, districts and regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the step taken to uplift such States, districts or regions industrially;

(d) whether any new proposals have been formulated in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI

MARAN) : (a) to (e) There is no scheme with the Government of India, Ministry of Industry, at present under which a State/district/region is declared as industrially backward. Industrial Development is the responsibility of the State Government and the Central Government only supports and supplements their efforts.

Setting up of Technology Bank

3602. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have suggested for setting up of a technology bank to access Japanese technology for Indian Small and Medium Enterprises;

(b) if so, whether they have suggested that this will help a great deal in bringing Indian and Japanese Small and Medium Enterprises closer to each other;

(c) if so, whether the Government has approved the suggestion; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have suggested to the Members of Japanese Chambers of Commerce and Industry for setting up of technology bank to access Japanese technology for Indian small and medium industries and they have not yet sent this proposal to any Ministry of Government of India.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Medical Insurance

3603. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an scheme under consideration of the Government for providing medical insurance to every citizen of this country;

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

(c) the time by which such insurance scheme is likely to be introduced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The four subsidiary companies of the General Insurance Corporation of India are already marketing two schemes viz. (i) Medi-claim Insurance Policy and (ii) 'Jan Arogya' in the country. The salient features of the two schemes are as under :—

Medi-Claim Insurance Policy :

The policy is available to persons between the ages of 5 years and 75 years. Children between the ages of 3 months and 5 years can also be covered provided one or both parents are covered concurrently. The sum insured varies from Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 30,00,000/- and premium varies from Rs. 175 to Rs. 5,770 per person per annum depending upon the different slabs of sum insured and different age groups. The cover provides for reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by an individual towards hospitalisation/domiciliary hospitalisation for an illness, injury or disease contracted or sustained during the period of insurance.

Jan Arogya :

The Scheme which is primarily meant for the larger segment of the population who can not afford the high cost of medical treatment was introduced w.e.f. 12th August, 1996. The limit of cover per person is Rs. 5,000/- per annum. The premium for an adult individual is Rs. 70/- upto 45 years of age. Persons beyond 45 years and upto 70 years can also be covered with slightly higher premium. Two dependent children below the age of 25 are covered for the same compensation amount of Rs. 5,000/- per annum per child but at a concessional premium of Rs. 50 per person. The cover provides for the reimbursement of medical expenses incurred by an individual towards hospitalisation/domiciliary hospitalisation for any illness, injury or disease contracted or sustained during the period of insurance.

Any person can purchase these policies from any of the four insurance companies by paying the requisite premium.

[Translation]

Export of Milk and Milk Products

3604. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the milk and milk products are being exported in abundance;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of milk and milk products separately exported during 1993-94 and 1995-96; and

(c) the reason for granting approval for the export of milk and milk products by the Government by overlooking their requirement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir. Only small quantities of milk and milk products are being exported from India.

(b) The details of quantity and value of milk and milk products, separately exported during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 are available in the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Volume-I (Exports) published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, copies of which upto January, 1996 are available in the Parliament library. Quantity and value of export figures for the month of February and March, 1996 are not available.

(c) There has been a phenomenal growth in milk production in the country for the over last 15 years. As a result, the prices of milk products in the domestic market has crashed. With a view to maintain the prices of milk and milk products in the domestic market and to keep India's presence in the international market, the Government has allowed export of milk and milk products in only small quantities.

Funds for Flood Relief

3605. SHRI O.P. JINDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to grant 300 crore rupees as short-term loan to Haryana Government for the flood-affected areas;

(b) if so, whether State Government has requested to give the half of that amount in the form of financial assistance and to convert the remaining half one into mid-term loan; and

(c) if so, the reaction the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Government of India released a non-plan loan of Rs.300 crores during 1995-96 to Government of Haryana for taking up relief and rehabilitation measures in flood affected areas. The loan carries a rate of interest of 13% per annum and is recoverable in 3 years in equal annual instalments starting from 1996-97.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) Government of India has not agreed to the request of the State Government.

[English]

Smuggling of Drugs

3606. SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge quantity of the drugs are being smuggled into the country from the Indo-Pakistan border in Punjab despite fencing along the Indo-Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the reasons that baffle the Government in checking/controlling the smuggling of drugs;

(c) whether Narcotics Control Bureau (NSB) and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) have expressed their concern over the opening of land route at Wagha border for trade with Pakistan and are apprehending the increase in smuggling of arms and narcotics; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) South West Asia being a major source region for illicit production of opiates, the Indo-Pak border continues to be vulnerable to transit trafficking in narcotic drugs.

(b) The Government has mounted far reaching and effective steps to check such trafficking in narcotic drugs, with the result that the following seizure of drugs have been made in the country during the last three years :-

Drug	(Qty. in Kg.)		
	1993	1994	1995
Heroin	1088	1011	1678
Hashish	8238	6992	3629

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Cases pending in Lower Courts in U.P.

3607. SHRI RAM SAGAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether criminal cases have piled up in the lower courts and the sessions courts in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of cases pending in the lower courts and in the sessions courts; district-wise;

(c) the time by which these cases are pending and the reasons for not disposing them of; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to accelerate the disposal of those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP): (a) to (c) District-wise pendency of cases in the District/Subordinate Courts of the State is not being maintained. The information available is as follows:

PENDENCY OF CRIMINAL CASES IN THE SESSIONS/LOWER COURTS IN UTTAR PRADESH (AS ON 30.6.1995)

Period	Sessions Courts	Magisterial Courts
Less than 6 months	38743	410584
Six to twelve months	47439	505759
One to three Years	62731	617903
Three to ten years	30571	409888
Over ten Years	3698	40715
Total	183182	1984849

The pendency of cases in courts is due to various complex factors including increase in their institution.

(d) In order to consider the problem of arrears of cases in courts and to find out ways and means to deal with it as expeditiously as possible, a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices was held on 4th December, 1993 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The conference recommended several steps in a resolution it adopted for the speedy disposal of cases in the Courts/Tribunals. This resolution has been commended to all the State Governments/UT Administrations and High Courts/Tribunals for necessary action. The Administration of Justice has made a plan item with a view to remove infrastructural bottlenecks coming in the way of expeditious disposal of cases in Courts.

*[Translation]***Debt Relief to Farmers**

3608. PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether since the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Government have been giving financial assistance in order to give debt relief to the farmers;

(b) if so, the percentage of subsidy in this regard, out of the total subsidy given by the Government during the financial year 1990-91;

(c) whether the Government have withdrawn this subsidy from the financial year 1995-96;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to reintroduce the subsidy in the light of declining agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to the debt relief provided to farmers during the year 1990-91. It may be stated that Government of India formulated the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme 1990 for providing debt relief to a selected category of borrowers of public sector banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) who complied with eligibility criteria prescribed under the scheme. The State Governments also formulated their own schemes for borrowers of cooperatives. The public sector banks and RRBs were to be reimbursed as per extent policy guidelines by the Central Government on account of such debt relief provided by the banks. The reimbursement to cooperative banks was to be shared between the State Government and Central Government on a 50 : 50 basis.

Under the Scheme, which was made effective from 15th May, 1990, debt relief was provided to cover the overdue of the eligible borrowers who had taken loans from cooperative banks, RRBs and public sector banks as on 2nd October, 1989 and the relief amount was limited upto Rs. 10,000/- per borrower. The ARDR Scheme has come to a close on 31st March, 1991 and question of providing any further relief under the above scheme does not arise.

(c) to (e) In view of reply to (a) & (b) above, do not arise.

*[English]***Outstanding Loans of IDBI**

3609. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Debt Recovery Act, 1993 has been enacted for the recovery of outstanding loans of the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) if so, the outstanding loan recovered under the said Act; and

(c) the details of the further efforts made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 which came into force w.e.f. 24.6.1993 provides for the establishment of Tribunals for expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions, including Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI).

(b) and (c) IDBI has reported that as on 31.3.1996, 10 recovery proceedings involving an amount of Rs. 124.11 crores have been filed by IDBI before the Tribunals. Further nine other proceedings involving an amount of Rs. 41.59 crores filed by IDBI in civil courts prior to establishment of these Tribunals have been transferred by the concerned courts to these Tribunals in terms of the relevant provisions of the Act. It has been further reported by the IDBI that all these proceedings are under trial in the Tribunals and no amount has been recovered so far.

Assistance to India by World Bank and ADB

3610. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :
SHRI DATTA MEGHE :
SHRI K.S. RAYADU :
SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the multilateral finding agencies including World Bank and Asian Development Bank have threatend not to extend fresh assistance to India;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the problem of stoppage of aid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Election Expenses

3611. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SURESH PRABHU :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the details of expenditure incurred on the Parliamentary Elections held in 1996 by the Central/State Governments on publication of voters lists, ballot boxes and Election Commission's Observers, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP) : The information is being collected from the States/Union Territories (with Legislature) and Union Territories (without Legislature) and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shares Floated by Tea Gardens

3612. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of tea gardens of districts Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar of West Bengal have been allowed to float shares in the market by SEBI;

(b) whether some of the Tea Gardens had already been treated as illegal and unauthorised by Government of West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the circumstances under which the SEBI have allowed these illegal and unauthorised Tea Gardens to float shares in the market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Details of Tea gardens in the Districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar that came up with public issues during the year 1995 are given below.

Name	Issue Size	(Rs. crores)
1. T & I Global	Rs.4.45 crores	January, 1995
2. Diana Tea	Rs. 8.94 crores	May, 1995
3. Hanuman Tea	Rs.8.50 crores	January, 1995

(b) and (c) SEBI has stated that it is not aware of these gardens being treated as illegal and unauthorised by the Government of West Bengal. However, SEBI makes sure that all negative factors about an issue are mentioned as risk factors in the prospectus. In project related public issues SEBI asks the issuer to mention the fact of non-receipt of approvals/pending approvals/no-objection certificates as risk factor on the front cover of the prospectus so that investors can take informed decisions.

Tax Holiday to Taluk

3613. SHRI SATYAJITSINH DALIPSINH GAEKWAD :
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI :
SHRI HARIN PATHAK :
SHRI N.J. RATHWA :
SHRI DINSHA PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal received from the Government of Gujarat for reconsidering the backwardness of Taluka instead of District as a whole, as a parameter for sanctioning Tax Holiday under section 80 IA of Income Tax Act, 1961 is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the stage at which this proposal is pending; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter regarding considering the backwardness of Taluka instead of District as a whole, as a parameter for sanctioning tax holiday under Section 80 IA was referred to a Study Group constituted in the Ministry of Finance. The report submitted by the Study Group constituted in this regard was reviewed by another group. The review group has submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

Delay in Logging DEEC Books at Customs

3614. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exporters have expressed their concern over delay in logging of their DEEC books;

(b) if so, whether in the absence of these books, exporters remain handicapped in redemption of legal undertaking and also in disposal of materials, etc.;

(c) if so, whether the passbook scheme for exporters introduced by the Government sometime back have created some hurdles; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The Government have received representations about some instances of delay in logging of DEEC Books in the Custom Houses, in the absence of which the concerned exporters cannot seek

redemption of Bonds/Undertakings executed by them nor can they dispose of goods imported under the DEEC Scheme.

(c) and (d) The introduction of Pass Book Scheme has not created any hurdles in the operation of DEEC Scheme or in respect of logging of the DEEC Books. However, instructions have been issued recently that logging of DEEC Books should be completed in a week after all relevant documents have been received and that the monitoring of pendency in this regard should be closely watched by senior officers.

World Bank aid for Jharia Coalfield

3615. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether twelve million U.S. dollars have been provided by the World Bank to make a detailed diagnostic study for dealing with Jharia Coalfields; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) The World Bank has extended a credit of US \$12 million under the Jharia Mine Fire Control Technical Assistance Project for carrying out the diagnostic study relating to the fires in Jharia Coalfield and the preparation of environmental management plan for the Coalfield.

(b) The diagnostic study has been completed. Action on preparation of final report has been initiated by the consultant engaged for the purpose.

Raid by Income Tax

3616. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Income Tax authorities in different States during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints regarding undue harassment by Income-tax officers during the course of above raids;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The State wise details of raids conducted by the I.T. authorities during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) Whenever the complaints are received, the same are examined and appropriate administrative measures are taken.

STATEMENT

State	No. of warrants executed		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Assam	113	12	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3. Andhra Pradesh	378	385	411
4. Bihar	119	101	87
5. Delhi	746	614	642
6. Gujarat	648	531	521
7. Goa	12	1	5
8. Haryana	54	94	38
9. Himachal Pradesh	12	7	7
10. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
11. Karnataka	175	197	230
12. Kerala	145	112	143
13. Madhya Pradesh	103	58	187
14. Maharashtra	1010	1090	954
15. Manipur	—	—	—
16. Meghalaya	—	—	—
17. Mizoram	—	—	—
18. Nagaland	—	—	—
19. Orissa	25	10	—
20. Punjab	345	406	304
21. Rajasthan	143	162	21
22. Sikkim	—	—	—
23. Tamil Nadu	341	315	439
24. Tripura	—	8	—
25. Uttar Pradesh	192	228	133
26. West Bengal	447	497	489
27. Pondicherry	18	2	—
Total	5026	4830	4612

Participation in International Trade Fair in Algeria

3617. SHRI UTTAMSINGH PAWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to take part in the International Trade Fair to be held in Algeria next year to increase exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Powerloom Sector

3618. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a scheme for modernisation of powerloom sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

NTC Workers

3619. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA :
SHRI NITISH KUMAR :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the modernisation of NTC mills, lesser number of workers than the present strength will be required;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of workers likely to be reduced; and

(c) the scheme of the Government for resettlement of the surplus workers?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) and (b) According to the modernisation plan prepared by the Textiles Research Associations 69471 employees (62086 workers and 7385 officers and staff) were identified to be surplus to the requirements of NTC. Out of them as on 19.8.96, 42662 workers/employees have availed of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme in NTC.

(c) Government have formulated a scheme for rehabilitation of workers rationalised under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme. Under the scheme, the workers can start their own project by purchasing old looms from NTC at a nominal price or can purchase new powerlooms/reeling machines from machinery manufacturers. The requisite finance is available from the banks. The company would also provide production incentive in such ventures after successful operation for six months from the date of commissioning. As on 30.6.96, 419 looms have been delivered to 1715 workers who opted for the scheme.

[English]

Uniform Jute Policy

3620. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to adopt a uniform jute policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) and (b) Policy initiatives taken by the Government in the textile sector, including the jute sector, invariably take into account all relevant factors, and aim at the harmonious development of the sector.

[Translation]

Shifting of Headquarters of Coal from Calcutta to Ranchi

3621. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :
SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to shift the Headquarter of Coal India Limited from Calcutta to Ranchi (Bihar);

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up in Ranchi;

(d) whether there is great resentment amongst the staff and officers of CIL on this issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Computerisation in Branches of Bank of Baroda

3622. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branches of the Bank of Baroda in the country;

(b) the number of branches which have been fully/partially computerised and the locations thereof;

(c) the target fixed for fully computerising all the branches of the Bank particularly in Delhi and Mumbai;

(d) whether fully computerisation includes the issuance of pass books through computers; and

(e) whether this provision has since been made in the branches of the Bank of Baroda which have since fully computerised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The total number of branches of the Bank of Baroda (BOB) in the country is 2440.

(b) BOB has reported that 60 branches of the bank have been fully computerised, the locations of which are given below :—

- 1) Mumbai
- 2) New Delhi
- 3) Madras
- 4) Pune
- 5) Ahmedabad
- 6) Baroda
- 7) Surat
- 8) Bangalore
- 9) Hyderabad
- 10) Coimbatore
- 11) Lucknow
- 12) Meerut

There are 576 partially computerised branches of BOB, the locations of which are given in the statement attached.

(c) BOB has reported that no target has so far been fixed for fully computerising all its branches.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

STATEMENT

List of Centres where Bank of Baroda has provided Advanced Ledger Posting Machines (ALPMS) for Front Office Computerisation.

1. Mumbai
2. Dombivali
3. New Mumbai
4. Thane
5. Ulhas Nagar
6. Ahmed Nagar
7. Akluj
8. Aurangabad
9. Ballarpur
10. Chanda
11. Goa
12. Ichalaranji
13. Jalgaon
14. Kolhapur
15. Malegaon
16. Nagpur
17. Nashik
18. Nasik
19. Panvel
20. Pune
21. Sangamner
22. Sangli
23. Solapur
24. Bardoli
25. Bharuch

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|--------------|
| 26. | Bulsar | 57. | Ahmedabad |
| 27. | Chanod | 58. | Amreli |
| 28. | Daman | 59. | Bhavnagar |
| 29. | Fulpada | 60. | Bhuj |
| 30. | Narmada Nagar | 61. | Chhatral |
| 31. | Navsari | 62. | Dwarka |
| 32. | Pardi, Dist. Bulsar | 63. | Gandhi Nagar |
| 33. | Rajpipla | 64. | Jam Nagar |
| 34. | Sachin | 65. | Jetput |
| 35. | Surat | 66. | Junagarh |
| 36. | Surat Dist. | 67. | Kadi |
| 37. | Udhna | 68. | Kalol |
| 38. | Vapi | 69. | Kutch |
| 39. | Anand | 70. | Mehsana |
| 40. | Baroda | 71. | Mithapur |
| 41. | Bodeli | 72. | Murvi |
| 42. | Borsad | 73. | Palanpur |
| 43. | Dabhoi | 74. | Patanpur |
| 44. | Dhuvaran | 75. | Porbandar |
| 45. | Fertilizer Nagar | 76. | Rajkot |
| 46. | Ferti. Nagar Township | 77. | Sidhpur |
| 47. | Godhra | 78. | Veraval |
| 48. | Halol | 79. | Vijapur |
| 49. | Jawahar Nagar | 80. | Calcutta |
| 50. | Kalol | 81. | Guwahati |
| 51. | Kapadwanj | 82. | Shillong |
| 52. | Koyali | 83. | Bokaro |
| 53. | Lunawada | 84. | Jamshedpur |
| 54. | Nadiad | 85. | Patna |
| 55. | Handesari | 86. | Allahabad |
| 56. | Ranoli | 87. | Faizabad |

- | | | | |
|------|---------------|------|------------------|
| 88. | Gorakhpur | 120. | Jalandhar |
| 89. | Kanpur | 121. | Ludiana |
| 90. | Lucknow | 122. | Panchkula |
| 91. | Mau | 123. | Phagwara |
| 92. | Raebareli | 124. | Bhilai |
| 93. | Sultanpur | 125. | Bhopal |
| 94. | Unnao | 126. | Bilaspur |
| 95. | Varanasi | 127. | Indore |
| 96. | Agra | 128. | Mahuw |
| 97. | Aligarh | 129. | Raipur |
| 98. | Bareilly | 130. | Kotra Sultanabad |
| 99. | Dehradun | 131. | Ajmer |
| 100. | Ghaziabad | 132. | Alwar |
| 101. | Haldwani | 133. | Bhilwara |
| 102. | Kashipur | 134. | Bikaner |
| 103. | Kicha | 135. | Jaipur |
| 104. | Meerut | 136. | Jodhpur |
| 105. | Modinagar | 137. | Kota |
| 106. | Moradabad | 138. | Pali |
| 107. | Muzaffarnagar | 139. | Udaipur |

[*Translation*]

Smuggling of Jewellery and Goods

3623. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item captioned "Rajasthan Ke Jawaharat Ki Mang Hi Nahin, Taskari Bhi Badi" appearing in the Nav Bharat Times, Delhi edition dated the August 4, 1996;

(b) if so, the names of the persons involved in smuggling of jewellery, gold, heroin etc., and the details of the goods recovered therefrom;

(c) the action taken against guilty persons; and

(d) the steps being taken to check the smuggling of gold, jewellery and heroin via Delhi and in the bordering areas of Rajasthan on Indo-Pak border?

108. Nainital
109. Noida
110. Pilibhit
111. Rampur
112. Shahjahanpur
113. Brindaban
114. Ambala
115. Amritsar
116. Chandigarh
117. Delhi
118. Govindgarh
119. Gurgaon

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

White Paper on Public Sector Units

3624. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Public Sector Enterprises are having a level playing field vis-a-vis the private and upcoming corporate houses in response to the present economic policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) The Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1991 envisages an open and competitive environment and the Public Sector has also been functioning in this environment vis-a-vis the private and upcoming corporate houses.

Non-Banking Financial Companies

3625. SHRI PRADIP BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently liberalised regulations for Non-Banking Finance Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of such a decision of the Government on nationalised banks and other Government Financial companies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have announced on 24th July, 1996, liberalisation/rationalisation measures for non-banking financial companies (NBFCs). These measures, inter alia, include freeing of interest rate ceiling on deposits and the removal of ceiling on quantum of deposits for NBFCs which fully comply with the RBI's directions and guidelines.

(c) The impact of the liberalised regulations on nationalised banks and other Government Financial Companies can only be ascertained after a period of time.

IMF Quality Agreement

3626. DR. M.P. JAISWAL :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a pressure on India to sign International Monetary Fund Quality standard agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of nations that have signed the quality standard agreement of IMF so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As on August 14, 1996, 32 countries have subscribed to the Special Data Dissemination Standard of IMF.

Achievements of Disinvestment

* 3627. SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the targets fixed and achievements made from disinvestment with regard to Central Government Public State Undertakings during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1995-96;

(b) the factors responsible for not achieving the targets; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take for making it more transparent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Year-wise details are as under :—

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	Targets fixed	Achievements
1992-93	3500	1913
1993-94	3500	Nil
1994-95	4000	4843
1995-96	7000	168

(b) Actual disinvestment realisations depend on diverse factors and variables including market conditions, investor perception, availability of other investment options, etc.

(c) Government have already set up a Disinvestment Commission to ensure *inter-alia* greater transparency in the disinvestment process.

Industrial Growth in 8th Plan

3628. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have laid emphasis on

the Industrial growth during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the target fixed and the achievement made as on 31st March, 1996; and

(c) the steps taken to increase industrial growth so as the target fixed for Eight Plan is achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (c) The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) had envisaged average annual growth of 8.2% for industry. The average annual growth achieved during first four years of the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-96) is 7.4%.

It is the endeavour of the Government to realise an annual industrial growth rate of 12% by promoting inflow of capital and modern technology and by continuing the process of deregulation and decontrol.

[Translation]

VRS for NTC Workers

3629. SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a survey there were about 32,938 employees as surplus staff in National Textile Corporation on 31 October, 1994;

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

(c) whether a time-bound scheme for voluntary retirement was introduced for these surplus staff;

(d) if so, the target fixed for offering voluntary retirement to these employees during the years 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97, year-wise;

(e) whether some allocations were also made to NTC for achieving this target during each of the said years; and

(f) if so, the year-wise amount of the said allocation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) According to the modernisation plans prepared by the Textile Research Associations for NTC, there were 32,938 employees comprising 27,03 workers and 5,235 officers/staff as on 31.10.1994 who would be surplus to the requirements of NTC after modernisation.

(c) to (f) With a view to rationalising the surplus workers/employees, the NTC has been implementing a Voluntary Retirement Scheme. Since the scheme is purely voluntary and the coverage depends on the initiative taken by the workers no firm targets have been fixed.

However, the number of workers covered under VRS and the allocation and release of funds for the same during the last 3 years are as follows :—

Voluntary Retirement Scheme			
Year	No. of Workers covered under VRS	Allocation of funds for VRS	Fund released for VRS
(Rs. in crores)			
1994-95	4460	84.00	20.00
1995-96	3256	37.50	36.00
1996-97	805	30.00	nil
(upto July '96)			

[English]

Coal Reserves

3630. SHRI DARBARA SINGH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to find out the time by which the country's coal reserves will last;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the alternative arrangements proposed to be made by the Government to save the coal based industries in the absence of coal reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) to (c) : As on 1.1.1996 the coal reserves of India (down to a depth of 1200 metres) have been assessed by the Geological Survey of India at about 202 billion tonnes, out of which about 70.5 billion tonnes fall in proved category. These coal reserves are likely to last over 100 years even at enhanced rate of production to meet the increased future demand.

[Translation]

Financial Aid for Promotion of Export

3631. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial aid is being given by the Government for promotion of export and market development in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of subsidy given by the Government under this head alongwith the percentage

thereof from 1991-92 to 1996-97, year-wise; and

(c) the estimated amount likely to be spent during 1996-97 for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Financial assistance is

being provided for export promotion and market development through Export Subsidy, Grant-in-aid to Export Promotion and Market Development Organisation and Export Credit Development. The amount of subsidy given by the Government under this Head from 1991-92 to 1996-97 is as follows :—

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

Assistance for Export Promotion and Market Development of which :	1991-92 (RE)	1992-93 (RE)	1993-94 (RE)	1994-95 (RE)	1995-95 (RE)	1996-97 (BE)
Product Promotion and Commodity Development/ Export Subsidy	1608	840	674	546	300	435
Grants-in-aid to Export Promotion and Market Development Organisation	26	15	12	13	15	25
Export Credit Development	140	25	14	1	—	—
Total	1774	880	700	560	315	460

(RE) — Revised Estimates (BE) — Budget Estimates

[English]

Companies under Companies Act, 1956

3632. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases filed for violation of the provision of Companies Act, 1956 during each of the last three years;

(b) the nature of complaints received by the Company Law Board; and

(c) the action taken by the Company Law Board in this regard and present status of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) During last three years, 17886 cases for violation of the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 were filed and the year-wise detail is as under :—

Year	Number of cases filed
1993-94	8780
1994-95	5234
1995-96	3872
Total	17886

(b) Complaints are not received by the Company Law Board as it is a quasi-judicial body constituted under Section 10E of the Companies Act, 1956. It deals with the petitions and applications received under various provisions of the Companies Act.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Eri and Muga Silk

3633. DR. PRABIN CHANDRA SARMA :
DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the area under sericulture in Assam has decreased, resulting in the fall of production of muga and eri in the State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Silk Board to enhance the production of muga and eri?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in order to increase Eri and Muga Silk production in Assam & other North-Eastern States, the Central Silk Board (CSB) has initiated a number of schemes concerning augmentation of Eri and Muga food plants, seed production, reeling and marketing of cocoons. Besides, the CSB has intensified research and extension support in this regard.

Funds to Kerala by NABARD

3634. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of funds provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development to the States under various schemes during each of the last three years and in current year, scheme-wise and State-wise with particular reference to Kerala; and

(b) the number of people benefited therefrom during the above period State-wise particularly in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Customs Officials involved in Smuggling

3635. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some officials of the Customs and Central Excise Duty Collection Offices found involved in encouraging smuggling or assisting for smuggling activities between 1995 and June, 1996;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Bank Loans

3636. SHRI AYYANNA PATRUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the various schemes of nationalised banks for granting loans to marginal and small farmers, SC/ST and OBCs self employed graduates and artisans and students separately; and

(b) the criteria and procedure adopted in granting such loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The public sector banks are required to deploy at least 40% of their net bank credit (NBC) towards the priority sector. The priority sector comprises of;

- i) Agriculture;
- ii) Small Scale Industries; and

- iii) Other borrowers which interalia include small road and water transport operators, retail traders, small business operators, professional and self-employed persons, students for education purposes, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections borrowing loans for housing purposes and borrowers belonging to weaker sections taking pure consumption loans.

Banks have also been advised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to extend at least 10% of their total advances or 25% of the priority sector advances to weaker sections which comprise small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, tenant farmers, share croppers, artisans, village and cottage industries where individual credit requirements do not exceed specific limits, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries and beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and Differential Rate of Interest Scheme.

Under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme the public sector banks are required to lend 1% of the total advances as at the end of the previous year to weaker sections. Under this scheme a loan upto Rs. 6,500/- can be sanctioned to an eligible borrower at a concessional rate of interest of 4% per annum.

Further, there are several programmes directed towards various sections of the society which are sponsored by various Departments/Ministries of Government of India and also State Governments. The details of some important programmes are given below :-

- i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The target group of IRDP consists of families of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans whose family income is below the poverty line. Under this scheme, selected families of the target groups in rural areas are assisted to cross the poverty line by taking up self employment ventures. Subsidy is provided by the Government under this scheme at rates ranging from 25% to 50% of the project cost depending upon the category of the beneficiary.

- ii) Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) for educated unemployed youth

Under this scheme, assistance is given to youths between the age of 18 to 35 years whose income does not exceed Rs. 24,000 per annum and who are matric passed or failed or ITI passed or who have undergone Government sponsored technical courses for a minimum duration of six months. They are given a subsidy of 15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7,500/- for starting the micro enterprises. A reservation of 22.5% for SCs/STs and 27% for other backward classes (OBCs)

has been provided.

iii) Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME)

This is one of the components of Nehru Rojgar Yojana (NRY). Under the scheme, bank loans are provided to the unemployed and underemployed urban poor living below the poverty line in urban areas which are not covered by IRDP. Subsidy at the rate of 25% is given to each beneficiary subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 for SCs/STs and women beneficiaries and Rs. 4,000 for others.

Complaints received by SEBI

3637. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether SEBI compiles details of the complaints received by it from investors against various listed companies from time to time; and

(b) if so, the company-wise details of complaints received during 1995-96 against the top 20 private sector companies in terms of market capitalization and the percentage of such complaints to the total number of shareholders of the respective companies together with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The company-wise details of complaints received by SEBI during 1995-96 against these companies and the percentage of such complaints to the total number of shareholders of the respective companies are given in the enclosed statement. The complaints of investors are forwarded by SEBI to the respective companies for redressal. In cases where the complaints are resolved within a reasonable time, action is initiated by SEBI under its regulations and the Companies Act, 1996 wherever applicable.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Total number of complaints received during the year 1995-96	Percentage of complaints to the total number of shareholders
1.	Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	112	0.05
2.	Hindustan Level Ltd.	253	0.11
3.	Reliance Industries Ltd.	9220	0.35
4.	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	776	0.08
5.	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	84	0.26
6.	ITC Ltd.	190	0.09
7.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	649	0.07
8.	Hindustan Aluminium Co. Ltd.	2	0.01
9.	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	431	0.19
10.	Brooke Bond Lipton India Ltd.	535	0.25
11.	Grasim Industries Ltd.	123	0.06
12.	Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.	150	0.22
13.	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	56	0.05
14.	Colgate Palmolive (Indian) Ltd.	418	0.20
15.	Castrol India Ltd.	302	0.52
16.	Housing Development Finance Corpn. Ltd.	172	0.11
17.	Motor Industries Co. Ltd.	7	0.04
18.	Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Co. Ltd.	1323	0.58
19.	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.	63	0.11
20.	Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.	296	0.58

Regional Coal Sale Centres

3638. SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. has opened offices of the regional coal sale centres in the major cities of the country; and

(b) if so, the annual expenditure incurred on these centres and the profit earned by the Coal India Ltd. therefrom and the other utility thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) presently have Regional Sales Offices at 12 major cities in different States and also at 5 Steel Plants.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on these 12 Regional Sales Centres during the year 1995-96 was Rs. 10.18 crores. The Regional Sales Offices provide various commercial services to consumers and are not profit centres. The services provided are :

- Maintaining liaison with the State Govts. and scores of consumer bodies to look into the requirements of coal/coke and to coordinate supply of the same from the subsidiaries.
- Providing feed back services as well as conducting market surveys.
- Submission of coal bills and collection of payment and also to follow up and co-ordinate on outstanding dues with major sectors of consumers such as State Electricity Boards etc.
- Close co-ordination of coal supplies to the power houses.
- Assist in legal matters in court cases.

— Regional Sales Offices at Steel Plants are exclusively dealing with the issues of coal supplies to the Steel Plants.

Losses in H.M.T.

3639. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools is incurring losses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the losses suffered during each of the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1994-95 and 1995-96 HMT incurred a loss of Rs. 79.20 crore and Rs. 55.89 crore (Prov.) respectively.

Economic Growth

3640. SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

a) the average overall economic growth rate achieved during the first four years of the Eighth Plan;

b) the corresponding average economic growth rate in each of the States during the same period;

c) the impacts of the high national growth in the field of industry, construction and services sector; and

d) the average growth rates in the above two sectors recorded during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) The information is given in the statements I, II, III, IV and V attached. This is based on the latest information available with the Central Statistical Organisation.

STATEMENT-I*Growth rates in Gross Domestic Products*

The annual average growth in gross domestic product (GDP) for the economy as a whole and by economic activity, viz., industry, construction and services at factor cost at 1980-81 prices as per the latest information available with Central Statistical Organisation is as indicated in the table below.

Annual Growth Rates in Gross Domestic Product at factor cost at 1980-81

Year	Overall	Manufacturing	Construction	Services
1992-93	5.1	4.1	3.3	5.1
1993-94	5.0	4.3	2.3	6.8
1994-95	6.3	9.0	7.1	6.0
1995-96	7.0	14.2	3.7	7.0
Average*	5.9	7.9	4.1	6.2

Note : Figures for the year 1994-95 are quick estimates and for 1995-96 revised estimates; Services includes the sectors trade, hotels, & restaurants, transport, storage & communication, financing, insurance, real estate & business services, community, social and personnel services and;
*Mean of the growth rates for the years 1992-93 to 1995-96.

STATEMENT-II*Annual growth rates in gross state domestic product during 1992-93 to 1995-96 at 1980-81 prices*

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
(1)	(2)	(3)	(P)	(Q)	(A)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.5	11.4	-2.5	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.8	4.4	3.3	—
3.	Assam	-15.7	7.4	5.1	—
4.	Bihar	-4.7	3.2	4.5	—
5.	Goa	13.0	3.8	0.0	—
6.	Gujarat	22.5	-1.6	13.5	—
7.	Haryana	0.2	5.6	6.1	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.6	3.5	5.2	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	4.0	3.9	—	—
10.	Karnataka	2.8	7.9	4.9	—
11.	Kerala	6.8	6.7	4.3	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7.2	10.2	0.9	—
13.	Maharashtra	12.8	8.8	6.6	—
14.	Manipur	5.2	3.7	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	-4.8	8.1	16.8	—
16.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	-0.9	5.9	4.9	3.6
18.	Punjab	4.4	4.9	4.8	—
19.	Rajasthan	10.8	-5.7	15.5	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	5.2	4.7	7.4	1.8
22.	Tripura	5.0	—	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1.7	3.2	3.3	—
24.	West Bengal*	4.2	5.5	6.6	—
25.	A & N Islands	25.9	6.9	5.5	—
26.	Delhi	5.7	7.2	—	—
27.	Pondicherry*	2.4	-3.3	—	—

Q : Quick Estimates P : Provisional A : Anticipated

*The growth rate relates to Net State Domestic Product.

Source : State Directorates of Economics and Statistics.

STATEMENT-III

Statewise annual growth rates in Industry (Manufacturing) Sector of Gross State Domestic at factory cost at 1980-81 prices

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
(1)	(2)	(3)	(P)	(Q)	(A)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-3.1	6.0	0.0	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.6	8.5	7.8	—
3.	Assam	-58.0	2.4	4.4	—
4.	Bihar	-14.7	1.1	8.7	—
5.	Goa	21.6	0.9	0.1	—
6.	Gujarat	33.7	7.0	8.5	—
7.	Haryana	-2.7	9.8	6.1	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.0	6.4	7.4	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-0.1	2.0	—	—
10.	Karnataka	1.3	5.4	9.0	—
11.	Kerala	6.7	7.9	7.5	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	7.7	7.2	—
13.	Maharashtra	9.0	12.5	11.8	—
14.	Manipur	4.2	0.0	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	2.9	2.3	33.8	—
16.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	0.5	-8.3	7.4	—
18.	Punjab	7.0	8.0	8.0	—
19.	Rajasthan	0.8	6.0	6.1	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	7.2	-3.0	8.7	2.1
22.	Tripura	5.5	—	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3.1	2.4	3.7	—
24.	West Bengal	6.1	4.7	5.9	—
25.	A & N Islands	130.3	-6.9	10.5	—
26.	Delhi	-1.2	2.5	—	—
27.	Pondicherry*	0.0	-8.4	—	—

Q : Quick Estimates P : Provisional A : Anticipated

*The growth rate relates to Net State Domestic Product.

Source : State Directorates of Economics and Statistics.

STATEMENT-IV

Statewise annual growth rates in Construction Sector of Growth State Domestic Products at factor cost at 1980-81 prices

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
(1)	(2)	(3)	(P) (4)	(Q) (5)	(A) (6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.7	25.4	-7.2	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-3.7	10.9	14.5	—
3.	Assam	-32.9	3.2	3.2	—
4.	Bihar	5.8	4.7	4.7	—
5.	Goa	23.2	-3.2	3.0	—
6.	Gujarat	-19.2	-5.9	-1.6	—
7.	Haryana	-2.9	6.0	6.0	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20.0	4.7	5.0	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	3.2	3	—	—
10.	Karnataka	0.1	5.5	0.7	—
11.	Kerala	6.9	7.9	5.5	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	-5.8	6.2	7.4	—
13.	Maharashtra	3.6	3.6	3.6	—
14.	Manipur	9.9	7.3	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	4.5	12.1	-8.1	—
16.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	2.0	-1.9	1.7	—
18.	Punjab	14.7	5.4	2.3	—
19.	Rajasthan	6.1	5.0	9.2	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	3.2	8.3	4.1	5.9
22.	Tripura	-6.1	—	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-0.5	-1.5	2.4	—
24.	West Bengal*	3.0	3.8	13.1	—
25.	A & N Islands	1.7	-0.3	4.9	—
26.	Delhi	30.6	3.5	—	—
27.	Pondicherry*	3.3	2.7	—	—

Q : Quick Estimates P : Provisional A : Anticipated

*The growth rate relates to Net State Domestic Product.

Source : State Directorates of Economics and Statistics.

STATEMENT-V*Statewise annual growth rates in Services Sector of Gross State Domestic Products at factor cost at 1980-81 prices*

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
			(P)	(Q)	(A)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.5	11.4	1.3	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.5	7.2	4.9	—
3.	Assam	-2.6	11.6	7.5	—
4.	Bihar	2.6	3.4	3.2	—
5.	Goa	5.9	6.7	0.0	—
6.	Gujarat	9.9	7.1	10.2	—
7.	Haryana	-1.6	6.8	4.7	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.8	6.0	5.0	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	6.9	7.0	—	—
10.	Karnataka	3.2	8.8	6.2	—
11.	Kerala	10.4	6.6	5.7	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.0	8.1	4.0	—
13.	Maharashtra	9.6	8.6	7.6	—
14.	Manipur	8.6	2.4	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	1.6	8.1	16.0	—
16.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	3.1	3.7	6.8	—
18.	Punjab	4.6	4.0	4.7	—
19.	Rajasthan	6.9	1.5	7.6	—
20.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
21.	Tamil Nadu	5.2	6.1	6.6	4.2
22.	Tripura	8.3	—	—	—
23.	Uttar Pradesh	5.8	2.6	4.5	—
24.	West Bengal*	6.4	7.5	8.4	—
25.	A & N Islands	1.2	24.6	4.0	—
26.	Delhi	3.7	9.4	—	—
27.	Pondicherry*	2.8	-4.4	—	—

Q : Quick Estimates P : Provisional A : Anticipated

*The growth rate relates to Net State Domestic Product.

Source : State Directorates of Economics and Statistics.

[Translation]

Lac Production

3641. SHRI LALIT ORAON : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lac industry is passing through grave crisis for the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to bring the industry out of crisis and also development of the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) The Khadi and Village Industry Commission is not aware of any such crisis in the lac industry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) KVIC provides financial assistance to lac based entrepreneurial units for the employment of the rural youth/artisans.

Pay and Allowances for Employees of Rural Banks

3642. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bank employees posted in hilly or rural areas of Uttar Pradesh are paid equivalent to the Nationalised Bank employees;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the details of difference in pay between the Nationalised bank employees and rural bank employees and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) The salaries and allowances of employees of nationalised banks are governed by bipartite agreement between the Indian Banks' Association and the employees' unions. The salaries of the employees of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are, however, determined by the Government of India under the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. Necessary instructions to RRBs were issued in this regard by Government of India vide circular dated 22.2.1991.

N.P.A. Scheme in Rural Banks

3643. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that introduction of Non-Performing Assets schemes in rural banks

may increase their losses; and

(b) if so, the strategy being chalked-out by the Government to make-up the losses and to make these banks profit-earning?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The introduction of prudential accounting norms for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) such as income recognition and asset classification norms from 1995-96 and provisioning norms from 1996-97 has been done to impart transparency in the operations of the RRBs. The introduction of these norms will, by itself not create any losses in the RRBs. It would, however, ensure that all losses are appropriately recorded in the accounts and provided for.

(b) Several measures have been initiated to bring an improvement in the performance of the RRBs and make them viable. These, inter-alia, include :—

- i) With a view to widening the range and scope of services, RRBs have been allowed with effect from 1.1.1994 to finance non-target groups to the extent of 60 per cent of their fresh lending; more discretionary powers have been given to them for purchase/discounting of cheques/demand drafts. They have been allowed to issue guarantees on behalf of their customers and have been allowed to install lockers, issue drafts and effect Mail Transfers (MTs) for increasing the range of services.
- ii) Seventy RRBs with disbursements of less than Rs. 2 crores during 1992-93 have been relieved of the service area obligations and they are allowed to finance throughout the area within their jurisdiction. Remaining RRBs are also allowed to extend loans within their entire command districts subject to their service area obligations.
- iii) RRBs have been allowed to relocate their loss making branches to relatively better locations viz. commercial centres like market area, village mandies, block and district headquarters, etc. and redeploy concerned staff suitably.
- iv) 102 select RRBs have been given equity support to the extent of Rs. 374 crores (approx.) by Government of India. A budget provision of Rs. 200 crores has been made in 1996-97 for this purpose.
- v) All RRBs have been advised to prepare bank specific development action plans to enable them to adopt a systematic approach for their turnaround.

- vi) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has provided the RRBs access to profitable avenues for investment of their non-SLR surplus funds in listed and other schemes of Unit Trust of India (UTI), fixed deposits in profit making term lending financial institutions like the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Credit Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI), in bonds of nationalised banks and profit earning public sector institutions and in non convertible debentures or reputed blue-chip companies. Besides, the RRBs have been permitted by the RBI to deploy a part of their surplus non-SLR funds in the credit portfolio of their sponsor banks through non-risk sharing participation certificates to be issued by the latter.
- vii) Prudential accounting norms of income recognition and asset classification has been made applicable to RRBs in 1995-96. Provisioning norms would be made applicable in a phased manner from 1996-97.
- viii) With effect from 26.8.1996, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates that can be charged to the ultimate borrowers by the RRBs.

[English]

Export of Textiles

3644. SHRI SOUMYA RANJAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for export of textiles during the last three years alongwith the target achieved;

(b) the revenue earned in terms of foreign exchange during the above period, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the export of textiles during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA) : (a) and (b) The targets fixed for the exports of textiles (including Handicrafts, Jute and Coir) during the last three years and the achievements in terms of foreign exchange earnings have been as follows :

Year	In US Million Dollars	
	Target	Achievement
1993-94	7,400	7,973.91
1994-95	9,000	9,980.15
1995-96	10,500	10,685.07

(c) In order to step up the exports of textiles, Government have been taking a number of steps, which include encouraging exporters to participate in buyer-seller meets, fairs and exhibitions; enabling import of capital goods at concessional duty for export production; special arrangements for duty free import of new materials for export production; ensuring increased availability of export credit etc.

Government have also supported a combined effort of the Textile Export Promotion Councils to open One Man Export Promotion Offices in Sao Paulo (Brazil), Osaka (Japan), Durban (South Africa) and Melbourne (Australia) in order to step up our textile exports to these countries/regions.

Services Charges for Operating Bank Accounts

3645. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE :
SHRI RAMSAGAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of latest guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in regard to the minimum amount required for operating saving/current bank Accounts in various nationalised banks including foreign banks;

(b) whether the Government are aware that foreign banks including Standard Chartered have been charging service charges ranging from Rs. 100/- to 200/- per month from those saving bank account holders whose balance falls short of Rupees ten thousands; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not prescribed any minimum amount required to operate savings/current accounts. However, Indian Banks' Association (IBA) have advised its member banks that each bank should determine the minimum balance as consider appropriate. Accordingly, the minimum balance in savings/current account is prescribed by individual banks taking into account cost of servicing such accounts, etc. Foreign banks' tariffs on all the services are high compared to public sector and other Indian banks. IBA has reported that foreign banks stipulate high minimum balances also, for accounts to be opened and maintained with them. Customers of foreign banks patronise such banks with the knowledge of these conditions.

Coal Quota

3646. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Industries are provided full quota of Coal whereas the quota of some industries is cut down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the percentage of Coal allocated to various Industries during the last three years separately and also Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) and (b) The core sector consumers especially in the power as well as steel, cement, fertiliser, defence, railways etc. are accorded the highest priority in coal supplies. The coal companies are sometimes required to restrict the supplies of coal for consumers in the non core sectors depending upon the coal availability, transport logistics, preference of the consumers for coal of certain types and sources as per the inter-state priority accorded to these consumers.

