

Eighth Series, Vol. XXIII, No. 24

Friday, December 5, 1986

Agrahayana 14, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Seventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



LIBRARY
SERIALS SECTION
Date Recd. _____
Price _____

(Vol XXIII contains Nos. 21 to 26)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

**(ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND
ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE
TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.)**

CONTENTS

No. 24, Friday, December 5, 1986/Agrahayana 14, 1908 (Saka)

	COLUMNS	
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :—	... 1—36	
* Starred Question Nos. 468, 471 to 473, 475 to 477 and 477A		
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS :—	... 36—233	
Starred Question Nos. 469, 470, 474 478 to 487		
Unstarred Question Nos. 4923 to 5129		
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE :—	... 235—249	
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS :—	... 250	
Minutes		
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE :—	... 251—265	
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE :—	... 265-266	
Thirty-Second Report		
BILLS INTRODUCED :—	... 266	
(1) Indian Post Office (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986		
Shri Arjun Singh		... 266

* 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.

(2) Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Bill, 1986		
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	...	266
(3) Constitution (Fifty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1986		
S. Buta Singh	...	267
(4) State of Arunachal Pradesh Bill, 1986		
S. Buta Singh	...	267-268
(5) Consumer Protection Bill, 1986		
Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	...	268
(6) Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1986		
Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	...	269
(7) Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1986		
Kumari Saroj Khaparde	...	269
MOTION RE: GENERAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY :—	...	270—333
Shri Vasant Sathe	...	270
Shri Narayan Choubey	...	284—289
Shri Piyus Tiraky	...	289—291
Shri Ram Vir Singh	...	291—294
Dr. Datta Samant	...	294—299
Shri Atish Chandra Sinha	...	300—302
Shri M.R. Saikia	...	303—305
Shri C. Janga Reddy	...	306-307
Dr. Chinta Mohan	...	308
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	...	311-312

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS :—	...	333-334
---	-----	---------

Twenty-Eighth Report

BILLS INTRODUCED :—	...	334
----------------------------	-----	-----

- (1) **Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (Insertion of new Articles 23A, 23B and 23C)**

Prof. Madhu Dandavate	...	334
------------------------------	-----	-----

- (2) **Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (Amendment of article 85, etc.)**

Prof. Madhu Dandavate	...	335
------------------------------	-----	-----

- (3) **Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 1986 (Amendment of section 2 etc.)**

Prof. Madhu Dandavate	...	335
------------------------------	-----	-----

- (4) **Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (Amendment of article 368)**

Shri Shantaram Naik	...	336
----------------------------	-----	-----

- (5) **Standardisation of Style of Name of Citizens Bill, 1986**

Shri Shantaram Naik	...	336
----------------------------	-----	-----

- (6) **Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1986 (Amendment of section 230A)**

Shri Shantaram Naik	...	337
----------------------------	-----	-----

FLOOD CONTROL AUTHORITY OF INDIA BILL, 1986 :—	...	337—384
---	-----	---------

Motion to consider

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha	...	337—342
-------------------------------------	-----	---------

Shri R. P. Das	...	342—344
-----------------------	-----	---------

Kumari Mamata Banerjee	...	344—347
-------------------------------	-----	---------

Shri D. P. Yadava	...	347—349
--------------------------	-----	---------

COLUMNS

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	. . . 349—352
Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao	. . . 352-353
Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	. . . 353—355
Dr. G. S. Rajhans	. . . 356—358
Shri Syed Shahbuddin	. . . 358—361
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	. . . 361—365
Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan	. . . 366—368
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	. . . 369—371
Shri Mool Chand Daga	. . . 373—377
Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