(c) Details regarding State-wise despatches of coal by Coal India Ltd. to major consumers are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

(Figures in 000 tonnes)

State	Power	Steel	Cement	Fertiliser	Paper	Textile
West Bengal	6,977	4,864	200	744	10	—
Bihar	13,522	3,004	3	34	159	97
Uttar Pradesh	29,024	—	299	461	142	52
Orissa	1,408	2,543	237	724	475	25
Madhya Pradesh	26,572	3,924	3,002	—	321	497
Maharashtra	23,692	—	908	—	318	303
Gujarat	12,646	—	842	308	70	734
Rajasthan	3,317	—	1,077	366	—	237
Delhi	5,840	—	—	—	—	10
Punjab	6,778	—	1	953	12	26
Haryana	2,190	—	119	523	209	8
Tamil Nadu	9,814	—	389	—	31	16
Andhra Pradesh	2,982	1,899	390	—	166	—
Karnataka	357	—	576	—	351	—
Kerala	—	—	34	—	129	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	2	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	156	—	—	—
Assam	237	—	39	—	97	—
Others	108	—	4	—	6	11
Total	1,45,464	16,234	8,297	4,113	2,496	1,656

*Statewise industry-wise despatches during 1994-95**(Figures in 000 tonnes)*

State	Power	Steel	Cement	Fertiliser	Paper	Textile
West Bengal	15,310	3,104	3	—	120	116
Bihar	6,308	4,611	210	733	12	—
Uttar Pradesh	28,928	—	202	595	142	76
Orissa	1,548	2,622	257	429	488	24
Madhya Pradesh	28,518	3,400	3,128	—	231	480
Maharashtra	23,831	—	968	—	376	293
Gujarat	12,888	—	544	187	84	318
Rajasthan	3,329	—	1,148	375	—	206
Delhi	6,145	—	1	—	—	2
Punjab	5,869	—	2	997	12	36
Haryana	2,802	—	85	550	195	2
Tamil Nadu	10,115	—	301	—	163	26
Andhra Pradesh	4,396	2,009	240	—	162	—
Karnataka	681	—	881	—	381	1
Kerala	—	—	44	—	173	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	21	—	—	2
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	279	—	—	—
Assam	318	—	22	—	30	—
Others	17	—	—	—	3	11
Total	1,51,003	15,746	8,526	3,866	2,682	1,592

*Statewise industry-wise despatches during 1995-96**(Figures in 000 tonnes)*

State	Power	Steel	Cement	Fertiliser	Paper	Textile
West Bengal	16,420	3,348	5	28	182	93
Bihar	7,623	4,131	206	1,022	11	—
Uttar Pradesh	33,992	—	186	364	135	16
Orissa	2,992	2,643	249	710	516	18
Madhya Pradesh	30,846	3,497	2,959	—	312	315
Maharashtra	26,536	—	1,010	—	462	226
Gujarat	13,684	—	518	201	75	207
Rajasthan	3,910	—	1,007	335	—	107
Delhi	4,984	—	6	—	—	3
Punjab	6,383	—	—	673	2	10
Haryana	2,562	—	90	326	97	—
Tamil Nadu	10,167	—	300	—	104	28
Andhra Pradesh	6,233	1,948	418	—	154	—
Karnataka	1,445	—	888	—	311	1
Kerala	—	—	43	—	96	5
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	23	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	284	—	—	—
Assam	401	—	5	—	139	—
Others	77	—	—	28	32	8
Total	168,257	15,567	8,197	3,687	2,668	1,037

[Translation]

Verification of Coal Stock

3647. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether ground stocks of all the mines under Central Coal Fields Limited have been verified during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) The ground stocks of all the mines under Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) have been verified by measurement during last three years;

(b) The details regarding stock position, year-wise, in CCL are as under :—

Year	Book Stock (M.T.)	Measured Stock (M.T.)	Remarks
As on 31.3.94	11.51	10.95	Within the allowable limit of variation
As on 31.3.95	11.22	4.95	Action initiated for the variation
As on 31.3.96	Measurement of the stock has been completed; auditing is in progress.		

[English]

Reforms in Foreign Exchange Market

3648. SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India intends to introduce wide ranging reforms in foreign exchange market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits RBI expects by introducing these reforms; and

(d) by when these reforms are likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) RBI is examining various recommendations on Forex Markets made by the Expert Group. Out of 33 major recommendations of the Expert Group, 10 directly relate to Forex Market Reforms, 3 of which have already been introduced.

The reforms are aimed at adding depth and liquidity to the market.

Income Tax Act

3649. DR. RAMKRISHANA KUSMARIA :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to modify the Section 80 HAC of Income Tax Act, 1961;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received representations from the federation of Indian exporters regarding continuation of the said section and its extension on the long term basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) There is no proposal to modify section 80 HHC. However, by Finance Bill (No. 2) of 1996, it has been proposed to levy a minimum tax on companies. Some corporate exporters may, therefore, have to pay a small tax.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Representations are considered by the Government.

Financial Assistance to Women Cooperatives

3650. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to enhance the financial assistance from Rs. 40,000/- to Rs. 1 lakh to Women Cooperatives in the ratio of 25% loan and 25% subsidy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Community Development and Welfare works done by CIL

3651. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of community development and welfare works undertaken by Coal India Limited in the coalfield areas of Bihar during the last three years; and

(b) the amount spent by the CIL thereon during each

of the last three years in the State and other coal producing States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) and (b) The details of community development/welfare works undertaken by CIL and its subsidiary companies in the coalfield areas of Bihar and amount spent thereon state-wise during the last three years is given below :—

S. No.	Works undertaken	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	Construction of Community Centres, Marketing Centres/ Bus stands.	74	28	23
2	Installation of Handpumps/ Sinking of wells/laying pipelines for water supply/ Development of ponds.	79	116	53
3	Construction of Roads/ Culverts.	41	41	36
4	Construction of school buildings/supply of accessories for schools	80	144	111
5	Medical camp organised/ supply of medicines/Eye camp/baby show etc.	35	34	60
6	Self-employment i.e. tailoring, training, embroidery, shoe making, Motor Driving etc.	50	18	26
7	Sports and cultural	37	14	90
8	Miscellaneous works undertaken	61	83	26

The amount spent are as under :

State	(Rs. in lakh)		
	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Bihar	165.78	185.81	209.89
West Bengal	31.56	32.67	26.15
Madhya Pradesh	139.68	194.24	190.89
Maharashtra	108.00	53.77	122.94
Orissa	72.00	170.00	266.00
U.P.	12.30	10.89	11.00
Assam	2.66	7.15	2.56
Total	531.98	654.53	829.43

Demand and Supply of Cement

3652. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR :
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the production of cement and its consumption in each State during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Union Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of cement in the States?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) The details of production and consumption of cement in respect of large plants in each of the States during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. Although the consumption figures are not maintained centrally, these are assessed on the basis of Inter-State cement movement data being maintained by the Cement Manufacturers' Association. The data regarding production of mini cement plants is also not maintained centrally.

(b) Although the country as a whole is surplus in cement, there is a gap in some States. Apart from encouraging creation of additional installed capacity of cement, Government is providing rail wagons on priority basis for movement of cement from surplus to deficit areas.

STATEMENT*Production and Consumption of Cement in respect of Large Plants in each state during 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96.**(In Lakh Tonnes)*

States	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production	Consumption
1. Chandigarh	-	2.40	-	3.27	-	3.91
2. Punjab	-	24.88	-	26.33	5.4	32.77
3. Delhi	3.54	17.55	1.92	17.41	1.86	20.49
4. Haryana	5.34	13.78	5.76	15.61	5.52	17.18
5. H.P.	10.28	3.96	13.03	3.86	18.76	4.67
6. J & K	0.58	3.69	0.78	4.11	0.70	4.64
7. Rajasthan	57.24	26.61	69.49	27.60	77.70	29.20
8. U.P.	17.09	65.72	13.60	67.00	11.59	66.33
9. Bihar	10.98	21.15	15.32	22.41	21.97	23.17
10. Orissa	11.85	12.34	14.47	12.64	16.95	13.39
11. W.Bengal	4.43	29.75	5.19	31.95	5.07	36.01
12. Assam	1.48	4.95	1.54	5.36	1.56	4.35
13. Meghalaya & other N.E.States	1.12	2.43	1.43	2.82	1.20	2.45
14. T. Nadu	50.51	47.14	54.95	54.55	57.55	59.70
15. A.P.	86.21	40.26	87.91	41.29	100.44	44.18
16. Karnataka	52.70	31.39	57.16	34.59	55.79	37.77
17. Kerala	3.84	30.79	3.84	33.71	3.65	38.68
18. Pondicherry	-	0.56	-	0.86	-	0.85
19. Andaman & Nicobar	-	0.24	-	0.35	-	0.49
20. Maharashtra	41.34	70.53	42.78	77.65	47.79	87.33
21. Gujarat	43.75	46.89	48.23	47.91	55.48	55.20
22. M.P.	138.67	29.81	146.15	32.59	155.70	42.07
23. Goa, Daman & Diu etc.	-	2.23	-	2.82	-	3.27
Total	540.95	529.05	583.55	566.69	644.71	629.10

Safety Measures in Mines

3653. SHRI NAMDEO DIWATHE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether around 60 lakh tonnes of coal extracted from mines of Maharashtra is exported to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the annual revenue earnings therefrom;

(c) whether safety gadgets have been installed in all the coal mines in Maharashtra for the help of workers in case of accidents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the mines in which safety gadgets have not been installed till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) Safety gadgets like main mechanical ventilators, detectors for inflammable and Noxious gases, fire fighting equipment, telephonic communication, self rescuers, personal protective equipment to workers, flame proof and intrinsically safe electrical equipment etc., have been provided in all the mines. First aid stations and dispensaries both underground and on surface are maintained for immediate medical attention. Emergency organisation for dealing with emergencies exist in all the mines. Services of rescue stations/rooms are also

available as per the statutory provisions for rescue and recovery works.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply given to parts (c) & (d) above.

Development of Marine Products by MPEDA

3654. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) is interested with the development of marine production and export; and

(b) if so, how for the MPEDA encouraged the export, research and development of marine products during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) As per the Section 9 of Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) Act, 1972, the Authority is required to promote the development of the marine products industry and take appropriate measures, with special reference to exports.

(b) For the purpose of encouraging the export, research and development of marine products, during the last three years, MPEDA has been implementing four major Plan Schemes. The expenditure incurred by MPEDA on these schemes as a whole and on components of the major schemes, where there has been significant expenditure, is given below :—

Source : MPEDA

Value : Rs. lakhs

S.No.	Name of the major scheme	Total Expenditure		
		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1.	Export Production Capture Fisheries	219.32	215.55	259.37
2.	Export Production-Culture Fisheries	335.55	287.84	524.32
3.	Induction of New Technology & Modernisation of Processing Facilities	184.63	165.39	170.27
4.	Market Promotion	239.12	219.27	230.48
Total		976.62	888.05	1,184.44

Major Schemes	Components of some of major schemes with significant expenditure	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
Export Production-Capture Fisheries	i) Monitoring & price reimbursement on HSD consumed by export oriented deep sea fishing vessels	150.00	206.60	200.00
	ii) Equity Participation scheme	50.00	—	50.00
	iii) Appraisal and Investment Division	7.48	7.35	7.80
	iv) Assistance for diversified fishing	9.95	1.01	0.79
Export Production-Culture Fisheries	i) Strengthening of prawn farming offices	108.40	110.88	110.38
	ii) Promotion of commercial hatcheries for seed production	70.63	59.00	80.50
	iii) Development of new farm and increasing production from traditional farms	124.46	94.71	118.47
	iv) Promotion & technology transfer	25.17	20.74	211.32
	v) Training of SC/ST communities in aquaculture	4.89	2.51	3.65
Induction of New Technology & Modernisation of processing Facilities.	i) Product development for export	10.75	8.80	5.23
	ii) Modernisation of seafood industry	132.53	72.06	95.99
	iii) Quality Control Lab at Kochi & Veraval	15.81	16.56	17.94
	iii) Quality upgradation scheme	21.61	50.78	43.05
	iv) Scheme for upgrading seafood units to meet EEC criteria	0.06	10.19	8.06
Market Promotion	i) Overseas Market Promotion	22.82	23.03	29.36
	ii) Participation in Trade Fairs & Exhibitions, Seminars & Public Relations	48.07	34.88	62.70

1	2	3	4	5
	iii) Overseas Trade Promotion Offices	149.00	143.36	118.43
	iv) Contribution to INFOFISH, Kuala Lumpur	7.89	7.90	8.84
	v) Trade Promotion Office at New Delhi.	11.34	10.10	11.15

The value realised for the export of marine products during the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96 has been Rs. 2503.62 crores, Rs. 3575.27 crores and Rs. 3501.11 crores respectively.

[Translation]

Tobacco and Cigarette Manufacturing Units

3655. SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tobacco and cigarette manufacturing units set-up in the country during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government propose to allow to set-up more such units in near future;

(c) the number of manufacturers apprehended for illegal production during the above period; and

(d) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Six units have been granted Letters of Intent for the manufacture of Cigarettes from 1994-95 to 1996-97 up-to-date. None of these units has so far reported commencement of commercial production. In addition, as a result of technological upgradation one of the existing units has got endorsement for enhancement of capacity for the manufacture of Cigarettes in 1994.

(b) Manufacture of Cigarettes attracts compulsory licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and applications received for industrial licences

are considered on merits as per the policy in force.

(c) No complaints about illegal production of Cigarettes have been received in this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Bank Loans

3656. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of outstanding loans in each Bank as on March 31, 1996 which has not been recovered for more than 5 years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Banks in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that their data-reporting system does not generate information in the manner asked for. The bank-wise position of non-performing assets of public sector banks as on 31.3.1996 is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The introduction of prudential norms in 1992 has brought about greater awareness among banks of credit risk and there have been conscious attempts on the part of banks to keep their Non-Performing Advances at the minimum. Banks have evolved loan recovery policies and set up Recovery Cells at their Headquarters. The setting up of Debt Recovery Tribunals in the last couple of years is also expected to help banks in expeditious recovery of their dues.

STATEMENT

Provisional figures of Gross NPAs & percentage of NPAs to Total Advances of Public Sector Banks for the year ended 31 March, 1996

(Rs. in crores)		
Name of Bank	Gross NPAs	% of NPAs to Total Advances
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. State Bank of India	10553.31	15.96
2. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	337.95	10.00
3. State Bank of Hyderabad	759.74	14.20
4. State Bank of Indore	218.84	10.46
5. State Bank of Mysore	328.93	14.57
6. State Bank of Patiala	399.71	11.46
7. State Bank of Saurashtra	211.04	10.71
8. State Bank of Travancore	430.22	12.50
STATE BANK OF GROUP	13239.74	14.80
9. Allahabad Bank	1252.00	20.40
10. Andhra Bank	332.00	11.61
11. Bank of Baroda	2193.00	13.00
12. Bank of India	2434.00	14.49
13. Bank of Maharashtra	694.00	21.86
14. Canara Bank	2647.32	17.93
15. Central Bank of India	2036.17	20.91
16. Corporation Bank	251.83	2.30
17. Dena Bank	508.00	13.00
18. Indian Bank	3475.00	36.17
19. Indian Overseas Bank	2020.00	22.80
20. Oriental Bank of Commerce	271.55	3.66
21. Punjab National Bank	2104.43	15.63
22. Punjab and Sind Bank	979.00	17.88
23. Syndicate Bank	1311.75	23.43
24. Union Bank of India	945.86	6.70
25. United Bank of India	1502.57	40.79
26. UCO Bank	1840.00	29.97
27. Vijaya Bank	545.00	14.00
Nationalised Banks	27343.74	16.68
Public Sector Bank	40583.48	16.01

Assistance for Sick Units from N.R.F.

3657. SHRI L. RAMANA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend assistance from National Renewal Fund to rehabilitate the sick units in Andhra Pradesh to State level public sector units;

(b) if so, the current status; and

(c) the steps taken for its expeditious disposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (c) The National Renewal Fund (NRF) has been set up by Government in February, 1992 to provide a special safety net for workers affected by technology upgradation, modernisation, and industrial restructuring of Indian Industry.

Assistance from National Renewal Fund has been restricted to implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes in Central Public Sector Undertakings and schemes for counselling, retraining and redeployment of rationalised workers.

Canadian Business in India

3658. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Canada has shown its interest to capitalise on India's business;

(b) if so, whether any Trade Action Plan has been prepared in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of activities proposed in the Trade Action Plan;

(d) the sectors in which such activities are likely to be initiated; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Govt. of Canada has developed a business development strategy known as 'Focus India' to help Canadian business to take advantage underway in India. As a complement to 'Focus India' Strategy, the Govt. of Canada has prepared a Trade Development Plan for India to provide their Federal and Provincial Agencies with an outline of market development activities planned for fiscal year 1996-97. The activities proposed in the Trade Action Plan include exploring the merits of creating a

Canada-India Business Council and sectoral associations to mount sectoral missions to India; conducting out-reach activities to stress the importance of India to Canadian Industry Associations; expanding the Indian market information base; conducting a series of seminars in collaboration with Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) on environmental equipment and services opportunities in India; conducting Industry Association presentations; continuing to provide information and assistance to the Canadian industry on the trade and investment opportunities with India; working on mechanism to address market issues which hinder trade.

(d) The sectors in which activities are likely to be initiated include Power; Oil & Gas; Environmental products & Services; Telecommunications & Information Technology; Transportation Systems; Mining, Metal and Minerals; Agriculture and Food Products; Industrial Machinery; Bio-industries.

(e) The Trade Action Plan being implemented by the Government of Canada is likely to result in enhanced commercial and economic ties between India and Canada.

Modernisation of Textile Mills

3659. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to seek financial assistance from multilateral financial institutions for modernisation of textile mills in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of multilateral financial institutions; and

(d) the details of manner in which the assistance would be utilised, Statewise ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise

Similar Sized Coins

3660. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that old one rupee and new two rupee coins are almost look alike and are likely to confuse the illiterate masses who generally use them;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to withdraw these coins and reissuing them in new designs; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Rs. 1CN and Rs. 2CN coin sized 26 mm dia are in circulation. The Shape of the coins is however different. Re. 1 coin is round in shape whereas Rs. 2 coin is 11 sided.

(b) and (c) There is no move to withdraw these coins at present.

[Translation]

Use of Hindi

3661. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sittings of Hindi Consultative Committee that have taken place during the last three years;

(b) whether all recommendations made by the Committee have since been implemented;

(c) whether the Government propose to constitute new Hindi Consultative Committee; and

(d) if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) There are two Hindi Salahakar Samitis in the Ministry of Industry. One is for the Departments of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Industrial Development and Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries and the other for the Departments of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises.

The Hindi Salahakar Samiti for the Departments of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Industrial Development and Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries has met six times during the last three years. The Hindi Salahakar Samiti for the Departments of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises was constituted in March, 1995 and has met once since then.

(b) In the meetings of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti, progressive use of Hindi in all the Departments, including attached and subordinate offices is reviewed. Every possible effort is made to implement the suggestions of the members of the Samiti.

(c) and (d) The tenure of the last Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Departments of Industrial Policy & Promotions, Industrial Development and Small Scale Industries and Agro & Rural Industries expired on 10.11.1995 and the same is being reconstituted.

[English]

Export of Palm Sugar, Fibre and Stalks

3662. SHRI B. DHARMA BIKSHAM : Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity of palm-sugar, palm fibre and stalks exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years, country-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : Country-wise and item-wise details are available in the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Volume-I (Exports) published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, copies of which upto January, 1996 are available in the Parliament library. Country-wise and item-wise export figures for the month of February and March 1996 are not available. The item 'Palm Stalks' is not separately specified in the ITC (HS) Coding Book and therefore, its details are not available in the document.

[Translation]

Recommendation of Abid Hussain Committee

3663. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Abid Hussain Committee was constituted to examine the problems of the small scale industries;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are given below:

(i) To examine the impact and efficacy of the promotional protective policies and direct assistance programme for SSI in the light of recent economic reforms and suggest appropriate changes.

(ii) To review the definition, legal framework and the heterogeneous opposition of the small scale sector and recommend appropriate changes for realisation of the objectives.

(iii) To examine the efficacy & desirability of the reservation policy for the small industries and made suitable recommendation.

(iv) To examine the present arrangements and sources for the collection, compilation, dissemination and analysis of the data on small enterprises.

(v) To examine the possibility and necessity of replacing the present institutional arrangements for the transfer and dissemination of technological information and make appropriate recommendation.

(vi) To examine the effectiveness of the existing institutional arrangement and the policies for meeting the long term and short term financial requirements of the small enterprises and make suitable recommendation.

(vii) To review the impact of various fiscal policies and tax concessions on small enterprises.

(viii) To examine the impact of various regulatory laws and procedures such as the labour laws, the Factories Act, the Industrial Disputes Act and the Environment Protective Act on the small firms.

(ix) To consider and make recommendations on such other matters as the Committee considers relevant.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

(e) The term of the Committee has been extended upto 31st October, 1996 by which time it is expected to submit its report.

[English]

Patent Right

3664. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "After neem, turmeric patent is grabbed in US" appearing in the "Times of India" dated June 29, 1996;

(b) whether the broad nature of the patents of India may affect the plan of Indians to commercially utilise the various properties of this plant; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to

safeguard the national interest?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) A patent for a method of promoting healing of a wound by administering turmeric powder to a patient afflicted with the wound has reportedly been granted in USA to two non-resident Indians.

(b) and (c) The patent granted in U.S.A. is valid in that country and does not have any legal effect in India. Even then, CSIR and Government of India are taking action in this matter.

Agricultural Export

3665. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of percentage of agricultural exports against the total trade exports of the country during 1995-96 in comparison to 1980s;

(b) whether the agricultural exports have been hampered by controls and over-valued exchange rate during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any scope to boost the agricultural exports upto 30 percent of the total exports;

(e) if so, the details of the policy of the Government in this regard, and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target fixed for the export of agricultural products;

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) to (f) The exports of agricultural and allied products (excluding tea, coffee, raw cotton and marine products) and their share in the country's total exports, since 1980-81 have been as under :-

Year	Exports of agricultural and allied products (Rs. Crores)	Country's total exports (Rs. Crores)	% share of exports of agricultural & allied products
1980-81	1035	6711	15.4
1985-86	1650	10895	15.1
1990-91	3189	32553	9.8
1995-96	12772.38	106464.86	12.0

(Source : Economic Survey 1995-96 & DGCI&S, Calcutta)

The International market for basic agricultural food items like cereals, dairy products, meat, sugar etc. is constrained by not only tariff and non-tariff barriers but also by the massive subsidies granted by the USA, EEC etc.

The removal of non-tariff barriers and reduction of subsidies in the industrialised countries under the WTO Agreement are expected to open up new market opportunities for countries like India so as to enable us to increase the share of agricultural and allied products in the country's total export basket.

It is the policy of the Government to allow the export of items of mass consumption in such a manner that it does not compromise the food security of the country. It is with this objective in mind that Government prescribes restrictions like licensing, quantitative ceilings and minimum export price on certain items. At the same time, Government's objective is to maximise foreign exchange earnings from the agricultural sector to the benefit of the farmers

The steps taken to enhance export of agricultural and allied products include simplification of inspection procedures, removal of Minimum Export Price and quality restrictions on selected items, provisions of concessional credit, product development to meet international needs, extension of benefits available under the scheme of EOUs/EPZs to agriculture sector and permitting 50% sale in the domestic tariff area, assistance to exporters for improved packaging, strengthening of quality control, promoting export of identified products through brand promotion campaigns, arranging buyer-seller meets and participation in international fairs/exhibitions.

Cost Audit of Companies Books of Accounts

3666. SHRI RAMSAGAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2119 dated December 15, 1993 regarding "statutory cost audit of toiletries" and state:

(a) whether the Government have issued orders to audit the books of accounts of the companies under Section 233 B of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of companies whose account books were audited to find out if any of them have resorted to charging excessive profits, misutilisation of imports during the last two years; and

(d) the details of such companies and the outcome of the audit thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The Government has

issued orders to audit the books of accounts of 24 Companies, as given in the enclosed statement which manufacture Cosmetics & Toiletries.

(c) The audit orders as referred to above portion to financial year 1995-96 and as per rules the companies can submit their audit reports upto 27th September, 1996 in respect of these orders. The details of charging excessive profits or misutilisation of imports, if any, would be known only after the audit reports for the year 1995-96 are received and examined.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of companies in respect of which the Government has issued Cost Audit Order

1. Been Cham India Pvt. Ltd.
2. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
3. Burroughs Welcome & Company Limited
4. Colgate Pamolive India Limited
5. Crooks Interfran Limited
6. Dabur (India) Limited
7. Duphar Interfran Ltd.
8. Godrej Soaps Ltd.
9. H.M.M. Ltd.
10. Helen and Curtis Ltd.
11. Hindustan Level Limited
12. Infar India Limited
13. J.B. Advani and Co. (Mysore) Ltd.
14. J.L. Morison (India) Ltd.
15. Johnson and Johnson Co. Ltd.
16. Lakme Limited
17. Martin and Haris Ltd.
18. Muller and Phipps (India) Ltd.
19. Perid's India Ltd.
20. Right Aids (Orient) Pvt. Ltd.
21. Smith Stainee Street and Co. Ltd.
22. Swastik Household and Industrial Products Ltd.
23. The Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd.
24. Tips and Toes Cosmetics (India) Ltd.

Forex Loan for Public Sector Units

3667. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :
DR. M.P. JAISWAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to give guarantee on Forex loans to several Public Sector Units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the past all assistance emanating from multilateral institutions were supported by sovereign guarantees by the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons for extending the sovereign guarantee to only select projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) Central Public Sector Undertakings which go in for external commercial loans are expected to do so on their own commercial strength and it is not the normal practice of Government to guarantee such loans. The borrowings by Central PSUs from multilateral institutions, wherever approved by the Government, have been supported by Government guarantees since the Charter of these institutions, of which India is a member, does not allow them to lend to any entity without guarantee from the Government of the host Country.

[Translation]

Increase in Capital Amount by NABARD

3668. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has decided to make four-fold increase in its own capital;

(b) if so, the estimated capital of the said bank during the financial year 1996-97;

(c) the amount of allocation made to the States by NABARD State-wise with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar and Karnataka; and

(d) the norms followed by the said bank for such allocations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) In the Budget Speech for 1996-97 it has been announced that the Share Capital of NABARD will be raised from Rs. 500 Crore to Rs. 2000 Crore over a period of 5 years and that Reserve Bank

of India (RBI) and the Government of India will be contributing Rs. 400 crore and Rs. 100 crore respectively towards its share capital during 1996-97. The existing paid up share capital of NABARD is Rs. 500 crores.

(c) NABARD makes allocation out of its refinance budget to various States. State-wise/Agency-wise refinance allocations made by NABARD for schematic lending (investment credit) for the year 1996-97 are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The following norms are inter-alia followed by NABARD while making State-wise refinance allocation for Schematic lending;

- (i) Estimated lending resources of NABARD
- (ii) Potential for new schemes
- (iii) On-going schemes phased for the year
- (iv) Absorption capacity of existing banking sector in the State.
- (v) Higher allocations are made to the less developed States viz. North Eastern & Eastern States to reduce regional imbalance.

(vi) Due weightage in allocation is given for SC/ST Action Plan and other-Government Sponsored Programmes for the upliftment of poor.

STATEMENT

Performance Budget 1996-97-State-wise Allocation by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

State	SBs	RRBs	SCBs	LDBs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh	20	0	0	0	20
N.C.T. of Delhi	185	0	0	0	185
Haryana	925	2035	1150	13190	17300
Himachal Pradesh	310	561	222	1168	2261
Jammu & Kashmir	80	302	266	275	923
Punjab	1005	1326	570	15600	18501
Rajasthan	990	3628	2000	11845	18463
Arunachal Pradesh	139	54	190	0	383
Assam	3198	1540	305	180	5223
Manipur	261	35	57	84	437
Meghalaya	96	153	118	0	367
Mizoram	31	139	20	0	190
Nagaland	64	26	72	0	162
Tripura	352	89	79	203	723
Sikkim	40	0	0	0	40

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	3600	2932	170	4000	10702
Orissa	2600	3700	1054	2500	9854
West Bengal	830	4588	462	4000	9880
A & N Islands	14	0	60	0	74
Madhya Pradesh	465	4274	2556	6500	13795
Uttar Pradesh	2020	17106	1306	26417	46849
D & N Haveli	20	0	0	0	20
Gujarat	1242	2008	2512	10467	16229
Goa	41	0	177	0	218
Maharashtra	1450	2811	9953	13800	28014
Andhra Pradesh	861	2826	2055	18500	24242
Karnataka	1330	6840	1600	14488	24258
Lakshadweep	20	0	0	0	20
Kerala	1326	1519	1407	10200	14452
Pondicherry	8	0	30	100	138
Tamil Nadu	1767	899	4619	18000	25285
Total	25290	59391	33010	171517	289208
Additional allocation kept reserve for CBs				20792	
				310000	

CBs = Commercial Banks

RRBs = Regional Rural Banks

SCBs = State Cooperative Banks

LDBs = Land Development Banks

[English]

Cess on Export of Agricultural Products

3669. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cess on export of agricultural/horticultural produces including spices affected their exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such cess was collected for pepper, oleoresins and other spices during 1994 to 1996;

(d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(e) whether such cess was suspended for certain periods;

(f) if so, what is the present position;

(g) whether export of spices can be more effective without cess; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b) : Imposition of cesses places those agricultural/horticultural produces at a disadvantageous position in which there is a stiff price competition in the international markets.

(c) to (f) Cess on various spices, under the Spices Cess Act, 1986, was collected during the years 1994-95 and 1995-96 as under :-

Period of cess collection

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (i) Pepper (except green pepper in brine), saffron and spice oils and oleoresins | 1.10.94 to 5.10.94 |
| (ii) Cardamom | 1.4.94 to 30.11.95 |
| (iii) Other spices | 1.4.94 to 31.3.96 |

Cess on pepper (except green pepper in Brine), saffron, spice oils and oleoresins has been suspended since 1.8.96.

(g) and (h) Exports of spices are dependent on number of factors apart from imposition of cesses. These factors include international demand and supply position, international and domestic prices, quality of products and other terms of trade.

MOU System to Sick Public Sector Undertakings

3670. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :-

(a) whether the Government have extended Memorandum of Undertaking system in sick Public Sector Undertakings;

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

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. All sick PSEs which have not been referred to BIFR will be covered under the MOU system.

(b) 14 sick PSUs have been identified for signing MOU for the year 1996-97. The list of these PSUs is enclosed in the statement. However, Delhi Transport Corporation has been shifted to State Government w.e.f. 1.8.1996. The reasons for extending the MOU system in sick PSUs are:

i) To focus attention of management of sick PSUs on all relevant factors in a set order of priority.

ii) To make the revival package of sick PSUs more broad based and thus enhance the success of revival package.

c) The signing of MOUs with these identified sick PSUs is in progress.

STATEMENT

List of sick PSEs identified for signing MOU for the year 1996-97.

1. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corpn of India Ltd.
2. Bharat Leather Corporation Limited.
3. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.
4. Delhi Transport Corporation
5. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
6. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Corpn. Ltd.
7. Hooghly Dock Port Engineers Ltd.
8. Indian Road Construction Corpn. Ltd.
9. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corpn.Ltd.
10. Jute Corporation of India Ltd.
11. Hindustan Prefab Limited
12. Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Ltd.
13. National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.
14. Hindustan Photo Films Ltd.

Participation of N.R.I.s in Revival of Sick P.S.U.s

3671. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-resident Indians have expressed their willingness for taking part in revival of sick Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in regard thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Industrial Growth Rate

3672. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a possibility of the rate of industrial growth slowing down in the near future;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action being taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (c) It is the endeavour of the Government to maintain industrial growth at an annual rate of 12 per cent. In order to realise this, the Government is promoting inflow of capital and modern technology and continuing the process of decontrol and deregulation.

[English]

Trade with Algeria

3673. SHRI UTTAM SINGH PAWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of items exported to Algeria during each of the last three years;

(b) whether there is more scope for increasing the export of Algeria; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Proposals for promotion of bilateral trade will be discussed in the next session of the Indo-Algerian Joint Commission which is likely to be convened soon.

STATEMENT

Details of items exported from India to Algeria during the last three years.

(Value Rs. in crores)

		1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sesame & Niger Seeds	0.04	0.78	2.30
2.	Chemicals & allied products	5.33	1.13	3.86
3.	Engineering goods	40.90	5.93	3.41
4.	Cotton yarn, fabrics, madeups	0.17	0.60	9.97

1	2	3	4	5
5. Manmade yarn, fabrics madeups		0.56	1.53	6.49
6. Wheat		-	10.64	-
7. Tobacco unmanufactured	28.08		-	-
8. Electronic goods	10.08		-	-
9. Others	2.67	1.41	2.82	
	87.83	22.02	28.85	

Gold and Silver confiscated at Calicut Airport

3674. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of contraband gold and silver confiscated at Calicut Airport during the last three years;

(b) the value of other contraband articles confiscated at Calicut Airport during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for prevention of smuggling via Calicut Airport?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Quantity & Value of Gold & silver confiscated at Calicut Airport during last three years is as follows :

(a) GOLD

Year	Qty. (in Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in Lacs)
1993-94	45.25	199.00
1994-95	23.31	107.70
1995-96	43.37	213.30

(B) SILVER

Year	Qty. (in Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in Lacs)
1993-94	203.00	14.00
1994-95 and 1995-96	NIL	NIL

(b) Value of contraband articles (other than gold & silver) confiscated at Calicut Airport during the last three years is as follows :—

OTHER CONTRABAND ITEMS

Year	Value (Rs in Lacs)
1993-94	58.00
1994-95	76.50
1995-96	124.00

(c) Measures taken to curb smuggling at Calicut Airport include surveillance on sensitive areas at the airport, intensified intelligence and investigating activities, deployment of sophisticated equipments such as baggage x-ray machines and metal detectors. Close coordination is also maintained amongst all the enforcement agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling.

Setting up of MRTPC Bench at Bangalore

3675. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to open MRTPC benches in the States for speedy disposal of cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal to set-up bench of MRTPC at Bangalore;

(d) if so, since when the said proposal is pending with the Union Government; and.

(e) the time by which this proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has received proposals to set-up Regional Benches of the MRTP Commission including one at Bangalore. However, it has not been considered necessary to set-up regular Regional Benches outside Delhi as the MRTP Act, 1969 already permits the MRTP Commission to have its sittings outside Delhi for exercise of its powers or functions under the Act. The Commission in fact is holding its sittings at places outside Delhi as and when considered necessary.

(e) Does not arise.

Investment in Joint Ventures by MMTTC

3676. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Rs. 100-Cr. investment in NIL MINISTRY

BY PASSES CCEA; PIB; clears MMTC Proposal" appearing in the "The Financial Express", New Delhi dated July 12, 1996:

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to circumvent clearances from the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) and the Public Investment Board (PIB) before according go ahead to such proposals for investing a whopping Rs. 100 crore as equity participation in joint venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Powers have been delegated to the premier public sector trading companies under the Ministry of Commerce to participate in joint ventures with the approval of the Ministry. These ventures should be in the field of manufacture of items in the export portfolio of the public sector enterprise concerned. Participation is to be on a minority basis and within 26% of the total equity. Accordingly, MMTC has been permitted to invest Rs. 20 crores in the Neelanchal Ispat Nigam Limited under the

powers delegated

Sick Jute Mills

3677. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of jute mills in the country particularly in West Bengal have fallen sick and incurring losses;

(b) if so, the losses incurred by each of the sick mills in the state during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for revival of these sick mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The Government have set up the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to enquire into the working of appropriate scheme for their revival.

STATEMENT

Losses incurred by sick jute mills in West Bengal during the last three years are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Profit/(—) Loss		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Sick Jute Mills				
1.	Agarpara	7.33	(-)87.94	(-)109.14
2.	Anolo-India	—	(-)1773.80	1038.04
3.	Angus	(-)522.72	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Budge-Budge	9.96	(-)0.10	N.A.
5.	Calcutta	(-)23.31	(-)38.54	(-)30.09
6.	Calidonian	(-)82.46	(-)106.74	(-)214.70
7.	Dalhousi	335.82	374.97	290.42
8.	Fort William	(-)12.13	(-)27.21	71.47
9.	Gangas	(-)733.90	(-)16.05	(-)23.00
10.	Gourpore	6.30	4.59	(-)17.00
11.	Howrah	28.35	48.70	152.00
12.	India	(-)63.90	47.25	(-)49.92
13.	Kamarhatty	(-)145.82	(-)37.78	9.80
14.	Kankinarrah	45.00	65.59	42.10
15.	Kanoria	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Kalvin	18.38	(-)52.00	(-)97.54
17.	Megna	(-)148.44	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Naffarchandra	77.20	64.70	100.65
19.	Nathaii	171.62	(-)63.95	39.51
20.	National	(-)263.40	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Alexandra	(-)621.34	(-)797.42	N.A.
22.	Khardah	(-)772.04	(-)884.17	N.A.
23.	Kinnison	(-)1052.20	(-)1341.00	N.A.

		Profit/(—) Loss		
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
24.	Union	(-)456.64	(-)641.00	N.A.
25.	New Central	(-)316.71	(-)1124.90	(-)1525.49
26.	Nuddia	0.30	0.23	N.A.
27.	Prabartak	15.43	(-)27.41	3.12
28.	Shree Gaurishankar	27.73	3.23	(-)174.10
29.	Nastern	(-)57.72	(-)25.07	(-)5.51
30.	Impiri	(-)5.48	34.73	N.A.
31.	Premchand	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
32.	Titagarh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
33.	Northbrook	0.02	(-)109.86	N.A.
34.	Baranagori	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
35.	Victoria	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
36.	Samniggar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
37.	Shree Hanuman	(-)44.04	(-)14.53	1.61

*N.A. = Not available.

Shortage of Coal

3678. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :
SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated availability of coal from public sector companies during the current financial year;

(b) the extent to which this is likely to fall short of the demand during the same period; and

(c) the measures being taken to meet the enhanced coal demand in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) The estimated availability of coal from public sector coal companies during the year 1996-97 is 284.20 million tonnes.

(b) The Planning Commission has estimated that the gap between demand and domestic availability of coal during 1996-97 is likely to be 34.35 million tonnes.

(c) Measures being taken to augment indigenous production of coal include the following :

(i) Opening up of new mines and increasing efficiency and productivity of existing mines by modernisation, application of new technologies and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities.

(ii) Partial de-regulation of coal prices is likely to improve internal resource generation of coal companies which will enable new projects to be taken up. It will also improve the financial viability of new mining projects.

(iii) The capital base of Coal India Limited has been restructured to enable it to raise additional financial resources from the capital markets, which are required to add new coal production capacity.

(iv) Steps are being taken in co-ordination with the Railways to remove the transportation bottlenecks in such coalfield areas which have the potential for enhanced production.

(v) Steps are being taken to remove the bottlenecks in land acquisition.

(vi) Private sector companies engaged in the production of iron and steel, cement and generation of power have been permitted to take up coal mining for captive consumption. This is expected to increase domestic coal production.

Financial Assistance to States by L.I.C.

3679. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN :
SHRI E. AHAMED :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided by the Life Insurance Corporation to each of the States, with particular reference to Tamil Nadu and Kerala for its various schemes during each of the last three years and in the current year so far, scheme-wise;

(b) whether any new scheme has been launched in Tamil Nadu and Kerala in the recent past;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the criteria followed for providing financial assistance to States by LIC; and

(e) the details of the requests for getting financial assistance by States pending with the L.I.C. at present, State-wise and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The requisite information in respect of years between 1993-94 to 1995-96 is given in statements I to IV.

(b) to (d) LIC advances loans to various States including Tamil Nadu and Kerala for socially oriented schemes as per the allocation made by the Planning Commission, keeping in view the provisions of Section 27(A) of the Insurance Act, 1938 as applicable to LIC & as per the parameters set out by the investment Committee constituted by the Corporation.

(e) LIC has received from the Planning Commission the state-wise allocation of LIC loans to various agencies for the current financial year. After obtaining approval of the Investment Committee, the loans will be sanctioned/disbursed subject to compliance of norms/requirements by the concerned agencies.

STATEMENT-I*Gross Investments made during the year 1993-94 (Rs. in crores)*

State	State Govt. Securities	Land Dev. Bank	Elect. Board Bonds	Fin. Corpn. Bonds & Shares	Municipal Other APP Sec.	State Govt. for HSG	Coop. HSG Societies	Municipal Committees	State Govt. for water Sply. Schm.	Zilla Panshad
Arunachal Pradesh	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	84.00	4.57	—	4.00	—	28.25	14.10	3.92	—	—
Assam	20.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	87.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	3.00	—	—	—	—	0.66	3.00	4.11	—	1.96
Gujarat	26.00	4.95	12.00	3.00	—	9.20	0.52	1.52	—	11.45
Haryana	8.00	1.18	8.00	—	—	—	8.00	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	8.00	0.53	—	1.00	—	1.14	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	9.00	0.20	—	—	—	3.26	3.00	—	—	—
Karnataka	23.00	6.90	—	3.00	—	19.86	4.00	8.25	—	—
Kerala	43.00	6.48	—	2.50	—	22.00	15.00	6.87	—	5.43
Madhya Pradesh	38.68	0.80	30.00	3.00	—	6.94	6.00	5.41	—	—
Maharashtra	20.29	3.50	22.00	4.00	—	0.91	25.00	31.13	—	12.75
Manipur	4.94	—	—	—	—	0.75	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	4.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	73.00	—	—	—	—	8.66	7.00	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	0.79	5.00	5.00	—	—	—	14.00	—	—	—
Rajasthan	60.00	1.40	17.00	—	—	5.11	—	8.33	—	—
Sikkim	2.00	—	—	—	—	0.40	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	45.18	2.00	10.00	4.50	—	18.41	25.00	11.46	—	27.29
Tripura	4.00	—	—	—	—	3.72	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	144.45	—	—	2.00	—	10.71	10.00	—	—	—
West Bengal	65.00	—	12.00	2.00	—	17.32	—	0.43	—	—
Total	783.91	37.61	116.00	29.00	—	157.30	135.12	81.43	—	58.88

STATEMENT

State	Elect- ncity Boards	Indu- strial Estates	Co-op. Sugar Societies	State Road Transport Corpn.	Term Loans Companies	Short Term loan to Co.	Medium Term loan	Debs.	Pref. Shares	Equity Shares	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
Andhra Pradesh	68.95	—	—	—	1.18	4.50	—	6.72	0.08	4.81	225.08
Assam	—	—	—	—	3.39	—	—	2.18	—	4.44	30.75
Bihar	26.92	—	—	—	0.22	—	—	5.16	0.37	59.34	179.84
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.60
Delhi	—	—	—	—	19.95	1.70	—	107.49	—	1.03	130.17
Daman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.73
Gujarat	32.27	—	—	7.40	13.38	1.35	—	68.53	—	40.87	232.44
Haryana	27.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.78	—	1.55	59.05
Himachal Pradesh	4.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.18	—	—	15.10
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.46
Karnataka	37.40	—	—	6.10	1.78	—	—	16.04	0.10	18.01	144.44
Kerala	15.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.62	—	0.32	118.01
Madhya Pradesh	52.02	—	—	2.50	0.28	—	—	8.70	—	7.32	161.65
Maharashtra	42.13	0.05	—	6.81	38.65	16.50	—	70.57	—	99.31	393.60
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.69
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.01
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.00
Orissa	41.28	—	—	—	7.72	—	—	8.60	—	4.96	151.22
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	0.34
Punjab	19.76	—	—	—	1.38	—	—	7.20	—	5.30	58.43
Rajasthan	42.06	—	—	—	3.94	2.50	—	19.62	—	4.88	164.84
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.40
Tamil Nadu	61.84	—	—	—	2.50	5.00	—	11.84	—	18.35	243.37
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.72
Uttar Pradesh	127.08	—	—	7.77	4.90	3.50	—	18.10	—	5.89	334.40
West Bengal	41.97	—	—	—	1.92	10.50	—	42.35	—	10.96	204.45
Total	641.36	0.05	0.00	30.58	101.43	45.55	0.00	398.68	0.55	287.34	2904.79

STATEMENT-II*Gross Investments made during the year 1994-95 (Rs. in crores)*

State	State Govt. Securities	Land Dev. Bank Debs.	Elect. Board Bonds	Fin. Corpn. Bonds & Shares	Municipal Other APR Sec.	State Govt. for HSG	Coop. HSG Societies	Municipal Committees	State Govt. for water Spl. Schm.	Zilla Parishads
Andaman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.62	—
Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	70.43	3.20	—	—	—	32.15	13.90	3.65	—	—
Assam	17.51	—	—	1.00	—	2.27	—	—	—	—
Bihar	89.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	1.00	—	—	—	—	0.72	3.00	—	4.29	—
Gujarat	20.01	6.95	—	6.00	—	11.88	10.00	0.72	—	11.02
Haryana	20.00	5.50	—	—	—	—	8.00	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	5.00	0.60	—	0.50	—	1.48	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	12.00	—	—	6.00	—	3.26	2.00	—	—	—
Karnataka	40.00	4.65	—	3.00	—	41.05	4.00	10.39	—	—
Kerala	22.60	4.05	—	3.00	—	25.21	15.00	9.50	—	12.02
Madhya Pradesh	90.00	3.26	—	6.50	—	7.54	8.00	9.84	—	—
Maharashtra	40.04	2.38	—	3.50	—	—	16.00	19.52	—	1.28
Manipur	3.00	—	—	—	—	0.81	—	1.15	—	—
Meghalaya	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.55	—
Nagaland	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	55.00	—	—	9.00	—	9.17	4.00	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—
Punjab	15.67	7.68	—	—	—	—	14.00	—	—	—
Rajasthan	60.00	1.20	—	4.00	—	6.44	—	7.72	—	—
Sikkim	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	50.07	0.56	—	8.00	—	20.71	30.00	12.07	—	31.52
Tripura	4.00	—	—	—	—	3.72	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	95.00	—	—	15.00	—	18.54	10.00	—	—	—
West Bengal	74.55	—	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	798.67	40.03	—	70.50	—	184.95	139.90	74.56	7.46	55.84

STATEMENT II

State	Elect- nicity Boards	Indu- strial Estates	Co-op. Sugar Societies	State Road Transport Corps.	Term Loans Companies	Short Term loans to Co.	Medium Term loans	Debs.	Pref. Shares	Equity Shares	Total
Andaman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.62
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
Andhra Pradesh	41.57	—	—	—	10.95	—	—	3.80	—	9.61	189.26
Assam	—	—	—	—	0.62	—	—	—	1.00	75.48	97.88
Bihar	27.86	—	—	—	4.50	0.50	—	8.00	—	14.85	145.50
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	0.74	2.50	—	377.51	—	68.59	449.34
Daman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.62	9.63
Gujarat	35.38	—	—	8.11	8.61	17.00	—	3.92	—	216.22	355.82
Haryana	27.54	—	—	—	1.80	4.00	—	—	—	3.23	70.07
Himachal Pradesh	5.63	—	—	—	1.20	—	—	1.50	—	—	15.91
Jammu & Kashmir	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.76
Karnataka	40.13	—	—	8.55	8.40	—	—	8.14	—	36.34	202.65
Kerala	18.10	—	—	—	3.50	2.00	—	0.82	—	25.25	141.05
Madhya Pradesh	34.78	—	—	3.26	—	5.00	—	27.13	—	7.25	202.56
Maharashtra	48.38	—	—	7.82	10.66	58.50	—	151.68	—	352.18	711.94
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.96
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.55
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
Orissa	22.54	—	—	—	4.87	6.00	—	0.10	—	5.01	115.69
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
Punjab	19.76	—	—	—	2.72	1.00	—	3.03	—	22.59	86.45
Rajasthan	83.04	—	—	—	5.30	5.50	—	10.97	—	23.52	207.69
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00
Tamil Nadu	75.82	—	—	—	—	2.50	—	41.06	—	50.13	322.44
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.72
Uttar Pradesh	320.54	—	—	8.55	32.10	2.00	—	25.51	—	129.74	656.98
West Bengal	41.97	—	—	—	3.16	4.80	—	4.49	—	74.45	208.42
Total	846.54	—	—	34.29	99.13	111.30	—	667.66	1.00	1115.06	4246.89

STATEMENT - III*Gross Investments made during the year 1995-96 (Rs. in crores)*

State	State Govt. Securities	Land Dev. Bank Debs.	Elect. Board Bonds	Fin. Corpn. Bonds & Shares	Municipal Other APR Sec.	State Govt. for HSG	Coop. HSG Societies	Municipal Committees	State for water Spl. Schm	Zila Parishads
Andaman	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	100.05	4.00	—	3.00	—	50.44	12.00	3.84	—	—
Assam	30.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	84.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	0.37	4.00	2.96	—	2.28
Gujarat	20.00	2.80	—	5.00	—	15.03	—	—	—	—
Haryana	20.00	7.58	—	2.00	—	—	10.00	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	3.00	0.27	—	1.50	—	4.00	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	—	—	3.00	—	4.00	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	35.00	6.95	—	5.00	—	25.06	5.00	8.00	—	—
Kerala	55.00	3.98	—	6.00	—	27.28	16.00	14.23	—	6.04
Madhya Pradesh	85.00	3.00	—	5.00	—	9.42	9.00	9.54	—	—
Maharashtra	28.00	1.21	—	5.00	—	—	16.00	17.29	—	1.90
Manipur	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.86	—
Nagaland	13.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.76	—
Orissa	87.00	—	—	8.00	—	5.00	5.00	—	—	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—
Punjab	29.00	6.30	—	3.00	—	—	15.00	—	—	—
Rajasthan	72.00	2.28	—	4.00	—	7.21	—	7.53	—	—
Sikkim	7.00	—	—	—	—	0.38	—	—	—	—
Tamilnadu	21.27	—	—	8.00	—	22.31	16.00	14.02	—	34.92
Tripura	2.00	—	—	—	—	5.34	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	156.01	—	—	13.00	—	28.81	10.00	—	—	—
West Bengal	70.00	—	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	950.33	38.37	—	75.50	—	204.65	120.00	77.41	5.62	45.14

STATEMENT

State	Electricity Boards	Industrial Estates	Co-op. Sugar Societies	State Road Transport Corps.	Term Loans to Companies	Short Term loans to Co.	Medium Term loans	Debs.	Pref. Shares	Equity Shares	Total
Andaman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	48.88	—	—	13.76	19.85	5.00	—	5.91	—	9.11	275.84
Assam	8.79	—	—	—	—	2.00	—	0.75	—	16.24	57.78
Bihar	30.50	—	—	—	2.00	2.00	—	6.00	0.68	7.44	132.62
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	21.75	—	465.31	—	119.20	606.26
Daman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.16	9.77
Gujarat	74.22	—	—	15.95	27.92	23.00	—	59.71	—	59.05	302.68
Haryana	30.70	—	—	—	0.90	5.00	—	—	—	3.25	79.43
Himachal Pradesh	15.52	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	25.29
Jammu & Kashmir	4.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.00	—	—	43.78
Karnataka	44.35	—	—	14.65	9.22	5.00	—	135.50	—	33.94	327.67
Kerala	40.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.71	—	11.01	182.55
Madhya Pradesh	73.48	—	—	2.54	28.52	3.00	—	2.90	—	8.68	240.08
Maharashtra	62.89	—	—	13.90	40.44	88.00	—	584.14	—	240.24	1099.01
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.58	—	—	7.58
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.00
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.76	—	—	8.62
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.76
Onssa	27.00	—	—	—	6.70	8.00	—	10.00	—	21.41	178.11
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
Punjab	23.91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.60	88.81
Rajasthan	59.38	—	—	—	1.50	4.00	—	32.00	—	15.73	205.63
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.30
Tamilnadu	8.22	—	—	—	4.90	2.00	—	36.18	—	28.69	268.51
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	—	—	10.34
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	9.36	31.18	12.00	—	62.90	—	27.12	350.38
West Bengal	50.08	—	—	—	0.86	36.75	—	40.02	—	43.13	244.84
Total	675.00	—	—	70.16	173.99	218.50	—	1466.37	0.68	656.00	4777.72

STATEMENT IV

Gross Investments made during 1996-97 (Upto 24.8.96)

(Rs. in crores)

State	State Govt. Securities	Co-operative Housing Societies	Municipal Committees	Zilla Parishads	Total
Andaman	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2.00	—	—	—	2.00
Andhra Pradesh	92.00	7.00	—	—	99.00
Assam	42.00	—	—	—	42.00
Bihar	97.00	—	—	—	97.00
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—
Daman	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	3.00	4.00	—	—	7.00
Gujarat	3.00	—	—	—	3.00
Haryana	23.00	5.00	—	—	28.00
Himachal Pradesh	10.00	—	—	—	10.00
Jammu & Kashmir	19.50	—	—	—	19.50
Karnataka	28.00	—	—	—	28.00
Kerala	68.00	—	—	—	68.00
Madhya Pradesh	96.00	—	4.15	—	100.15
Maharashtra	55.00	—	1.04	5.52	61.56
Manipur	6.00	—	—	—	6.00
Meghalaya	6.00	—	—	—	6.00
Mizoram	4.00	—	—	—	4.00
Nagaland	13.00	—	—	—	13.00
Orissa	72.50	4.00	—	—	76.50
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	31.00	—	—	—	31.00
Rajasthan	88.00	—	6.25	—	94.25
Sikkim	10.00	—	—	—	10.00
Tamilnadu	30.00	9.00	—	—	39.00
Tripura	6.00	—	—	—	6.00
Uttar Pradesh	120.00	5.00	—	—	125.00
West Bengal	7.00	—	—	—	75.00
Total	1000.00	34.00	11.44	5.52	1050.96

Closures and Sickness of Industries in Howrah

3680. SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Howrah district in West Bengal has been facing a crisis for the last one decade due to closure and sickness of small, medium and big industries; and

(b) if so, the revival package plan of some key units such as India Machinery, Handa Tools and Sankey division of G.K.W.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Public Sector Undertakings

3681. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Central Public Sector Undertakings operating as on date along with their location;

(b) the details of such Undertakings which have been identified as sick;

(c) whether the Government propose to revive these sick undertakings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) As on 31.3.95, upto which period only information is available, there were 245 Central Public Sector Undertakings. The name of Enterprises and their State-wise location have been indicated in pages S-232 to S-238 of Volume-I of Public Enterprises Survey 1994-95 laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament on 19.7.96.

(b) 57 Central Industrial Public Sector Undertakings and 26 Non-Industrial PSUs are sick. Their details is given in the attached Statements I and II respectively.

(c) to (e) The industrial Sick PSUs have been referred to BIFR for preparation of revival/rehabilitation package. The management of sick non-industrial PSUs prepares revival package in consultation with administrative Ministries/Departments and Financial Institution.

STATEMENT-I*List of Central Sick PSUs Registered with BIFR*

S.No.	Name of the Company
1.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
2.	Bengal Immunity Ltd.
3.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
4.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
5.	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.
6.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
7.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
8.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
9.	Bharat Refractories Ltd.
10.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
11.	British India Corporation Ltd.
12.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.
13.	Brn Standard Company Ltd.
14.	Cawnpore Textiles Ltd.
15.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.
16.	Cycle Coprn. of India Ltd.
17.	Damodar Cement and Slag Ltd.
18.	Elgin Mills Company Ltd.
19.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.
20.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.
21.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.
22.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.
23.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Corpn. Ltd.
24.	IISCO Ujjain Pipe & Foundry Co. Ltd.
25.	India Firebricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.
26.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
27.	Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
28.	Instrumentation Ltd.
29.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.
30.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.
31.	Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
32.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.
33.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.
34.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.
35.	National Instruments Ltd.
36.	National Jute Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.
37.	NTC (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe) Ltd.
38.	NTC (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan) Ltd.
39.	NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.
40.	NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.
41.	NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.
42.	NTC (South Maharashtra) Ltd.
43.	NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.
44.	NTC (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar & Orissa) Ltd.
45.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.
46.	Projects & Development India Ltd.
47.	R.B.L. Ltd.
48.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
49.	Scooters India Ltd.
50.	Smith Stanistreet & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
51.	Southern Pesticides Corpn. Ltd.

1	2
52.	Tannery & Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.
53.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.
54.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
55.	U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
56.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.
57.	Weighbird India Ltd.

STATEMENT-II

List of Non-Manufacturing/Service Sector Sick Central PSUs as on 31.3.1995

S.No.	Name of the Company
1.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Corpn. of India
2.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.
3.	Bharat Leather Corpn. Ltd.
4.	Birds, Jute & Exports Ltd.
5.	Braithwaite, Burn & Jessop Construction Ltd.
6.	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.
7.	Delhi Transport Corpn.
8.	Electronic Trade & Technology Development Corpn. Ltd.
9.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
10.	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
11.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
12.	Hindustan Steel Works Constrn. Ltd.
13.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.
14.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.
15.	Indian Road Construction Corpn. Ltd.
16.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.
17.	National Building Construction Corpn. Ltd.
18.	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Development Corpn. Ltd.
19.	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corpn. Ltd.
20.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.
21.	Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Ltd.
22.	Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.
23.	Scooters India (Intrnl.) GMBH West Germany
24.	Tea Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.
25.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.
26.	Vayudoot

Financial Crisis in H.E.C.

3682. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) Ranchi has been facing adequate financial crisis;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to help HEC to come out of crisis?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) and (b) Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (HEC), Ranchi has been facing financial crisis due to its continued losses for quite sometime.

(c) The Government is extending financial support to the company within its budgetary constraints.

Opening of a Bank in Jalandhar

3683. SHRI DARBARA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that many urban villages are not having any branch of nationalised banks in Punjab particularly in Jalandhar district:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to conduct any survey to open branches of Nationalised Banks in urban villages in Punjab with special references to Jalandhar district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as on 31.12.1995 there were 728 branches of various nationalised banks at rural centres in Punjab, out of which 125 branches were in Jalandhar District.

(c) and (d) As per RBI's extant branch licensing policy, the decision for opening branches at rural centres has to be taken by the banks themselves, subject to the condition that (i) the centre should be in the service area of the applicant bank and (ii) the proposal is recommended by the Directorate of Institutional Finance of the State Government.

Reserve Bank of India has further reported that as on date, five rural branches and one rural branch allowed to be opened in Jalandhar district by Oriental Bank of Commerce and Punjab and Sind Bank respectively are yet to be opened by them.

Private Banks

3684. SHRI SURESH PRABHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private banks operating in the country, location-wise;

(b) the total capital invested by them and deposits at their disposal at present bank-wise;

(c) the profit earned or loss suffered by these banks

during each of the last three years, bank-wise; and

(d) the number of banks which have applied for opening their branches and time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) There are at present 37

private sector banks. The details of their Capital, Deposits and Profits as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are given in the attached statement.

(d) According to RBI three private sector banks have submitted proposals for opening branches at 22 centres. These are being processed.

STATEMENT

Details of Capital, Deposits & Profits/Losses of Private Sector Banks

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Capital As on 31.3.1996	Deposits	Profit/Losses		
				1994	1995	1996
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Bank of Madura Ltd., Madras (Tamil Nadu)	11.61	1548.42	2.55	33.69	11.13
2.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., Udaipur (Rajasthan)	17.94	2506.82	15.09	49.63	46.65
3.	Bareilly Corporation Bank Ltd., Bareilly (U.P.)	5.16	257.44	(-1.31)	(-0.52)	(-2.27)
4.	Benares State Bank Ltd., Varanasi (U.P.)	*	*	(-13.06)	(-9.95)	*
5.	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd., Madras (Tamil Nadu)	5.25	684.46	3.89	5.0	9.51
6.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd., Trichur (Kerala)	5.40	1368.72	6.34	4.47	0.37
7.	Dhanalakahmi Bank Ltd., Trichur (Kerala)	22.51	706.73	1.47	4.42	4.72
8.	Federal Bank Ltd., Alwaye (Kerala)	16.87	3697.16	17.86	43.30	45.19
9.	Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd., Srinagar (J&K)	*	*	12.51	15.98	*
10.	Karnataka Bank Ltd., Mangalore (Karnataka)	13.46	1855.31	8.13	12.58	25.24
11.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd., Karur (Tamil Nadu)	5.96	1158.80	11.22	23.05	32.24
12.	City Union Bank Ltd., Kumbakonam (Tamil Nadu)	5.40	572.04	2.20	5.82	9.54
13.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd., Karur (Tamil Nadu)	11.35	913.13	4.27	18.32	10.00
14.	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd., Cochin (Kerala)	*	*	1.90	4.14	*
15.	Nainital Bank Ltd., Nainital (U.P.)	1.00	211.24	0.27	0.46	0.64
16.	Nedungadi Bank Ltd., Calicut (Kerala)	10.96	465.69	0.22	1.25	1.89
17.	Punjab Cooperative Bank Ltd., New Delhi	*	*	(-0.67)	0.18	3.23
18.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd., Kolhapur (Maharashtra)	1.50	174.47	0.85	1.06	1.22
19.	Sangli Bank Ltd., Sangli (Maharashtra)	6.48	823.42	1.89	1.52	3.23
20.	South Indian Bank Ltd., Thrissur (Kerala)	14.16	1723.88	10.65	14.80	4.62
21.	SBI Commercial & International Bank Ltd., Mumbai (Maharashtra)	50.80	254.53	4.74	(-36.40)	13.82
22.	Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd. Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)	*	*	10.36	16.83	*
23.	United Western Bank Ltd., Satara (Maharashtra)	29.89	1622.98	3.86	10.23	14.06

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Capital As on 31.3.1996	Deposits	Profit/Losses		
				1994	1995	1996
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
24.	Vysya Bank Ltd., Bangalore (Karnataka)	9.97	4308.77	30.84	101.28	105.11
25.	Sikkim Bank Ltd., Gangtok (Sikkim)	2.99	15.41	—	0.02	0.28
26.	Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad Ltd., Kurundwad (Maharashtra)	0.03	48.34	0.15	0.12	0.11
27.	UTI Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	*	*	—	5.98	*
28.	Indus Ind. Bank Ltd., Pune (Maharashtra)	*	*	—	21.83	*
29.	ICICI Banking Corporation Ltd., Baroda (Gujarat)	150.00	727.95	—	1.98	16.51
30.	Global Trust Bank Ltd., Secunderabad (AP)	184.08	1324.30	—	14.17	40.36
31.	HDFC Bank Ltd., Mumbai (Maharashtra)	200.00	685.78	—	0.80	20.28
32.	Centurian Bank Ltd., Panjim (Goa)	101.25	215.27	—	1.01	9.64
33.	Bank of Punjab Ltd., Chandigarh (Punjab)	105.00	278.29	—	0.12	13.36
34.	Times Bank Ltd., Faridabad (Haryana)	108.00	355.72	—	1.87	7.61
35.	IDBI Bank Ltd., Indore (M.P.)	100.00	12.31	—	0.03	0.93
36.	Development & Credit Bank Ltd., Mumbai (Maharashtra)	16.56	688.50	—	—	21.38
37.	The Bari Doab Bank Ltd., Hoshiarpur (Punjab)	*	*	*	*	*

* Balance Sheet not received.

Modernisation of Tea Auction Centre at Guwahati

3685. DR. PRABIN CHANDRA SARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to modernise the Tea Auction Centre at Guwahati to attract more business; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b) Modernisation of the tea auction centre at Guwahati is a continuing process. Auction hall of the Guwahati Tea Auction Centre has been modernised and fully air conditioned in September, 1995. Also, Statistical Department of the Auction Centre has been fully computerised in April, 1996 to provide services to both

buyers and sellers.

Clearing of Direct Investment Proposals

3686. SHRI E. AHAMED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has cleared 44 foreign direct investment proposals involving and investment of more than Rs. 900 crore recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the leading foreign companies and areas of their investment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of such proposals viz. Name and country of foreign collaborator, equity investment involved, item of manufacture/activity are published by the Indian Investment Centre as a

supplement not the Monthly Newsletter and copies of these are regularly supplied to the Parliament Library.

[*Translation*]

Staff Shortage in Regional Rural Banks

3687. DR. ARVIND SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the Regional Rural Banks are facing staff shortage;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the staff shortage is adversely affecting the functioning of these Banks; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to provide adequate staff to the Regional Rural Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) Most of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have relatively high establishment costs relative to the volume of business. In order to contain the expenditure on establishment and thereby improve the viability of the RRBs, they have been advised not to undertake any recruitment, save in exceptional situations, without prior approval of Government. RRBs, however, may make a request for fresh recruitment. The request for additional staff has to be based on a thorough assessment of their work-load in terms of volumes and amount of business and the scope for optimal utilization of existing manpower and should be recommended by the sponsor banks and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

[*English*]

Joint Sampling of Coal

3688. SHRI N.J. RATHWA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received some proposals/suggestions from the Government of Gujarat regarding joint sampling of coal during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals/suggestions received; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) and (b) A reference on joint sampling of coal despatches to Gujarat thermal power stations was received with the suggestion that the joint sampling may be reverted back to the power

station end.

(c) The dispute on the venue of joint sampling of coal is common to most of the thermal power stations. After careful consideration it has been decided by the Government that joint sampling will be undertaken at the loading point.

Losses in H.M.T.

3689. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lamps Division of HMT Hyderabad is being closed down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how the surplus staff is likely to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Badla System

3690. SHRI O.P. JINDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has decided to review the present 'Badla' system prevalent in share market in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would affect the market in any way; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Demand for Indemnity Bond by S.B.I. from Pensioners

3691. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nationalised banks are authorised to demand Indemnity Bond in addition to the letter of undertaking, from first time pensioners who opt to receive pension through banks after retirement;

(b) whether some branches of the Meerut Zone of

State Bank of India have refused to 'release' pension unless the pensioner complies with bank's demand of Indemnity Bond:

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial and compensatory measures contemplated for the benefit of pensioners under such circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that nationalised banks are not authorised by it to demand indemnity bond in addition to the letter of undertaking, from first time pensioners who opt to receive pension through banks after retirement.

(b) State Bank of India (SBI) have reported that no instance of its branches having refused to release pension in the absence of Indemnity Bond has come to its notice.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Duty on Antibacterial Drug

3692. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of duty on imports of 3-4-5 trimethoxy benzaldehyde an antibacterial drug originating from China?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : 3-4-5 Trimethoxy benzaldehyde, when

exported from People's Republic of China into India, is liable to the following duties of customs :

(i)	Basic Customs Duty	—	40% ad valorem
(ii)	Special Customs Duty	—	2% ad valorem
(iii)	Additional Duty of Customs	—	20% ad valorem
(iv)	Anti-dumping Duty	—	Rs. 237/- per kg.

Foreign Loan

3693. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of loans given to foreign countries by India upto March 31, 1996 alongwith the rate of interest chargeable country-wise;

(b) the details of recovery of loan given by India; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the foreign countries who have failed to repay the loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) Efforts have been made through bilateral channels to effect recovery of GOI loans and some measure of success has been achieved in Vietnam, Uganda etc. Consistent default is also factored into consideration of further credits to defaulter countries.

STATEMENT

Govt. with whom credit agreement entered into and year of agreement		Amount of Credit as per agreement (Rs. Million)	Repayment Outstanding
1	2	3	4
1	Vietnam Rescheduled (78, 80, 81, 82, 84)		41,626,400
2.	Sri Lanka 1981	100	nil
3.	Sri Lanka 1978	100	nil
4.	Sri Lanka 1979	100	nil
5.	Sri Lanka 1987	250	nil
6.	Mauritius 1984	50	nil
7.	Mauritius 1978	100	nil
8.	Ghana 1981	50	3,557,930.43
9.	Mozambique 1981	40	39,853,170.46

Govt. with whom credit agreement entered into and year of agreement		Amount of Credit as per agreement (Rs. Million)	Repayment Outstanding
1	2	3	4
10.	Nicaragua 1986	125	56,250,000
11.	Tanzania 1982	100	73,680,927.82
12.	Sri Lanka (Fertiliser Project) 1975	100	nil
13.	Mauritius 1986	46.6	nil
14.	Vietnam 1987	150	82,500,000
15.	Bangladesh 1983	200	nil
16.	Seychelles 1981	25	2,512,074.21
17.	Tanzania 1978/80	20	14,061,248.93
18.	Tanzania 1979	4	4,004,10
19.	Zambia 1979	100	57,886,293.66
20.	Kenya 1982	50	10,000,000
21.	Yemen 1981	10	5,740,000
22.	Zimbabwe 1982	50	nil
23.	Mozambique 1982	30	23,424,177.69
24.	Mozambique 1982	20	17,728,781.85
25.	Guyana 1989	100	4,170,000
26.	Mauritius 1989	50	nil
27.	Vietnam 1989	100	35,000,000
28.	Mauritius 1991	50	nil
29.	Cambodia 1991	15	2,500,000
30.	Seychelles 1991	25	4,160,000
31.	Vietnam 1990	100	20,000,000
32.	Seychelles 1993	US\$ 1.6 Mn	US\$ 66,000
33.	Surinam 1992	50	nil
34.	Bangladesh 1991	300	25,000,000
35.	Mongolia 1993	US\$ 1.76 Mn	US\$ 73,000
36.	Vietnam 1993	390	nil
37.	Uzbekistan 1993	US\$ 10 Mn	US\$ 1,250,000
38.	Tajikistan 1994	US\$ 5 Mn	US\$ 312,500
39.	Kazakistan 1993	US\$ 10 Mn	US\$ 625,000
40.	Turkmenistan 1995	US \$ 5 Mn	—
41.	Mauritius 1994	US\$ 3.2 Mn	—
42.	Sri Lanka 1996	US\$ 30 Mn	—
43.	Vietnam 1996	900	—

Govt. with whom credit agreement entered into and year of agreement	Amount of Credit as per agreement (Rs. Million)	Repayment Outstanding
1	2	3
44. Uzbekistan 1994	US\$ 10 Mn	—
45. Turkmenistan 1995	US\$ 10 Mn	—
46. Kazakistan 1995	US\$ 10 Mn	—
47. Kyrgyzstan 1995	US\$ 5 Mn	—

Note : The rate of interest generally chargeable on the dollar denominated credit is fixed at the then prevailing six month LIBOR rate, whereas Rupee credits were offered at 5% rate of interest and earlier credits to Central Asian Republics were at 7% rate of interest.

Strikes in Singareni Coalfield

3694. SHRI T. GOPAL KRISHNA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that frequent strikes in Singareni Collieries in Andhra Pradesh is hampering production of coal and resulting in losses;

(b) if so, the total mandays lost/loss in production of coal in Singareni Collieries during each of the last two years due to strikes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information furnished by the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL) the number of strikes during the last two years and the total mandays lost and loss in production on account thereof are as under :

Year	No. of strikes	Mandays lost	Production loss (Tonnes)
1994-95	268	5,52,123	5,27,310
1995-96	191	36,77,892	33,02,740

(c) The management of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. interact with the Trade Unions on matters of common interest to improve industrial relations. "Strike free" mine awards are given to the employees in the mines and coal handling plants which have not resorted to strike in the year. Implementation of the concept of workers participation in management at the unit, area and corporate levels along with the implementation of the grievance procedure as contemplated in the Code of Discipline have helped SCCL management in maintaining good industrial

relations.

[Translation]

Income Tax Exemptions to MLA

3695. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal/representation from the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh/Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly during the year 1994-95 and 1995-96 for providing income-tax exemption to its M.L.As: and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the years 1994-95 and 1995-96, the Union Govt. has received requests from the Madhya Pradesh Government for issuing Notification u/s 10(17)(iii) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 granting exemption to the Members of the M.P. State Legislature or of any Committee thereof in respect of all other allowances not exceeding Rs. 600 per month in aggregate.

On consideration of the above request of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Union Government requested the Government of Madhya Pradesh to specify the allowances for which they were seeking notification under Section 10(17)(iii) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961.

[English]

Lalmatia Mines

3696. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the production of coal from the World famous Lalmatia mines of Bihar during each of the last three years;

(b) the steps taken for rehabilitation and reemployment of the people displaced by the opening of this mine;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the expansion of ancilliary industries in the area for the development of this area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH) : (a) Annual coal production of Rajmahal Opencast mine, located in Lalmatia region during the last three year had been as under :

(Million Tonnes)

1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
4.20	6.00	8.52

(b) Based on the phased requirement of land, Rajmahal project has a plan for phased rehabilitation of land oustees. A rehabilitation package has been finalised by the coal company in consultation with the displaced persons, the district administration and the peoples representatives. The package, broadly consists of the following:

(i) acquisition of land for the rehabilitation sites,

(ii) provision of infrastructural facilities like roads, electricity, water supply schemes, dispensaries, community centres, shopping centres etc.

(iii) payment of compensation for home stead as well as land holdings as per agreed norms,

(iv) payment of shifting allowance, and

(v) self employment opportunities wherever feasible.

(c) and (d) : Yes, Sir. At the rehabilitation sites infrastructural facilities have been provided for the development of ancillary industries by the local people. Two auto repair works developed by local people have started functioning.

Responsibility for Sanctioning/Recovery of Bank Loans

3697. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a

system wherein track records of senior level officers of Banks are kept in respect of sanction and recovery of loan so that it may act as clincher;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether public sector banks are reeling under huge debits; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Government in consultation with Indian Banks' Association have devised a proforma for writing Annual Confidential Reports (ACRs) of the Officers of public sector banks, wherein, inter alia, specific parameters have been incorporated on performance with regard to sanction of Loans/Advances and recovery performance. The banks have in July 1993 been advised to appraise the performance of the Officers as per parameters contained in the proforma.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks as on 31.3.96 were of the order of Rs. 40583.49 crores (provisional data) constituting 16.01% of the total advances outstanding on that date.

(d) Debt Recovery Tribunals have been established at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi and Jaipur and an Appellate Tribunal at Mumbai under the Recovery of debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act 1993 for expeditious adjudications and recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions. RBI have reported that banks are continuously exhorted by RBI to bring down the level of their NPAs. The NPA level actually came down from 24.78% in March 31, 1994 to 16% as on March 31, 1996.

RBI have been impressing upon the banks the need to strengthen their Credit Appraisal Machinery and exercise close supervision and control over advances. Banks have also been advised to set up Recovery Cells at their Head Offices. Branch-wise target are fixed by the Banks for recovery of Non-Performing Advances (NPA) and the performance of the branch in recovery is to be monitored at Head Office level on monthly basis by the Chief Executives. The Board of Directors is also kept informed about the progress in recovery at quarterly intervals.

[Translation]

Setting up of Restaurants by Tea Board Abroad

3698. JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tea Board has set up two restaurants in Sydney and London with the collaboration of financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total capital invested by the Tea Board in each of these projects;

(c) the profit earned/loss suffered by these restaurants during each of the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the objective for starting such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) to (d) With a view to promote Indian tea in the international market, Tea Board had participated in a joint venture with Hotel Corporation of India Ltd., in which Tea Board had share of 51% and Hotel Corporation of India (HCI) 49%. The India Tea Restaurants Ltd. (ITRL), was incorporated on 30th June, 1981 as a public limited company. This company had set up the Mayur Restaurant in London in October, 1984 and the Sydney Restaurant in October, 1982. The Mayur Restaurant was closed in March, 1990 and the restaurant at Sydney was closed in September, 1990.

The share capital subscribed by Tea Board for M/s. India Tea Restaurants Ltd., was Rs. 25.50 lakhs. The total estimated loss incurred by M/s. ITRL as on 31st March, 1996 has been Rs. 9.54 crores which also includes losses on account of exchange differences and interest charges.

[English]

Decline in Price of Natural Rubber

3699. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of natural rubber has come down recently;

(b) if so, the details of price of natural rubber in the domestic market from July 1, 1996 to till date indicating daily price fluctuation alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stabilise the prices of natural rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The price of natural rubber (RSS IV Grade) has been showing marginal upward and downward movements since July, 1996. The details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Does not arise in view of the above.

STATEMENT

Daily Rubber Price in Kottayam Market

Date	(Rs. per Quintal)	
	RSS-IV	Ungraded
1	2	3
01.07.96	5150	4950
02.07.96	5100	4900
03.07.96	5050	4800
04.07.96	5050	4750
05.07.96	5050	4850
06.07.96	5050	4850
07.07.96	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY
08.07.96	5100	4900
09.07.96	5100	4900
10.07.96	—	4925
11.07.96	4950	4925
12.07.96	5200	4900
13.07.96	5200	4900
14.07.96	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY
15.07.96	5225	4900
16.07.96	5225	4850
17.07.96	5250	4875
18.07.96	5250	4875
19.07.96	5250	4875
20.07.96	5250	4850
21.07.96	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY
22.07.96	5275	4850
23.07.96	5225	4825
24.07.96	5200	4750
25.07.96	5100	4550
26.07.96	5000	4550
27.07.96	4900	4500
28.07.96	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY
29.07.96	4900	4500
30.07.96	No transaction	4450
31.07.96	4800	4400
01.08.96	4800	4350
02.08.96	4800	4500
03.08.96	4900	4500
04.08.96	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY
05.08.96	4900	4500
06.08.96	4900	4550
07.08.96	4950	4600
08.08.96	4950	4640
09.08.96	4950	4650
10.08.96	5000	4750
11.08.96	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY
12.08.96	5150	4825
13.08.96	5150	4850
14.08.96	5200	4825
15.08.96	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY
16.08.96	5175	4750

1	2	3
17.08.96	5125	4600
18.08.96	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY
19.08.96	5050	4550
20.08.96	No Transaction	
21.08.96	5050	4600
22.08.96	5050	4600
23.08.96	5050	4700

Restructuring Policy on P.S.U.s

3700. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to revise its policy regarding restructuring of Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : (a) Consideration of measures to improve the Working of PSUs is a continuing process.

b) Does not arise.

Surplus Land of NTC

3701. SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government and the State Government of Maharashtra have evolved a formula on the sharing of the sales proceeds of the surplus lands under National Textile Corporation Mills in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R. L. JALAPPA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment to Candidates of Job-Oriented Course in LIC

3702. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has not yet offered jobs to the candidates who have passed the job-oriented course from respective schools organised by L.I.C. in 1992-93;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the General Insurance Corporation has on the other hand already offered the jobs to the candidates who passed the job-oriented course one year thereafter; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken to ensure that these candidates are given jobs without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Under the rules formulated by the LIC, the number of Apprentice Clerical Assistants from the vocational training course stream, shall be restricted to 25% of the net vacancies in the Division in whose area the schools are located. The LIC have reported that they could not offer jobs to some of the candidates who have passed out in 1992-93, for want of sufficient number of vacancies against the earmarked 25% quota for them.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The LIC have reported that these candidates will be absorbed as soon as the vacancies arise.

Extension of Service Period of Officers in State Bank of Indore

3703. SHRI SHANTILAL PARSOTAMDAS PATEL : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the details of officers given extension in service by State Bank of Indore during 1995 and the dates since when they have been working in the Head Office;

(b) whether the C.B.I. has made serious remarks against most of these officers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind overlooking the C.B.I. report?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) State Bank of Indore has reported that of the 92 eligible officers given extension in service in terms of State Bank of Indore (Officers') Service Regulations, 1979, during the year 1995, 18 have been working at the Head Office. Details are given in the attached statement.

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

STATEMENT

Names of the Officers, posted at Head Office of State Bank of Indore who were given extension during the year 1995.

S.No.	Name (S/Shri)	Designation	Since when they were posted at HQ.
1.	B.S. Gupta	Deputy Manager	Sept. 91
2.	N.D. Saxena	Manager	Sept. 89

S.No.	Name (S/Shri)	Designation	Since when they were posted at HQ.
3.	Arvind Gargava	Chief Manager	May 92
4.	Jinsen Jain	Chief Manager	June 93
5.	M.G. Tokaria	Chief Manager	May 94
6.	B.S. Singhal	Deputy Manager	June 94
7.	J.K. Jain	Deputy Manager	May 92
8.	H.A. Godwani	Deputy Manager	June 94
9.	D.K. Jain	Chief Manager	July 94
10.	S.M. Jhagrawat	Deputy Manager	Jan. 94
11.	K.D. Gabbad	Chief Manager	Dec. 94
12.	S.C. Vohra	Chief Manager	April 95
13.	S.R. Prabhavalkar	Asstt. General Manager	April 87
14.	D.S. Songara	Manager	July 94
15.	N.F. Haidry	Manager	May 94
16.	R.R. Vishwakarma	Asstt. General Manager	June 92
17.	J.N. Srivastava	General Manager	Jan. 85
18.	R.K. Vishwakarma	Chief Manager	Dec. 90

Budgetary Allocations for Pay of Central Govt. Employees

3704. PROF. OMPAL SINGH NIDAR :
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision not to provide real increase in budgetary allocations to the Central Government employees for pay and allowances from 1996-97 onwards;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which such restrictions are likely to continue;

(c) whether such freezing of pay and allowances is likely to be made in respect of employees of public sector banks and other public sector undertakings also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for singling out Central Government employees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (e) Although the guidelines issued on 17th June, 1996 by the Ministry of Finance envisage, inter alia, that no real increase will be provided in the budgetary allocations for pay & allowances from 1997-98 onwards, it has since been clarified by the Government that :

(i) there will be no reduction in the wages of Government employees because the provision for payment of salaries would be suitably

adjusted for inflation in accordance with the DA formula accepted by the Govt.; and

(ii) the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission when they are accepted by the Govt. will be fully provided for.

Duty Free Import of OLEO-PINE-RESIN

3705. SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain industrial associations other parties have represented to the Government to allow the import of Oleo Pine Resin under NIL import duty to generate more employment and to meet shortfall of raw material, rather than reduction of import duty on gum Resin; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The Government have received representations for reduction as well as for increase in import duty on Oleopine resin. Oleopine resin and gum rosin attract basic customs duty at 20% and 40% respectively. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to effect any change in these duty rates.

Irregularity in Insurance of Policies by L.I.C., Kanpur

3706. SHRI PRAMOTHES MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received against Life Insurance Corporation of India, North Central Zone, Kanpur, in the matter of issuance of Insurance Policies of individual life of more than Rs. 20 lakhs;

(b) if so, whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has also not been responding to the complaints received from time to time on such issues; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that such issues are settled in accordance with the intention of the insured by Life Insurance Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) have reported that proposals for insurance are considered only on receipt of the proposal papers duly signed by proponents in the prescribed form together with requisite reports and information. Complaints, if and when received, are looked into and duly attended at the appropriate level. LIC publish the names of the Public Grievance Redressal Officers in leading newspapers from time to time who can be approached by the unsatisfied insureds to redress their grievances.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under sub-section (6) of Section 6 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 487(E) (Hindi and English version) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1996 containing order notifying the Shri Rajeshwaranand Paper Mills Limited, Govali, Tehsil Jhagadia, Gujarat as a mill producing newsprint under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-370/96]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 258(E)/18AA/IDRA/96 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1996 regarding extension of period of takeover of management of Messers Apollo Zipper Company Private Limited, Calcutta, upto the 25th May, 1996, under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-371/96]

Life Insurance Corporation of India (Employees) Pensions (Amendment) Rules, 1996, etc.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Employees) Pensions (Amendment) Rules, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 265(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1996 under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-372/96]

- (2) A copy of the General Insurance Corporation of India (Employees) Pensions (Amendment) Rules, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 475(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1996 under sub-section (5) of section 17A of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-373/96]

- (3) A copy of Notification No. SBD No. 4/1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1996 making certain amendments in Regulation 42 of Subsidiary Banks General Regulations, 1959 under sub-section (4) of section 63 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-374/96]

- (4) A copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 251(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1996, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-375/96]

- (5) A copy of Wealth Tax (First Amendment) Rules, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 498(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th July, 1996, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-376/96]

- (6) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :

(i) G.S.R. 350(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1996 together with explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt the duties of excise leviable in excess of Rs. One thousand per tonne on wire of iron or non-alloy steel, plated or coated with base metals during the period from the 14th May, 1992 to the 25th June, 1992.

(ii) G.S.R. 351(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1996 together with explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt the duties of excise leviable on intermediated goods supplied to Army during the period from the 29th December, 1987 to the 31st December, 1989.

(iii) The Adhoc Exemption Order No. 48/13/96-CX dated the 24th August, 1996 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to goods supplied by the Government of India to Royal Government of Bhutan for the construction of 45 MW Kurichu Hydro-

- electric Project in Bhutan.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-377/96]
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:-
- (i) G.S.R. 358(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1996 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on Low Carbon Ferro Chrome of Specified grade, originating from Russia and exported into India by exporters.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-378/96)
- (ii) G.S.R. 359(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 1996 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on Low Carbon Ferro Chrome of specified grade originating from Kazakhstan at the rate of eighteen thousand and five hundred rupees per metric tonne.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-379/96)
- (iii) G.S.R. 373(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1996 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend the Notification No. 34/96-Cus., dated the 8th July, 1996.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-379/96)
- (8) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 348(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd August, 1996 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the All Industry rates of Drawback on export of Hand-made woollen Carpet from Five point five percent to 7 percent with effect from the 25th March, 1996, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-379/96)
- (9) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended on the 31st March, 1996 together with Auditor's Report thereon :-
- (i) Damoh Panna Sagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Damoh (M.P.)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-380/96)
- (ii) Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Khargone (M.P.)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-381/96)
- (iii) Valsad Dangs Gramin Bank, Valsad (Gujarat)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-382/96)
- (iv) Hisar Sirsa Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hisar (Haryana)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-383/96)
- (v) Dungapur Banswara Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Dungapur (Rajasthan)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-384/96)
- (vi) Patliputra Gramin Bank, Patna (Bihar)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-385/96)
- (vii) Gwalior Datia Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Datia (M.P.)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-386/96)
- (viii) Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jagdalpur (M.P.)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-387/96)
- (ix) Kanakadurga Gramin Bank, Gudivada (A.P.)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-388/96)
- (x) Faizabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Faizabad (U.P.)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-389/96)
- (xi) Panchmahal Vadodara Gramin Bank, Godhra (Gujarat)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-390/96)
- (xii) Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sultanpur (U.P.)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-391/96)
- (xiii) Marudhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Churu (Rajasthan)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-392/96)
- (xiv) Bhagirath Gramin Bank, Sitapur (U.P.)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-393/96)
- (xv) Shahjahanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shahjahanpur (U.P.)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-394/96)
- (xvi) Aligarh Gramin Bank, Aligarh (U.P.)
(Placed in Library. See No. LT-395/96)

(xvii) Sabarkantha Gandhinagar Gramin Bank, Himatnagar (Gujarat)

(Placed in Library. See No. LT-396/96)

(10) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Mumbai, for the year ended on the 31st March, 1996 alongwith Audited Accounts under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-397/96]

Notification, published under Section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L.JALAPPA):
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 226 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1996 making certain amendments to the Central Silk Board (Consolidated) Recruitment Rules, 1989, issued under section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-398/96]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi for 1995-96, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table —

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English version) of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-399/96]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies (Volume-I) for the year 1994-95.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies (Volume-I) for the year 1994-95.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-400/96]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies (Volume-II) for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-401/96]

High Court Judges Travelling Allowances (Amendment) Rules, 1996

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA):
Sir, on behalf of Shri Ramakant D. Khalap, I beg to lay on the Table —

A copy of the High Court Judges Travelling Allowances (Amendment) Rules, 1996 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 268(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1996, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-402/96]

1202 hrs.

[English]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Friday, the 2nd August, 1996, adopted the following Motion :—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to the nomination by the Chairman of six Members from the Rajya Sabha to the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connectio

Railway vis-a-vis the General Finance and to make recommendations thereon."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that the Chairman has nominated the following six Members of the Rajya Sabha to the said Committee :

1. Shri S.S. Surjewala
2. Dr. Srikant Ramchandra Jichkar
3. Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra
4. Shri Ranjan Prasad Yadav
5. Shri N. Thalavai Sundaram
6. Shri Md. Salim

12.03 hrs.

[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

First Report

SHRI B.K. GADHVI (Banaskantha) : Sir, I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants of Ministry of Defence for 1996-97.

12.03 1/4 hrs.

[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Fifth Report and Minutes

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Sir, I beg to present the First Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 of Department of Rural Employment & Poverty Alleviation of the Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban & Rural Development.

12.03 1/2 hrs.

[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Twenty-seventh Report

SHRI G.A. CHARAN REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Twenty-Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce, on Demands for Grants 1996-97 of the Ministry of Textiles.

12.03 3/4 hrs.

[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Reports

SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK (Pondicherry) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following Reports of the Committee on Home Affairs —

(1) Thirty-second Report on the Demands for Grants (1996-97) of the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(2) Thirty-third Report on the Demands for Grants (1996-97) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and

(3) Thirty-fourth Report on the Demands for Grants (1996-97) of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

12.04 hrs.

[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Reports

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA (Etah) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following reports of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development :

(1) Forty-third Report on Demands for Grants (1996-97) of the Department of Culture, (Ministry of Human Resource Development);

(2) Forty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 of the Department of Family Welfare, (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; and

(3) Forty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants 1996-97 on the Department of the Health, (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).

12.04 1/4 hrs.

[Translation]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

Twentieth Report

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Ferozabad) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Twentieth Report of the Standing

Committee on Industry on the Demands for Grants (1996-97) of the Ministry of Industry.

12.04 1/2 hrs.

[English]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 2nd September, 1996 will consist of :—

1. Discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants (General) for 1996-97 in respect of the following Ministries/Departments :

- (1) Rural Areas and Employment
- (2) Human Resource Development
- (3) Agriculture
- (4) Home Affairs
- (5) Defence
- (6) Power
- (7) Welfare

2. Submission to the Vote of the House outstanding Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1996-97 at 3.30 p.m. on Friday, the 6th September, 1996.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargon) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want that the following items may be included in the agenda for the next week :

1. In view of the vast topography of the State opening of Gas Agencies in the State in Cities and Block level places (villages) with population more than 25000, sanctioning of one lakh new gas connections each year, with special priority to Khargon Distt.

2. Arrangements have been made by the Central Government to distribute foodgrains at subsidised rates in Tribal areas of M.P. other Tribal dominated Development Blocks, Tribal Village Clusters may also be included in the Scheme for distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates by the Central Govt.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Kindly include the following items in the agenda for the next week:

1. Need to immediately set up a High Power T.V. Tower in Taragarh Hill of Ajmer which had already been approved for Eighth Five Year Plan and announced by the Minister.

2. Keeping in view the international importance of the forthcoming 786th Urs of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti to be held in Ajmer next year and keeping in view the tourism Historical Educational, Religious, Central and Security importance of Ajmer and Pushkar need to immediately construct an Aerodrome.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Maharajganj) : Kindly include the following items in the agenda for the next week :

1. 88 lakh population living in about 5000 villages of 20 Districts of Bihar are facing severe flood situation. The matter may be discussed in the House.

2. Need to include two roads of North Bihar — Barauni Moli and Chapre Sarmenpur Ghat in the list of National Highways.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda.

1. Power situation in India with specific reference to the proposed Pooyamkutt, Kayamkulam and Cochin Refinery Projects.

2. Protection of coastal areas by providing exemptions to the limitations provided for building constructions in the coast of Kerala.

[Translation]

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Raigarh) : Kindly include the following items in the agenda for the next week :

1. Communication System in the Raigarh District of the M.P. has virtually come to stand still. It is not easy to talk to Delhi from Pathalgaon, Jashpur Nagar, Kunkari and Dharam Jaigarh etc. places, though STD facilities are available at these places. Need to immediately strengthen telecommunication system upto Raigarh in order that problems of Scheduled Tribes dominated Raigarh Distt. could be solved.

2. Farmers have suffered heavy losses due to heavy rains in Duldula, Manora, Jashpur, Kunkari, Bagicha, Kansabad, Tapkara, Leloonga and Dharam Jaigarh etc. development blocks of Raigarh District. Immediate need to provide adequate funds to M.P. Govt. to provide immediately relief to the poor tribal farmers.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

(1) Discussion on non-availability of coal in Orissa for domestic use and also for use by the small industries due to uncalled for modifications made by the Coal Ministry by bringing tender system in the local coal sales scheme and the necessity of reverting back to the previous scheme;

(2) Discussion on the situation arising out of the non-compliance of the commitment made by the National Thermal Power Corporation for providing employment to the land oustees of its project at Kanha in Orissa as part of its rehabilitation policy.

12.12 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fourth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA): Sir, I beg to move "That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 29th August, 1996".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is: "That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 29th August, 1996."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House would take up discussion under Rule 193. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (HOWRAH) : Sir, the management of the Shaw Wallace company should be arrested and Shri Manu Chabaria should be brought back to India from Dubai ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYA PAL JAIN (Chandigarh) : Sir, Shri Sukhram's son is a Minister in Himachal Pradesh. So long as he holds the office of Minister CBI can not interrogate him properly. I therefore demand that his son may be dismissed from the office of the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Sir, four thousand employees of M/s Shaw Wallace ...*(Interruptions)*. Shri Manu Chabaria has looted the entire country and he should be

brought back to India from Dubai ...*(Interruptions)* Immediate action should be taken to bring him back from Dubai ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRML KANTI CHATTERJEE (DUMDUM) : We know about M/s Shaw Wallace but it has been agreed not to have Zero Hour today. We could discuss it later on ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : Have we agreed to that?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Yes.

12.14 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

LOSS OF LIVES DUE TO HEAVY RAINS AND LANDSLIDES DURING AMARNATH YATRA IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. I am requesting you to please sit down.

[Translation]

The Hon. Speaker had yesterday mentioned that there would be no ZERO HOUR. Whatever you have said about Amarnath tragedy would be replied to by the Hon. Minister.

[English]

He is replying to that.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, yesterday it was promised ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : Sir, but this matter should be taken up ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, we have our points ...*(Interruptions)*. That is why we should be given an opportunity to speak ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I did not hear what you said. If it is related to the Amarnath Yatra then the Home Minister is replying to that.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Sir, even if you may not allow me to speak after him but I would atleast like to tell him the situation prevailing there.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Yesterday we have heard Shri Pathak because he came from there.

We too have got two members to speak, but we cannot go on like this. Let the Minister reply first ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If somebody else has come back from Jammu today. I will allow him also to speak for two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA) : When did he come back.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He says he came back only today. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : I have come from there today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He was present in the House yesterday.

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : No, No ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yesterday it was decided since Shri Atalji has gone there.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : That concession was given only for the Leader of the Opposition. A lot of people are going to Srinagar even now who may come back on Monday. Would you give this concession to them also?

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not coming back today. We can not wait for him till Monday.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, we gave concession yesterday only for the Leader of the Opposition.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what I am telling you. Why do you not listen to me?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : I said that because you were permitting him to speak?

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have permitted him because he has come back only today, and if any other hon. Member has come back today, I shall give him also a chance ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, the Home Minister will speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please allow him to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I request you to decide once for all. If people continue coming from there tomorrow or day after will you continue giving them a chance?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The discussion will end today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am fully aware of the situation. I fully sympathise with and understand the deep concern which everybody in this House is feeling and expressing because of this event that has taken place. We cannot cure all these problems only by our discussion in the House. Something has to be done. Some action has to be taken...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMANLAL GUPTA: Shri Gupta, you are not giving correct position. Your Government does not exist anywhere there ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let me begin today by clearing up one point so that it is not raised again. There have justifiably been many apprehensions expressed and questions asked as to whether any proper enquiry is going to be held into this melancholy affair or not. I want to make it quite clear before I say anything else. On behalf of the Government, I am making it categorically clear that there is going to be a full enquiry and that enquiry ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translations]

SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA (Outer Delhi) : Enquiring at what level. Whether it would be a judicial enquiry or some other type...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When you spoke I kept quite. I heard all of you. Now when I utter even a sentence you start shouting. What does it mean, what do you want ?...*(Interruptions)* I will not speak if you do not want to listen.

[English]

...(Interruptions) I have just stated, Sir, categorically on behalf of the Government that there is going to be a full inquiry into various aspects of this tragedy which has taken place. The actual terms of reference will have to be properly formulated. Naturally, they will cover such points, for example, as to whether the yatra arrangements were adequate; whether they were commensurate with the number of pilgrim who were expected this year; whether the response of the State Government and the yatra authorities to the situation arising out of the inclement weather was adequate or not and was timely or not; whether the concerned authorities had taken into account the meteorological forecast and given timely warning to the yatrīs about the impending inclement weather to avoid or minimise loss of life; and whether the authorities have prepared any contingency plan to meet such an eventuality. All these points will be gone into—whether the relief and succour provided by the yatra authorities in the wake of the calamity were timely and adequate or not. Of course, we will also ask the inquiry officer to suggest measures and remedies including giving timely counsel to the prospective yatrīs at appropriate stage and to take measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

Now, this inquiry will be conducted by a top ranking, high ranking official, not belonging to Jammu and Kashmir. Of course, he may be a retired officer or maybe even a judicial officer or even a retired high ranking officer. We will select a very suitable person about whom there are no objections or any questions. I do not want to make a big point out of it. I would just make a passing reference. I would like to remind the House that after all when an inquiry is going to be ordered—that is announced today, so there is no question of going back on that—naturally, the State administration, all the officials who are working there in Jammu and Kashmir will be aware of this fact that an inquiry is going to be held and their responsibilities and their acts of omission and commission etc. will come within the compass of this inquiry.

I am just making a passing reference to the fact that the elections to the state Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir, the first round of polling according to the Election Commission— we cannot do anything about that, that is notified schedule of the Election Commission— is to take place on the 7th of September. Today is already 30th of August. In another eight days time, the first round of polling will begin. The same State Government authorities and officials and most of them, many of them, will also be concerned with conducting the elections. You have to remember this, keep it in mind. Therefore, when we decide, when we give out the final order, giving the details of the inquiry— which we are going to hold—the

terms of reference, who are holding the inquiry etc., we at least are going to bear in mind this fact. It is not a normal situation. If there had been no obligation of any election going to take place within eight or ten days, there were many things which we need not have bothered about, but the election has to be held by the orders of the Election Commission and a large number of people who are involved both in the election, conduct of the election and in this whole yatra affair, they are there. We have to keep this in mind if we are to take a responsibility attitude.

Then, Sir, the other point is that I have some more sad news to give to the House, I regret to say. I had made it clear yesterday also that yesterday on the basis of the data which was available to us, there had been 194 deaths. I had also said that it is not impossible that this figure may go up because some search parties have been sent out now from the various stages along the route and helicopters are also trying to locate from the air, but that is not a very satisfactory process as far as locating the bodies are concerned. But search parties have been sent out and I had said that it is not impossible that this casualty figure may go up.

It is with a heavy heart that I have to inform the House that today, upto this morning, the total number of deaths that have been verified have reached the figure of 239. Of course, many Members here have been saying, it may be 400 or may be 500. At least, I am only going by the actual figures and facts which have been reported to us by the State Government authorities.

Total number of deaths is 239. Yesterday also I had given a figure of 13 being the pilgrims or yatrīs who had died before this change of weather and all that took place, died from other causes. That figure, of course, is not changed. After the rainfall and snowfall, etc. began, the number of pilgrims dead now has gone upto 205. Yesterday I think, the figure was considerably less. Yesterday the figure I had given was 165 of yatrīs who had died. After the rain and snow began, that figure of 165 has now gone upto 205. The number of porters and ponywallas who have died, according to our information yesterday, was 12. Today the figure we have obtained is 17. The number of security force personnel who have died was four yesterday that has remained constant. So the total number of deaths including the yatrīs and the others comes to 239.

Now, the main concern of our Members here from all parties, all States, all parts of the country is obviously and understandably the question of information, lack of information, lack of communication which has added to the anxieties of people all over the country as to what is the fate of the friends or relatives or family members who had gone on this yatra.

I informed this morning that the identified bodies are 139. Yesterday, it was 112. Out of these 139 bodies, 118 are of *yatris*, 17 of local porters and so on and of course, the number of security personnel is the same. How could these bodies be identified unless you know their names? Without knowing the names of these people, they could not have been identified. Those lists have been prepared and I have got a State-wise list of the total number of dead bodies identified :

Andhra Pradesh	—	6
Bihar	—	1
Delhi	—	19
Gujarat	—	31
Haryana	—	4
Himachal Pradesh	—	1
Jammu & Kashmir	—	19
Karnataka	—	1
Madhya Pradesh	—	9
Maharashtra	—	6
Orissa	—	2
Punjab	—	4
Rajasthan	—	4
Tamil Nadu	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	—	21
West Bengal	—	2 and
Non-Resident Indian	—	1

I have got all these figures. All the names are also given here. My hon. Member who wishes to see this list is welcome to do so. All the full names of these identified people have been given to us by the authorities there.

Then disposal of the bodies — the number of bodies of pilgrims cremated comes to 199. I found out that those bodies which were cremated accounted for both identified people and unidentified people. As far as identified bodies were concerned, they have cremated after taking the consent of their friends or relatives except in cases where the bodies were in an advanced stage of decomposition. Unidentified bodies — they could not be identified by anybody — have also been cremated to this extent. Seventeen bodies have been buried and 12 bodies have been airlifted. Seven bodies have been

brought to Srinagar for cremation by way of airlifting. That makes the total of 235.

In the hospital in Srinagar, there were 96 people hospitalised, who were either sick or injured. The last batch of about 8,000 pilgrims, who have been stranded in Pahalgam, has reached Jammu on the 29th, that means yesterday. And no more pilgrims are reported to be stranded anywhere now. They have been all moved and they have reached Jammu. From Jammu they are being dispersed mostly by train to various parts of the country, where their homes are located and where they want to go.(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH (Vidisha) : But no body is getting any news. There is no arrangement to give information. Their relatives are worried and there is no one to tell the anything(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is anybody to give information or not, enquiring will reveal what the problem was(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : There are thousands of people, their relatives are worried(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I can not discuss like this you say that there number is in thousands, thousands of people have died(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : I am not talking about the number of people who have died. Relatives of those persons have come to Delhi. They are not able to find their relatives. No information is available about them. What are the arrangements in this regard?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You first listen and then ask questions. You are not prepared to listen(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You just listen once.

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN (Khurja) : There is no news about 50 people from my area. They are still missing(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You first listen to me and then ask questions. Nobody is gaging you here. Can anybody gag you? Let me finish and then ask your question. What this is not the way(Interruptions)

SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN : How can anybody be gaged....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You see, we are in constant telephonic communication with the authorities

there but the telephone also do not work properly. It takes a long time to get through, to get a connection through. I am told that there is a hot line also between Delhi and Srinagar but I regret to say that at the other end of the hot line, even if you manage to get the connection through, there may be somebody sitting there attending to the hot line phone, who is not in a position to give you much information. I do not know whom they have posted there. Now, we were told that photographs of all these bodies which have been recovered have been taken. What kind of photographs if they ask, Sir, I cannot say. I have not seen them. Whether they are photographs which are identifiable of people; whether they are photographs of mutilated or decomposed bodies, I cannot say.

Some photographs are being brought just now. They will reach Delhi. We will have a look at them. Those photographs are being exhibited in the Police Control Rooms both at Srinagar and at Jammu and here in Delhi when they come they will be exhibited. They have apparently not been put on the television. The argument being that if such a large number of dead bodies or remains are exhibited on the television, it may create a lot of sense of shock, concern, panic and all that. That is the argument that they have given. So the photographs have been taken but they are being exhibited in the Police Control Rooms at Jammu and at Srinagar. When they arrive in Delhi today, they will be put up here also.

Now many Members have spoken very eloquently and very constructively also. I should say usefully about the measures which should have been taken, which could have been taken in order to warn the *yatri*s earlier and also precautionary measures in order to minimize the rate of casualties. Well, specifically what these measures were or were not, etc. is going to be very much a subject matter of the enquiry. There is no doubt about it. It has to be. But I would also say that this meteorological forecast business is admittedly, in our country, not up to the modern standards. That is why they have to depend on this Air Force Station. It is the only Air Force Station which has proper forecast arrangement. Of course, Mr. Jag Mohan said that they should have asked the local people—this *ponywalla* and local fellow and he would have told them that the weather is going to just worsen and all that. Yes, he could have told perhaps but then on that kind of individual person's calculation or forecast, the Government authorities do not normally, you see, accept such kind of things or go by them unfortunately. So there was no accurate forecast of the weather. And it is true, on the 22nd afternoon which is the last time, that I was there in Srinagar, it was already raining heavily. It was raining so heavily that we were doubtful whether we would be able to get back to Delhi the same night. It was bitterly cold. The temperature had fallen and there was very cold wind blowing. All these took place within the space of a few hours.

When Mr. Vajpayee returns, I hope he will also be able to add some more information to the fact because I believe, I am told that he went up to Panjarni where nobody is left there now. Not a single *yatri* is there at Panjarni. But there are some people still there who are in charge of the langars and all that.

By the way, these langars which were supplying food without any charge, were Government langars. There were private langars also. There were some Shiv Sakthi and some other langars opened by some well-meaning and well-intentioned private people. They were, of course, charging something. Perhaps, they are nominal charges. All the *sarkari* langars were giving food free.

Sir, I talked to many people. I do not want to go into that. I did not talk to only one *yatri* who said that the price of cup of tea has been put up. Somebody said, 'why do you speak to only one *yatri*?' I need not have mentioned that even. The fact that one *yatri* complained like this, more *yatri*s would have complained also. If shopkeepers were trying to profiteer by raising prices and doing that kind of things, there must be a number of them and a number of *yatri*s must have been affected. But about that, of course, it is a separate matter because it is not only at times like this *yatra*, but other times also we find that very often when some traders or shopkeepers are deliberately hiking prices in order to take advantage of people's plight. We are not able very effectively to counteract them which we should be able to do in a society like ours but in many cases we are not successful.

Any way, as regards the people whom I met, I may say I met many people in Panjarni, in Pahalgam and in other places.

I met many people and about one thing they were, all loud in praise was the food.

[Translation]

We were served very good food and we have nothing to say in that regard.

[English]

There were no complaints from them about the shelter provided also. Since some Members have talked about the quality or conditions of the tents, I would say that I do not know about it. I did not go and live in a tent, but I saw several hundreds of tents and the people who were sheltered in those tents. Shri Jagmohan spoke about water getting into it as there was no proper plinth provided in it and all that. I do not know about it, but nobody complained about it that.

[Translation]

Water entered into the tent and therefore we had to

go out. We could stay in the tents.

[English]

At least, nobody said like that. I cannot say that they never complained about that particular thing. Of course, as far as the Army and paramilitary forces are concerned, everybody was loud in praise of them and also about the local people.

In paragraph 16 of the statement made by the Prime Minister on the first occasion, there is quite a strong reference to the attitude and cooperation of the local people. I must add one more point because it should be brought out whether some people like it or not. After all, these *yatris* overwhelmingly, 99 per cent must have been Hindus. Why should any other person go on the Amarnath Yatra? It is a Hindu pilgrimage centre. Of course, if the figure is not 99 per cent, it may be 90 or 80 per cent. The local people who provided shelter, help and all that were overwhelmingly the Muslims. This is the thing we should be proud of. This is a feature which should be brought out prominently because, Sir, I have also found that there was no connection of these people with the *yatra* directly.

On my previous visit to Kashmir, a few days earlier than this, I had gone to Baramulla and I found, to my surprise, in a meeting that was held there with the prominent representatives of the local people, that there were a number of Kashmiri *pandits*, who were migrants and had left their homes and gone away from the Valley out of fear, sitting in the meeting. I asked how they managed to come back and why they came back. They said that they were businessmen and had some businesses there in Baramulla before they left. They said that they had come back on the basis of the assurances which had been given to them by their local neighbours there, Muslims as well as Sikhs. There are a large number of Sikhs also in Baramulla. The persons — Muslims and Sikhs—who were their neighbours earlier assured them that they had nothing to fear and they might come back, their property was safe, their belongings were safe and they would look after that and see that nobody harmed them. On that basis, they came back. Unfortunately, this Baramulla example could not be publicised or propagated very widely in the Valley due to fear of reprisals. Anyway, I think it is a very heartening thing. Now, it has again been demonstrated by the attitude shown by the local people towards the suffering *yatris*.

Sir, the other thing I want to say is that the questions have been raised about the Governor. In our statements, the Prime Minister and myself, did not explicitly mention anything about the Governor. I can tell you why I did not do it. I may be wrong. I had some idea in my mind — in all the years I have spent in Parliament — that it is a convention that we should not

discuss the conduct of Governors on the floor of this House. I may be wrong. May be, there is no such convention and there is no hard and fast rule, but I had this idea in the back of my mind. If I am wrong, you please correct me.

That on the floor of the House the conduct of a Governor should not be discussed. That is why I made no explicit reference to the Governor. Enough references have been made here — critical references — and certainly this is a matter which will have to form part of the enquiry. The Governor had, of course, returned two-three days earlier to Srinagar as soon as he got the news about the worsening of the situation. Of course, it is my personal opinion that his going back would not have changed the situation very much. But it would have been a signal to the people and opposite signal if he does not go back. That creates a very unfavourable kind of thing.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH (Mahendragarh) : How can you make a statement like this that it would not have made any difference?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But I am saying that his not going back, sends a wrong signal.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : The presence of the head of the administration on the spot at the time of emergency would have made a difference of life and death of 239 persons. Mr. Home Minister, how are you saying that the Governor not going would have made no difference?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What am I saying? But all what you are saying is certainly going down in the record and the Governor will read it. So, it will have a salutary effect, I am sure.

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : So, what if the Governor reads it? Do you mean, we should be scared of what the Governor reads? I have the highest respect for you but I am surprised, what statement you are making.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am also very surprised that you are interpreting what I said to mean that I am scared of the Governor. The Governor cannot do anything to me. So, why should be scared of him? ...(*Inter-ruptions*)

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : He used to keep the former Home Minister waiting for two hours. I do not know how long he kept you waiting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Anyway, Col. Ram Singhji, let him reply.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I must say, Mr. Jagmohan has made some very useful suggestions

which we will examine in depth pertaining to the future especially. He referred to this kind of terrain in this kind of area. He specifically made a reference to Jammu and Kashmir where some precautionary and preventive measures can be taken for providing shelter and for building some kind of community halls or *yatri nivas* or whatever you may like to call along the routes of this type of pilgrims. There was nothing like that. There is no *yatri nivas* or community hall anywhere, atleast from Pahalgam up to the cave. I have seen the whole of that road. On the way there is no such thing. Nobody apparently there or here for that matter ever thought about constructing such types of shelters which would be much more durable, of course, than any tent or anything like that.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: What about the suggestion regarding roads?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The road is very narrow [Interruptions].

I may tell you that from the point of view of security — let us be quite frank before this thing happened — there were references here on two-three occasions to the coming *yatra* and concerns were expressed as to whether it would be safely conducted and people could be protected and all that. At that time naturally nobody could have anticipated that this kind of natural calamity was going to take place. What the concern expressed about was the possible danger from the militants when the pilgrims are on their way. I was told now when I went there that security forces in adequate numbers were provided along the route. But quite a large number of them were posted on the hill tops along the route because if any attack was to be made by the militants it was expected from there. The whole place is surrounded by high hill tops and at some places there is some snow lying on top of the hill. You can see as you go along.

I am not a security officer. I am not the man to suggest how they should be deployed, whether the Army or the paramilitary forces should be deployed on the road only, or they should also be put on the hilltops along the route to guard the route from above. But I was also told that they were there quite in good numbers and fortunately no incident of any attack or anything like that took place.

As far as the apprehension expressed about the possibility of attacks is concerned, I think those apprehensions were very real because elections are coming closer. I found my report there. I talked to the Corp Commander General Dhillon who is in overall

command and he also said that more and more people are being infiltrated across the border obviously with the object of creating some kind of a situation of panic and violence in the Valley and disrupting the elections. Perhaps some people in Pakistan would be interested in that. So, people are being infiltrated in some areas. They are coming across the line of control and there are a number of encounters, I should say, in the last two weeks. They may not all be reported in the Press. But there have some encounters absolutely on the line of control and some of these people who are coming across, I was told by General Dhillon, are deliberately trying to encounter the Armed Forces where posts are there, the forward posts on the actual line of control.

I may also say that some of these people who have been captured, many of them have been killed, of course, but those who have been captured, many of them have turned out to be from other countries, from Yemen, from Sudan, from Egypt and from some few other countries. One young boy of 22 years old was shot and unfortunately he was killed. It is unfortunate for him. He was carrying his passport. That passport showed that he was citizen of Yemen. Many like this are coming. Obviously, they are being paid by foreign mercenaries. It may be sign of the fact that local youth are not coming forward in such numbers as they used to do before and these people are relying more and more on these foreign mercenaries. Some of the captured were asked by the Army "Why should you come on to the Kashmir border?" They have replied saying that "We came because we are told that there is a *jehad* going on. Islam is in danger here and in order to save *jehad*, we should come and fight in the *jehad* and, that is why, we have come."

All the interesting features and aspects of this thing are going on. They expect that there will be more attempted intrusions. But I can tell you that our Army and our security forces are more than a match for them and are protecting our borders quite effectively and, I am sure they will not be able to create much trouble. People are generally confident because otherwise you would not get such a large number of nominations being filed in the different constituencies. There is a rush of people to get nominated knowing they are running the risk. Every candidate who wants protection, naturally has to be given protection. But they are coming. The earlier atmosphere in which people who used to say that it is not possible in Kashmir have elections has practically gone now, especially after the Lok Sabha elections were held there. So, I think that this question has to be borne in mind because within eight days from now elections will be held.

Of course, the question was raised why there was no permanent sort of crisis management or disaster management machinery or arrangement. That is true. There is nothing there. I do not know if there were any. For example, a big earthquake took place in Maharashtra a couple of years ago.

I do not know if there was any disaster management unit at work or not. But anyway, some arrangement has to be made. I agree that we are very backward in all these things. Here Members from Gujarat, from Haryana have told us about the big festivals and pilgrimages which take place because of the excellent arrangements made by those State Governments. We will certainly profit by this experience and learn from these Governments. We will ask them: "What arrangements they make, what precautions they take and what kind of crisis management machinery they have set up?" We will try to profit and learn from them definitely.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : For your information, Mr. Home Minister, in Maharashtra, immediately after the earthquake, the Chief Minister rushed to the spot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Dasmunsi, let him reply first.

SHRI P.R.DASMUNSI : Here in this case, after the massacre at Amarnath, even after 72 hours, the Governor did not try to reach the place. That is the difference. I just gave this analysis because you wanted to know about it, you wanted to benefit yourself from it ...*(interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are speaking about the same criticism and complaint which has been voiced here by so many Members.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI: Please do not make sarcastic comment. I want to be very serious. I was hearing your speech very seriously. But if in the last part of the speech, you are making very casual and sarcastic comment, that is not fair. Otherwise, you were very serious throughout...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am the only person in this House who is extremely casual towards all these tragedies! Is it so? Everybody else is terribly serious and I am only person who is so casual and I do not bother about the people dying or doing anything! You please withdraw those remarks which you made earlier saying, "I have great respect for this Home Minister, this and that," Why do you show a respect when you know that I am very casual and I am a callous fellow who does not bother about anybody being killed and all that?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We must admit that

today's performance is excellent, remarkably ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now I have to be careful ...*(Interruptions)*

COL. RAO RAM SINGH : Mr. Home Minister, he is not making any personal remark here. Also, there is nothing personal involved. Please do not take it personal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Thank you very much.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : The only thing is, he has got so many advisors, that is why, he has to prepare himself as to which of the advisors to take ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I think, it is not necessary for me to go into further details because all these matters now form part of the inquiry. While the inquiry goes on, naturally we do not go on discussion these matters. We hope that something will come out of the inquiry, not only to fix the responsibility on people who have failed in their duties or have been negligent in their duty or have been delinquent in any way but also will help the country to study and understand more deeply this type of problem and to set up necessary mechanisms and arrangements by which such tragedies can be averted in future. That is all right ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa) : I have only two points to ask. He has said that weather reports are not up-to-date. Srinagar has one of the best MET Departments that we have. Every year, before the *yatra*, Air Force used to be contacted for weather reports. I do not know whether they were contacted this time or not.

The second point is about a rumour. The Home Minister can clarify this. There are rumours in Jammu and Kashmir that the Governor offered to resign owning the moral responsibility, but it is the hon. Home Minister who told him not to do so. I would like to know whether it is a fact or it is just a rumour ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is not a matter of discussion here. You go to him and have a discussion with him over a cup of tea ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : I had not expected that the hon. Minister would get prisoner of beaurocracy after being in opposition for 40 long years. He has been saying whatever has been told to him by beaurocracy. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to cite some examples. Day before yesterday two Ministers of Maharashtra Govt., Dolat Rao Ahir and Chandrakant Khare had reached Srinagar. They wanted to go to

Pahalgam from Srinagar. They had brought lot of medicines and other things with them

13.00 hrs.

Our Government could arrange for their journey upto Pahalgam. Ultimately both of them came back to Jammu. They met about 5 thousand people from Maharashtra in Jammu ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN (Trichur) : Is that the discussion ? ...*(Interruptions)* What is that going on ? For how long will it continue ? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : The hon. Minister has stated that at present no yatri left at Pahalgam. I challenge him on this point. There are at least twenty thousand yatris at Pahalgam at present. Their beaurocrates have informed him that they have deployed three hundred vehicles for carrying people from Pahalgam to Delhi. Not a single vehicle has been deployed there by the Government. People have paid Rs. 800 to reach Jammu from there. I have myself talked to people sitting in 15 Metador Vans each carrying 16 passengers each. They have paid Rs. 9 thousand to come back.

Railway Minister is sitting here. The whole House is witness to the fact that the Railway Minister had stated all the trains would carry yatris free to their homes. I came back from Jammu last night at 8.00 p.m. Till 8.00 p.m. no such order from Railways had reached there. All the travellers worried. They have been able to run only three special trains till today. The yatris who have returned from there have come back to Delhi only. There are no arrangement for their further journey. The Railway Minister should fulfill the assurance he gave before us: All the yatris are reaching Jammu from there they are to go to their areas. Still they are saying ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is enough. Now you sit down ...*(Interruptions)* Normally questions are not allowed in such a manner.

[English]

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Visakhapatnam) : What is this going on? We do not want further discussion ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Number of casualties is there very high.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

1302 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

1408 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Eight Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

GENERAL BUDGET (1996-97)

[English]

GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we go to item no. 17.

Shri C. Narasimhan — not present;

Shri S. Bangarappa — not present.

SHRI IMCHA (Nagaland) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since I am the only person who is likely to speak on the Budget from the North-Eastern region, my deliberation would not be general on the General Budget. I shall not be general in the sense that I will confine myself to the issues which are relevant to the North-Eastern region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Imcha, I have not called your name.

SHRI JAG MOHAN (New Delhi) : Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Many distinguished speakers have spoken on points which have been mentioned in the Budget. I would, therefore, not repeat any of the points which have been mentioned by my distinguished colleagues. I am told that there is a constraint of time. So, I will confine myself to only one basic issue which I have in view and which, I think, has not so far been touched. That issue pertains to reforms. Much is being said about economic reforms. The economic reforms were undertaken in 1991.

These are being continued in one form or the other. The basis remains the same. In this connection, I have to make a few basic observations. First is, what do you really mean by 'reform'? Can there be a reform which is restricted only to an economic activity — strictly, a fiscal activity? Does the resource management mean only that you do it — particular taxation or no taxation?

What about the positive attitude which you can adopt? What about the parameter of a new policy that you can adopt? As I said yesterday, during my intervention in the debate on Amarnath Yatra, can you convert your liabilities into assets? Are you are not following a course in which you are really frittering away your resources without knowing that they are your resources or without showing an ingenuity to tap those resources?

The other point which I want to make is : Is there a reform which can be strictly restricted to an economic issue? Can there be a reform like that without changing the basic attitude towards work, without introducing a new work culture in the country or in the administration and in politics? If your work culture remains the same, if your attitude remains the same, if the system of working in the offices remains the same — apathetic and indifferent — can you call it a reform? During the last five years, have you got any indication of the work culture of the nation having changed? Has it led to more productivity in the country, more efficiency in the administration and more constructive attitude in our political and social systems? I will say that this is the basic point.

I would like to show you some of the true faces of reform which flow from my basic proposition. I will illustrate my point by a few examples. Take for instance the issue of power. Our requirements were supposed to be more than 85,000 MW. We did not have the financial resources. A special committee made the recommendation that 43,000 MW should be planned for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Ultimately, it was fixed at 32,000 MW. For the last five years, we have been thinking of reforms and talking about reforms. Our newspapers are full of reform issues. But what is the net result today? I have been seeing a lot of loadshedding and everything. In spite of the fact that your own Plan envisaged a minimum production of 32,000 MW, today, you have got only 16,000 MW. That is the study made by the Tata Energy Research Institute that not more than 16,000 MW are likely to be available. And the Ministry of Power says that they cannot achieve more than 17,000 MW. So, what is this type of reform going on in this country? I cannot understand it.

When your productive capacity is declining rather than increasing, you cannot even implement what is planned for. And the shortfall is a substantial figure — almost 50 per cent. So, I really do not know whether we can still call it a reform.

Now in Delhi, you have been seeing the phenomena. Virtually, there have been riots two days ago. Some of the villagers of Shahpur Jat and some of the persons living even in a posh colony, like Asiad, obstructed the traffic and wives of two police officials

have died. I have seen that in the newspaper. You must have seen that one Station House Officer has been suspended. He wanted the road to be cleared and they were demonstrating in this power riot. DESU is being blamed. Everybody is being blamed. Whatever is the problem, I am not going into this. I am going into the fact that you had approved seven projects in the Eighth Five Year Plan. And Delhi had to get 400 MW out of those seven projects at its share. Other States, of course, had to get their share but Delhi's share was 400 megawatts. Up to this time, not one megawatt has been given. This is our capacity of production. This is our efficiency after so much adumbration of reforms.

Now, let me come to DESU. When the new State Act was passed, the National Capital Territory Act, it was in the Act itself that a New Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking Board — a Statutory Board — with a modern system of functioning will be set up. It is part of the decision or the Act. Then it was stated there that for a transition or temporary period, the present arrangement will continue. Now five years have passed and the old arrangements are still being kept, the very outmoded system of working, no power with the General Manager and nothing of that sort. It is all an outmoded system of working under 1956 the Corporation Act, 1956 and DESU remains under the Corporation. Why has it happened. It is because of two different political parties coming into power, one at Delhi and the other at the Centre. After the Cabinet decision had been approved to set up a modern Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking Board, the file was stopped. Five years have passed. So, your political attitude remains so negative. Can you really claim that you have reformed the system? Your productivity remains poor, your efficiency remains poor and your attitude remains negative. You are not bothered about efficiency; you are bothered about assumed political gains that may be there or not. So, this is only one key example which I have given.

Let me come to the next field. I was there in the House but I could not ask the Finance Minister the question at that time because my turn did not come. I am really quoting from his reply to a Starred Question on 28th July, 1996, a few days ago, which was about commitment charges on undisbursed loan. Now I am taking only the reform period. In 1993-94, Rs. 70 crore was paid as commitment charge. In 1995-96, Rs. 60 crore was paid as commitment charges. In another subsequent year, another Rs. 59 crore was paid. It comes to about Rs. 180 crore as commitment charges. You had looked up the loan of two per cent of commitment charges. You got the loan earmarked but you did not utilise. Whosoever may be at fault is not my point. My point is our system remains so inefficient that even when foreign aid is available on bilateral basis, we had to pay almost Rs. 180 crore of the poor man's

money. And the Finance Minister may say that we are not paying the interest but we are paying only commitment charges. But I may tell you that even one rupee matters in this country. Give me Rs. 200 crore and I will transform the face of Delhi. It is so lightly passed by saying that it is commitment charges and we had to give and so on. My point is, this is the efficiency of our system. This is the productivity of our system, whether it is the fault of the State Government or the Planning Commission or anybody else. I am not going into it. I am going into the type of reform which you claim that we have had in this country without changing the attitude, the work culture and the systems that are working.

Now, let me come to another factor, the nuclear energy programme. Our hon. former Speaker very rightly referred to the importance of science and technology in the development of the country. What is the position in the field of nuclear energy? In 1988, production of 10,000 megawatts of nuclear energy was planned; approval was given and even advance equipment was purchased by incurring a heavy expenditure of Rs. 1500 crore. But all of a sudden, the programme was slashed. Still I have not been able to understand the reason. Resource constraint is the only general plea which you can always give ut where you want to give the money, you always give like an economic package to any 'X' or 'Y' State. But such an important programme, a programme of crucial importance, was slashed without taking into consideration the long term implication which the slash has.

Now, nuclear energy production has been reduced to 2000. But I do not think that even 2000 is achievable upto this time. What is the implication of this?

Hon. Finance Minister, I am saying about the 'implication' of this. When you are reducing the programme you are making a very large number of young, talented scientists and technologists idle by not giving them any work. You are depriving them of an opportunity to try their skills to become constructive and learn from experience and raise the level of science and technology in this country. You are now only creating frustration among them. They have no avenues to express their talent, experience and expertise that they have acquired. The older generation of scientists would go out of the scene. Then you would have a big gap. As in the case of cadre management system a big gap arises, similarly, there will arise a very big gap after ten years. For what you do today, you will have to repay for it after ten years. Nobody has thought about this implication. This is a strange type of an efficiency. We are producing only one per cent, not even one per cent, may be 9 per cent or something like that, of the total nuclear energy that is produced in the world. The United States produces about 29 per cent, France

produces, I think, about 20 per cent or something like that.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Calicut) : Nowadays, the European countries are not producing much nuclear energy.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: If that is your contention then you can stop it. But my contention is that we should acquire new skills ... (*Interruptions*) Anyway, I am not yielding. Let me complete my proposition and then you can have your say. All that I am saying is that you are killing the budding scientific talents in this country by depriving them and suddenly breaking this system. What would happen to those equipments worth Rs. 1500 crore which have been purchased and are lying dormant for a number of years now. What would happen to those industries which you have been developing for this purpose? After all, when this nuclear programme was in practice there were a number of ancillary industries developed for this purpose. Now, BHEL is starved of an order like rotators and all those things which were in use. As they say, various other private concerns were coming up; very high technology units were coming up. M/s Larsen and Tubro was producing all these things. All their orders have been cancelled. With the result, if you again consider pursuing nuclear energy, it would take a number of years for these companies to rebuild their capabilities again.

We have taken a stand on the CTBT. Even if you are able to have an explosion, your technology would be of the year of 1974 and 1975. Every country is trying out new experiments as to how to make positive use of energy. Even if you do not develop a bomb, still you require a continuous flow of talents and expertise in this field. Otherwise, you would lag behind. Does this what reforms mean — that we kill or undermine the constructive and creative talents of the country? We are almost virtually strangulating them. I do not know what type of reforms it could be.

Sir, I would like to mention about another point. We are talking about reforms; flow of capital, the need for investment and so on. I hardly need to say anything about corruption. Blackmarketing and all those things are going on. Everyday in the newspapers we read about scams and scandals. There is an authentic Report prepared by three professors, economic experts, of the University of Florida in the year 1993. They have made a study for the year 1993. That Report says that the flow of capital from India in 1993, after initiation of the reforms process when we were bringing capital by providing all types of incentives and facilities, was about 4,700 million dollars through under invoicing and over-invoicing of exports and imports. All of you know about this. This is their study. I could read that portion if you

so like.

If in 1993 they have given two alternatives, one is 4000 and the other is a minimum of about 2000; four thousand is sort of a ceiling. If the following year the exports have gone up, imports have also gone up. If you project this 1993 figure to 1994, 1995 and 1996, you can imagine, more than 25 thousand to 30 thousand million US dollars could have flown out of this country through this under-invoicing and over-invoicing business. This is the true face of our reforms apart from the question of efficiency.

I will leave out the issue of corruption because of paucity of time. Many of my distinguished colleagues have to speak, and our Party has limited time. Regarding black money, there is a study by a well-known Prof. Gupta who has written a book on the subject. Well, the Government have not made any estimate about the quantum of black money that is in currency. But some estimates have been made on the basis of some studies that it could be as much as 70 per cent to 80 per cent of the national income. I am not an expert in assessing the quantum of black money, but I would suggest that it will be a good idea after sometime to have an expert group to assess the quantum of black money that is in currency.

What is the quality of life that these reforms are generating? Is our objective only to show it in terms of rate of economic growth? What is the quality of life that is being generated? What is the environment we are generating? Delhi has become the fourth worst polluted city in the world. In 1982 when I was the Lieutenant Governor and when Asiad was held, Delhi had become the pride of the country. Every developing country used to ask us as to how we could manage that event. They used to ask, "How have you done this?" We used to take pride in saying, "Look! This capital of ours looks so fine, the environment is so clean, and the traffic movement is so well organised." ...*(Interruptions)* ... I am saying that there was no pollution at that time, practically none. It was not rated. Whatever it may be, it did not have the distinction of being the fourth worst polluted city in the world. If you want to compare it, and if you still want to take it to number one, you can take it to number one; I have no objection. I am making a very serious point. What is the quality that is being generated? I am only giving an example; I am not saying, "you could have done this and you could have done that". I am only asking you to consider these facts.

What is the quality of life in all our metropolises today? Take Delhi, take Mumbai, take Calcutta, take Madras, in each metropolitan city land value is shooting up. Cost of houses is shooting up. Not a single house is being constructed in any of these areas. Due to the

economic policy being pursued the costs are going beyond Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 60 lakh. Can you show me any two room or three room flat in any of these cities for less than Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs? For whom are we building? Where are the resources of the country going? Even now officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary are prepared to live in slums because they cannot afford anything better. In the recent housing scam that occurred in the Ministry of Urban Development, why were small officials willing to pay Rs. 30000 and above to get a one-room or two-room accommodation? Why were they doing so? Some of them were very honest. They did so because they just could not arrange for their accommodation. And the exploiters exploited the situation. This is the type of reform that we are bringing about in this country.

What are your resources? Urban land is a valuable resource. If anyone says that a city cannot be managed, I say that he does not understand what a city is. Urban land is a valuable source of income in the metropolitan areas. But we have allowed it to be frittered away and taken away by the speculators and the colonisers. Now the *Jhuggiwallahs* are bottled up in the cities. The most valuable land — it is a precious financial point — which you require for very important public projects is squatted upon. The cost of those projects is going up daily. If you want to construct an office, a school, a few Government houses, you are silently watching the cost of the project go high. I tell you that several crores of rupees worth of land is involved in several projects where the cost of the projects is going up. And we say that we are short of resources. The project which would have cost Rs. 2 crore is now costing Rs. 60 crore to Rs. 70 crore.

Now these people have to be rehabilitated. There is no land because it has been bottled up. In the same area you have the land, develop it, acquire it and distribute it in accordance to the needs of the people on 'no-profit-no-loss' basis and to *slumwalas* free-of-cost. I will just complete. I have taken only one point, that is, about nature of reforms nothing else. I will finish my proposition. I appreciate that other hon. Members are there to speak.

My point is that you are frittering away valuable resources, assets. This could be used properly. Now, I am skipping over other things. The point is that the quality of growth and the structure of growth is far more important than the mere rate of growth. Read the Human Resource Development Ministry's Report, 1996-97 in between the lines. What does it say? It says that India is one of the countries which is having jobless growth. I have got all the statistics. I will not read them because of lack of time. But this is the conclusion drawn by them that India is having a jobless growth — if you like, I will read — it means, the employment is going

down. The percentage of capability poor is 56 per cent. Capability poor, as I understand, is those poor who cannot break the vicious circle of poverty and under-employment.

So, these are the facts and statistics. If you see dispassionately, they will show the true face of reforms. It is also rootless. I do not know what type of quality, what type of vision, what type of design of life you want to have in this country; what type of style you want to have. If people have money, they just become consumerists. If five per cent of people are becoming totally consumerists and wanting more and more money; more and more is flowing and 90 per cent of the people are without this. Middle-class will be happy, but 50 to 60 per cent of the people will be living semi-primitive life. You can go and see. It is only two or three miles away from this place. You will find that there is no water, no electricity. You can find defecation ground. If you want to see the true face of reforms, you only travel in any of the railway train in the morning. You will find vast defecation; vast accumulation of stinking water on the railway lines. This is the true face of poverty. If you do not like this type of exposition, I will stop....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I do not mind. You can speak as much as you like. If the reply has to come, those hon. Members who are there to speak, they have to speak. There should be rationale for time. They have only five or ten minutes....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAG MOHAN : Thank you very much. I have no desire....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : You are making good points. You carry on, but other hon. Members should also not be deprived of speaking.

SHRI JAG MOHAN (New Delhi) : All right. In view of that, I will stop here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Who makes the list? We or the hon. Deputy-Speaker. We make our Party list. This is not fair.*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made the list.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Yes, I have given it to the Marshall. I went and gave it.*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some changes were made.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I can make

changes as many times as I want. I know what is my Party's problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This gentleman requested me that he has to leave by air.

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : He should request me, not the hon. Deputy-Speaker. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call according to your list.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Party management should not be done by the Chair. Party management has to be done by us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I agree. That is why, I say

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : No. I am not happy about it. This has been happening for the last few days. This is not fair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Imcha.

SHRI IMCHA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me time to speak. I am sorry, earlier I thought my name was called. That is why I stood up once before. But anyway as I have stated earlier, since I am the only person who is likely to speak from the North-Eastern Region, I shall not be general in my deliberation but I shall try to confine myself to those issues which have relevance to North-East and its development. In doing so, I shall try to enumerate some of the important points which will be general in nature.

Sir, I want to begin by saying that our experience with the Centre in dealing with our problems in the past had been quite frustrating. It is something like a person going to a big hospital with much hope and expectation but soon discovers to his dismay that the people all around are indifferent. Such things actually happen in big hospitals and are not very uncommon. Our people joined the mainstream with great hope and expectation but all these have been belied over the years.

Sir, promises have been made which were never kept and that is what exactly has been going on. I hope these things are not repeated again. At least it is heartening to note that the present Government, the United Front Government, have shown some concern about the development of the North-East Region. But

I feel, Sir, and before I say anything, I clarify some of the points about North-Eastern Region in the Common Minimum Programme has mentioned is definitely a major contribution by the United Front Government. But the point which we are really interested to know is whether this Common Minimum Programme regarding North-Eastern Region, includes measures to revive the ailing financial health of the States which have suffered much during the last few years. That is the most important point which I want to find out from the Finance Minister. It is because unless this particular aspect is taken care of, the normal development programme under the State Plan is going to be the main sufferer. I think that is the most important thing. If it is not done and it is allowed to continue like this, then I tell you, Sir, no programme is going to be very successful. I want to cite an example. No one constructs a dam at the same time allows the water to flow out through seepages. If this is done, the water cannot be preserved by the dam. If the seepages are not plugged, it will not be able to irrigate the land for which it is intended. In the same way, if the present financial problems which are existing in the States which have been badly shattered owing to continuous financial crisis which these States have faced unless this is taken care of, no other programme which may have good intentions is going to succeed. About this I want to say one or two words.

Sir, I believe the Finance Minister knows very well where the fault lies. The fault lies in the change of funding policy which was adopted in the year 1989. The main villain, in this is the Ninth Finance Commission on whose recommendations this change was made. Sir, the consequent. Funding of the Special Category States, where all the North-Eastern States are included. It is this change which has done great harm. The unilateral decision of the Union Government to implement the unrealistic recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission which have done great harm to all the hilly areas of the North-Eastern Region as well as to the Special Category States.

Prior to 1989, the Centre took special care to see that the States, particularly the North-Eastern States, do not suffer on account of shortages in their non-plan resources. That is why, grants were made to meet those shortages through special sanctions by the Government of India. But after the new funding policy was adopted in 1989, the Centre withdrew its helping hand and left the entire responsibility to manage the non-plan resources to the States without taking into consideration whether these States are capable to raise these resources or not. I think, this is the crux of the problems which have been plaguing the North-Eastern States for the last several years. Unless this is taken care of by the Centre and the Centre review its strength, these problems will persist and continue even in the future

and no development programmes whatsoever would be successful as long as these problems continue. That is the main point on which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister.

This has also given rise to new problems, apart from diversion of Plan funds, to meet the non-plan resources gap. The North-Eastern States have resorted to borrowings and over the years this has resulted in huge debt burden on the North-Eastern States. Every year a large percentage of money, which is meant for development of the region, is being deducted at source for repayment of debt. That is our problem.

The financial figures which are reflected in the Budget are only partially reaching the North-Eastern States. It is not surprising that most of the States are not able to avail the full benefit of even the Centrally sponsored schemes, which are normally funded on fifty-fifty basis, for not being able to manage the 50 per cent requirement. This is the actual state of affairs which we are having today and I feel the Centre must do something. The Centre has to show some concern about this. Unless this is done, this problem is likely to continue. In other words, they should include this particular aspect as well in the special economic development programmes, which are envisaged in the Common Minimum Programme.

Kashmir has also been facing the similar problem like the North-Eastern region. But in the case of Kashmir, I hope, I am correct and as I saw in the papers, the Centre has done at least something and for which we are happy. It is subject to clarification by the hon. Finance Minister that a sizeable amount of grant has been given to meet the non-plan resources gap in the case of Kashmir which will ensure that entire plan outlay, which is a little more than Rs. 1,000 crore will be utilised for development programme only. It will help the State to utilise the entire amount for the developmental works.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what is he going to do for the North-Eastern region where we have the identical problems. The problem in the North-Eastern State which they are facing today is not different from Kashmir. Is the hon. Minister going to apply a different yardstick here? I want some clarification on that. Something has to be done in this regard.

If the hon. Minister is really serious to do something for the North-Eastern region, there are two points which have to be taken into account. Firstly, what I want to say is that the Central loan component is really hurting the progress of the developments in the North-Eastern region. Something has to be done about this. Second point is the recurring problem of non-plan resources. That is why I want that two points should be

taken care of.

I will skip one or two points and I am coming to the end now.

Sir, India is presently passing through an exciting period of economic reforms based on liberalisation, market economy and so on. Many new development programmes are being mooted by both the Government as well as the interested private investors keeping an eye on 21st century. For example, there is already a talk of launching a second Green Revolution in the country comprising of poverty belt of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, parts of Andhra Pradesh and perhaps a part of eastern Madhya Pradesh.

Sir, what I want to say is that the slogan of liberalisation which has gripped the country today is not our main priority, is not the main priority of the North-East. Our fundamental approach to our development problem is how soon we can build up a network of infrastructure so that basing on that we can start our development to keep pace with rest of the country. That is our main aim. So, in that we hope that the Centre come forward and help us.

In conclusion, I would like to give a short observation, which, I hope, will represent the feeling of people belonged to areas which are far away from this mainland. Sir, what I want to say is that if the successive Union Government continues to neglect this Region, as has been done in the past, it is not unlikely that in the 21st century we shall see a new scenario emerging in the country which will divide the country on the line of economic disparity I think, no sensible person in the country would like to see such a scenario taking place. That is why, with all the signs of warning already visible on the wall, I hope the Centre would take steps to develop those areas and regions which are far away and in the periphery of this vast country and, I believe, it will be no more neglected.

The problem which I have mentioned is not a small problem and the Finance Minister may not be able to give an off-hand reply because the problem is really a big one. Something has to be done in this regard. Sir, you know where the main defect lies. If you just look at it without doing anything, I think, that attitude will not be very proper. That is why, I hope that something will be done in regard to all the problems that I have mentioned. With that hope I support this present Budget.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : Before I call the next speaker, I would like to bring to your notice as to what rule 115A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha says. It says :

"The Speaker shall not be bound by the lists or order in which names have been given by Parties or Groups or individuals directly. The lists shall be for his guidance only and it shall always be open to him to make changes whenever necessary in order..."

...(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, this is well known. In our wisdom we have given powers to the Chair. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have read this because Shri Sontosh Ji has referred to this.

Now, I call upon Shri Sudhir Giri to speak.

... (interruptions)

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad) : Sir, we have problems of accommodating many Members. If you kindly stick to our lists, it will be grateful.
....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Surely. Due to all these problems, the Chair adjusts something.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : Sir, the hon. Finance Minister can reply to this debate on Monday. The list of speakers may be exhausted today.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I call Shri Sudhir Giri to speak.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a Budget portrays the character of a particular Government presenting it. It reflects the philosophy, attitude and behaviour of that Government towards the governed. It states the objectives, concerns and instruments.

Composed of 13 political Parties and groups, the United Front symbolises the varying ideologies and aspirations. Some ideologies are contradictory to each other. So, to bring about a harmony among themselves, they have evolved a Common Minimum Programme. The United Front partners are promise bound to work within the set parameters the CMP. So when the expectations of an alternative development path for the economy are not materialised, we do not hold the hon. Finance Minister wholly responsible for our disappointment. However, we cannot be silent spectators when people's interests are not looked into.

Considering all these aspects, I call the Budget "a mixed bag of seemingly pro-poor but avowedly pro-rich

offerings”.

Sir, the Budget, though a continuity to a great extent, gives a new direction. Its new direction consists in the first ever thoughts of doing justice to the people — people who form the vast majority, people who are the real builders of the society and people who are working day in and day out but being inhumanly exploited. The new direction consists in the fact that there has started growing a perception of viewing the Budget as a means of forging a cordial cooperative relationship instead of a master-servant relationship between the Centre and the States. The new direction also consists in the fact that the Government at the Centre has started honouring the views of the Chief Ministers of the States. The new direction will also be found in the attempt to revamp the federal spirit of the Indian policy which was so far being thinned out stage by stage.

Sir, as regards the pro-poor approach of Budget, I am to say that the Budget shows that the Government has concerns for the poor and the downtrodden. Following the counsels of the Chief Ministers of the country and the aims of the C.P.M. of the U.F., the Government has targeted seven basic objectives such as drinking water, universal primary education, health centres, housing, midday meals, rural linking roads and public distribution system. These areas have been accorded more weightage at the cost of IRDP, JRY, EAS, etc. And that is why allocation on these heads have been slashed Rs. 781 crore have been taken away from all these heads.

The total Plan outlay on these heads is 11 per cent less than over the previous year's actual expenditure. But fund allocations on social service scheme for poverty alleviation have been increased by nearly 23 per cent to Rs.11,508.83 crore. This is apart from several other new welfare schemes. An additional amount of Rs. 2466 crore has been provided for the States and Union Territories for implementing these schemes. It is, therefore, clear that in the new scheme of things, the United Front Government is attempting to bring about structural adjustments to launch a frontal attack on poverty on a long-term basis. As a result there has been a 13.7 per cent hike in fund allotment.

Sir, further an amount of Rs.250 crore has been set aside to provide housing facilities and basic amenities to the slum dwellers. An amount of Rs.792 crore has been provided for health care of the poor. Moreover, there are provisions of rupees five crore for establishment of old age homes, rupees five crore for residential primary schools for poor children, Rs. 847 crore for women and child development, Rs. 10 crore for Women's Development Corporation, Rs. 10 crore for destitute women in different States and Union Territories,

Rs. 682 crore for the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and Rs. 188 crore for improvement in the working conditions and training of the workers. Furthermore, provisions have been made for Rs. 5 crore for *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 50,000 per family to lorry and bus drivers killed in accidents and Rs. 5 crore for building residential facilities for hamals. In addition to all these things, food subsidies to the tune of Rs. 5,884 crore have also been set aside for the poor.

For the sake of the poor the Budget has arranged for wide ranging duty cuts for a host of mass consumption goods. Tooth pastes, detergents, shoes, edible oil, glass, ceramics, etc. have been put in the list of duty cut goods. Easy flow of credit has been ensured for the development of agricultural and agro-industries.

Over and above all these facilities, there are also some other proposals in the budget for the poor. And all these provisions are enough to create an impression that the budget has a pronounced welfare orientation in due deference to the Common Minimum Programme. I fully agree. But the actual expenditure sought to be incurred on these works are very limited. In view of the huge number of the poor and deserving people of the country, the total outlay proposed for their welfare is nothing but a token obeisance. The allocations so made will contribute to gain some positive relief for the time being for section of the poor. These gestures will not achieve the permanent solutions of the problems of the totality of the poor. In spite of such a position, there was scope for the hon. Minister of Finance to mop up resources from the rich. But that source has not been tapped. However, to achieve our goal a comprehensive structural change has to be resorted to.

On the basis of these facts, we consider the budget as a source of thought provocation. The poor, the neglected and the downtrodden will awaken to know what their inherent rights are. They will then participate in the long on-going struggle for achieving social justice. We think the budget itself is not a solution to the long standing poverty problems. However, I cannot but criticise the minuscule offers made to the poor. Hence, here I cannot but point to the poverty of ideas to mop up resources for offering more for the poverty alleviation scheme.

Now, let us see what has been done for the well-off. The United Front Government has not gone in for a modicum of additional resource mobilisation at the cost of the affluent sections. The rural rich have not been touched. Infrastructure Development Investment will increase the manoeuvrability of the rich. The consumer durables have not been subjected to customs and excise duty raising. A large number of self-employed businessmen and professionals have not been brought

into the tax net. Surcharges on corporation taxes have been reduced from 15 per cent to 7.5 per cent. Concessions have been allowed for investments in infrastructure projects. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sudhir Giri, you are a senior Member. You are reading your whole speech.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I shall conclude my speech within a few minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can jot down the points and develop them. It takes more time to read the speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : There are so many factual things which I want to mention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can read the relevant portion. It is not good that you read the whole of your speech. You are a senior Member of the House. Please carry on.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Capital gains taxes have been reduced from 30 per cent to 20 per cent. Promises have been made to reduce the categories of excise tax to four only. Modvat credit will be extended to textile industry. Handloom sector has been uncared for. Customs duties on some textile products and their inputs have been reduced. Infrastructure Development Fund Company will be set up to finance the infrastructure projects. From these projects well-do-do sections will benefit. The limit of automatic approval for technology imports has been raised from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 7 crore.

15.00 hrs.

In addition to this, the palliatives of increasing allotment for agriculture and irrigation have not been supplemented by mobilising large resources from the richer section. These processes will act in favour of the rich. Ultimately, the gap between the rich and the poor will widen. The pattern of development contemplated in the Budget will tend to reinforce the growing social and economic inequalities in the distribution of income and assets.

The big business houses, both multinational corporations and Indian houses, have thus secured many advantages. They are not content with the cut in customs and excise duties. They have many grouses. There is no let up in their pressure for more incentives. In the Budget, there has been an assurance of providing level playing fields to the business houses.

But we should bear in mind that our Indian industry is being put to a stiff unequal competition with the foreign firms. The principle of self-reliance is being set aside. This is a suicidal strategy.

As regards the inflationary pressure, it is to be pointed out that it was kept at 4.7 per cent for some time past. But the inflationary pressure has started rising. In the last week, it rose to 5.41 per cent. It will rise further. This is contrary to the promise made in the CMP.

Sir, to achieve the goal of broad-based agricultural development, the Budget proposes to double the credit flow to agriculture and agro-industries. For this purpose, the share capital of NABARD will be increased from Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 1000 crore this year. The RIDF will be given Rs. 2,500 crore for financing rural infrastructure. Under the Accelerated Irrigation Programme, the Centre will provide Rs. 800 crore for the completion of large irrigation projects. These projects will benefit 100,000 hectares of land. There is a proposal for setting up of state level Agricultural Development Finance Institutions for the development of horticulture, floriculture and agro-processing industry etc. In addition to all these proposals, the Government has increased subsidies on fertilizers. Subsidies have also been provided to the power tillers and tractors. These offers should be considered in the background of agricultural production going down by 2.4 per cent and crop production going down by 0.9 per cent last year.

So, the proposals carry significance. These proposals will benefit the farmers. But which farmers will they benefit? They are not small and marginal farmers who will get the benefit. They are not the landless wage earners. The proposed benefits will go to the owners of large land holdings. Big land holders will get the credit facilities. They will be the beneficiaries of subsidies on fertilizers, power tillers and tractors. They were enjoying those benefits for so long, and now they will also remain in the same position.

Now, what will happen to the small, poor and landless agricultural workers? Agricultural development minus these small and poor peasants is not possible. It is true that adequate investment in the agricultural sector will ensure growth. But what we want is growth with social justice. If the vast masses of rural people remain outside the growth process, the goal of achieving social justice will not be reached at. The CMP of the UF Government will not be respected. So, I think that such a development is going to be wholly commercialised. Agriculture is going to be open to the multinational corporations and dominated by big corporate houses.

In the past the industrial sector was given impetus for development. But the domestic industrial houses could not make much advancement. The industrial scenario was subdued. Then, the multinational corporations were invited. Here, how much foreign investment would be made is a matter of guess. Then, again the agricultural field is made open to the multinationals. The vast masses who are engaged in agricultural works will be thrown out. We have seen the effects of the so-called green revolution. The big farmers enjoying the benefits of large credit flow and the irrigated lands have reached the maximum output limit.

The Ricardian Law of Diminishing Returns is at work. Hence the improved technology is not coming to much help. I apprehend a clandestine relationship will grow between the big land holders and the multinational corporations. The marginal farmers, small farmers, landless peasants and artisans will suffer. Hence I urge upon the Finance Minister to arrange for the protection of the interests of the small and landless people of the rural areas by taking the land reform measures with the States. I am aware that land is in the Second Schedule of our Constitution.

The Finance Minister has proposed to set up new private local area banks with jurisdiction over two or three contiguous districts for the purpose of mobilisation of rural savings. We wish that in this area foreign banks do not poke their nose.

In this context I would point out that the rural financial institutions need be strengthened in view of their social acceptance and viability. These institutions have been developed to wean away farmers from moneylenders and to spur unconventional integration of huge rural financial market with the rest of the economy. This has been done over decades. These have resulted in some significant accomplishments relating to their both financial and developmental objectives. They must be capitalised further as recommended by the Agricultural Credit Review Committee known as Khusro Commission.

In this background the functions of Gramin Banks should be properly evaluated. Their position in the rural economic growth must not be undermined.

The Land Development Banks in the rural areas have been made subject to the unequal competition with the commercial banks. The competition is very stiff. But the LDBs are not authorised to undertake banking activities. They are not allowed to take deposits from the rural folk. Then how will they be competent to compete? I would therefore urge the hon. Finance Minister to consider all the aspects of the rural banking business and authorise the LDBs to undertake the full fledged banking business on the basis of the Banking Act of 1949.

The unemployment problem deserves careful consideration of all. The Budget appears to be silent over the steps to be taken by the Government in this direction. It is seen that small scale industry sector has found its place in the budget speech. The SIDBI has been authorised to refinance the State Financial Corporations and commercial banks for modernisation of projects. The proposal will mean capital intensive investment. Such investment will diminish the scope of employment generation. The other sector which could be labour intensive, i.e., agriculture is going to be capital intensive. So, the scope of employment generation is going to be further limited. This aspect needs deep scrutiny.

Public Distribution System is vital in distributing justice to the poverty stricken people. While the prices of the essential commodities are going up, there is no machinery to check them up. It is the poor who fall the worst victim to such price fluctuation. In this perspective it is the public distribution system through which some justice can be done to them by making the essential commodities available at a fixed price. It is, therefore, a mechanism to bring about equality among the people. The system as proposed should be immediately started.

I conclude by saying that in a critical situation of our country people have given their mandate to their representatives. Secularism is to be preserved. Justice is to be done to the socially and economically backward people. Rightly the hon. Finance Minister has construed the electorates' mandate. So, he has said at the outset of his speech that 'what has united us is a resolve to preserve India's secular heritage and to provide a representative Government committed to faster economic growth and enhanced social justice'. The growth and social justice are not two isolated terms. Both are interdependent. According to internationally reputed economist, Dr. Amartya Sen, 'it is literacy and good health of the people which can expedite the economic growth of a nation'.

Without the welfare of the vast majority of the people, there will be no real development. I hope the Government will come to the help of the poor and implement the provisions made.

(Translation)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to inform something to hon. Members, Private Members Business would start at 4.30 p.m. in place of 3.30 p.m.

(English)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : The reply has to come on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But I am told like this in the message sent by the Hon. Speaker, I am conveying the message sent by the Hon. Speaker.

(Translation)

Hon. Speaker has sent me a message saying that Private Members Business would be taken at 4.30 p.m. instead of 3.30 p.m. and hon. Finance Minister would reply the debate at 4.00 p.m. I have names of 11 Members with me and if they take 5 minutes each even then all the hon. Members may not be able to speak. They may therefore speak for less than five minutes each only then all may be covered. Please co-operate.

(English)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum) : In order to co-operate effectively, what I am suggesting is that the Finance Minister should give his reply on Monday, first thing after the Question Hour and not today.....(Interruptions)

(Translation)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When the remaining demands would be taken by you. Unless this discussion is completed you can not take demands.

(English)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Visakhapatnam) : We are not debating about Finance Minister's speech. We are asking about the time schedule.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum) : That is part of the time schedule. That is why, I request that the hon. Members may have their fill. Let them speak because many unusual things happened. We went to the Standing Committees without any discussion on the General Budget. Let the hon. Minister agree to reply on Monday.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Ferozabad) : Sir, the time for Private Members' Business has been fixed at 3.30 p.m. Those of the hon. Members who want to speak on Budget can speak during 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. This is related to our privilege. The same thing happen on last Friday as well. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will see.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA : The same thing happened on last Friday as well. During the Railway Budget also the similar thing happened and it was skipped. The same situation is missing today. I am to request that justice should done to us. We get only one day per week and this is our privilege, I have to

request the Chair that we should be given protection. ... (Interruptions)

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : One hour does not make any difference. It can be taken up at 4.30 in place of 3.30 p.m. ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let it go upto 3.30 p.m.

(English)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBRAM) : I reply today or on another day, but it is necessary and I make this humble submission that all speakers on the Budget must complete it by today and if that requires encroaching into Private Members Bills for about half-an-hour, you must abide by the Hon. Speaker's direction. It is a different point that I reply on Monday. But the speeches must be completed today.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum) : The House must approve that the Private Members Bills must be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House is the final authority. I agree with you. But let us commence at least at 3.30 p.m.

SHRI MADHUKAR SARPOTDAR (Mumbai North-West) : My humble submission is that to the extent possible the time of the Private Members Business should not be changed. That is my feeling because once in a week, we get this opportunity. If you fix it for 3.30 p.m., it should be at 3.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will decide it. Let the clock strike 3.30 p.m.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Maharajganj) : Sir, It has been stated in the Budget speech that liberalisation policy would be further carried as before in order to strengthen the economic condition of the country. This means that foreigners, Multi-national Companies would be free to enter into this country as earlier. Sir, this is a simple thing to understand that if somebody makes investment he has some matter behind it, and that is that he should get maximum profits. But if somebody says that foreigner or some Multinational Co. would come and improve this country, I do not believe it. If the Government feels like that then that means that the Govt. has no faith in its people in their capacity and in their cooperation. I therefore cannot support the Budget which has been presented by the Govt. which does not have faith in this people. It has been mentioned in the Budget for the year 1996-97 under the item related to Receipt and Expenditure amounts as 1 lakh 98 thousand 42 crores and 2 lakh 4 thousand, 607 crores respectively. It has also been stated that the deficit would be covered by taking a loan

of 25 per cent. 20 per cent loan may be raised from within the country, 1 per cent from external sources and the balance from Reserve Bank and the remaining deficit has been left at the mercy of God. It has also been mentioned that 25 per cent of the amount mentioned under the expenditure head should be towards interest payment for the earlier loans. It is clear from the picture that there is something beyond which is different for showing and different for actual implementation. This Budget is like teeth of elephant which are different for eating purposes and showing purposes. This is like a net of whirlpool and the whole country is getting entangled in the economic whirlpool. If a person gets caught in a whirlpool of water there is the other way left to him except to die in the water. Similarly if a country gets caught in economic whirlpool there is no other way left it except economic disaster. The Govt. is trying daily to entangled his country in the economic whirlpool. I am therefore not in favour of this Budget.

Sir, our country is agriculture based country, 70 to 80 per cent population depends one way or the other for its livelihood on agriculture. Agriculture should therefore be given top priority and developed properly. So far it has not been properly developed. If we go through the Budget we find that it has not been provided top priority. Everyday Prime Minister declares that he is the son of a farmer, farmers would be benefitted, but I know farmers would get remunerative prices for their produce only when there is proper development of Agriculture, exports increase, production increases, and we earn foreign exchange. But we cannot achieve anything simply by talking. It is clear from the Budget presented by you that you do not possess so much sympathy for farmer as you should possess. The reason for this is that irrigation is the first requirement for proper development of Agriculture. But the Budget provides Rs. 800 crores for Irrigation Projects. All those works which are allotted funds are even today pending completion and there is no guarantee that the money allocated would be fully spent on the Projects and we will see some concrete results. Gandak Project in my Bihar State is being implemented for the last 22-23 years but has not been completed so far. Farmers lost their lands, Production was affected but farmers have not got any water in their fields. Farmers of agriculture based country have to depend on rains even after 50 years of independence. In the circumstances if somebody says that this government is for the welfare of farmers, it is not easily digestible.

We get plentiful agricultural produce only when rainfall is plentiful, but when we have to face the wreath of Lord Indra the crops dry or destroyed due to floods. Today 20 Districts of North Bihar, about 5 thousand villages and 70-75 per cent population is facing severe flood situation but there is no one to care for them. I am not therefore going to support the Budget.

The Government has initiated a number of Schemes related to poverty alleviation and development of villages. The results achieved in this respect are not commensurate with the amount spent. There is no machinery with the government to see whether the amount being spent is properly utilized.

Whether the number of people given employment is in consonance with the amount spent on Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. The Government does not have any details in this regard. The Government does not have any details about the money spent through IRDP. The Government does not have any details about the benefit accruing to the small and marginal farmer therefrom. Same thing is about Indira Awas Yojna. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had once observed during 1980 decade that an amount of only 15 paise reaches the poor out of one rupee sanctioned by the Govt. for Poverty Alleviation Programmes. The rest of the amount is appropriated by intermediaries and officers. I think the same situation still prevails. There is no mention in the Budget to improve such a situation. How to save the country from this corruption, there is no mention in the Budget in this regard.

It is mentioned in the Budget that cent per cent arrangements would be made to provide pure and clean drinking water throughout the country, but this arrangement does not exist for the 40 per cent of population. The Government decide to under take digging in order to make arrangements for supply of drinking water in a particular but the names of the villages are changed by the Committee but through them the names of the villages are changed. Instead of digging depth of 200 feet only 40 feet deep digging is undertaken because water is available at that depth. I want to say that arrangements for supply of pure drinking water are made for the whole country atleast half the diseases would be eradicated from the country.

15.23 hrs.

(Mr. SPEAKER in the *chair*)

There has been much discussion with regard to Surface Transport. I fully agree with Shri Shivraj Patil that we can not develop the country simply by laying stress on development of roads. We cannot solve transport problem simply by this method. We have to pay attention towards development of Aerodromes and Water-ways also. At present government is laying stress only on Surface Transport. I am to request that what is the criteria for selection in this regard? What is the criteria to select National Highways? A number of areas of the country are neglected while making this selection. I want to point out that Majhi to Barauli and Chapra to Salempurghat roads of my State Bihar connect not only 2-3 districts but these also connect

Nepal and India as well. These roads are important not only from social, economic and political point of view but these have strategic importance as well. But the Government is not showing any concern about these roads. I request you that these roads may also be included in the list of National Highways and developed accordingly.

Before concluding I would request the Government that there are a number of shortcomings in your Budget. Keeping in view those I do not support the Budget.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The time now is nearing 3.30 p.m. I think that it was already discussed briefly in the House as to what we should do or what we should not do with regard to the Private Members' Business.

I have with me a list of nine more Members who want to speak on the General Budget. Even if it is restricted to five minutes each, it is going to take around one hour more. I hope that we would be able to finish it in one hour.

Last week, the Private Members' Business could not be taken up and it had to be surrendered to the Government. I think that it would be unfair to keep on surrendering the Private Members' Business every week. Therefore, I would like to keep the Private Members' Business in tact between 3.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. and the discussion on the General Budget would be continued at six o'clock. We would finish the debate today and the Minister would reply on Monday.

We have still got four minutes' time to go for the House to take up Private Members' Business.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, from six o'clock we continue the discussion. But may I know up to what time do we continue?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad) : We can sit up to eight o'clock ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Of course, the decision of the Business Advisory Committee was to sit up to eight o'clock but hopefully, the discussion would be finished before that.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARPAL SINGH (Meerut) : Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has reduced duty on coal by 10 to 15 per cent so that cost of generating power in Thermal Power Station does not go up. But I want to say to the Government through you that if production cost in

our Industries does not come down after GATT Agreement then our Indian Industries may not be able to compete with other countries.

15.27 hrs.

(SHRI P.M. SAYEED in the Chair)

Price of per tonne coal was Rs. 48 in the year 1972 but after Nationalisation of Coal Mining Operation in 1972 the price of coal has touched Rs. 1300 per tonne by 1996. This 28 fold increase has been due to mismanagement of coal mining and corruption and mafia prevailing there. During 1974-75 electricity was costing 20 paise per unit but now it has gone upto Rs. 3.58 per unit. This 18 fold increase is also mainly due to Government control over coal. Cost of production in all the Industries has been going up each year due to heavy increase in the cost of production of coal and Electricity since 1972. I believe that in order to check price rise, for improving the quality of coal the hon. Minister should immediately try to privatise maximum number of Coal Mines and produce Thermal Power and Atomic Power. Only then Indian Industries may be able to compete with other Industries of the world and reduce its production cost.

If High Pressure Boilers are installed by Sugar Mills of the country there could generate 10 times more than their own requirements.

Those Sugar Mills which set up Industries in their premises themselves or collaborate in the setting up of Industries and run those industries with the electricity generated by themselves such industries may be given special encouragements.

I want to tell you this also that any National level Industry which intends to start production with its own power and does not draw electricity from State Electricity Board or from any private sector electricity generating units that industry may also be given relief in excise duty. It has become all the more necessary because Para 13 of the Economic Survey Report for the year 1995-96 says that shortage in electricity generation may continue during 1996-97 as well.

I want to draw Finance Minister's attention towards alternative sources of energy. 80 lakh vehicles are being run successfully on Power Alcohol all over the world. Research is being carried out in Brazil as well as in our country in Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun since 1980 regarding use of Alcohol. So far distance of 22 lakh kilometers has been covered by Alcohol mixed engines.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you complete your speech in two minutes because now we have to take up Private Members Resolutions.

(English)

Is it the pleasure of the House to give the hon. Member two more minutes so that he can finish his speech?

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : No, I will take five minutes.

(English)

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, you can continue your speech after six o'clock.

Now, we can take up discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria. The time allotted for the discussion was five hours. Already, four hours and thirty two minutes have been taken. Only twenty four minutes remain and there are many hon. Members to speak.

15.32 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTION RE : UNEMPLOYMENT — *contd.*

[Translation]

PROF. OMPAL SINGH 'NIDAR' (Jalesar) : Sir, I support the Resolution moved by the hon. Member, Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria which is regarding Small Scale Industries and unemployment. I will not speak much on this because you have told me about the time and long list of Members who are yet to speak. I want to mention a few points in short so that ruling side listens to me carefully and consider the suggestion put forth by me and improve the condition of lakhs of Small Scale Industries. It would generate employment opportunities. There are a number of shortcomings in our policies with regard to Small Scale Industries. The foremost in this regard is lack of will on the part of the Government. It pays more attention towards big industries. I don't understand its intentions behind it. Some times I feel that perhaps it wants to invest more money on big industries and bigger scams can happen there. They can get lot of income. And perhaps this is the reason that it has no will to do anything.

Sir, the second shortcoming is lack of Technical and General Education. They may produce whatsoever figures but the fact remains that our Technical Education has not touched the level which has been achieved by developed countries and developing countries should achieve. A number of small and big Technical Colleges and General Colleges are required to be opened in all parts of the country.

Sir, the third point is that there is shortage of raw

material. Both of us come from neighbouring areas. Ferozabad is known for Glass Industry. Jalesar for its Ghunghroo Industry and Agra for Foundry Industry. But there is no Depot or Centre in the area from where they could procure raw materials for their requirements.

Sir, the fourth shortcoming relates to lack of effective policy. The fifth shortcoming is that there is shortage of such officers who are interested in solving the problem of people. I feel that the whole things has stopped. It has come to stand still. Every thing has been turned into stores. Administration lacks sensitiveness. No attention is paid whatever may be happening. What I mean to say is that administrative machinery lacks feelings of cooperation, because there is no co-operation for the development of industries, but if the industrialists and specially small industrialists wish to generate resources Administration puts hurdles in their efforts. We complicate the matters by entangling into Rules or by taking help of figures. Sometimes morality comes in the way and we don't speak truth. Similarly Administration creates a number of hurdles and creates problems in the development of Small Industries.

Sir, one thing comes to mind and if we are able to solve it then there could be more development of small industries. More employment opportunities could be generated. Our country lacks means of transportation. Industries can not prosper with lack of means of transportation, their produce will not be sold, our people may be able to go anywhere. One more thing I specially want to point out in this regard. There is shortage of power. If power is available at the right time and right quantity small scale industry could prosper more and provide employment to more people. In addition there is lack of proper markets. In our country the small sector has to find itself for its survival, for searching markets, for selling their wares but there is not arrangement in this regard from Government side. At times Melas are organised but these do not provide much market. They merely provide recreation and help in sale of some of its wares as these are held maximum for 15 days.

Sir, I want to draw attention towards one more point the Government and Insurance Companies do not provide any protection to the small scale sector. A survey can be conducted throughout the country in this regard. Small Industries providing employment to a small number of people are not so much of protection as much is provided to big Industries. Nobody hears to their problems even. I can say it with authority nobody sitting here, be from ruling party or opposition or from beaurocracy can say where the Ghunghroos that form part of the Payal worn by women are made. Nobody may be knowing in which area, in which tehsil, district or panchayat area or block these are made. When such a big Administrative machinery of a country is unaware

of this information how can you expect that this machinery would provide facilities? These Ghungroos are made in small Jhompries. Those people do it without any facilities being provide to them.

Sir, there is no provision to provide compensation at the time of recession. This situation can come any time and in any industry it can strike. Small Industries, who have shortage of funds with them, are unable to stand it. The Govt. should set up some such body which could help these small units at the time of recession. People are being harrassed in the name of pollution in my area, in area represented by Shri Katheria The Supreme Court has given a decision that use of coal should be stopped. It is a famous decision known as Taj Trapezium. No such thing which emits smoke can be used in 50 km. area around Taj Mahal. But that decision also provided that alternative power should be made available continuously for 24 hours. The Government accept one part of the decision but the small industries such as Glass, Foundary, Ghungroo manufacturing etc. have been closed. Crores of people have become unemployed and more are in the process. But arrangement to provide alternative sources of power, be it gas or electricity are not being made. It takes 10-20 days to get re-supply of gas. On the face of it we want that our industries should develop, people should get employment. We are dreaming of 21st century. It appears that we will continue dreaming. Neither small industries will grow nor people will get employment and nor country would develop.

Sir, I want to say one thing more in this regard. We do not have uniform policy regarding small industries in the country. The whole country should be treated as one entity and there should be a uniform Small Industries Policy. When such a thing happens regional imbalances would vanish.

Sir, I want to point out one thing to our Policy makers. Small Industries should be developed on the basis of local availability of materials. A particular thing is produced in a particular area and small industries related to that produce are set up thousands of km. away from that area. It increases the cost of transportation. In this manner we are not able to compete with other countries. Therefore small industries should be set up at the places where the raw materials required are produced. It would reduce the cost of production and we may be able to compete in any market. It would help increasing their sales, which would ultimately increase production, which in turn generates employment, increase purchasing power and consumption. All this would increase production and employment opportunities and prosperity to the country.

Sir, in the end I want to say that it would be better if will to act takes roots. It would be grace of

God. Defamed professions like Lottery and Speculation destroy purchasing power and when purchasing power is destroyed sales would not take place. The both these are inter-dependent. When purchasing power goes down the sale do not take place with the result that articles produced continue to pile up and industry will be finished. Hence professions like Lottery and Speculation should be banned immediately. The future of the country is linked to these. Hence all efforts should be eliminate there. Today we are 90 crores, may be we may turn billion. Because our population is continuously on the rise. No technique is required for achieving this increase. I therefore want to say through you. Sir, that professions like Lottery and Speculation should be immediately banned so that their evil effects are checked.

Sir, if we want to provide employment, we are really interested in the development of small industries, want to develop this country, we are really interested in providing employment to poor, backward and oppressed, we have to revise our policy with regard to Small Industries. We have to make changes in conformity with the requirements of the country and in conformity to demands of Social Justice. I will read a few lines which show how much incapable we are. I mean how much incapable our administration is. These lines are enough to show us our actual position;

Jheel per pani barasta hai hamare desh mein,

Khet panni ko tarasta hai hamare desh mein,

Jindagi ka haal khasta hai hamare desh mein,

Doodh mehanga, khoon sasta hai hamare desh mein,

Ab vajeeron, afsaron our paagalon ko chhor kar,

Aap bolo koun hansta hai hamare desh mein.

Sir, I am grateful to you for the opportunity given to me to speak on this Bill. I thank all the hon. Members to carefully listening to me

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria with a minor alteration in the draft. He wants the Government to set up smalls scale units as mentioned in sub-section (ii). I think he means that Government should help in setting up small scale units. I do not want Government to start setting up small scale units it will be a major fiasco. It should act as a facilitator to set up small scale units by creating an ideal environment where technical entrepreneurs can set up these units in technology parks which is complete in all its infrastructural support like telecommunications

network, computer network, guaranteed availability of power and trained manpower. This is what the Government should do. Small scale industry is a very important sector of our economy. It has a very impressive performance of employing a large number of people. The number of jobs created in the small scale industry per unit capital employed is much larger than organised sector or large scale sector.

Sir, therefore, in a country which faces a large unemployment problem, small scale industries needs to be helped along and developed. Emphasis in the Government policies should be laid on the promotion of small scale industries.

Sir, there are various proposals to change the basic definition of the small scale industries. People have suggested that the limit of investment in the small scale sector should be increased to rupees three crore and some have suggested even rupees five crore. But I feel that time has come when the entire basis of categorisation of units as small scale needs to be changed. The present emphasis on the capital employed should be given up. But it should have a new basis for categorisation of the units as small scale and that basis should be the employment elasticity. We could easily find out the number of people employed in a unit per unit of capital employed — per lakh rupees or per crore rupees. Beyond a certain employment potential a unit should be categorised as a small scale and employment heavy unit irrespective of the cost of the plant and equipments. Therefore, if you go by this new definition, then we would see that the Government facilities are given only to the units which are not very highly automotive but to units which generate much larger employment for a given capital employed.

Sir, recently, I was visiting a part of Maharashtra where I visited a unit. It is a very large, modern and exportive unit. The unit has been set up with a capital cost of Rs. 650 crore but the total employment generated is only 400. While we need modern industries; while we need industries which produce high-tech goods, quality goods — goods which would sell in the international markets, goods which would conform to international standards such as ISO-9000, at the same time we also need to encourage units which generate a lot of employment. The village craftsmen who run the units in the micro sector needs to be trained and given facilities. Therefore, one of the points about which the Resolution says is about setting up of the Craftsmen Development Bank. It is a very good suggestion worth consideration by the Government. I am sure, the Minister of Industries would take this suggestion very seriously.

Sir, the second important point which I would like to mention is that most of the small scale units in the

last 20 to 25 years have been started by technical entrepreneurs like engineers and others. There was a programme started by one of the former Ministers, Shri Mohan Dharia for creation of half a million jobs. This programme was specifically meant for creation of half a million jobs. This programme was specifically meant for engineering graduates. I am one of those persons who have benefitted from this programme. I have fairly long experience with the small scale sector and know what it is all about. The small scale industries started by the technical entrepreneurs, after a long struggle, have been successful and people have been able to launch them. But when time comes for the industries to grow, the technical entrepreneurs fall short of management capabilities and financial capabilities. When the unit is a proprietary unit, run by a single individual, they work for twenty hours a day and are able to set up the industry but when the time comes for the industry to grow as an organisation, the unit flounders and become sick. Therefore, I have a suggestion to make. The Minister could take up with the various Institutes of Management, something like the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Lucknow. We have got excellent facilities of management education in the Government sector as well as in the private sector. There needs to be some focussed courses to train these technical entrepreneurs like the engineers who have become businessmen. They have to be trained into being managers in order to be able to handle finance, handle marketing, handle selling, handle banks and handle various Government policies.

This is where most of the small scale units flounder. Of course, the small entrepreneur who runs his unit on a day to day basis does not have the time for a very long course, and he cannot attend college for the two-year MBA course. What is needed is a small capsule course in marketing, in financial management, and in understanding the policies of the Government. These courses could be very short-focussed ones for one or two weeks duration. Some people need to be trained in computers, in the emerging information technology field so that they can manage their units better.

Today I do not find any emphasis given to training the young technical entrepreneur, the first generation entrepreneur, into modern management techniques. That is the reason why these units generally flounder. I, therefore, would specifically request the hon. Minister to take up with these Institutes of Management to design short courses of one or two weeks' duration where the first generation entrepreneurs could be enrolled and could be trained in the latest management techniques.

Talking of facilities for small industries, the small industrialist who does not have a large army of administrators and managers, has to run everything himself like designing the equipment, maintaining the

capital equipment, manufacturing, handling the labour, handling the Government liaison etc. That person is fed up with the army of Inspectors — sometimes 40 to 50 of them — who land at his premises at regular intervals. About the way these Inspectors interact with a successful small scale entrepreneur the less said the better. We have been talking about the single window clearance but that is all on paper. If real fillip is to be given to small scale industries, the hon. Minister must devise the methodology where a new entrepreneur — maybe a person with industrial experience, maybe a person who has returned from abroad, maybe a management graduate with experience in management or design — is saved the trouble of running from one Government office to another seeking various clearances and permissions. You should really try to bring the single window approval situation so that the technical entrepreneur who wants to start an industry and concentrate on manufacturing technology and quality is not required to fight the Government Inspectors.

In the era of liberalisation, the Inspector raj, the licence and permit raj was sought to be reduced. There is no licensing system for small scale industries but they have to face a whole army of Inspectors, and they have to fill hundreds of registers. Rules are never clear, they are changed from time to time and the entrepreneur is made to run from door to door. If that situation can be improved for the better, the small scale entrepreneurs, thousands of technocrats, thousands of young managers will take care of the growth in industry by themselves. What the Government must do is to care of the growth in industry by themselves. What the Government must do is to create enabling environment. The Government should play the role of a facilitator so that an ideal environment is set up for starting industries.

In Western countries beautiful technology parks are created. This is a far cry from the so-called industrial estates that we have in this country. If you just travel about 10 kms. ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Resolution was five hours which is over now. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shall we extend the time by an hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. The time is extended by hour. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : I was just say-

ing that if you travel about 10 kilometres from here and go to the industrial parks in the Union Territory of Delhi, these industrial parks which are said to be the ideal parks for the whole country to look at are there. You can go there and see that they are now nothing but industrial slums. People are still trying to do a good job there. If a unit from Okhla Industrial Estate is given an export order and if the buyer happens to visit that area he will get so turned off with the conditions in the area that he will probably cancel his order. It is impossible to create quality goods in the environment which is nothing short of a slum. Therefore, I again urge upon the hon. Minister that if he is really serious about small scale industries — the spirit of the Resolution is that small scale industries are very important for employment generation in this country — he must look at the technology parks which are working abroad.

He should try to at least bring some semblance of order in the existing industrial complexes which are unfortunately run by State Governments. Also I think the growth centre schemes under the Ministry of Industry, to create such parks seems to have been given up. There are about 70 industrial growth centres identified in the country. But I do not see any industrial growth centres materialising. Ideal technology development park, where hi-tech industries, industries like software development, industries like electronics, computer, information technology, bio-technology can grow. All these industries of the new era; the so-called sunrise industries, the future industries of the 21st Century need a much different environment than that was thought of earlier in the concept of industrial estates.

With these few points, I support the Resolution and request the hon. Minister that he should pay some attention to some of the points raised during the discussion.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tiruchengode) : It is my maiden speech on the floor of the House.

I am very happy since my maiden speech relates to the burning problem of the nation, that is, unemployment. India is the second largest country in population next to China. It is not a welcome fact to claim that we are the second largest country in the world in population. But we are proud that we are having more than sufficient manpower. Have we tapped this manpower all these years? No.

Unemployment may be classified into three categories. Educated unemployment, whether it is technical or otherwise, rural unemployment and under-employment. Unemployment among educated youth is mounting. There are technical graduates who are

unemployed like doctors and engineers, etc. Arts graduates who are unemployed, are still asking for employment. They are qualified persons who are doing menial jobs incompatible to their education also. The foremost task before the nation is to give employment opportunity to a large number of unemployed people.

We may take a lesson from Tamil Nadu model. In Tamil Nadu, the State Chief Minister and our leader, Dr. Kalaingar has announced a new employment scheme, that is, appointing large scale youngsters under 'people welfare worker' scheme. What is their work? Their main job is to promote self employment amongst the rural population. They are going to appoint 25000 women for propagation of prohibition. This recruitment is only to provide employment opportunities to unemployed youngsters and women.

Like that, in Central Government also, rural unemployment can be erased only by bringing more dry lands under cultivation. Cultivation is possible only when there is irrigation. Irrigation is possible only when national rivers are connected with each other. At least, if southern rivers are connected with each other, it will help the cultivation of the dry lands.

I want to mention another important thing, that is, our hon. Minister of Industry is bringing in a lot of industries and helping to start new industries with heavy investments.

16.00 hrs.

This will fulfil the employment opportunities to a certain extent. Every industry is having its own by-products. There are many chances for the growth of the small scale industries using out of the by-product. If an industry having a by-product is established in an area, the students and the youngsters should be educated in such a way that they themselves get employed in small scale industries which are being run out of the by-products. Putting science and technology exhibition in every District headquarters also will help for the promotion of the small scale industries. Educating the youngsters only will help to solve the unemployment problem.

With these few words, I conclude my speech.

(Translation)

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Sir, I fully support the Bill introduced by Shri Katheria, because Small Scale Industries Sector is like an industry providing employment in an Agriculture based country. Small Scale industries existed in our country right from the way beginning. You may be

aware that when it was undivided India, partition had not taken place Dhaka Muslin used to be produced here. Those who used to work in small industries say that large quantity of this cloth used to be exported from here. A lot of foreign exchange was earned therefrom and lot of people were provided with employment, but today rural industries have been destroyed by big industries. They have no market of their own as a result of which they are almost finished today. Today a large number of people in India make handloom cloth. Those people are today leaving that profession. We should see what is their condition today.

Small Industries Sector is getting very weak in our country which is aggravating unemployment in our country. With the increase in unemployment the unemployed youth in the country is getting out of national mainstreams. They are going toward wrong paths. Country is spending a lot of money to save them from going towards wrong path. You may glance towards any direction, what is this Bodo movement. I come from Jahanabad. The area has a large number of poor unemployed youth; they do not have any jobs. Earlier they were running small industries which have now been destroyed. Black-smith who used to work here, were making agricultural implements. Implements made by them were used in Agricultural operations. I am not against big Industries but implements which were produced by small industries are today's being produced by Tata and Birla. Small hoe (Kudali) was made by them and now is being made by Tata-Birla also. But the quality of the both is different. Both perform same functions but appearance is different. People adopt beautiful appearing things which are produced by big companies and goods produced by blacksmith are not sold. They have left their professions. Those who were earlier making hoes are now making guns which are being sold to terrorists. It is creating problem for the country.

I want that Government should pay attention towards small industries. Economic liberalisation has brought Multinational Companies to our country. These companies would sell even packed good. Small hotels which are in business today will be closed because packed food would be comparatively cheaper. In that case people will prefer cheaper food. I want to point out this thing to you.

Hon. Minister for Industries is present here. He should consider over this that what is the condition of Small Industries today. If small industries have to the remained today then first of all we have to put our resources to proper use. We are not short of resources. Whatever resources we possess could help us. You can see what is happening. Those who work do not prosper

but plunders prosper. We feel that ours is a poor country. A number of people said that so long Lok Sabha is there people will come and make statements. But simply making statements is not enough. Great intellectuals and economists are also sitting here but nothing is being done. We have to tackle corruption first before we utilize properly our meagre resources. Unless corruption is finished from the country small industries may not be able to develop despite whatever amount you may spend on their development and unemployment problem may not be solved. The country may continue to run in this manner.

With these words I stop my speech.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Mukundapuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for this opportunity. Sir, continuously, on the successive third occasion, this House is discussing a very vital topic regarding the promotion and encouragement to be given to the small scale industries.

Sir, before I say a few words about the most important topic before us. I would like to congratulate Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria who was brought this Resolution. Very rarely such resolutions come before the House where a procedural formalities even though we will agree with the essence of the Resolution, we always advise them to withdraw the Resolution after taking into account the necessity or agreeing with the essence of the Resolution. But here we can depart from the past, probably if the hon. Minister of Industry agrees and the House can unanimously adopt this Resolution. I find no reason why we should not do so because the importance of the small scale industries as being highlighted through this Resolution in a befitting manner.

Today we are living in an age of modernisation liberalisation, globalisation and all such things. All these things are very much essential to the development of our economy and we are all struggling hard to take our economy and integrate it with the world economy.

The Indian situation is such that if we are isolated from the world economy, we cannot grow beyond a level having assessed our role for the last almost 50 years now, we have come to the conclusion that we have to integrate our economy with the world economy. In that situation the relevance of the small scale industry should not be lost sight of.

I am very happy that we have today a Minister of industry who can understand the significance of this Resolution and the topic which we are discussing because, most often, when we are too much involved

in the industrial development aspect, which is mainly pertaining to the large industries and the foreign direct investment and various other things, always the small things are lost sight of. That happens everywhere. The small scale industry in India today is struggling as never before because of certain problems which are plugging this sector. If we do not attend to this sector with immediate effect, then probably one of the most flourishing sectors of our economy may be crippled further. Today our statistics say and I will also vouchsafe that a major portion of India's industrial export is not coming from the major industry, but it is coming from the small scale industry. That is the point where we can understand the importance of this industry and also the employment potential generated by it. Large scale industries are coming; foreign direct investments are coming, but the modern industries which are investing Rs. 500 crore or Rs. 1,000 crore, they are all automatic or computer controlled, etc. and the employment potential from them is very little.

I know an example. In my constituency where an investment of Rs. 600 crore was made, the employment is provided to only 50 persons. So, this happens to be the modern industry. Probably, there is no way out of it. So, the employment potential in a country like India where educated unemployment is the biggest curse to the society, is maximum available in the country and that is the most important factor.

My friend, Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan has highlighted a point and I am sure the the hon. Minister of Industry has taken note of that. So, we have to think seriously of changing the definition of small scale industry. Now, it is being defined on the basis of the capital investment.

In a recent reply made in this House, the hon. Minister of Industry has said that no step has been taken for increasing the limit of the small scale industry from the existing limit of Rs. 75 lakh to Rs. 3 crore. There may be some procedural wrangles and it might not have come to the notice of the hon. Minister. In the very same House the Government, whether it is the United Front Government or a Congress Government — Government is a continuing mechanism — in the Tenth Lok Sabha, I remember, the then Minister of Industry said that the limit of the small scale industry is being revised from Rs. 75 lakh to Rs. 3 crore. As far as the capital investment is concerned, the limit is Rs. 75 lakh and this limit was decided some 20 years back. However, because of escalation of cost and so many other factors, this amount of Rs. 75 lakh cannot be now today decided as the limit for a small scale industry. So, it should be raised to a minimum of Rs. 3 crore. That suggestion is already being discussed and debated in various fora and, I am sure that

the Minister of Industry is very well aware of that and a formal decision in this matter is very much essential because it has been a long pending issue before the industrialisation problems of our country. So, I am sure that the hon. Minister of Industry will lose no time to take an early decision that at least Rs.3 crore is decided as the minimum limit for the small scale industry.

As my friend, Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan has said, we should club the employment potential also when we decide the definition of the small scale industry. That point is amply made clear by him. So, I am not going to repeat it again. But I come from a State where educated unemployment is the maximum in the country; where the registered Employment Exchange rolls are running into lakhs and million. So, whichever industry which provides more employment opportunities should be given more incentives. Now a package of incentive is being introduced by various State Governments and, I think almost all the State Governments are giving various package of incentives. Now, people are losing interest because of the subsequent development after the New Economic Policy. There is a tendency to ignore this sector. That should not happen because in our industrial economy, the importance of this sector is not going to decrease and it is only going to increase.

With that view in mind, if the Government of India can codify this and make some kind of uniform arrangement as far as this package of incentives is concerned, that will go a long way to help the small scale industries. Some items of the package of assistance being extended to various industries are tax holidays, tax exemptions and investment allowances. We have been listening for a long time about the entrepreneurial training, raw material assistance, raw material banks, single window clearance. But as the hon. Minister of Industry knows, the single window system is not functioning anywhere in this country though we have been hearing this for the last 25 years that various State Governments are saying that it is all single window clearance.

Sir, anyone who passes out of a polytechnic or an engineering college as a technically qualified and competent person and thinks of starting his own industry, he will be landing in trouble. That kind of situation is there. From the very registration, procedures start the agony of the entrepreneur. If he goes to register an industry, it needs 101 clearances from environmental angle, from *panchayats*, from municipalities and from various other agencies. Once you get it registered, even to get a telephone connection, to get a water connection or to get an electricity connection,

it takes an unreasonably long period of time. So, what you are investing is keeping in view the gestation period. When your gestation period is extended for such reasons which are beyond your control, what will happen to you?

It is said that the money is the costliest in this country today. In no bank, money is available at an interest less than 16 per cent. A bank says that they are giving money at interest of 16 per cent. What does it mean? It means that it is 16 per cent plus various other charges. All these things put together will finally make the 16 per cent as 18 per cent. No small scale industry with so much money can reach the break-even level. No industry can have that kind of a margin. We cannot think of any industry or any business which is generating more than 18 or 20 per cent profit. So, the entire profit that you are making is going to be eaten up by this interest regime. So, Sir, there has to be a subsidy scheme by the Government of India for subsidising the interest rate. I am not saying that the Government of India has not introduced a system of investment subsidy. The problem with the investment subsidy is that if the requirement is of Rs. 100 crore, your provision may be for Rs. 10 crore and hardly 10 per cent of the applicants may be getting your investment subsidy. This is happening in various State Governments. They are announcing schemes but the provision made is very small. Even as far as the Government of India is concerned, the requirement is X and what is provided for, including various incentives, tax benefits and all these things put together, is Y which is comparatively a very small figure. This happens.

So, Sir, probably the institutional finance which is available in the country, a separate banking institution, SIDBI is formed for small scale industries' financing. But from no bank, from no Industrial Development Corporation in the whole country, you can get money at an interest less than 15 or 16 per cent. What are these banking institutions doing? They will simply reach their targets by some cooked up information. If you ask for a report whether they have reached the priority sector—the priority sector includes various other things also—they will somehow reach their targets and the real small scale industry is always finding it extremely difficult to get finance from industrial financing institutions.

Probably, there is one area of interest subsidy which can help small scale industries. Suppose a subsidy of two or three per cent is given for industrial loans, that will go a long way. At the same time, the Government of India's commitment will not be too much. Since we cannot finance the entire capital or the working capital requirement, even the interest subsidy scheme effectively implemented throughout the country will go a long

way in helping the small scale industries.

At the same time, Sir, we have been giving some kind of protection to our small scale industries for the last so many years. Unfortunately today, because of the new situation which is being developing in this country, this protection is going down. There are many items reserved for the small scale industries, but the encroachment is continuously being done where the large-scale industries under some pretext or the other are encroaching into the reserved area of the small scale industries.

If that is happening what action have you taken? I have not come across a single instance where the Government has taken action against the medium and large scale industry which is producing the products reserved for the small scale industries. That is happening. They are reaping this benefit. So, certain areas which are reserved for the small scale industry should strictly be adhered to and they should get all the benefits.

Another thing is that there are raw material and marketing problems. We have been giving some kind of marketing support and advertising support. We are living in a very competitive environment today. It is not the sellers market. It is always buyers' market. So the small scale industry has to compete with the medium and large scale industry. Today, after the opening up of the economy, the multinationals are also coming and they are also to an extent competing with the small scale industry. So, the Government should enable our small scale industries to stand on their own legs. Protectionism should continue. I am not arguing that the market forces should not decide and unhealthy protection should be there. I am not arguing that because, this old system is also giving rise to a lot of corruption and other things. At the same time, if strictly decided which are the products reserved for the small scale industry and which are the incentives available to the small scale industry under no circumstances such benefit should be taken advantage of by the medium and large scale industry.

Sir, we have a responsibility towards small scale industry. An entrepreneur starting his own factory has to take 101 clearances right from registration to the production stage. He has to run from pillar to post. Nobody is there to help him. If something has to be completed in 20 months and it is going to be extended to 30 months, then what happens is that the whole thing becomes unviable. It becomes a still born child.

In most of the States, electricity is a big problem. After completing everything and after installing the machinery and other things, you cannot get electricity connection. This is happening. What is the priority? You

go to any State Electricity Board, this is the position. We may say so many things that all kinds of priorities are there, but I can tell you from my experience that in the State from where I am coming, there is absolutely no incentive from the Electricity Boards for the small scale industry. In fact, it is a disincentive. So, after you set up your industry and you are ready to go to stream, at that time electricity is not available. These kinds of bottlenecks and hurdles are to be overcome on a day-to-day basis by the entrepreneurs. But that entrepreneur is being penalised by all kinds of Governmental agencies. So, from the single window clearance system up to the marketing support whatever can be offered or whatever can be given by the Government should be given to the small scale industry. The Minister of Industry may kindly consider what are the benefits available, what are the loopholes, how they can be plugged and how the industry can be effectively helped. This kind of codification of the facilities and strict monitoring of the facilities available to the small scale industry is necessary. Whenever we think of small scale industry we cannot think of a situation where small scale industries' opportunities are not being taken away by other medium and large scale industries. If these two-three things are taken care of then comes the craftsman or the traditional industry.

In our country we are not having only large and medium scale industries but we have traditional industries also. The traditional industries are one area where largest number of people are given employment whether it is jute or coir or cashew. All these traditional industries are also essentially small scale industries. At the same time, they have the maximum employment potential. These traditional industries are facing crisis situation today. Sir, we are not giving any kind of support to them. Whatever support was available from the State Government or from the Central Government is gradually being vanished. You take any industry in any State, it is struggling hard to survive. That kind of a situation is there. So in the historic perspective of the country and the historic background of India, the industrial development did really start with the traditional industry. Then it came to small scale industry and then to medium and large scale industries. So, we should not allow this traditional and small scale industry sector to be choked to death. That kind of a situation is prevailing. So, I request the Government that a definite policy for protecting small scale industry is necessary.

Now, after the presentation of the new Budget, the small scale industries are facing some new problems.

Whenever you are altering the tax pattern, whether import duty or excise duty, you should be very careful that it should not affect the small scale industries. I am

sure that the hon. Minister is aware that from the non-traditional raw materials, the small scale paper manufacturers were having a particular slab of excise duty. But now the large units and the small units are treated in the same fashion after the new Budget has come. What is happening? Big industry, with all their infrastructure and paraphernalia, is competing with the small scale units. This is happening. The problem which the medium and small scale paper industry are facing today is a typical example. I have only to point out one example. So, the excise duty, customs duty or import duty, all these duty structures, are being changed. We should be very careful that it is always to the advantage of the small scale industry. Wherever and whenever it has affected the prospects of the small scale industry, it is the duty of the Minister of Industry kindly to see that these hardships are avoided.

The Budget will be finally passed. Maybe the reply is coming on Monday. There are a number of items which we have brought to the notice of the Minister of Finance. We want the support of the Minister of Industry because it is primarily his duty to see that wherever the change in the tax structure is effected in the small scale industry, that should be altered and amended in such a way that they are given some kind of protection. So the traditional industry and the small scale sector which are employing the maximum number of people in the country and which are contributing to the largest portion of our industrial export, these two sectors should be given the top priority. Under no circumstances, the protection hitherto available to this sector should be taken away because of the new environment of the new economic situation. A careful consideration should be given to this sector. That is my only request to the hon. Minister.

Once again, I congratulate Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria for this commendable Resolution and everybody in this House will agree that this Resolution should be passed and implemented with all sincerity.

[Translation]

SHRI GULAM MOHD. MIR MAGANI (Srinagar) : Sir, so far as industries are concerned unemployment has increased in Jammu and Kashmir on account of closure of factories due to terrorism. A large number of youth are unemployed. I would request the Government as well Minister of Industries the factories which were earlier working in Jammu & Kashmir should be re-opened so that unemployed can be checked.

So far as Banks are concerned the youth have to face a lot of difficulties in obtaining loans which are given to unemployed youth. They are required to wait for a year. I request the Hon. Minister that procedure

in this regard may be stream lined and the unemployed youth maybe given loans and employment may be provided to them.

So far as H.M.T. Watch Factory is concerned, which earlier provided jobs to thousands of people, is presently lying closed. Peace is slowly and slowly returning to Jammu & Kashmir. Democracy is being restored. Parliamentary elections have proved that the situation is improving there by and by. Because of this improvement Assembly Elections are also scheduled to be held there shortly.

Tourism used to provide employment to lot of people in Jammu & Kashmir, but today this activity has virtually come to end. I request the Government to revive this activity. People have become unemployed due to terrorism continuously for 7 years. I request the Government that full attention should be paid towards this and situation improved. With this I support the Resolution.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution. The objectives of the Resolution have been described. The objective of this Resolution is to develop the small scale industries. And for the development of small scale industries, the Mover of the Resolution has put forth some reasons. The reasons given are that for the purpose of eradicating unemployment and creating employment generation, the small scale industries are required to be developed. He has suggested about some means. These means are that the Central Government should make available financial assistance to the small scale industries. He has also suggested that large investment must be made in the infrastructure sector. He has also suggested that the production made in the small scale sector should be reserved for the small scale sector only and the large or medium scale sector should not intervene in this.

And, for this purpose, he has also suggested the setting up of National Craftsmen Development Bank which will create facilities for the small scale sector industries.

Sir, I feel that the small scale industries have a great importance in the Indian economy, not only for the purpose of creating employment or for the purpose of checking the unemployment problem, it is also needed for other wider reasons. It is needed for the purpose that these sectors account for 40 per cent production of the total manufacturing industry. It is the sector of the industry. Forty per cent of the total exports are done by the small scale sector industries. During

1994-95, the export was to the tune of Rs. 26,000 crore and the objective and target fixed for 1995-96 amounted to Rs. 30,000 crore. So, in the field of Indian economy, its role cannot be denied by anybody. Not only this, massive people's participation can be ensured in the small scale industries whereas in other industries such massive scale participation of the people cannot be possible due to which targets also cannot be achieved there.

Not only this, there are some other very important roles which the small scale industries have to play. The development of consciousness as regards nature, removal of superstition, eagerness for learning scientific words, spirit of cooperation, aspiration for better standard of living and ambition for achieving individual freedom — all these qualities can be achieved by the people who are moving forward for the small scale industries development. And for this, participation of the masses, participation of the people in this sector is really the most important.

So, Sir, I think the importance of the small scale industries in the perspective of the Indian economy is very much essential, in the sense that it is acceptable to all. In a word, I may say that the human development problems can be solved to some extent through the development of small scale industries and the people can also get the first-hand knowledge of technologies which have been invented throughout the world.

But there are some problems. The main problem is due to inadequate flow of institutional credit. This has been narrated by all the speakers, I think. The financial institutions are very much miser. They do not take into consideration the application or the prayers of the small scale industry producers. So, the Government must ensure the adequate flow of credit to the small scale industries by financial institutions. We should see that the financial institutions are compelled to provide credit facilities to the small scale sector.

Secondly, there is a problem of non-availability of quality raw-material. This is a major factor. Generally, varieties of designs can be found in the small scale sector but the quality raw materials are not available in the market. And, the people, the artists who can develop different varieties of designs, are found to be in the grip of the greedy businessmen, who can purchase their designs.

The third issue is that infrastructure is not provided and that is why the small scale industries do not get proper advertisement. They are not given adequate opportunities to get themselves known to the people of different communities. In some cases it has been found that the small scale industries cannot keep pace with

the inventions that are taking place in the modern world. So, these problems have to be circumvented. The Government, for the purpose of solving these problems, have evolved some policy initiatives to help the small scale industries in overcoming these difficulties.

The Government had appointed the Nayak Committee and that Nayak Committee had reported that the RBI should make available adequate and timely flow of credit to the small scale industries. Still, improvement of the credit flow is necessary for setting up of industrial infrastructure development centres. The Government is helping them with only Rs. 2 crore. This amount should be increased. In the perspective of the increasing prices and inflationary pressures, the small scale industries should be given more funds so that they can create their own resources for developing their industries.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that recently the big industrial houses in the Indian industry are poking their nose in the matters related to the small scale industries. Even multinational corporations are being permitted to come to the backward areas and see if they can create credit flow and make it available for small scale industries. As a result of this, stiff competition would be there. The small producers would not be in a position to face the stiff competition. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to consider all the aspects and not be pressurized by IMF and the World Bank advisers and not follow their diktats. Our Government should follow the principle of self-reliance. Self-reliance would definitely create conditions which would be congenial for development of small scale industries.

I hope that the Government would pursue the matter in the light of the CMP, which has been adopted by them.

[Translation]

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Raigarh) : Sir, thank you very much for providing me an opportunity to speak. In fact small industries can play a vital role in balancing the overall economy in our country. Unfortunately these years we have not paid any attention towards this. 5.6 per cent growth has been reported in it during 1992-93. 7.1 per cent growth is reported to have taken place during 1993-94, but when we look towards the ground realities it appears to me that medium industries are turning into small industries. With the arrival of Multinational Companies in the country the medium industries are turning into small industries. This percentage includes from industries as well.

If we have to keep balance in the economy of the

country we have to give due importance to small and cottage industries in all respects. Hon. Minister has given a number of suggestions here. If small industries are not set up along with big industries people would not get jobs and if they do not have jobs they will not have money in their hands and if they do not possess money they may not be able to purchase goods produced by big industries. Hence you have to maintain economic balance. And if it has to be maintained you have to give encouragement to small industries. Hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh is not present here. He was talking about Dhaka Muslin. In earlier times Dhaka Muslin was produced in our country in small industries. A bundle of Dhaka Muslin could be put in a Matchbox. When Britishers came over to our country they had to sell here cloth produced in Lancashire and Birmingham Mills. They therefore cut off the hands of artisans who used to produce Muslin so that they were not able to produce Dhaka Muslin and the industry could be destroyed once for all. Many a similar industries existed in our country.

You go to Kutab Minar in Delhi you will see that the Iron Pillar standing there has not been affected by rust. Who were the artisans who made it. The hon. Minister should look into this. We have recently read in newspaper that Sugarcane growers had to burn their produce because you are neither paying them full amount nor are you allowing him to put his produce to alternative uses. I come from Raigarh. Tomato cultivation is done there. I want to tell you that during the season 700 to 1000 trucks load of tomatoes come there in the market. Tomato growers are not able to market their produce. Here in urban areas tomato is sold at Rs. 20-30 per kilo, but there is nobody to lift the same free.

Residents of 20 villages in Ludeg District in Madhya Pradesh were provided training. I want to say that they may be provided small machines for setting up of village industries and small industries may be set up there so that all of them could get work. Small industries may be set up to make tomato ketchup from tomatoes, to make sauce and arrangements may be made to fill the same in bottles in these small industries. The Government should make arrangements for the marketing of the same. The earlier Government in the State had made a beginning in this regard but after the coming into power of the present Government the efforts came to naught. There are thousands of such things in the country which could provide employment to crores of people. The Government could provide them money, but it does not pay any attention towards this.

Sir, today the urge to become rich has given birth to materialism in the modern world. This tendency is

taking the whole world to which directions. Nobody wants to do hard work today. Harshad Mehta became billionaire overnight. Similarly everybody is running after money. Nobody wants to do labour. Pandit Deen Dayal used to say that we have to establish dignity of labour in the whole country. Whether somebody is rich or poor, whether he is a capitalist or a labourer everybody should know dignity of labour.

These views of Pandit ji are more relevant today, but nobody pays any attention towards these things. This is the reason that if big industries are set up all types of cooperation is extended but small industries are neglected. These industries are not extended co-operation when they start operations. The Resolution moved by Shri Katheria is worth welcome and I support it.

I would like to point out its ill-effects. Big Industries are situated in Towns whereas raw material is available in rural areas. Urban people are earning crores of rupees out of those industries whereas the people living in the areas where raw material is produced are leading poor life. I want to cite an example in this regard. Jal Seed is produced at a number of places in the country but solvent plants to use these seeds are set up in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, etc. The areas where these seeds are produced and the people who collect the seeds do not get remunerative prices. Today those people are merely getting Rs. 1.50. People have become rich by setting up Solvent Plants. Hence the plants should be set up in concerned areas, where relevant raw materials are produced. Agriculture and mineral based small industries should be set up all over the country only then the economy of the country which has gone out of rails could be brought back on rails. The whole imbalance in the society in which there are Millionaires and billionaires on the one side and large number of those people who have to survive merely on 5-10 rupees. We have to ponder over it seriously and take effective steps to properly implement it.

Sir, there was a time when the village was a self-reliant unit, farmers used to produce grains and other artisans such as blacksmiths, cobblers, washermen, carpenters used to do their respective jobs. But today these industries have vanished and big industries have taken their place. We did not encourage those artisans. They became jobless. Those who were weaving cloth on small looms those looms are not being put to use these days. They were needed and clothes produced by them were exported. Silk and Kosa cloth produced in villages was in great demand. Even today these cloths are in demand. These have their own market in world market. We can earn a lot of foreign exchange through export of carpets. If rural economy is linked with

modern new techniques this country can easily stand on its feet. Economic revolution, employment oriented revolution could take place and nobody will starve of hundgar.

Even the Budget is imbalanced. On the one side is a rich man and on the other there is a poor man. The disparity between the two should be removed and budget improved accordingly. There is a need to adopt correct approach in this regard. There is a difference today between the face of a poor and a rich man, difference between the cloths they wear only because of this economic imbalance :—

“Ek taraf Samridhi thirakti,

ek aur hai Kangali,

Ek deh per ek na chithara,

ek swarn ke gah: no vali”

This is the condition of our country today.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we had extended the time for this Resolution by one hour. That is also over. There are five more Members to speak. So, is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for another one hour?

SHRI PRITIVIRAJ CHAVAN : But, Sir, you must allow the next Resolution also to come up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will extend the time by one hour in which all the five Members can speak for five minutes each and then the hon. Minister will give his reply. The next mover is ready in the House waiting to move his Resolution. I think we must give him an opportunity.

The next speaker may kindly confine only to points for five minutes so that we can finish this Resolution today. So, the time is extended by one more hour.

[Translation]

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Sir, if the Government has made some efforts to set up small industries or tried to help people to stand on their feet hindrances were created. Finance Development Corporation has been set up to help Tribal unemployed youth in Madhya Pradesh. If any youth tries to acquire a vehicle he is provided assistance. I have seen they are given assistance to purchase Mazda and Swaraj Vehicles whose spare parts are not available in villages and small towns. These are foreign vehicles. I wrote to Director that those people are not much benefitted that they are forced to buy foreign vehicles with the financial assistance provided

by the Central Government. I told him to help them in purchasing Tata vehicles whose spare parts are easily available everywhere.

Sir, number of Jhompries is increasing in cities. There are no jobs available in villages and resources are available in rural areas and being utilized in urban areas, with the result that new problems are cropping up in urban areas. Sir, as I do not have much time I would request the Minister to set up small industries in villages. Small industries may be directed towards villages and new economic order may be created in the country by setting up a number of cottage industries in the whole country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to say :

“Chalo jahan nirjan kanan mein van kusum muskate
hein,

malyaril bhoolata bhoolkar jahan nahin ali jaate hein,

kitne deep bujhe jhari jhurmat mein jyoti pasaar.

chale shunya mein surbhi chhorkar, kitne kusum
kumar”

Sir, I want to request the hon. Minister through you let us move towards villages. With these words I support this Resolution moved by Shri Prabhu Katheria

[English]

SHRI K. PARASURAMAN (Chengalpatu) : Sir, I rise to speak on the Resolution moved by Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria on the problem of unemployment and how to check the growing unemployment situation in the country. I am happy to say that this is my maiden speech and I take part in this subject which is already discussed elaborately by the leaders of this august House.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to point out that in a country like ours, unemployment among the youth has become a perennial problem and the Central and State Governments in the country have been taking concerted efforts on a warfooting to solve the problem. But we find that the problem could not be solved fully. On the other hand the number of unemployed youth has been swelling year after year.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are not expected to read out. You can refer to the points and speak.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Sir, he may be excused as this is his maiden speech. He may kindly be allowed to proceed.

SHRI K. PARASURAMAN : Over the last 50 years

of Independence, though growth has taken place in several sectors of economy and per capita income has increased, the increasing number of unemployed persons, particularly educated unemployed youth could hardly be arrested.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, my friend Shri Katheria has urged upon the Government for the provision of financial assistance to the existing small scale industries. In this connection, I would like to remind the Government that it should consider the provision of financial assistance to those small scale industries which produce goods for large scale consumption by the weaker sections within the country and also for goods produced for export purposes for earning foreign exchange.

Sir, the transportation of goods produced in the remote corners of the country has been very difficult and, therefore, the small scale units could not market their goods and ultimately become sick. Government should give over-riding priorities for the provision of Infrastructural facilities like land, road, electricity, marketing of goods produced in small scale units, cheap transportation facilities, bank loans at a very normal rate of interest and advertising of goods produced in the small scale units through television and radio. In States like Tamil Nadu, long coastal areas and forest areas should be reserved only for establishment of small scale industries. The craftsmen, the artisans, educated self-employed youths, ITI and polytechnic certificate holders should be given sufficient loans by a Development Bank separately set up for this purpose.

Sir, coming to my State of Tamil Nadu, in Government offices like ICF, Railways, Ports, Telecommunications, Postal Department, Atomic Energy Organisation, Kalpakkam, in DAE, CORPS ICCAR, PRP, WIP, CWMF, GSD, KARP, MAPS, PROTECTS, etc., thousands of vacancies are lying vacant in various categories. I would like to plead with the Central Government to take immediate action to fill up these vacancies so that unemployed youths in the State may get employment.

17.02 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the *Chair*)

Sir, in Kalpakkam, in case of the these projects, the Government had promised that the sons of the soil would be given employment after the establishment of the above projects. But the Central Government has not kept its promise. It is because the Recruitment Board for this Organisation is located in Bombay and persons belonging to other States have been given priority in

employment in this Organisation setting aside the promise given by the Government. Government should take immediate action in this matter otherwise the youths in the district would get frustrated. The Recruitment Board should be shifted to Kalpakkam immediately so that the local people could be provided with employment in this Organisation.

Sir, Tamil Nadu has a long coastal area and production of salt under small scale could be given importance not only in the production of kitchen salt but also for salts that are used in the production of life-saving drugs can be considered. Necessary financial help could be extended for this purpose and coastal areas should be reserved for it. Likewise, Government should come forward to provide all facilities to fishermen by making provision for unsophisticated technology for processing marine products so that they could be exported and foreign exchange could be earned. A lot of cashew nut is produced in my constituency. Small industries could also be set up for the production of cashew nut and extraction of oil.

Sir, my constituency consists of six Divisions. Out of this, two have already been declared as backward and other four Divisions are yet to be declared as backward. I would request the Government to issue orders declaring these four Divisions — Thirupporur, Chengalpattu, Acharappakkam, Uthiramerur — also as backward so that all facilities including financial help may be provided on priority basis.

Sir, NRIs may also be entertained in my constituency since Chengalpattu is adjoining Chennai, the capital of Tamil Nadu. Moreover, under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana more funds should be provided for agricultural labourers. Under PMRY scheme, each educated unemployed youth may be given a loan amount of rupees one lakh through public sector banks. But the bank authorities are creating a lot of problems by insisting security from these youths. Whereas we have been receiving complaints that banks are giving loan to certain persons without much fanfare and are thus showing partiality.

I would urge upon the Government to instruct the Banks to provide loans to all, without showing any partiality to anybody, whoever he may be. Two decades ago, Tamil Nadu was number two in the country in industrial advancement. Now, the State has slid down to the 14th place. All this is due to this neglect of the State's interests by the centre at various stages. With the Centre's kind and considerate attention to the State now, I believe that Tamil Nadu can definitely go back to its original position in industrial advancement. The State Government in Tamil Nadu is taking all steps to provide employment to the downtrodden and weaker sections.

With these words I conclude.

DR. ASIM BALA (Navadwip) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, unemployment problem is very acute in the country. This is the reason why large number of unemployed youth are taking to anti-social activities. They think that this is the only way in which they can manage to live when they do not get any employment. This is a very serious thing that is happening in the country affecting our social environment.

If the unemployment problem is to be solved, it has to be dealt with on priority basis. We must support the Government sector, public sector, private sector, big industries, medium and small industries, tiny industries, and cottage industries which provide more employment in the rural areas where reside a large number of unemployed youth.

If we take the agriculture sector, workers are not provided full employment there. We do not have a proper plan to increase employment opportunities in agricultural sector for the unemployed youth. Apart from agriculture, there are fisheries, sericulture, fruit and vegetable cultivation, and horticulture which are all important areas of employment generation.

To generate employment it is very essential to develop infrastructure. Another area where we are lacking is rural roads. If we do not have proper roads, the communication systems will not work properly. Large sections of people are provided jobs if roads are laid up to the remote corners of the villages.

Railway line is another essential factor for employment generation. We the Members of Parliament keep demanding for railway lines because once a railway line is laid in an area several employment avenues open up. These are the important areas we have to concentrate on to combat the problem of unemployment.

We have to see which sector is best suited for a particular job. If you take the example of livestock, about 73 per cent of the rural population traditionally depend on livestock.

But if we have to take some scientific method to give training, it will provide employment to a large section of population of our country. This could solve especially protein and nutrition problem, among other things. This is in case of fishery. In my area, we have a large number of ponds. They have not been utilised. For rearing fish, we have to have a small number of cooperatives in a particular locality. Through cooperatives, we can run fisheries for a particular pond or for a particular area or for livestock or for poultry or for

dairy or for bee or for so many things. Why am I giving more emphasis on livestock, especially goat rearing because the poorest of the poor people are rearing goats, if a family is having four or ten goats, that family can survive for the whole year. There is a shortage of funds everywhere. When we are searching for employment or anything, we can hear the hue and cry that there is no fund. How could we solve this problem? The planner should think about how to get the fund, infrastructure facilities to solve the problem of unemployment.

As regards self-employment, some type of training system or procedure, training institution, small or big, even in the town, in the rural areas, is to be set up in different parts of the country. What happens after training? After the completion of the training they are not getting any help from any Bank or any other financial institutions for setting up their own business. They could not move, because they are not getting proper resources. Even in our Banks and other LIC and GIC Institutions, they are not giving proper help. Sometimes, GIC, Banks are coming up but there is some nexus between the officers and some bad people. In this sector if you take a very pragmatic plan and implement, then at least we can solve some of the unemployment. With these words, I complete my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI KALPANATH RAI (Ghodi) : First of all I want to thank Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria for moving this resolution in the House which deals with the problems of unemployment. This is the one question on which the entire Parliament should devote, if possible, a week's time to discuss this problem and during the course of discussion apart from Members of Parliament all the Cabinet Ministers and even Prime Minister should be present in the House. Problem of unemployment is the biggest problem of country. Our Members of Parliament, can not go back to their areas. If they go back to their areas they are surrounded by thousands of educated youth. Their parents also surround them to tell them that their wards are engineer, overseer or engineer in electronics and hence they should be given employment. Today the problem of unemployment has worsened to such an extent that lakhs of engineers and overseers are unemployed. Even Diploma Engineers and Degree Engineers are unemployed.

Today names of about five crore are registered with the Employment Excl country. Apart from them there are about people who are unemployed. Today a population of the country there are about persons who are healthy and can do

they are without jobs. If 20 crore manpower of a country is not utilized how the country could become powerful. It has been said :

[English]

"With a view to check increasing unemployment and for generating more employment opportunities, this House urges upon the Government to —

(i) provide financial assistance to existing small scale industries;

(ii) set up new small scale industries and provide necessary infrastructural facilities like loans, electricity, marketing, etc. to such industries;

(iii) reserve certain areas of production for small scale industries; and

(iv) set up a National Craftsman Development Bank."

[Translation]

It has been stated that infrastructure should be created for these things. I would request all the members that today we need smaller industries in our country, we need medium sized industries, we need big industries, we have to manage smaller private sector industries or we want to manage Public Sector Units, we need power to run all these industries. There is power crisis in all parts of the country today. There is power crisis in U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Punjab. Sir, your Haryana is also facing power crisis. The entire country is facing power crisis. If electricity is not available industries cannot be run in the country and if we are not able to run industry the unemployed would not get any work.

Sir, during the period of the Seventh Five Year Plan, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister it was decided to generate 22000 M.W. Electricity during 7th Five Year Plan. For the first time in the history of India 22 thousand M.W. Electricity was generated in the Seventh Five Year Plan. When in the year 1988 Shri Rajiv Gandhi got prepared an Approach Paper in consultation with Planning Commission for the Eight Five Year Plan, it was stated therein that India would need 48000 M.W. Electricity during the 8th Five Year Plan. Planning Commission pointed out that resources required for generating such a quantity of power are not available with the government. It should therefore be scaled down. Then it was decided during the year 1989 that 38 thousand M.W. Power would be generated during 8th Five Year Plan. Elections were held during the year 1989 and a government was formed. This government be continued in the country upto June 1991, but generation electricity could not increase in our country during

those two years. Then another government came into existence during 1991. This government prepared a Blue print of the Eighth Five Year Plan and it was decided in consultation with all the Chief Ministers in the country as well as Members of the Planning Commission that resources were not available for generation of 48 thousand M.W. Electricity. Therefore 38 thousand M.W. Electricity would be produced during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Sir, Eighth Five Year Plan is close to end and we have been able to generate only 15-16 thousand M.W. Electricity during this period. With such a slow pace of generation how can we achieve the targets of our national growth, our small and medium industries would flourish how Private & Public Sector Undertakings could do any work and how crores of unemployed people in the country could get employment? This is a question on which we should have national consensus. There should be a nationwide discussion on this amongst all the hon. Members. All the 542 Members of Parliament should express their views about this and a national consensus should be formed on the basis of these views and Planning Commission should formulate its schemes on the basis of those views.

Sir, all Members of Parliament are aware of the conditions prevailing in villages. If today a tractor goes out of order in villages no mechanic is available to repair the same. If a tubewell goes out of order there is no one to repair the same. There is no engineer available to attend complaints regarding electricity. Industrialisation is taking place in India at a great pace. Liberalisation is taking place and country is entering into industrial age. Therefore we need technically educated people. We will find 50-100 Graduate and Post-graduate in each village but you will not find even a single person to repair tractor, tubewell or electrical fuse. I am therefore to say that Planning Commission should make provision only for job related and job-oriented education after High School. Polytechnics and ITI's should therefore be opened in each block of the country. Only brilliant and toppers may go for graduation and post-graduation and all others may be provided technical education.

DR. ASIM BALA : Don't talk of stopping education.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : I am not making a demand to stop education. If you listen carefully you will know that I am talking of job-related and job-oriented education.

Sir, what is happening today is that graduates and post-graduates are not able to secure clerical jobs. In my district about 10 thousand graduates and post-graduates appeared for 60 posts of Accountants.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi) : How much money was spent on it.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : The question of money is a separate matter ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : This is a result of wrong policies pursued by those who held reign of power during all those years since independence. ...*(Interruption)*

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : If you talk on that point and start reasoning I will say certain such things that you will become quite. You talk of national consensus. I am talking of national consensus. I am not interested in mud slinging unnecessarily.

SHRI OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' : This is alright. But now move further from national consensus.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : We alone can not solve the problem. You are our friend. We are all Members of Parliament. All have problems. I am talking of the problems which they come across as Members of Parliament. I am a very busy person. I go from village to village and this is the reasons that I have again been elected as a Member with your prayers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Kalpnath Rai : Now come to the point.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : Sir, may I request through you and convey my thanks to the Members who has moved the Resolution.

We have to consider that is the the greatest crisis before our country today. Today condition about irrigation facilities in the country is very bad. Through Shri Rawat I would like to submit that our country should provide highest priority to power generation in our country. People automatically setup Industries when power is available. Where electricity is not available there people who had taken loans are today facing financial crisis. They have migrated to Calcutta because whatever money they had has been ruined. 90 per cent of those who had taken loans for setting up small scale Industries are facing crisis, because their Industries have been ruined due to non-availability of power. They are running in losses. Hence, if the electricity problem is to be solved in the country, I request the government that the Planning Commission and the Central Cabinet should fix high target of power generation for the 9th Plan period and Members of Parliament should exert pressure on the government in this regard. We should fix a target to generate power in 9th Plan as per requirements.

Sir, today the country is also facing problem of

environment. It has today become a matter of concern in whole of the world. 33 percent of the land area in India should be under forests. Today we are facing a lot of problems because of less forest coverage. Forest coverage in the country has come down to 11-12 percent. The Government should form a Land Army in the country consisting of 10 lakh youths. They should be provided training and entrusted with the responsibility to plant trees on waste lands, on river banks and roads sides in order to improve environment. This land army should also be entrusted with the task of making 75 per cent unirrigated land in the country irrigable.

Sir, there are big rivers in our country. Certain areas in our country are as such where there is severe shortage of water in certain areas. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are today fighting over water. There is water crisis before Punjab and Haryana. Rajasthan and Punjab are fighting over water. There are strikes in a number of States in country over question of drinking water. How to solve this problem. In India we have two sources for water, either through Rivers or through melting of ice. Hence water should be utilized for making India a prosperous country, for irrigation purposes, for drinking water purposes. Land Army consisting 10 lakh people should make efforts in this regard. Water from all the Rivers of India should be treated as a national assets. It does not belong to one Province but to the whole of country. The constitution of India should be amended in such a manner that all the countrymen get equal share of water. You may amend the constitution for this purposes, if so necessary. A National Scheme should be drawn up and arrangements should be made through Land Army. Greatest need is to generate power during Ninth Five Year Plan in order to solve problem of environment, provision of water for all the fields, to provide jobs to every body. The next steps we have to take up is that the government should set up at every district head quarters in the country a Krishi Science Centre, an I.T.I. and a Polytechnic and ITI and Polytechnic should be opened at Block level as well.

We should plan in such a manner so that we could find out the number of people we may be able to provide jobs during ninth plan period. Manpower should be trained as per requirements so that children could be provided the jobs as soon as they leave school. Problem of unemployment is increasing every day.

I want to say something about Members of Parliament. About 75 percent contestants had lost the elections held in 1989. These elections were held in 1991. 330 constituents, who were members earlier have lost elections during the recent elections. Wherever we go people ask as whether elections are going to be held early. The life of the Parliament should continue

upto 5 years. Members of Parliament are under attack from all sides. The whole political system is under attack.

All the beaurocrates in the country those who become IAS whatever government is there the services of these officers are not terminated. Judges of the judiciary also continue in their position. But politicians are under attack. I want to ask those persons that when fight for independence of India was being fought, how many Judges participated in the same, how many beaurocrates participated in that struggle? They were serving the Britishes till 12.00 in the night of 14th August. Crores of people participated in the struggle for freedom of the country, lakhs of people made sacrifices and got freedom from the country. That very freedom gave us Democracy. And in that democracy to-day our party may come to power and to-morrow some other party may come to power. This is not a bad thing but the regular attacks that we are witnessing on this democratic system are not good. I can say with challenge, we may be having difference of opinion amongst us, those who do wrong things may be punished by people. People are elected to Parliament after lot of sacrifices in the life. If the Parliament is dissolved early a number of M.P.'s do not get re-elected. Most of the people are elected as M.P. 2-3 times during whole of their life. There are hardly 2-3 per cent who are elected as M.P. 5-6 times. They will remain leaders whether they win elections or not but those who lose elections after remaining M.P. 1-2 times whether anybody consider any thing about them? Had Prime Minister been present here I would have asked him whether any concern is shown towards their plight?

If you come to my place at 9.00 a.m. you will see the number of people coming from Bihar, U.P., etc. to me to seek my help. I listen to them every day and then I have to write letters for their works. I have to make telephone calls. Sometimes I have to go to Ministers. You may imagin the sacrifice one has to make to get ticket from a party and become a Member of Parliament for 1-2 terms. There are good people as well as bad people in our country. In judiciary also there are good as well as bad people. Beaurocracy also consists of good as well as bad people. Society also, in 90 crores people also there are good as well as bad people. But raising fingers against one category is a conspiracy to finish democracy.

Parliamentary Democracy system is the best system even today. Democracy is the best system. The foundation of which system was laid by Mahatma Gandhi and freedom fighters who fought for freedom of our country is to-days also the best system of governance. It is our responsibility to strengthen that system and end social and economic exploitation in

India through Democracy, to prepare crores of people of the country for making this nation strong and powerful. We have been elected to this sovereign Parliament as its member to fulfill this responsibility. I would like to facilitate all the Members of Parliament. Whichever party they may belong to. Today the country has reached such a stage where we have to reach national consensus about problems before the Nation.
....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Kalpanath Rai I have seven names with me.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : I will take one minute. Our population is continuously going up at a great pace and we the leaders of India are not able to make a law in this country in this regard. We do not take correct decision under pressures, due to policy of appeasement. China today is facing such a situation that the number of females has gone up in comparison to males. The Government of China has announced that those who will give birth to male children would be rewarded by the Government. In Malaysia(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How this is relevant to this Resolution?

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : Resolution is relevant in this way that if Family Planning Programme is not implemented in the country on war footing the number of unemployed may go upto such an extent that it may not be possible to give employment to them. Hence the Government should consider formulating a national population policy, an integrated economic policy and employment scheme for 90 crore people of the country based on National Consensus to be arrived at through Members of Parliament to make India a strong country.
....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can not say much in this regard. Be seated.

SHRI S.P. JAISWAL (Varanasi) : Leaving one you felicitate others(Interruptions)

SHRI NAKLI SINGH (Saharanpur) : Sir, I have been elected from Saharanpur for the first time. I congratulate you to have given me a chance to speak
....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is nothing to congratulate in this. You can thank me.

SHRI NAKLI SINGH : I thank you. The Resolution moved by my friend Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria is liked by everybody in the country.

The population of the country is nearing 100 crores

and the country is facing a serious crisis of unemployment. There are a number of countries in the world where population is less than the number of unemployed in this country. This is a very serious problem before our country. It is a pity that in spite of this resolution being very good and speakers being very good the number of people sitting here is very small.

Why this charkha was given to us by Reverend Mahatma Gandhi? What was there in his mind when he was thinking of Swaraj? He had this in his mind that Small, Cottage and Agricultural Industries would prosper in this country. He worked in this direction. But what we find today is that today Bata is the biggest shoe maker in India. Similarly biggest blacksmith in the country is Tata. We are unable to understand whether this is the way we are fulfilling the dreams of our Policy Makers and helmsmen of our country. Whichever party is running the Government those things should not be allowed to be manufactured by Big Industries which can be manufactured by small scale and cottage industries. Cottage industries, small scale industries and agricultural based industries should therefore be encouraged and manufacture of such items by big industries should be banned. What we find today is that items manufactured by small scale industries are finding it difficult to compete with items produced by big industries.

There are potters in villages which are called Prajapati. If they are provided loans and other facilities they can manufacture many good crockery. What we find today is that agricultural implements such as weeding hooks are being manufactured by big industries in large scale. If such things continue where poor blacksmiths of the country would go, where our weavers would go. You see how much the number of Jhompries has increased in our big cities. People come to cities in search of employment wherever they are themselves skilled. They don't have any work in villages, they do not get any employment. Hence they migrate to cities. A day may come when no one would be left in villages.

Rural people have lot of time at their disposal. During earlier days people belonging to Kahar Caste used to make baskets but today they do not possess enough money to do this work. It is also correct that there is power shortage. The Government should provide facilities to rural people. Our population is about 90 crores. If this situation continues then what would be future of this country, we can well understand? People should therefore be provided with work. Cottage industries should be encouraged in this country. Big industries should be set up at those places where population is less. Our labourers have not much work. They should therefore be provided protection, financial assistance should be provided to them. Cottage indus-

tries and small scale industries should be set up on large scale in this country. It will help in removing unemployment and create such a condition in the country where people will learn to live with dignity.

Big bungalows are constructed in cities, but these big bungalows and 20-25 storey buildings are constructed by our labourers who come from villages and a number of times some people die from fall during construction period. But when the construction has been completed. 'No admission' boards are hung on the doors of these buildings. Our faces do not undergo much change even if we continue living in cities for 20 years. If one does not get respect, does not get economic security, cottage industries may not prosper.

Dhaka Musline produced in our country was known the world over. At no other place in the world such a fine cloth could be produced. Iron Pillar belonging to Mahabharat age is standing here which has not got rust even today. It shows that there is no dearth of talent in our country, but unemployment would increase in country with the coming of foreign companies to this country. I support this resolution and request the Government that serious consideration may be given to this resolution and such a resolution should be brought by the Government and implemented so that problem of employment in the country is solved once for all.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Sir, I praise my colleague who has presented this resolution. I had tears in my eyes when this resolution was moved. After such a long of independence there are such big areas in the country which are bigger in area and population in comparison to Kerala, Punjab and Haryana which abound in natural resources and manpower and today these areas are facing regional imbalance. I would like to cite examples in this regard. Bundelkhand area consists of 17 districts 5 districts from part of U.P. and balance 12 districts from part of Madhya Pradesh. Today if the the area is afflicted by stravation and poverty and shortage of drinking water, what are the reasons for the same. The main reason for this condition is that youth of the area are unemployed. What is unemployment? Unemployment does not fall from the sky or it does not take birth from womb. This unemployment is such a system which is created by Society or State in its areas. Sometimes such things come before mind that one feels to revolt against system of Government.

Today agitations are being conducted at a number of smaller places in the country for creation of separate States, be it Uttaranchal in U.P. or Varanchal of Bihar. Similarly agitation is being conducted for creation of separate Bundelkhand State from U.P. and Madhya Pradesh. I think that agitation for creation of a sepa-

rate State Bundelkhand is the oldest agitation for creation of a separate State. I represent Jhansi, Lalitpur Parliamentary Constituency and when I tour my constituency I do not get sleep during nights. In spite of that we possess forest resources, in spite of fertile land being available large number of people in villages are without road, cloth and shelter over their heads. Bundelkhand is such area where people do not get drinking water for 4 months in a year. They have to drink water from dirty nullahs. What is the reason for this state of affairs. In spite of such a long period of Government, be it a State Government or Delhi Government, it has not been possible to solve the problem of drinking water to 3.5 crore people of these 17 districts in spite of spending lot of money and planning. For four months they have to drink water from dirty Nallahs.

I am pained to say that people of Bundelkhand have to live on Mahua only for 4 months in a year. They possess forest resources, there are deposits of gold and silver in the region. In addition valuable minerals are available in Bundelkhand region. Lakhs of rupees are earned through this forest resources but this wealth is going to Lucknow and Bhopal where big majestic buildings are being constructed, but there is shortage of water in Bundelkhand.

Sir, I want to say that there are no Industries in 17 districts forming Bundelkhand. This area is bereft of Industries. In view of the situation prevailing there Agriculture based industries should be set up there. Industries based on natural resources should be set up there, but there is not a single industry in these areas of Bundelkhand. I want to tell you that the reason for employment in Bundelkhand area is not that youth of the area are not strengthly enough. They have strength in their arms, they have intellect but they are unemployed. I therefore want to say that if farmers of Bundelkhand area are provided with water in their fields, industries can be set up in the area and life in youth could change. Our fields are dry and not producing anything. The situation in Bundelkhand being such no capital formation is taking place there. The area in which there is no capital formation, how the youth of the area will get jobs. When there is no capital formation there will be unemployment in the area and there will be poverty. I want to raise this question in this House today that problem of unemployment is not going to be solved in this manner. I have been elected to this House for the third time. I have been a member of Legislative Assembly as well. I have heard the speech of Prime Minister. He cited the example of Karnataka and said that he provided drinking water facilities to the poorer people there. He described what he had done for development of small scale industries there. We are

discussing Budget in the House. On one hand foreign companies are being permitted to set up industries in India while on the other hand poverty has caught hold of the country and youth of the country do not have any work to do. Moreover there is no spread of education in the country. There are no schools in a area of 10-15 km., no High School exists in 20-25 km. area and no Dispensaries in an area of 10-15 km. We are discussing Budget in the House but no provision is being made for the development of such areas. This is not my agony only. I am presenting agony and pain of the people of the area before the House so that the State Govt. and the Central Govt. could invest in the development of the area. I want to say that a Backward Development Board may be set up exclusively for the area which abound in wealth and the said Board may take steps to set up small scale Agriculture based Industries in the area in order to alleviate poverty and unemployment in the area. We are not interested in foreign Companies to come and develop those areas. We need means, we need capital when we have these things, we have youth with us we can set up Agriculture based Industries. I can say this certainly that we are in a position to set up such industries at our own, such big areas can contribute a lot for creation of capital in the country. In fact there is a saying that the capital will flow downward.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr Agnihotri, one hour was allotted for this and it appears that is also over. Many more names are there with me in the list. Therefore if the House wishes it may extend it by one hour more...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Yes, Sir, it may be extended by one hour more...*(Interruptions)* Time for General Budget is allotted from 6.00 p.m. onwards.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, then it may be taken to next week.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Sir, I need half an hour more to speak. I require half an hour more to express my feelings.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You will get this time next time.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Sir, time for general budget is allotted 6.00 onwards.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the Consensus of the House. I want to know whether the time is to be extended.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Sir, take up the Budget at 6.00.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will start at 6.00.

[English]

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH: Postpone it to meet Friday.

Now we will resume discussion on General Budget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Time for this topic is extended by one hour more. We will continue the discussion next time. Budget will be taken up at 6.00.

18.01 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET — 1996-97

GENERAL DISCUSSION — *Contd.*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI : Sir, the main reason for the present unemployment is the Regional imbalances in the country. The strength of the youth is not being put to use. It is going waste. They are sitting idle. Sons of farmers are without work. Mr. Rai was just mentioning that if a tractor goes out of orders there is nobody available in villages to repair the tractor. If a cycles goes out of order there is none to repair the same and this is a country of villages. When there is no prosperity in villages how you can remove unemployment from the country . If farmers in the country are not prosperous how economic machinery of the country can become strong. How you can remove unemployment from amongst youth of the country? How factories can run without problems in the country. When I was a student our teacher used to tell us what is produced by farmers. Farmer grows wheat. He grows corn, sugarcane, kapas, oilseeds. But when his produce goes in the hands of foreign powers, it goes in the hands of big Capitalists they become owners of property worth crores of rupees and the farmers who toil hard, has no cloth to wear. He has no prosperity. He does not get even meals for two times. If he falls ill, he has no money for his treatment. Today our farmers are not prosperous, because whatever he produces he does not get proper money for the same and when he does not get proper money he has no money in his pocket. If he has no money in his pocket who is going to purchase the things produced by small scale industries in the country? When the farmer has no money there will be no body to purchase the things produced by industries.

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH (Meerut) : I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards Alternative Resources of Power. 80 lakh vehicles are running today in the world successfully with power alcohol. Brazil is the example in this regard. Experiments in our country are also being conducted since 1980 in Indian Institute of Petroleum at Dehra Dun for use of Alcohol. So far alcohol mixed vehicles have covered distance of 42 lakh k.m. It has been observed that efficiency of the engines increases with the use of alcohol, emission of smoke is less. I request the hon. Minister that a Relief Scheme may be drawn up to increase production of Power Alcohol. Sugarcane producers may also benefit from this scheme and import of petrol may also come down and there will be a saving of foreign exchange.

Exports in our country are being over invoiced and imports are being under invoiced. I am citing an example in this regard. Our industrialists are sending their money abroad through Hawala on 7 per cent commission and these companies evade Income Tax on the money by showing fake exports and they further avail Government incentives for export promotion. In software sector un-used floppies are being exported. No programmes are being exported. I would suggest to hon. Finance Minister that there is more need to activate Revenue Intelligence wing so that the country could be saved from over-invoicing of exports, under-invoicing of imports and fake exports.

18.00 hrs.

The whole planning system is faulty. Sir, I want to say that when we discuss while sitting in this great court the youth of India also participate in the discussion. But he can not make arrangements for his meals, he cannot arrange for drinking water throughout the year, he can arrange for his medicines when he falls ill. When he moves in cities in search of employment he does not command any respect. He goes back to villages. The feelings he gets does not provide any proper directions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Agnihotri you may continue next time.

Hon. Finance Minister has increased the allocation by 33 per cent for Police and Para Military forces. An additional provision of Rs. 950 crores has been made. Allocation for Police Force has now gone upto Rs. 4368.47 crores. Hon. Finance Minister has raised 37 crores in allocation for SPG engaged in providing security to ex-Prime Minister whereas allocation for Armed Forces have only been increased by 0.3 per cent. Keeping in view the rate of inflation increased allocation of Rs. 970 crores on Defence Budget is no increase in fact it is reduced allocations whereas the responsibilities for security of the whole country lies on our armed forces. China and Pakistan are encircling our

country. China is continuously conducting nuclear experiments and Pakistan has deployed M-11 Missiles on Indian Borders.

China is becoming a Super Power. It has set up an Army Base on Coco Islands of Myanmar which are at a distance of 50 nautical miles only from Andaman-Nicobar Islands. In spite of all this the hon. Finance Minister has not paid any attention towards Defence Budget and allocation for Atomic Energy has also been reduced. Sir, through you I demand that budget allocation for modernisation of Armed Forces and allocation for Atomic Energy may immediately be raised.

The hon. Finance Minister in his budget speech has talked of giving encouragements of Rs. 30,000 for small tractors and subsidy on fertilizer has also been raised from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 1724 crores. This is a laudable effort.

I would like to point out to the Government that on the one hand it is divesting farmer of his land by acquiring it and pushing him to unemployment but more than that the farmers are charged Income Tax on the compensation they get for their lands, whereas Income Tax is related to employment and not related to unemployment. I therefore request the Government of India that Income Tax may not be charged from the farmers from the compensation they get for their acquired land though they may not be able to invest the said money from the financial year itself.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : The translation says : "You are charging income-tax on land acquired from a farmer." Are you sure that statement is correct?

There is no income-tax on land acquired from a farmer. I heard it in translation. I do not know what you said in Hindi.

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Yes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : No. Please tell me the Section. I will verify it.

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Hon. Minister, I am speaking in the House that income-tax is being charged from the farmer on the amount he gets against his land but which has not been invested in the same financial year.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I do not want to contradict what the hon. Member has said now. I do not think he is right. I will verify it and come back.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You continue your speech.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is all right. It is my duty. I will check it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You go ahead.

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Alright, check it.

Sir, even total on the one hand we are talking in our country about liberal economic policy while on the other hand agriculture based industries such as Sugar Industry are bound by Licences.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : There is no tax. If the hon. Member is saying that agricultural land is acquired and there is capital gains and that is being taxed, I think, I know that part of the law. But I will verify it again. There is no tax. Since he has made a statement, I respect his views. I will check and come back. But until then, I do not want you to say it out. I will check and come back.

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Hon. Minister, in my constituency, Meerut, many farmers are getting money against their land. If they do not invest that money in the same financial year, they have been charged income-tax. I know that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I will find out.

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : I request you that the money which the farmers get against their land when it is acquired by the Government

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I will find out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. He will check it up.

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH : Income-tax should not be charged on that money of the farmer.

Sulphur Khandsari Units with 6 per cent recovery are not permitted Vacuum Boiling. If they are permitted to use Vacuum Pan their recovery rate would go upto 9 per cent. It would not only save three per cent national loss but quality of the sugar would also improve, economic exploitation of the farmer could stop, employment opportunities would arise in rural areas, there will be a saving of Power and these units may

be able to generate power for their captive use from their boilers.

Small units crushing 5000 quintal sugarcane per day or units with less capacity than this may be exempted from levy. Excise duty can be charged as compound excise duty as was done prior to 1981.

Even today there are restrictions on free movements of agricultural produce from our State to another. I will cite an example in this regard. Molasses are produced from Sugarcane but U.P. Sugar Mill owners are not permitted to take Molasses outside the State and sell the same outside. It is controlled by the State Government. I would request the Finance Minister that all the Central assistance being provided to that State may be stopped which puts restrictions on State's Agriculture produce or produce of agriculture based industries of the State. Our country is not self-reliant in respect of Edible Oils. The Minister of Finance has therefore reduced Import Duty on Edible Oils from 30 per cent to 20 per cent. Our country gained independence 50 years ago and the Government has not been able to convert waste land into agricultural land. I request that all the waste land available in the country should be allotted to progressive farmers in the country so that they could convert the same to agricultural land suitable for pulses and oilseeds cultivation. If the Government substantially increases support prices for oilseeds and pulses the country could become self-reliant in respect of oils and pulses. Even though support price for pulses is Rs. 840/- per quintal yet it is available to consumers today at Rs. 30 per kg. If the support price is raised to Rs. 12000 per quintal the country will become self-reliant in pulses.

Sir, I request the Government that keeping in view the interests of paddy farmers there should be no restrictions on the use of 10 Horse Power Paddy Machine. India is a country of villages. Private Banks, Multinational Companies, big Industrialists had themselves proposed in the FICCI Meeting that each unit may adopt a village to each to develop the same as a Model village. I request that efforts should be made to implement this proposal made by FICCI.

The hon. Finance Minister has proposed tax on such industries which were so far not paying any tax, specially companies such as Reliance and Tata. This is an appreciable step. But Soft Drink Companies such as Pepsi and Coca Cola should also be taxed. Budget figures indicate that 22 per cent money is proposed to be raised through additional loans and one per cent through foreign loans. It is an irony that our Defence Budget is nearly 12 per cent whereas 25 per cent provision has been made for repayment of loans taken

by the country. It is not a good omen for the economy of the country. I am therefore to suggest that all the valuable Government land in Metropolitan Cities, the land belonging to sick units in Metropolitan cities should be disposed immediately through auction and we should strive to repay foreign loans.

Sir, the NRIs who are investing in our country or desirous of making investments should be given citizenship of the country. NRIs who make investments under Double citizenship should be free. Unless small scale industries are given protection and unless family planning is compulsorily introduced in the country, it may not be possible to solve the problem of unemployment in the country. There is no provision in the budget in this regard. I therefore oppose the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I name the next speaker I want to inform Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev that Direction No. 115A from Directions by Speaker provides :

[English]

"The speaker shall not be bound by the lists or order in which names have been given by Parties or Groups or individuals directly. The lists shall be for his guidance only."

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : I have full respect for you, Sir, I do not mean or I do not have disrespect for you. I will not dispute with you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not finished what I have to say.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : You should not take it otherwise. You have got every right. Can we not ask you to help us? It is because I have to deal with so many members.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please let me finish.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, I am not questioning your authority.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to say something more. The hon. Speaker has directed that I should help Shri Sat Mahajan. I am therefore calling his name

[English]

SHRI SAT MAHAJAN (Kangra) : Sir, I have taken

this liberty because I have to catch my train.

Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the Budget that he has presented. While I am offering bouquets there are, of course, no brickbats, but there are some suggestions—some sweet and some sour.

Sir, I want to start my speech with a couplet by Iqbal.

[*Translation*]

Sitaron se aage jahan aur bhi hain,
 abhi ishaq ke imtihan aur bhi hein,
 Mohabbat hamein un jawano se hai,
 sitaro per jo fenkate hein kamand.

About the budget I would like to say that appearance is good, it has good qualities, but your compulsions are your drawbacks in the budget. 70 bind 13 parties....

[*English*]

Sir, he had to do a very tightrope waling. He has tried to balance it as best as possible. This Parliament had very great traditions of having very good Finance Ministers except, of course, for a brief spell when the concept of planning was given a go-bye and real Plan concept came into being. Otherwise, every Finance Minister had done his best, rather his very best in the formulation of Budgets.

Sir, in this Budget also our Finance Minister has raised the hopes of the people. He has made many promises and tried to throw up an array of dreams—economic dreams. His tight rope walking had been excellent. He has proved to be a worthy successor to Dr. Manmohan Singh. But I have a grudge against him. The grudge is that in spite of having inherited such an excellent legacy from Dr. Manmohan Singh he has not mentioned a single word of praise about the legacy and the good work that he did. Dr. Manmohan Singh did that under the political will of our leader, Shri Narasimha Rao. He has totally liberalised the whole thing. He should have at least said something for the commendable job that Dr. Manmohan Singh did.

Sir, I must also congratulate the Finance Minister for his guts to state that he would stick to the reform process that had been initiated by Dr. Manmohan Singh and they would not be reversed. The reforms include privatisation, liberalisation and globalisation. He has tried to carry forward the reforms process. He has

promised this House that the foreign investment to the tune of Rs. 10 billion dollars would flow into this country. It is possible because the ground for it had been prepared by Dr. Manmohan Singh. So, courtesy demanded that he should at least have praised his predecessor, who is no less an economist than anybody in this country.

Sir, our Finance Minister has made many innovations in this Budget and I congratulate him for that. He has said that money has been allotted for development of new Infrastructural facilities which were very badly needed and has laid emphasis towards strengthening the existing infrastructure. He has promised the constitution of a high level Commission on Expenditure Management which would submit its report within six months. I hope, he sticks to this schedule.

Sir, he also has promised that he would bring in a comprehensive Bill on BIFR and SICA, the provisions of which have become outdated. I am very happy that he has gone in for this. It is because our industrial growth has gone up to 14 per cent and it should not be allowed to come down. Our agricultural growth is 0.9 per cent. I would like to make a suggestion through you that the recommendations of the BIFR should be made mandatory. Otherwise, they have no value. Unless that is done, BIFR and SICA would be of no use. As you are going to bring in a comprehensive Bill on this, I am making this suggestion.

Sir, it is said that well begun is half done. He has made an attempt to strengthen the NABARD. The allocation for NABARD has been doubled this time in the Budget.

The hon. Minister has given the concept of IRDF and DFSC. An amount of Rs. 500 crore will come from the Government, Rs. 500 crore from the RBI and Rs. 4000 crore will be contributed by the private sector and other sectors. That is very good, and that will help the rural economy also.

The recommendations of the Members of Parliament in the District Committees are not carried out. What is the use of these District Committees when their recommendations are thrown into waste paper baskets. To start with the Development Commissioner does not take action on them, and secondly, the Banks do not consider them. A minimum of 10 per cent to 15 per cent recommendations only are carried out. The poor farmer totally gets exhausted. The hon. Prime Minister has proposed that he would help the *kisan*. The *kisan* does not understand the mechanics of banking. If you really want to help the poor farmer, please make the procedures simpler so that he can understand them and

ask the authorities as to why a certain scheme is rejected.

The hon. Minister has claimed that this is a pro-poor Budget. However, while Sardar Manmohan Singhji gave a fillip of 57 per cent to the social sector, the present allocation is only 23 per cent. I have gone through the Budget document very thoroughly, I stand corrected if I am wrong. More than 50 per cent was slashed down and that is not fair when the hon. Minister claims that he is going to do a commendable job in the social sector.

The hon. Minister has done a very good job in making direct allocation to the National Highways Authority. As a hill man I can tell you that our maintenance charges are four times more, our construction charges are four times more when measured in comparison with the Gangetic plains. We cannot maintain our lives, and everything goes out of gear.

Agriculture really needs fillip and the hon. Minister has made right allocation to it. For fertilisers and small sector, the hon. Minister has given money and I congratulate him for that. The hon. Minister has given more money for irrigation facilities, and he deserves to be congratulated for that. The hon. Minister has allowed five year tax holiday for all investments in irrigation. That is an imaginative and commendable thing he has done.

At the same time I warn the hon. Minister on certain counts. He is a very good economist. I do not have as much knowledge as he may have, but with the little knowledge I have, I can say that it is just his imagination that he would be able to bring down the national deficit from 5.9 per cent to 5 per cent. It is a very good intention but I have my doubts about that becoming a reality. The hon. Minister has said that inflation will remain at 6.5 per cent and growth rate will also be 6.5 per cent. Arithmetically it looks nice, but I have my apprehensions that the rate of inflation would go double digit. We have to be very clear about this. Growth may be there, but inflation too will go up because of the hike in the petroleum prices — you were not a party to it, but you are a party to it now — and because of the hike in railway freight. The rate of inflation cannot be checked in the circumstances, whatever the hon. Minister may do.

The hon. Minister has stated that he would invest Rs. 5000 crore in public sector. How can he do it? This is just an imaginary thing. Shri Manmohan Singhji had said that he will have Rs. 7000 crore from the public sector. The actual amount he could get was only Rs 357 crore. When Shri Manmohan Singh, after

promising Rs. 7000 crore, could get only Rs. 357 crore, how will the hon. Minister be able to do it? He has the same bureaucracy as Shri Manmohan Singhji had. The hon. Minister has to explain the mechanics of it to the House.

The hon. Minister has given very meagre relief to the Income Tax payer. He knows that the Fifth Pay Commission is going to submit its report in September. What will happen then? On the one hand he would be giving and on the other he would be taking away what is given, in the form of Income Tax. The business executives whose perks amount to Rs. 1 lakh per month have been left untaxed, and the middle class people are left to suffer. Those who stay in five star hotels paying Rs. 30000 a day have not been taxed. Their perks are in five star hotels paying Rs. 30000 a day have not been taxed. Their perks are not touched at all. Why did the hon. Minister not tax their perks? Why is it that the middle-class, salaried person not given the relief that is due?

You have programmes for poor, infirm people, destitute people, primary residential schools and what not. ...*(Interruptions)* This is my maiden speech. I have worked on it. I have the privilege to speak. Others have read the speeches.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The discussion on the Budget has to be completed today and there are a number of other hon. Members to speak.

[English]

SHRI SAT MAHAJAN : After this, I will come to Himachal. I will stop then.

Sir, I want to know why you have not taxed them. There is a non-plan expenditure going up to Rs. 15000 crore. This is one of the worst things which can happen. I am not going to take much of the time, but this is the height of it.

Now, I come to Himachal Pradesh. That is my State. What did the Nagaland Member say? I want the whole House to share my agony and anguish. I am a patriot. He is a patriot. He said, we have come to mainstream. You are all ignoring the hills. Hills are simmering with discontent. We are at the point of explosion. Why am I telling you? Because the people used to come in Services, in Defence quota, they have removed. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Speaker is from the hills. But he cannot speak here. He can only listen.

I fully agree with what the Nagaland Member has

said. Our economy was known as money order economy. Our people used to fight; some money used to come from them. Again the injustice has been done to Defence. That is very important. Defence and development are needed together. Pakistan has 14 per cent of its GDP as its Defence Budget, China has six per cent. Do you know, we have only given an increase of Rs. 919 crore. Some of this amount gets distributed among transport, fuels, petrol and inflation. I will say that we had the Himalayan humiliation in China war and I want to tell you that he is no less a patriot than us. But he had said that he would give the money. No, you should not ask for it. You provide them money. If Defence is gone, the whole country is gone. I know that you are equally worried about it. The development and other things should not get priority over Defence. The security of the country is first.

Now, I am coming to Himachal Pradesh. Gross injustice is being done to Himachal Pradesh. We are at the point of explosion. The Ninth Finance Commission gave a shock. That was not set right. We are a special category State. The then Prime Minister created this state of Himachal Pradesh not from the view of economic viability, they created us because this was the aspiration of the people. If you compare us with them, we may be small in number and we cannot talk of facing this people. I am telling you that we are facing the enemy. We are at the border of China and other neighbouring countries. If you ignore us, you are ignoring your defence. We are not getting any payment. We are defending our borders. You are destroying us slowly because no revenue is there. I want to tell you that the Centre owes Rs. 1200 crore towards BMP. That is our legitimate share. I am not blaming you. I expect justice from you, because you have the guts to do it. Others may not have. You are young and dynamic; a man with a vision and the country can expect from you and hills specially expect you to do justice to them. I know you are the one who have the guts. Maybe you are having some compulsions.

My friend, Shri Shivraj V. Patil rightly said that hydel energy is not necessary. They are cutting into the basic roots of the hills. The Rajadhyaksha Committee in 1980 said that hydel generation was the only answer. Coal cannot be depended, railways cannot be depended and an investigation should be done into these. At that time, he said 54 per cent thermal, now it has gone down to 45 per cent. What is happening now? Thermal energy is going up. In 1995-96, it was 14.5 per cent. In April, the thermal growth is eight per cent and hydel power is minus 16 per cent. This is butchery on our economy. Why Jammu and Kashmir is on fire?

It has not really happened because of religion but it has happened because of economics. If you had earmarked more money for Amarnath Yatra, this tragedy might have been avoided. But you have put some restrictions.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi used to dance with the tribals in order keep up their aspirations. Our Chief Minister, Shri Parmar used to dance with the tribals whole night to bring them into the mainstream of the country. The people who are sitting here do not know what they are doing for the hills. It is right time that not only people of Nagaland should be paid proper attention but also others. We must speak for all the hill people.

Chamera-I was completed in 1994. Chamera-II, whose capacity is 300 MW, should have been taken up. Thousands of workers are sitting idle. Machineries worth crores of rupees are lying idle. Nobody is touching them. I beseech you to order them to start it immediately.

Nathpa Jhakri is a 1500 MW capacity project. The project site is 300 kilometres away from Shimla. They are working with remote control. It had already been delayed by three years. I do not think that it will ever come. If you do not want to do it, you return it to Himachal Pradesh. We will do it. Through you, we will seek the help of the World Bank. We have the capacity to do it.

You have introduced MAT. This concept was tried earlier also in the hills. For God's sake, do not introduce it. The hill people are not interested in it. If you introduce MAT in the hills, then, you will not exempt them from tax. We are giving them incentive on power. If you put them under tax net, then no industry would like to go to the hills. It is because, we have locational disadvantage. Before, I stop, I would like to recite a couplet.

[Translation]

"Tumhen chahun, tumhare chahne wale ko chahun,
Mera dil fer do, mujhse yeh souda ho nahin sakta."

You have recently stopped insurance sector from going into private sector.

[English]

We are saddled with this market in the world. I know, from your heart, you do not want it but to please your partners, you have done it. This is a great disservice. I have read Dr. Manmohan Singh's speech.

I have read the *Economic Survey*. I have read your speech also. I compared both the speeches. You have promised that insurance will be brought in and foreign investment will come and so on. By doing that, I do not think you have done justice to the country.

[Translation]

I will only say that nobody should worry about our party.

"Hum dariya hein,
hame apna hunar maloom hai,
hum jis taraf bhi chal parenge,
raasta ho jayega."

[English]

So, Sir, with these few words, I support the budget.

[Translation]

SHRI K.S. RAYADU (Narasapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with the blessings of people in my constituency who have sent me here as their Representative and with the blessings of our beloved leader Shri Chandra Babu Naidu, I rise to make my maiden speech in this August forum.

Shri Chidambaram, Hon'ble Finance Minister has presented the budget for the year 1996-97 after a careful consideration of the prevailing situation in the country. He has presented a well balanced budget doing justice to all sections of the society, particularly the farmers and other down trodden sections of our society. I congratulate him for the excellent work he has done in presenting his maiden budget.

Sir, our Finance Minister deserves kudos for presenting a totally farmer oriented budget. Perhaps no other Finance Minister in the past had provided so many incentives and facilities to the farming community as the present Finance Minister has done. The subsidies announced on power tillers, Sprinklers, tractors and drip irrigation in this budget is really not worthy. Subsidy on fertilizers has also been increased substantially. I compliment the present Government for according a place of pride to the farming community in this budget.

Agriculture Sector contributes nearly 30% of the total revenue. Hence there is every need that we should strengthen the agricultural sector.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One minute. There is no

chair-person present by chance. So with the consent of the House, I ask Mr. P.C. Chacko to preside atleast for half an hour. Yes, you can continue.

18.40 hrs.

(SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair)

*SHRI K.S. RAYADU : Mr. Chairman, the banks used to lend atleast 18% of their amount to the farmers in the past. But in the last four or five years the percentage of the amount advanced as loans to the farmers has come down drastically to 13%. Hence I appeal to the Finance Minister to restore status quo ante by enhancing the percentage to 18% of loan amount available with the banks if not more.

With the advent of Science, the agriculture has undergone a revolutionary change. New hybrid seeds are being evolved. High yielding varieties have come to stay. New methods of cultivation are fast replacing the traditional methods. Using of exact type of fertilizers and their required quantities is also a necessity for modern day agriculture, for this we require Krishi Vigyan Kendras to educate the farmers. KVKs are the best training centres for the farmers to get educated in the advanced methods of cultivation. Hence, the Government should take steps to establish more and more KVKs in the country. Infact, our goal was to establish Krishi Vigyan Kendras in all the districts in the country by 1985. But we could not achieve our goal. Out of 430 districts, the KVKs are functioning only in 183 districts in the country now. The central Government should take steps to establish KVKs in all the districts in the country for ushering in new agricultural revolution in the country. All these KVKs should be supplied with the latest information on agriculture.

It is heartening to note that the country is occupying the first place in fruit exports. Really we should feel proud about it. Equally heartening to note is the fact that we stand second in the export of vegetables. But what is important to note is the fact that the producers of fruits and vegetables are not deriving any benefit out of it. But the farmers are not aware of the benefits in exporting their produce directly. Nor any vegetables directly from the growers. The growers are disposing of their produce to the middle-men at an ordinary rate. The middle men, in turn are exporting them and are earning huge profits. So while the middle man is gaining, the actual producer is losing. The Government should purchase fruits and vegetables from the farmers directly and export them on their own. Government should take steps to see that the gain goes to the actual growers and not those who exploit them.

*Translation of speech originally delivered in Telugu.

Sir, still there are several restrictions on importing tools culture. Because of the liberalisation of the economy, restrictions have been done away with on import of machinery tools which are useful in the industrial sector. But these restrictions still continue on the import of tools and implements which are used in agriculture. Hence, in order to benefit the farmers and to make agriculture cheaper, I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to remove the existing restrictions on the import of tools and other items which are useful in agriculture.

Sir, we are aware of the fact that 70% of our population is dependent on agriculture. We are also aware of the fact that many Hon'ble Members of this August House have agricultural background. But in spite of this, the subsidies on various items in agricultural sector do not exceed Rs. 24,000 crores. In United States of America though only 2% of the population is engaged in agriculture. The subsidies available in this sector is well over 4 lakh crores of rupees. Similarly in Japan, the Government is purchasing the produce from the farmers by paying the price three times more than the actual price any where in the world. This is how the farmers get incentives from their Governments the world over. But here, the situation is quite reverse. Hence, keeping all these facts in mind, the Government should allocate more money for agriculture, should offer more subsidies and incentives to the farmers in the country.

Sir, the export of prawns and marine products has gone up by leaps and bounds. We are earning much Foreign Exchange through the export of these food items. Hence, the Government should try to encourage prawn culture in the country. It is one area, where the Government should concentrate its efforts. The Government should give all encouragement to the people who are engaged in prawn culture. At present, the farmers are just carrying on the prawn culture, in the same old methods. New technology has set in. But the farmers are not aware of that fact. They are ignorant of using the right seed in the right time. They do not have any knowledge about using chemicals, insecticides etc. There are no outlets in many areas where prawn culture is popular. There are no all weather roads connecting these places to the nearby market places. Hence, I appeal to the Government to make necessary arrangements to pass on the latest available technology to the farmers who are engaged in prawn culture and also to provide more facilities to these people who are earning precious Foreign Exchange for the country. At present, prawn culture is not permitted within 500 metres from the sea shore. The matter is still pending before the courts. The subsidies, loans etc. are not available to those who are engaged in prawn cul-

ture within the 500 metre range. But what is strange is the fact that these facilities and benefits are not extended even to those who do not come under this stipulated 500 metres. Hence, I request the Finance Minister to issue necessary instructions to the concerned at once to see that atleast those who do not fall within the stipulated range are not subjected to any harassment in getting loans and subsidies. The Government should also take steps to provide marketing facilities. The export policy should also be modified so as to benefit the farmers who have taken to prawn culture. Now these farmers are heavily dependent on the middle men who purchase prawns from farmers at a throw away price and earn huge profits by exporting them. Hence, the Government should take steps to export prawn on its own. The Government should purchase the produce from the farmers directly and export it on their own. Thus the farmers will get a better price and the Government can earn more foreign exchange. Thus role of middle men will also come to an end.

Sir, many people in the country, especially in the coastal areas are engaged in coconut cultivation. All the persons who are engaged in this profession should be provided with the facilities which are now available to toddy tappers. The persons who are engaged in this profession, usually meet with serious accidents while they climb up coconut trees for plucking coconuts. In such accidents usually the workers die or get disabled permanently. There is no security for their life. There is no insurance cover for them. Hence, I appeal to this Government to extend all the benefits which are now available to toddy tappers to these workers also.

Sir, the time has now come to bring in some radical changes in the policy related to insurance. The insurance policy which is now applicable to the agricultural sector is more or less restricted to the persons who avail loans from the banks. It is not at all insurance against the crops. Now insurance facility available for every article in a rich man's residence. A costly silk saree can be insured. Golden ornaments can be insured. Any precious item can be insured. But the same facility is not available on farming for a poor farmer who produces grains to feed us by pleading his wife's sacred Mangal Sutram. It is most unfortunate. The present policy which is against the poor farmer should be given up. A policy which is of help to the poor farmer should be adopted. The Government should at once take steps to change the whole system. In addition to providing insurance cover for the purposes of loans from the nationalised or co-operative banks, insurance cover must also be made applicable to the farmers against their crop failures. The insurance cover must be available to the farmers against their crop failures. At present, a Mandal is being considered as a unit. I request the

Government to change this policy and a Panchayat should get the insurance amount against their crop failures. Thus I earnestly appeal to this Government to change the present insurance policy to accommodate not only those who take loans from the banks, but also those who insure against their crops. I hope and trust the Government would soon make these necessary changes in the insurance policy and take steps to implement them throughout the country.

I want to say a word about the ports in my state. We have important ports like Kakinada, Narasapur and Visakhapatnam. Barring Vizag, no other port has been developed. I request the Government to develop the ports at Kakinade, Machilipatnam and Narasapur. The development of these ports will give a boost to our export trade especially prawn and fish. The entire region will witness enormous progress and buzz with economic activity if these ports are developed.

Though the process of liberalisation is on, there is not much industrial progress in the country in real terms. In spite of liberalisation, entrepreneurs are still running from pillar to post to get their licences. Still there is a lot of redtapism. The liberalisation is evident only on paper. In practice, the liberalisation is nowhere to be seen. This is the main reason why we are lagging behind industrially. The Government, if it is really interested in rapid industrialisation, should take steps to implement the much pronounced policies under liberalisation and encourage entrepreneurs to set up their industries by providing the facilities they need and also by making many more concessions available to them.

Sir, we have many mini Cement plants in Andhra Pradesh. They are facing many difficulties. A concession of Rs.150 per tonne in Excise Duty upto 99,000 tonnes is available to them.

The concession is not applicable if they sell their cement by other brand name or Trade Mark. Only a fraction of the quantity of cement in the State is being consumed in the State while the rest of the cement is sent out to other parts of the country. There, this cement is being sold with different brand names and Trade Marks. Hence, the concession is not applicable to these mini cement plants. Thus these cement producers are deprived of the benefit of the concession in Excise Duty. The policy of the Government is to encourage entrepreneurs in general and that too small scale sector in particular. Hence, I request the Government to modify their notification and issue necessary instructions to the department to extend the concession even to those units which sell their cement outside their state with a different brand name or trade mark.

Our Hon'ble Prime Minister has taken a noble decision to strengthen the Public Distribution system and make available to everyone in the country rice at half of its price. This particular measure will benefit all the poorer sections of our society. I whole heartedly congratulate our Hon'ble Prime Minister for this noble gesture.

Sir, this scheme is now already being implemented in Andhra Pradesh under the able guidance of our beloved Chief Minister, Shri Chandra Babu Naidu. Nearly one crore and ten lakh families are receiving the rice at subsidised rates through P.D.S. outlets in the State. I want that the Scheme be extended to the entire country. Andhra Pradesh should be taken as an example not only in this case, but also in various other subsidy schemes announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

In rural sanitation, a lot needs to be done. Women are held in the highest esteem throughout the world. But in India rural sanitation facility is available only to 15% of the population. Even now women folk in the country-side go to open places in the outskirts of the villages to ease themselves. This is unfortunate. So I request the Government to allocate enough funds so as to provide sanitation facility to all the people in our rural areas.

Similarly there is an urgent need to provide sufficient funds required for the rural development. Nearly 2 lakh villages in the country do not have approach roads. Necessary funds should be provided to construct all-weather roads to connect every village. As far as the national highways are concerned, the Government already have many good proposals before them. For example, there is a proposal to widen these roads. These roads should be developed into four lane roads, as they exist in other countries. But there is a financial crunch. I agree. But, within the available resources, we should utilise them judiciously and see that these roads are well developed. If it is not possible to widen the national highways into 4 lane roads atleast they should be developed as two-lane roads without any further delay. This one measure contributes to the all round development of all the areas and regions of the country.

Postal Department is one such department which serves all the sections of the society throughout the country. I concede that the present Government have allocated more funds to the department. But that is not just sufficient. Some more funds are necessary.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. S. RAYADU : One minute, Sir.

More funds should be allocated to Postal Department, so that it can serve the people well. In my constituency, Narasapur in A.P. which happens to be the Postal Division Head Quarters, land has been acquired some 8 years ago at the cost of Rs. 9 lakhs. Though the department has acquired land spending so much money, no effort was made to construct the building for which it was acquired. I am sorry to say this. Since the Government has already acquired the land at a huge cost, the government should at least now, try to complete the building at an early date by making necessary allocation for the purpose. Already the Government has spent some money. The work should not be left untouched after spending so much of money. Hence, I earnestly appeal to the Government to take up and complete the construction of Postal Department building at Narasapur as early as possible.

There are many beautiful tourist spots in Andhra Pradesh. They have the potential to become major tourists attractions in the country. Hence, the government of India should try to develop these places of tourist importance. Vizag, Narasapur and Ichhapur have very good beaches. They can very easily be developed. In addition there are places like Nagarjun Sagar and Arrak Valley. The Government should at once take steps to develop these areas as major tourist centres in the country. In the present tourist map of India, Andhra Pradesh is nowhere to be seen. We are lagging very much behind in the tourism sector.

Sir, the present Govt. at the centre is a pro-farmer Government. This government is not only responsible but a responsive Government as far as the needs of the farmers are concerned. But Sir, the farmers in Andhra Pradesh are quite restless for one particular reason. The farmers in the state do not know what is going to happen to nearly 30 lakh acres of cultivable land. Sir, it should not be forgotten that which part of the country we may come from, whenever we may represent, to which State we may belong, we are first and foremost Indians. Construction of Almati Dam is sending alarming signals to farmers in Andhra Pradesh. They are now agitated over construction of this dam, because it robs them of the precious water required for cultivation for their lands. I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to keep in mind the interests of Andhra farmers and do justice to them by finding an amicable solution to the problem.

Finally Sir, before I conclude, I once again compliment and congratulate our Hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting such an excellent, pro-poor and pro-

farmer budget.

I conclude my speech, Thanking you for the opportunity you have given me to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA (BHILWARA) : Mr. Chairman, this is my maiden speech in the Lok Sabha. I seek your cooperation if I take a little more time.

Mr. Chairman, while presenting the Budget hon. Finance Minister stated in the beginning that when the Common Minimum Programme was started he was not the Minister. Prime Minister announced the Common Minimum Programme on 4th June 1996. He further said that his commitment to the Common Minimum Programme was more than to his post and he has given a base to the common minimum programme. It contains a point.

[*English*]

"The United Front government is committed to fight corruption, particularly, the corruption in high places and will take such steps as are necessary and in accordance with law to restore the confidence and credibility of the officers and institution of the State."

[*Translation*]

I now come to their aims. They have mentioned seven aims. The Budget was presented on 22nd July, but aim to fight corruption is missing therefrom. What happened between 4th June to 2nd July that what was mentioned in the Common Minimum Programme about fighting corruption was deleted in the budget. Budget also encourages corruption. If the Budget is good it checks corruption, but if its directions are wrong then it encourages corruption.

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI : There is no provision under the Head "Corruption".

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA : The Finance Minister has stated in the Budget speech that those who evade taxes must have to face criminal charges. I believed that tax evasion is done with the connivance of the government machinery. But there is no mention about Government machinery and only this has been mentioned that those who evade taxes would face criminal charges. In this way you are encouraging government machinery. Those who are caught would face charges but you will not take any action against government machinery.

I will take other items one by one. To pay attention towards condition of poor people is one of their

aims. It has been said that minimum basic facilities would be provided in time-bound manner. I have yet to see or find any such thing in the number of Budget I had opportunity to see that the duty has been redanced on costlier textiles and raised on clothes meant for poorer sections. Whatever you do not think cloth as a basic necessity. Costlier textiles were earlier charged duty at Rs. 20 which has now been reduced to 10. It was Rs. 10 on cloth meant for poorer sections, but now it has been doubled by introducing a new system of Modvat. About 2 crores people are employed all over India in Textile Industry. Out of them about 10 lakh are working in Composite Mills and one crore 90 lakh people are employed in Powerloom, Handloom and small Scale Units. Composite Mills have been lots of benefits under MODVAT Scheme.

19.00 hrs.

Burden of taxes has gone up on small powerlooms. Presently 40 per cent duty is charged on overall Govt. on manmade fibres used by lower strata of society. What is included in the duty. Custom duty on the fibre i.e. excise duty and additional excise duty on cloth which has now been provided will take duty to 45 per cent on the cloth. Cloth is a basic need of rich as well as poor. If 45 percent duty is going to be levied on cloth what could happen to the industry and the people who use that cloth?

Whenever a new Tax is introduced in the Budget. Estimated receipts in respect of that tax are indicated. Hon. Finance Minister has said that about 5 percent service charge has been levied and an amount of Rs. 70 crores would become available during this year. But he has introduced 'Modvat' on cloth and it has not been indicated any where in the Budget the amount likely to be received therefrom. But in detailed accounts distributed alongwith the Budget about Basic Excise Duty against col. 76 and 84 it is mentioned that Basic duty should be levied on cloth, which they have now provided but not a simple paise has been mentioned against receipts column. Either the Minister of Finance is not competent enough to make any estimate or he feels that this duty is not to be levied this year. You have not included the same in receipts in the Budget.

Sir, they have taken a new loan of Rs. 55688 crores. There is a provision of Rs. 55688 under Borrowing and Liabilities and Rs. 60000 crores for payment of Interest. This means the condition of economy is such that we have to borrow in order to pay interest amount. Apart from this it is mentioned at an other place that repayment of the loan is Rs. 60000 crores., You are taking loans for repayment of loans. In addition you have to borrow in order to pay interest and they have mentioned in the Budget the aim is to ensure economic

stability and budgetary foresightedness. But the Budget does not indicate the economic stability how it was going to be ensured. What is going to happen to the country when we have to borrow to pay interest? An amount of 60000 has to be paid as Interest and Rs. 55688 crore is a new loan. Last year payment of interest amounted to Rs. 52000 and this year it has gone upto Rs. 60000. In this way the amount of Interest is increasing each year. The government has so far never considered the steps to control this borrowings? What is going to be the future of the country?

It has been mentioned under the objects of the Budget to make balance of payment situation feasible through better export performance and increased foreign investment inflow. It is good to mention that balance of payment should be better but what efforts are actually being made in this directions? They have tried to tilt the trade balance further. How? They have by lowering import facilities on all items encouraged imports and not much special benefits are being provided to exporters. Earlier they had a benefit that export Income was exempt from Income Tax but now that has also been imposed. Today on the one hand we are talking to improve trade balance while on the other hand we are making efforts to increase the trade deficit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as personnel Income Tax is concerned its limit should be increased. If you increase the limit of personal Income Tax it would not make much difference to the Budget but would provide relief to a large number of people. Whichever government is there it works for the welfare of the people. If the limit for income tax is raised it would benefit the public and check corruption. But the aim of the government is not to check corruption and hence it is not increasing the limit of personnel Income tax.

I want to make one more submission to the hon. Finance Minister. The hon. Members know their constituency better as they are elected from that constituency. They know what is needed in their constituency and where there is need for development. If we see the figures for the last three years, we see there has been much development under this arrangement. While sitting in the centre you do not know how much development is required in particular areas. I am therefore to request you the amount under Local Development Fund may be increased.

Sir, a new provision has been made in the Budget. It is about Rural Infrastructural Development Fund which is to be controlled by NABARD and which is to be funded by contribution by Commercial Banks which do not fulfill their targets of priorities for advances. It is stated that share capital will be increased. May I know what does it means, I think the Commercial Banks

would be insisted that they may not provide finances where it is to be done according to priorities. Actually Commercial Banks get money for lending to priority sector. This is the inference one can draw from this provision in the budget. If this the meaning of this provision then how the country would develop.

About the development of agricultural they say that Rs. 30 thousand would be provided for purchase of tractors. Sir, I come from an area where farmers have small holdings and they are not in a position to purchase tractors. Government should make some special provision for such farmers separately. Farmers in my area even now use bullocks and other animals for agriculture. I therefore want that there should be separate provision for such farmers in the Budget. A big farmer can make all arrangements for development of his agricultural but a small farmer is not in a position to do any such thing.

In the end, I hope that the hon. Finance Minister would pay attention towards the issues raised by me. He would also try to fulfill the aims mentioned by him in the Budget. I oppose this Budget, because this Budget encourages corruptions. In addition, it is also a Budget which is against interests of Industry. In fact this Budget has taken Textile Industry to the verge of collapse.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad) : Thank you Mr. Chairman. The 1996-97 Budget presented by Shri Chidambaram, the first Budget of the United Front government, is to be supported in so far as it continues the basic economic policies of the Congress Government. In fact, some have called it 'Manmohan Singh plus or minus two per cent.' We are happy that the Congress policies have been endorsed by all the constituents and the supporters of the United Front Government.

The up-dated Economic Survey has confirmed that the economy grew at an unexpectedly high rate of seven per cent; industrial growth was over 12 per cent; foreign exchange position was comfortable and inflation rate was under control. Thus, Shri Chidambaram has inherited a very healthy and vibrant economy as compared to what the Congress Government inherited in June, 1991. And it is for this reason that I had expected a much bolder more innovative effort. But I suppose, the Finance Minister has constraints of balancing the various conflicting political interests, to please every political pressure group and include every favourite political theme of every constituent. I call it 'a great opportunity missed.'

Coming to the micro economic side, the fiscal deficit target of five per cent appears difficult to achieve. Firstly, Rs. 5,000 crore PSU disinvestment target is difficult. There is no disinvestment commission for this lot. We expected something very different from it. And in view of the prevailing market conditions, I think, the disinvestment story will go the same way as it went the last year. Secondly, the telecom licence fees are unlikely to materialise, for obvious reasons. Thirdly, there are indications that a slower industrial growth may affect excise collection. In some sectors, the spending will have to go up, particularly defence. Defence spending is lower in real terms. It has only increased by three and a half per cent.

In real terms, it is down by three and a half per cent. In terms of the GDP, a very disturbing trend is apparent. The defence spending is going down from 3.4 per cent of the GDP in 1988-89 to 2.7 per cent of the GDP in 1991-92 and now you have brought it down to 2.2 per cent of the GDP. It is not a very happy situation considering the developments in the neighboring countries. These factors will not allow the Finance Minister to contain the deficit at five per cent of the GDP. Covering the fiscal deficit does not mean that you have to curb investment. Actually, the attack should be on the revenue deficit. And I am sure, the Finance Minister has promised various steps like the expenditure commission and other things. And we wish him luck so that over a period of time, he will be able to come up with schemes which will reduce the revenue deficit.

Interest payment is a major area of worry. Today it claims about 96 per cent of the fresh borrowing net of repayment. It is almost equal to the entire fiscal deficit. Therefore, in view of the very high interest outflow, I strongly recommend that the PSU disinvestment amount should be used only either for PSU restructuring or to retire the high cost debt and in no case, should it be adjusted for consumption expenditure even if it is for a laudable cause like education or health.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Will you yield for a moment? I think, I should clarify it because this comes up again and again. As long as we are a net borrower in the market—we are a net borrower today, we have difference if you borrow money and spend it for health or education or if you disinvest and take that money and spend for health and education.

This money is fungible, only when you cease to be a net borrower; there is no borrowing in the market, than the disinvestment money, if it goes into health or education becomes a consumption expenditure and therefore, should not be spent in that manner, should

go into retiring old debt. As long as we are net borrower, it makes no difference. It is simply an accounting way of looking at it. Anyway, you are going to borrow so, I do not think, there is any argument that we should use disinvestment money only for retiring debt.

I just wanted to clarify this.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : Well, I appreciate your point. But a signal has to be sent that you seriously intend to create a corpus for PSUs restructuring.

Subsidies are an important item of expenditure. Our food subsidy is higher, it is good. But I think you should have afforded a lower food subsidy if you had targeted the food subsidy better by restructuring the PDS so that it only goes to the really poor people living below poverty line. He has promised to do that. I hope he does that and takes some money from the food subsidy.

Subsidy on the phosphatic and potash fertilizer is a welcome move. Probably, it will redress the imbalance which has been created in the use of fertilizers.

One cause of worry is that the Finance Minister in his speech has not really emphasized BOP. I am sure, it is in the back of his mind. But it does not appear to be a main item on the agenda. Considering the trade gap of about seven billion dollars, I do not think we can afford to relax. You have said that you need to increase our export effort. Imports are increasing, and that is the cause for all of us to worry.

Sir, the Budget has been called pro-poor. Is it really pro-poor? Actually, in case of rural employment allocation, it has come down from Rs. 4,771 crore to Rs. 3,835 crore or a cut of about 20 per cent. Even for the JRY scheme which is a main component of this. It has really helped to empower the rural masses and the Panchayat Raj Institutions. It has gone down by about Rs. 850 crore. Even for the rural development itself, the allocation has gone down by 11 or 12 per cent. IRDP allocations getting reduced in terms of number of beneficiaries. Even in provisions for SSI, which is the major employment generation sector, you have brought down the allocation from Rs. 961 crore to Rs. 935 crore. What has been done?

Sir, there is some tokenisms and that tokenism results in these so-called 'Prime Minister's Scheme'. He has very cleverly disassociated himself from many of those things. He has very cleverly given all the credits to the Prime Minister. What is it—Rs. five crore for old age; Rs. five crore for residential primary schools? How many schools can you create by Rs. five crore?

Each Novodaya School costs Rs. one or two crore, we can have two or three schools only in the country in Rs. five crore. Rs. 10 crore for Women's Development Corporation; Rs. 5 crore for Illness Fund; Rs. 5 crore for death of lorry drivers at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per driver. That would cover about 1000 lorry drivers in one year. If I take the State of Maharashtra, which has got a population of over 10 per cent of the country's population, perhaps 100 lorry driver would be benefited. These are all token schemes. Perhaps the total amount of Rs. 70 crore in these 'Prime Minister's Schemes' amounts to about 0.03 per cent of the total Budget. Rather than that, it should be better to introduce a comprehensive insurance scheme for all these sectors. I hope you will pay some attention to that.

This Budget clearly shifts emphasis from direct attack on poverty through rural employment generation schemes to investment in infrastructure, which is good -- I mean, the second part is good. Investment in infrastructure has to be done because infrastructure investment cannot be left on the market process alone. The initiative about setting up a new fund for highway authority is also good. But even in the power sector I think the allocation should have been increased because we are not having a great success in private participation.

It is very good that the Irrigation is emphasized. We support that.

Now, I will come to taxation proposals because I am not sure whether I will get a chance to speak on the Finance Bill.

As far as personal taxation is concerned, I am very happy that the Finance Minister has not fallen prey to the populist demand for a higher income tax deduction. But instead, he has given relief in the lower slab and salaried employees.

In the next Budget—I hope you do get a chance to present it—I wish that you introduce some indexation based on the number of people under the direct tax bracket, per capita income and rate of inflation. Such schemes have been successfully tried in Chile and other developing countries. We must design the scheme in such a way that the number of people paying personal income tax increases gradually. There is a clamour, usually at the time of every Budget about increasing the exemption limit, say, from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 60,000 as is proposed by the BJP. If you devise a scheme of indexation, it would be very good.

I have a suggestion to make. The upper limit for higher tax rate has to be increased from Rs 1.2 lakh to above Rs. 2 lakh for obvious reasons because the

corporate salaries have risen from a ceiling of Rs. 7,500 per month which we had some time ago to Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 1 crore per annum. This needs to be looked into.

Regarding the problem of black money, there is no innovation. I hope that you would give it proper attention during the next year.

I suggest that rapid increase in computerisation is one answer for better monitoring. I hope that your Department is doing it already in respect of computer generated unique permanent account number. I think that the only solution is to make printing of the permanent account number compulsory on all commercial documents, invoices and such other things so that computerised cross-checking becomes easy. I am sure that the Department is taking steps in this direction and that you would give it every attention that it needs.

The Minister is also famous for simplifying documentation. He had thinned down the Trade Policy, which he wrote in one evening, from hundreds of pages to twenty to thirty pages. I would request him to simplify the tax forms as they exist in some of the advanced countries.

Now, I come to the famous or the infamous or the most commented upon tax, the Minimum Alternate Tax. It has been a favourite theme of the Left. I would say that it is populist. But I object to the impression that the 'zero tax' companies were doing something illegal. They were not doing that but an impression has been created that they were claiming exemption which was legally permitted? Are we punishing them because they were successful, because they were using capital and human resources more efficiently? Were they not investing in creating more jobs? If you felt that they were paying heavy dividends out of the taxes saved, perhaps, you should have reduced the exemption or restructured their depreciation rates. I hope that when you get the opportunity, you would use it to clarify that they were not doing something illegal.

I am sure that MAT would certainly put a damper on new investment, at least for some time to come. Figures like Rs 4,500 crore and Rs. 5,000 crore of last investment have been quoted. I do not believe that, but certainly the new investment plans would have to be rethought.

Two earlier editions of MAT Tax had to be scrapped because they lead to a tremendous amount of litigation. I hope that it does not happen this time. I suggest that the Minister of Finance should think of making the amount saved on these taxes to be compulsorily paid into the Infrastructure Development Fund rather than taking it for tax purposes, so that industry partly

foots the bill for infrastructure development.

Coming briefly to the indirect taxes, I was a little bit disappointed that on the Excise side there is no movement towards comprehensive, all encompassing V.A.T. as he has promised, but he could have taken some steps towards these eleven rates.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It was eleven but now it is seven.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN : But you promised to bring it to four rates. We are looking forward to that.

We are happy that you have introduced the selective audit in excise. It is good. It reduces the paper work and the burden of small scale industries but there must be a foolproof and transparent scheme to select the assesseees. Otherwise, it would lead to corruption.

There are two specific items on the excise side. The first is that you have exempted writing and printing paper for the use of text books, that is the paper used by the State Corporations. It is good idea. The intention is very good, but what is happening practically?

You have introduced a new Section called Section 57 CC. Under that section, the companies have to return a MODVAT amount at the flat rate of 20 per cent. No paper manufacturer is willing to pass on the benefit. I am told that the Mumbai High Court has held this illegal, or at least, given a stay under this particular section and has called it unjust. Please look into it. I think that it should be modified.

Next, I would like to mention about the service tax. you have introduced service tax on courier services and it is good. But are the courier services legal? They are not legal. There is need to amend the Indian Postal Act, which is 100 years old in order to permit the courier services to operate. If it is not amended, it would be challenged in the Courts. I am sure you are taking steps to amend the Act, Otherwise, there will be unnecessary litigation.

I had written a letter to the Minister of Finance about postal tariffs and I am very happy that he has accepted the suggestions and has introduced a Rs. 2 competition post card. This suggestion might have come from many other sources also. But he has not gone ahead in increasing the rate of ordinary post card. The rate was fixed about 22 years back. It costs 15 paise. But it requires Rs. 1.75 to deliver a post card but it is sold at 15 paise. All right, poor people need it. But there should be a limit to amount of subsidy. The Postal Department

is losing Rs. 500 crore every year and no new post office can be opened. Please look at it.

Sir, I have taken much of the time and I know that time is very short, I would conclude by saying that I am a little disappointed but definitely I have great hopes that the hon. Minister of Finance when he gets time and when he gets over the political compulsions would be as innovative as he was in the Congress Ministry when he was heading the Ministry of Commerce.

I just want to remind him the first 10- days are very important. You achieved everything last time in the first 100 days but later on it became very difficult. The end of the 100 days is fast approaching. Please do not miss this opportunity and let the country not think that a great opportunity has been missed.

Finally, I support the Budget, I wish it could have been a little bolder.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, first let me support this Budget and say that this is very balanced, bold and brilliant Budget. It would become a phenomenon if the hon. Minister of Finance is a little flexible to accommodate our humble suggestions given in our speeches. A few days back, Dr. Joshi, our colleague said that this is a Congress Budget. He sarcastically criticised it.

On this occasion, I would like to highlight to the august house and also to the nation that we should not forget that during the Congress regime under the leadership of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Industrial growth went up by 6.70 per cent and foreign exchange reserves improved to \$ 20 billions. Our poverty has come down from 25 per cent to 19 per cent. These were the achievements of the last five years.

So, let us not try to politicize the issues and let us not try to criticise each other. Let us build this great nation on the philosophy of national spirit that whoever does good things must be admired and appreciated.

Today the most burning problem for the present Government is employment. We have to remember that we are entering the 21st century. Millions of young people who would be completing 18 years will be seeking employment. There is frustration among the youth as there is no employment.

Similarly, the entire country is reeling under poverty. How to remove the poverty and how to create employment and how to remove this frustration among the youth The only solution for these two problems is massive industrialisation and tremendous agricultural

productivity. What I feel is everybody is dreaming of achieving tremendous progress and prosperity which I am worried is not possible, under the present circumstances.

There is unprecedented cries for money all over the country in institutions and in banks. On the other side, our capital market has fallen down. It has become disastrous. Nobody is prepared to invest in industry. No banks and institutions are inspired to participate in the building up of industries. Then, what is the fate? I am just asking about it.

Without industry, even the government cannot get income. On the one side, you have been telling the Finance Minister : what about agriculture and rural development? You are asking about so many schemes. If he has more deficit of Rs. 5,000 crores, I think he must have an Aladin Lamp so that whatever he wants, he can have them. It is not possible. Therefore, the only solution is that the income of the nation should go up. The Increase in the income of the society should go up. For that growth of industry is very important. Therefore, I am now requesting the Finance Minister that he must make much more efforts to see how to improve the growth of Industry.

Unfortunately, a few people have also played some mischief. Because of that, there is a bad name for the capital market. Let us not go on a wrong track. The SEBI is so much intense and worried that they do not come forward and give cooperation for anything. I have been hearing about it. Therefore, this is the right time now to see that no mistakes takes place. At the same times, a practical approach, a constructive and an effective approach to build this nation, industry and the society.

The most important thing is MAT. I welcome it. The Minister of Finance has got very novel ideas. A number of industries are minting money. Of course, because there is a way of depreciation, they need not pay tax legally. But, at the same time, the Minister of Finance felt that we should get more income for this country by making industries to pay a normal tax of 12 per cent. That is a very good idea. The Minister feels that when industry makes money, what is wrong in their payment. They must pay tax. But we have to bear in mind that for any new industry or for an industry already started or started recently, they make a budget on certain bases of having Tax exemption for five years.

Therefore, whatever income they get, they will pay back the interest and instalments to banks and institutions. Now suddenly, you impose this MAT Zero Tax. What I have been told is that no new industry will become viable. They would not be able to pay to the in-

stitutions. We must check up how far it is correct. In case they cannot pay the instalments and the interest to the institutions, no institution will give them a loan and there will be a disaster for the growth of industry. You kindly bear it in mind. We have discussed it several times informally. You have been telling the House that they must pay when they make money. We appreciate it. But at the same time, they should not be in a bad position.

The next thing is regarding paper industry. Bagasse is a product used only for burning for fuel. But I appreciate that you want to rationalise it. In the spirit of rationalisation, if a man, who manufactures a paper product on the basis of bagasse and pays five per cent excise duty, he is made to pay ten per cent, the paper industries will not be non viable. That is what I have heard. Therefore, kindly examine it, there may not be much revenue. Let us not give a psychological feeling that the new Budget is simply hampering the growth of the product which is agro-based. Let us see that also.

I feel that CRR and SLR and the Reserve Bank Policy should be re-examined to control inflation and, of course, cash flow into the market. Recently, the CRR was relaxed a little. If it is relaxed a little more to see that banks are found with more money, then, they will also come forward to participate in building up of the industry and also the trade.

Then, I am really congratulating the Finance Minister for having thoughtfully started the Infrastructural Development Corporation. It is really wonderful need infrastructural facilities to build industry in our country. In this connection, what I would say is that after the announcement, the Corporate will be formed and somebody will be the Chairman. But in the entire vast country, nothing much may move. As Mr. Chavan has said, as a token, if you put things, there will be no use. I agree that you cannot give thousands of crores of rupees to a corporation. But at least, its existence should be felt by the people by its investment example in one or two industrial cities where this corporation can give some assistance. For example, you may consider Visakhapatnam port or Mangalore city. Today, these are good port cities which have got the potentialities to develop the industry.

Now, in Visakhapatnam there is heavy shortage of water and there is no chance to get water unless Polavaram project comes. It takes more than 8 years to get this project. Till that time, people cannot even dream of water. At the cost Rs 200 crore, Bhagirathi water project, was thought over when Mr. Vijayabhaskara Reddy was the Chief Minister but for want of money, it was not started. If Rs. 200 crore

would be provided through the Infrastructure Development Corporation, as a token of experiment of your dynamic approach to give infrastructural facilities for the industry, it will be for earning you a good name and to be written in golden letters. People of that area, mainly in Visakhapatnam, are expecting thousands of industries to come up. So many industries are being started but for want of water, everybody is hesitating to go ahead. Rs. 200 crore is not a huge amount, it may be thought over when the corporation would be constituted.

I will not take more than five minutes, if I speak for more time, then members may feel heavy(*interruptions*)... You may think why I am talking only about industry. It is because I have studied it. Merely by giving speeches, we cannot eradicate poverty in this country. Based on emotions and by attacking each other nothing can be achieved. We want constructive, practical approach to build this great nation and to make this country one of the great nations of the world, we should have irrigation, power and industry.

Firstly, we should go away, about bureaucrats. Everybody thinks that if they start with something, there is a snag and something dangerous. It is because of the unfortunate events, there is snag and something dangerous. It is because of the unfortunate events which I need not repeat. Only because somebody does a mistake, everybody is not bad. If a political leader has done a mistake, it does not mean that every political party is bad and every politician is bad. So, let us have a positive spirit. Let us not suspect everybody. Let us inculcate in the blood of bureaucracy in this country that whoever is doing good things, remaining honest and sincere will always be supported by the Government. They need not hesitate and as long as they are sincere and honest, there is nothing to worry. Such a type of dynamic inspiration is needed from this Government.

We are happy that Government is going along with definitely good ideas. Of course, those ideas are of the Congress. So, people will say that you are following Congress. Perhaps if Congress has not achieved those ideas in five years, you would not have dared to follow those ideas. Why should we talk of Congress or the Communists or the BJP? Let us all be together. Let us build this nation and not always politicise matters. If somebody says something good, let us take it irrespective of the political party he belongs to. Let us forget the system of thinking in terms of politics. We must feel proud that India is the biggest democracy in the world. But we are really suffering from lack of communication from mind to mind and thinking you are different and I am different. This is not a game of sports. Let us have that positive spirit and respect each

other. If somebody is doing good things, let us respect him. When somebody is doing something wrong, let us have the courage, heart and mind to come forward to tell him that this is not good and that he must not do like that. That should be the spirit. I call upon all the political parties on this occasion to go ahead with this inspiration, stimulation and philosophy.

While concluding, I do not want to repeat what everybody has told about rural development, housing schemes, tourism and other things. I need not tell all these things. I acknowledge the various ideas given by various hon. Members to develop this country in the field of roads, transport, etc. which is very important.

Sir, we need a lot of money for the transport sector. We cannot dream of any real progress of the country without the beautification and modernisation of the roads. Although the previous Congress Government came out with a number of proposals and there were also plans from the ADB and schemes of the World Bank, yet due to red tapeism and confusion in putting forward these proposals, it could not achieve as much progress as was expected. So, I urge upon this Government that whatever schemes had been started by the previous Government should be accelerated and carried forward. I was told by Mr. Venkataraman, the Minister for Surface Transport that they had no margin money for the ADB schemes and Shri Chidambaram says that there is no money even to provide for the margin.

SHRI.P. CHIDAMBARAM : I have provided an extra Rs. 200 crore for this.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : There is one very big project for roads in Haryana. There are also road projects all over the country. All that I would like to request is that these projects should be given topmost priority.

Sir, in conclusion, I would once again like to congratulate the Finance Minister and support this Budget. At the same time, I would also like to say that if the Congress Government does good things, all must appreciate; when Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao does some good things, all must appreciate; when Dr. Manmohan Singh does some good things, all must appreciate; when Mr. Chidambaram, as Minister of Commerce, frames the trade policy and we achieve good export, all must appreciate. Likewise, if there is something wrong, all must also criticise. Therefore, let us bring in a new era in a new spirit, new thought, new philosophy and new inspiration. Let us be together ; let us be united and let us build the society and this great nation in such a way that the entire world feels proud of this greatest democracy in the world and let them

feel that we are all one and united irrespective of any political affiliations. Thank you.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri R.L.P. Verma, before you start let me tell you that five more Members including you are left to speak. It would be better if you conclude your speech in 10 minutes. Try to conclude early.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma) : As I am speaking at the close of the debate I will not say any thing about policies but would talk only about the problems of any area. The Budget presented before the House appears to be a good Budget but if we look at it from practical point of view it appears as mirage. I put my objectives before you.

Country attained independence almost 50 years ago and during whole of this period our whole system has been foreign-oriented. We have been against Swadeshi, because of which we are not able to take our country forward. Though a number of schemes in respect of poverty alleviation, providing employment to educated youth were formulated yet we have not been able to provide irrigation facilities to poor farmers so far. Still there are about 10500 villages in South Bihar, which is known as Jharkhand or Vananchal, which have been identified as problem villages. We have been raising our voices in this regard for so many years and have been writing to Central Rural Development Ministry. About 2 thousand people have died of diarrhoea and shortage of water during the past few days in Giridih District. What we get in reply from here is there is no cause for worry. The benefits of all the schemes go only to few people. All the schemes are on paper only. That is why there is no transparency in these programmes. Till now why the Government has not mended its machinery. Bureaucracy is on looting spree. It has not been checked because of which the schemes are implemented on paper only. I want the hon. Minister to take some effective steps in this regard.

I want to raise another issue relating to his Ministry. A huge scam is happening in currency and Coinage Department. It involves Berud Portel Co. of Britain. Paper is being imported in the country through their Indian Agents for Security Press and Security Paper Mill. In addition, security fibres, security and currency thread, laboratory equipment, spare parts for machines and machinery are being imported. Certain Indian companies are capable of manufacturing these things at half the imported price and are doing the same, but such companies are being neglected. These companies are exporting their merchandise but these are not being utilized in the country. This scam involves crores of

rupees. I have written a letter to hon. Minister giving full details of this scam. Shri R.L. Rao is its D.G.M. He is commissioning in this scam of crores of rupees. It may appear to be small scam but actually it is bungling involving hundreds of crores of rupees similar to Telephone Scam, Sugar Scam and Security Scam. If the hon. Minister does not pay any attention towards it, this indigenous industry would be destroyed.

Today Swadeshi Movement is going on in the country. But all the indigenous schemes and industries are dying. One East India Co. came to India which made India slave of the British Empire. But today 1600 foreign companies are registered in this country. All our industries are bound to go under their control. 51 per cent of equity of Maruti Industries has gone into Japanese hand, and shortly it will go into their hands. TOMCO and many such companies of India have been sold. Foreign Companies are by and by tightening their control over Indian companies in such a manner that no industry here would be able to progress. If we go through foreign, industrial and economic policies of our Government we get a feeling that very soon we may ruin our industries. All our Public Undertakings are running on losses. They are running on losses which have accumulated to thousands of crores of rupees and all have established direct contacts with foreign companies. With the result these Undertakings have started functioning as Agents of Foreign Companies. Therefore, if we have to run our Public Sector Undertakings we should make them accountable to public. The Chairmen of those undertakings, which run on losses, should be held responsible for the losses. They should be entrusted with the responsibility of an undertaking as a businessman and work as a beaurocrates. If the undertakings are run in beaurocratic manner they would become bankrupt and if these are managed like business houses it will change the fate of our country. The Government should therefore reconsider the matter by taking this attitude.

50 years have since we became independent. This is not a small period. We are going to celebrate Golden Jubilee. But we do not have drinking water, the poor do not have their houses. There are no roads in Villages, there is no electricity in villages. There are no facilities available in villages. Everybody is migrating to Urban areas. Rural people have converted Delhi into Slum. You will see there are 1200-1300 colonies in Delhi. We cannot provide water and electricity to those slums and we are talking of development.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a Juglary of words. This is a mirage. The country has to be taken out of this situation and the hon. Minister has to initiate revolutionary steps in this regard. It appears that he

has decided to follow old track. Policy of Liberalisation and GATT Agreement is still being continued, which makes it clear that they have decided to follow the old policies. There is a saying :-

"Leek-leck chhakre chalte hein

chalte hein kaput aur kayar

Leck chhorkar jo chalte hein, ve

kahlaate hein saput aur nahar!"

The Finance Minister is acting on the line of this saying. I request Shri Chidambaram to change his track. When you are talking of social Justice and Poverty alleviation and announced a number of other welfare measures but these things do not appear to be translating into action. It appears that you are still following old track. Foreigners are entering into our country. They are not coming here to emancipate us. They are coming here as Businessmen. They are coming here as East India Co. They will destroy our country and run away. You have to control them and for this purpose a high Power Committee may be set up.

Sir, I would now mention some of the problems of my Constituency Kodarma. My constituency consists of two districts of Giridih and Kodarma. I have been continuously representing the area since 1977. During 1978 I made a demand to lay a Railway Line from Giridih to Ranchi and there was some talk to give some money for the same during 1991 and had an amounting of Rs.20 crores been provided atleast earth work would have been completed by now. There is no mention about this project in the present budget whereas during 1991 Budget it was promised to be taken on priority. It has now been deleted. This is injustice towards people of Chota Nagpur Area.

Sir, Vananchal and Jharkhand areas are sparrow giving golden eggs to the country. Even today 50 per cent mineral wealth and forest wealth of the country, out of country's total resources is extracted from this area. The Central Government and the State Government are jointly exploiting such wealth. These Governments think that it is better to keep this golden egg giving sparrow to keep behind bars and should be exploited. There has been a demand to give full statehood to Jharkhand and Vananchal areas. Agitation has been going for the last 60 years. This has been a biggest and lengthiest movement. Some time they say one thing but later on something else is said. But the area has not yet been converted into a separate State. More than a year has gone by since Jharkhand Development Council was formed and it was decided to allocate 25 per cent of the total budget of Bihar to the

council but so far even 25 paise have not been paid. This shows their mentality. This is grave injustice towards them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Member of Parliament of the area is purchased. It has now been proved. A case in this regard has been filed against him. I am therefore to say that provision should be made in this Budget itself for laying 294 km. Railway line of Jharkhand area. If such a step is taken it would be construed that this Budget looks after the interests of poor and Adivasis. Otherwise it would be construed that you have not done anything for 2 1/2 crore people.

Sir, there are 10500 such villages in Jharkhand area where there are no wells or drinking water facilities. Harijans and Adivasis draw water for drinking purposes from a dirty water drain. In order to save from this situation and provide them with drinking water facilities it is necessary to undertake works at warfooting. It is therefore necessary to create special fund for digging of wells and construction of tubewells.

I want to submit another point in brief. Target has fixed to provide loan to 400 people of Giridih District this year under Prime Minister Employment Scheme but only 142 people have so far been provided half of the stipulated amount. It is evident from this that the target fixed has not been fulfilled and only 25 per cent target has been achieved. Same condition prevails in Kodarma and Hazaribagh. There also 25 per cent targets have been achieved. Poverty conditions still prevail these on account of non achievement of the target. Similar examples in respect of one or two persons have come to my notice only yesterday. They have informed me that they had taken a loan of Rs. 15 thousand as unemployed youth. They have to pledge their certificates etc. They have become overage hence they cannot get any job under the Government. They will die with the burden of this loan. There should be change of attitudes in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Verma, please conclude.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : We had demanded that few useful schemes should be introduced. Konan River Project was started in 1978 at a cost of Rs. 11 crores. It is still unfinished. An amount of Rs. 178 crores has already been spent on it. I feel beaurocracy would take its cost upto Rs. 500 crores and still it will not be completed. 15 years have since gone. Lakhs of acres of land has been converted into canal and farmers have not been paid any compensation so far. Funds should be provided for this project. There should be time-bound schemes. If the schemes are not completed within

stipulated time span then stern action should be taken against officers responsible for delay in completion. They should be sent to Jails. Similarly Kesho Reservoir Scheme and Panchkhero Reservation Scheme are also pending. These are incomplete inspite of amount of Rs. 5-10 crores having spent on them. Heavy Water Treatment Plant was to be set up at Jhumari Tilaiya Dom but this has yet to be implemented.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may conclude now..(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Other hon. Members are also to speak.

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : It is alright. I want to say one more thing. There are a number of such projects in my area. Agriculture Science Centres were sanctioned for Bhandaro and Kodarma. This is Rs. 3-4 crores Scheme, but it is being kept pending. These centres should be set up because there is no Industry in this area. With the opening of Agriculture Science Centre in the area, the local rural labourers would come to know of scientific agricultural methods and they would be able to look after their families in a better way.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): I would like to make a few submissions before you. The Govt. has presented Budget for the year 1996-97. I convey my thanks to the Minister of Finance for the same as he has made a good effort. He has presented a balanced budget. A number of hon. Members have pointed out different aspects of this Budget. A number of hon. Members have described it is a good budget while a few have said that this Budget is not for poor people. The question arises this government is not for poor people only. This is a government of Capitalist Democratic govt. It has therefore brought a Budget which looks after interests of all the sections. It is beneficial for farmers, beneficial to working class, beneficial to Industrialists. It is beneficial to all the sections though benefits may vary to different sections. However, this is a balance budget. I convey my thanks to the Minister of Finance for the Budget and pray for his long life. It has ben sated in the Budget that government would strive to alleviate condition of those living below poverty line. This is not a new thing but an old thing. This point had been raised during Congress Governments period and certain Schemes were also formulated and implemented.

20.00 hrs.

I want to mention about improvement of slums. The Budget also talks of bringing the rate of inflation down. But I want to say one thing. Black money in our country

is running a parallel economy. So long as black money is on the increase rate of inflation can not be controlled. Market can not be controlled. I would request the hon. Minister of Finance that efforts may be made to bring black money out. It would help the country. You have reduced allocation for I.R.D.P. but there are a number of ongoing schemes which are related to rural area. These include Prime Minister Employment Scheme, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, a new scheme which covers certain blocks of each district of the country. A scheme to provide mid-day meals being implemented in villages. Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was introduced by Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He had informed the House that when hard earned money of the public is sent to villages only 15 per cent money is put to purposeful uses and the rest 85 percent is lost on the way. Everybody knows it. who will monitor that money sent is properly spent or not.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We had to finish it by 8.00 pm but we have still four members to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, we will extend it and complete the discussion.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Alright.

SHRI RAMASHRAYA PRASAD SINGH : I want to make one submssion about my area. If proper control is not exercised on the Banks, the Prime Minister Employment Scheme would fail, they are not going to benefit any body. Cows, Buffaloes, Goats and Pigs were provided to poor labourers to raise them from below the poverty line. But these animals were not of good species. I am speaking particularly about Jahanabad. If you look through the records for the last five years you will find that the money given to poor people has been wasted. The grants given were misused with the result that Buffalo worth Rs. 3000/- was supplied at Rs. 5000- you can yourself see how anybody can lookafter his family.

I want to say something about Prime Minister Employment Scheme. A boy came to me and said that he was trained for employment but even after that they demand 30 percent commission. He had applied through me so I will submit the same to you. There is a need to conduct investigations with regard to such cases of corruption. I have already said that if less money is spent properly on beneficial schemes our country could develop. We can reduce poverty, check unemployment, but we are not doing this.

Hon. Finance Minister, our country is an Agricultural country. What are the needs of a farmer in an Agricultural country. Farmer does not want anything from you, he merely wants water in his fields, make irrigational facilities available to him, provide him quality seeds, give him quality fertilizer and farmers are prepared to give you anything. But during all these 40-50 years Agriculture has even neglected. The result is that the condition of even these farmers is not good who posses even 25 acres of land. This condition is bound to aggravate employment situation.

Mr. Finance Minister, I would make one more submission. Ours is a federal structure. You have State Governments under you. Legally there are separate laws for running governments, but there are certain such things which you have to do. Unemployment situation is looming large before the country. We have land ceiling loans but these have not so far been implemented by you. Had these laws been implemented by you the problem of unemployment would have been solved to a large extent. Our agricultural yields would have increased, our National Income would have gone up. Today we are borrowing in order to pay interest, such a situation would not have arisen. We would have increased agricultural production and raised our income to such an extent that we would have been able to manage our country as well as world. You have started paying attention towards agriculture. We want you to take agriculture to a better position from its present position. You will earn Kudes for this and farmers would never forget you.

I want to mention a few more things. Today Jahanabad has become a terrorist area. They have reduced laws to smitherness. They are sentencing people to death. You have to check this situation, you are Finance Minister, so you have to control this situation, you have to see those youth, who are gone astray from the national mainstream, are given employment. A scheme cleared from here has been pending with Bihar Government. Specially Pupun-Murhar Dardha Project is pending for want of funds with Bihar Govt. and its cost is escalating. I therefore request you to provide funds to the Govt. of Bihar for that project as loan and get the scheme implemented, so that irrigation facilities could be provided to 2-3 blocks and people could benefit therefrom. It will weaken terrorists in the area. It will not only weaken but meet its end. You are spending lot of more money on army, ammunition etc.

I have to request you that you have presented a very good budget. You have talked of economic reforms. It appears that you want to base your economic reforms on foreign hands. This is good that you have been able to attract foreign investments into the country. But you

continue to monitor this. Don't allow the situation to go out of your monitoring. Don't allow them to act in arbitrary manners. Only this way our country may benefit. If they are allowed to act at their own they would destroy our Industry here.

Our first Prime Minister Late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had in this very House said while construction of H.E.L. at Ranchi, this is a temple of India. Hon. Finance Minister, Sir, what is your position? That Industry sustains lot of industries.

This Industry could have helped in the establishment of many a new Industries, but what is the condition of that industry today? We want you to pay attention towards this undertaking. Try to give a new life to that undertaking.

An hon. Member has pointed out that you have to manage our National Industries in a business like manner. Private Sector Industries earn lot of profits. More capital is invested in our National Industry in comparison to private sector but our Industries are getting weaker. There are two ideologies in this country. One category says that privatisation should be there while the other is against privatisation. It wants to strengthen Public Sector, because unless public sector is strengthened, poverty can not be removed from the country. This is correct that privatisation is not going to alleviate poverty from the country.

In the end, I want to say that the hon. Minister should pay attention towards the problems of my area, which I have mentioned.

[English]

SHRI R. GNANAGURUSWAMY (Periyakulam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget. This is my maiden speech. I am very much thankful to the hon. Deputy Speaker for having given this opportunity to me to talk on the Budget.

Sir, I begin my speech with the blessings of my leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. I remind the House the couplet of Thirukkural.

"ITHANAI ITHANAAL IVAN MUDIKKUM ENTAAINTHU
ATHANAI AVAN KAN VIDAL"

A proper job should be entrusted to a proper man. So the Finance Ministry is entrusted with a proper and able man. He has done a noble job by presenting a very good Budget.

Sir, on the other day, when the Finance Minister was presenting the Budget, he was saying that this Budget was aimed at implementing the Common Mini-

mum Programme, popularly known as C.M.P. The C.M.P is the *magna carta* of the United Front Government. As it has been claimed by the Finance Minister it is his brainchild.

The Budget has got very many welcoming features. I will list one or two. They are : The Report of the Expenditure Commission on Expenditure in four months, discussion paper on subsidies to be tabled in Parliament, Rs. 2,466 crore allocated to States to implement the basic minimum services like midday meal scheme, PDS to be restructured, Companies Act to be rewritten, Tariff and Investment Commission should be set up, new Sick Industries Companies Bill to be introduced in the Winter Session of Parliament. These are all the very few welcoming features of the Budget and the list would go further.

Sir, in this Budget, there is a reduction in customs duty. It is worked out to be at eight per cent. Of course in cases like fertiliser, it is something more than that. This reduction in customs duty, of course, is for augmenting the purchasing power of the community and it is also increasing the demand due to reduction in price. At the same time, this reduction of import duty is also hitting hard the indigenous industries like rubber and textiles. These industries are already in bad days. Lakhs and lakhs of workers are employed therein. So I request the Finance Minister to reconsider the reduction of import duty regarding these industries engaged in rubber and textiles.

Sir, with regard to the introduction of the Minimum Alternate Tax on zero tax companies, it is a welcome measure. Of course, there are some exemptions to the companies engaged in power and infrastructure. The MAT is worked out to be at 12 per cent on book profit though the rate of MAT is meagre. At last, we are giving a good start, at least, in this Budget. The hon. Finance Minister is telling that the Budget is aimed at rural employment and eradication of rural poverty. The words 'rural employment and eradication of rural poverty' seem to be most sonorous. Do the Budget allocations reflect that?

As far as Budget allocation during 1995-96 in respect of I.R.D.P. is concerned, Rs.640 crore was allocated, out of which 19.5 lakh families were benefitted; in 1993-94, 25.4 lakh families were benefitted; and in 1996-97, Rs.656 crore are allocated, out of which only 16.4 lakh families are going to get benefit. There is a progressive degeneration in helping the rural poor. Are we doing justice to the rural poor as we claim?

Similarly, as far as rural employment is concerned, during 1965-66, Rs. 4,771 crore were allocated and in

this present Budget, Rs.3,835 crore are allocated. There is a reduction of 20 per cent. I may be permitted to say that it is a cruel joke on the poor.

The hon. Finance Minister, during his tour to Tamil Nadu, had advised the bank employees and bank managers to be liberal in advancing loans to the under-privileged, downtrodden and underdog masses. But even after this advice of the hon. Finance Minister, they are behaving as if they are the *rajas* without a crown on their head. They are behaving towards the people, who went there to demand loans, as if they are the king of the bank and as if they are giving money out of their own pockets. So, please advise these bank officials and managers to be liberal in giving loans to the poor.

It had appeared in the Press that the Indian Bank had suffered a loss of Rs.1335 crore during 1995-96. It is unprecedented in the annals of the history. The hon. Finance Minister had rightly ordered for an enquiry. This loss was suffered by the banks not due to giving loans to the poor but this loss is suffered by the banks due to the advancement of the loans to the affluent and rich people in the society. So, please advise your bank officials to be sympathetic towards the downtrodden and underdog masses who went there asking for loans.

So far as Agriculture is concerned, the Budget has provided so many sops. It has provided subsidies to various fertilisers. It has also launched an accelerated irrigation benefit programme by which Rs. 900 crore have been given to the States to accelerate and augment the irrigation facilities. So, I would like to say that whatever the money as well as subsidy spent by the Government, it is of no use to the agriculturists. They would not be benefited until and unless you find out a proper machinery so as to enable the agriculturists and farmers to sell their commodities at remunerative prices. So, till that time, the farmers will not be benefited.

In my constituency, the coffee planters are in debt trap. They are not getting remunerative prices due to fluctuation in price. They could not repay the loan obtained from the Coffee Board and from other financial institutions. A proper machinery should be provided to enable them to sell their commodities at remunerative prices. The loan obtained by them should be wiped out or the loans should be converted into a long-term loan to enable them to repay the loan in easy instalments without any interest.

So is the case with the betel vine farmers in my constituency. Betel vine farming in Tamil Nadu is in bad days, an unknown disease has hit the crops and all the farmers have become exodus to Thirupur.

Sir, some solution should be found out. They should be given liberal loans and efforts should be made to bring them back.

Sir, in the case of cardamom cultivation, the cardamom cultivators are living in indebtedness. There are no proper roads near their farms. They are not given the facility of electricity. Though the cardamon is fetching very good foreign exchange, we are not giving them elementary facilities like electricity, road or loan facilities. Sir, I request the Finance Minister to look into the pathetic economic condition of cardamon farmers and arrange liberal loan facilities for them.

Sir, the Budget ensures safe drinking water, universalisation of primary education, assistance for housing, extension of mid-day meal scheme and construction of road links between all villages and hospitals. These are all sops given to the less privileged and under-privileged people of our society. Hence, I support the Budget.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. I would like to say through you that the Budget presented by the United Front Govt. through the Finance Minister, Shri. P. Chidambaram is a balanced budget for the welfare of villages and betterment of villagers. I am welcoming this budget because this budget talks of providing facilities to the farmers.

This is a country of villages. Concessions have been announced in the Budget for purchase of tractors, equipments etc. Provision has also been made for giving more facilities. Sir, good steps have been taken by the Govt. in the field of education. United Front Government has recently held a conference of the Chief Ministers and the Education Ministers of States in which it has been decided to take steps to make primary education compulsory. We welcome this. We also welcome the steps taken in this budget for education. But through you I would like to suggest to hon. Finance Minister that 50 years have gone since we attained independence and during 50 years what we have attained in the field of education is before us. The expenditure being increased in education by us is unbalanced at places. In this regard I have to request that the Govt. should correct this imbalance and should make special efforts for the areas where rate of literacy is low, where less people are literate and bring about balance in all areas through special programmes. I want to say through you that per capita Rs. 113 is being annually spent in U.P., Bihar and M.P., in Kerala it is Rs. 184 and in Karnataka it is Rs. 160. We want that

where more money is being spent it should be further increased and where rate of literacy is very low we should try to improve it. Per capita expenditure on education in these States should be increased and bring the rate of literacy up. I want to tell you that there were 2 lakh 29 thousand Primary Schools in the country in the year 1950-51. The number of schools has increased and the number has gone upto 5 lakh 73 thousand.

Today the condition is as such that we have been able to make 52 percent people literate. I want that it is not merely enough to make people literate it is necessary to educate them. So far out of there 52 per cent people, we have been able to educate only 18 percent people. 63 percent of the children upto 5 years of age going to school continue their education. Similarly 47 percent of the children upto 8 years of age continue to go to schools. We should try to find out reasons for this state of affairs through some experts committee and try to bring about drastic changes in education. Government has undertaken to educate all by the year 2000. I therefore want to say through you that the Government should provide compulsory and free equal education to all upto 12th class, only then we will be able to do good to the country.

The second problem before our country relates to unemployment. To say there are about 4 crores educated unemployed in our country, and there are many people who do not get their names registered in employment exchanges. The number of uneducated unemployed is even more. The number of unemployed is increasing in the country day by day. The youth are therefore demanding that the right to work should be included as a basic right under the constitution.

United Front government is committed towards social justice. The hon. Finance Minister has an impressive personality and he has played a vital role in the drafting of common minimum programme of this government. I therefore request the govt. through you that the government should make efforts to make right to work as a basic right.

The Government has employment oriented schemes which include Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, Intensive Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, ok. It is also providing funds under IRDP. A number of new schemes have also been initiated. Funds are provided to villages through DM under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. According to my information the allocation has been reduced under this head, but it should be enhanced only then we would be able to emancipate uneducated unemployed.

Our country has been facing problems of shortage of drinking water as well as shortage of power. We may

be able to solve the problem of unemployment only after solving the problem of shortage of drinking water and shortage of power.

I am speaking on the basis of the figures provided by the Government that in our country de-forestation has been taking place on a large scale. It is imperative that our 33 percent land area should be under forests only then we may be able to solve problems relating to environment and shortage of water. But in our country at present forest coverage is merely 19.5 percent. Unless steps are taken to increase forest coverage problems relating to environment and shortage of water are not going to be solved. Everybody knows that most of our problems are connected with these two problems. It was pointed out by the Mohan Dharia Committee during 1965 that if we attempt to aforest 150 lakh hectare area for 20 years only then we may be able to achieve a target of 35 percent forest coverage. The hon. Finance Minister has provided a amount of Rs. 1000 crores in the Budget for forestation. I welcome him for this.

But I have my concern in this regard. An amount of Rs. 1000 crores is sufficient only for aforestation of 15 hectares of land only. In this way it will not be possible. We have to make more efforts for aforestation and the hon. Minister should pay more attention towards this so that aforestation takes place and environment improves. According to official figures an income of Rs. 40 thousand crores is earned from forest annually in the form of wood, food and fodder. For an annual income of Rs. 40 thousand crores we are spending an amount of Rs. 1000 crores only. This is not justified. We should provide in the budget atleast upto half the amount we earn. This amount of Rs. 1000 crores should be increased. Unless aforestation takes place we may not be able to maintain under ground water level.

Similarly there is a problem of increasing population. The government of India adopted policy of family planning for the first time in 1956. During 1976 this policy was amended and orders were issued to follow the policy sternly. Mr. Deputy Speaker, you may recall that emergency had been declared at that time. Policy changes resulted in distortion into the policy. The then Government had to bow out of office due to this. A number of people like you and me were put behind the bars. A new Govt. emerged as a result of that Agitation. An amendment was carried out through which the name family planning was changed to that of family welfare. It did not produce desired results.

Sir, during 1977 you had also been elected as a leading MP. This programme is being implemented since 1956 but the population of our country has been rising

like floods. We have not been able to make much headway in this regard. This is the greatest problem of our country we have to pay more attention that changing the name to family welfare is not the solution to the problem. According to government figures 32 percent people in the country adopt family welfare measures. Unless we do not arrange orientation programmes, prepare our youth, do not take this programme to villages we may not be able to control population.

India's population had touched nearly the figure of 93 crores 57 lakhs during the year 1995-96 but the population of China is 122 crores and 15 lakhs. There are about 270 persons per sq. km. area in India whereas in China the number is 120. Their population is more than India's population but their programme is systematic. Here in our country people do not get the required calories of food. Each person in India should get a minimum of 24-2500 calories of food each day where as he is getting 2100 calories only. Because of this less intake disabled children are born. According to a sample survey every-third child born in this country is under weight. I am giving these figures on the basis of a Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2259 dated 27th August, 1996.

In Bihar 93 children out of 1000, in Rajasthan 60 children out of 1000, in U.P. 82 out of 1000 and in Kerala 32 per one thousand die because of undernourishment. We should give a slogan of "reduce population and increase forest area"

Through you, Sir, I want to say that I have been managing Youth Janata Dal Organisation. We have taken a construction programme in hand from 2nd October, Gandhi Jayanti Day and are also running an orientation programme regarding our slogan of "reduce population and increase forest area".

Sir, I wanted to say a number of things but I am taking only few things in brief for want of time. I represent Sitamarhi area of Bihar. North Bihar is area of Rivers and it is mostly affected by floods. Through you I want to point out to the hon. Finance Minister that he may tour North Bihar. He will find that there has been no Kharif crop for the last 10 years. What ever developmental works are undertaken are washed away due to floods. Floods affect road, Rail lines, electricity poles and all development goes waste. We therefore want that a special survey may be conducted in this regard and some such arrangements may be made there that farmers of North Bihar are benefited. So far as floods in rivers all over India are concerned we should try to make such arrangements which have been made in Russia. Our Finance Minister is more knowledgeable person, he can check out a programme. In Russia they

have embarked upon. Here also such programmes may be undertaken and water ways of rivers may be constructed. It would help in controlling floods and provide irrigation facilities as well. All the rivers emanating from Himalaya destroy North Bihar. Talks are being held with Nepal for a number of years to solve this problem. Hon. Finance Minister should take interest in it and try to find out a solution from this problem concerning all the rivers by constituting Indo-Nepal Water Commission. I suggest that as depth of Bagmati, Kamla Balan, Kosi, Gandak rivers is not much because of siltation, funds may be provided to di-silt these rivers and construct water ways as has been done in Russia. This will not only control floods but also help in creating irrigation facilities.

Sir, we welcome hon. Finance Minister that he has made a provision of Rs. 401 crore rupees for increasing depth of rivers. So far as flood control and irrigation are concerned this amount of Rs. 401 crores may be converted to Rs. 4001 so that the above rivers could be included under this scheme. You have included Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Swarnrekha, Sabarmati, Tungbhadra, Tapti, Mahananda, Satluj, Brahmaputra rivers in this. Amount of Rs. 401 is not enough for even these rivers. This amount is inadequate. I therefore request that you may consider those rivers also which have been mentioned by me. I hope you will increase the allocation and included these rivers while replying to the debate. Programme relating to this Aduade group of rivers has been pending with the Planning Commission. It had been forwarded to it by the Government of Bihar.

Sir, there is a need to construct National Highway in North Bihar. The Government of Bihar has requested the Central Government to construct Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonebarsa-Muzaffarpur-Bhitamor Road with funds from World Bank. North Bihar is neglected in respect of Railway lines. It was stated in Budget speech by the Railway Minister that survey is being conducted for Broad Gauge Rail Line between Dharbhanga-Markatiyaganj via Sitamarhi and for a new rail line between Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi-Sonebarsa, but when I enquired about the position I was informed that financial committee is not according approval to it. It is therefore not being taken up this year. We want the hon. Finance Minister to visit North Bihar and take steps to solve these problems. Dumra Block, Bajpati Block, Pupri Block, Sarsad Block and Riga Block areas of my flood affected constituency Sitamarhi do not have any assured employment generating schemes, with the result that poor people are not getting any employment. The then Rural Development Minister had announced that certain steps would be initiated early. I am bringing this to your notice because you may take steps to implement the

same. Moreover there has been long pending demand from Pupri area of my constituency for opening of a Life Insurance Corporation Office. A letter in this regard has been written to you and Banks are also required to be opened in a number of Blocks. All these points have been submitted to you in writing. You may consider the points in reference to North Bihar.

With these words I welcome this Budget which is in the interests of poorer people and farmer-oriented and congratulate you for the same. We wish you a long life and hope that you will assure us to tour North Bihar in order to solve the problems of the area and also hope that you will launch a special Rabi programme by solving the problem of floods in the area.

Sir, I thank you that you have given an opportunity to me to speak. The hon. Minister has presented a village and farmer oriented Budget. I support this Budget.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on 2nd September, 1996.

2042 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Monday,
September 2, 1996/Bhadra 11, 1918 (Saka).*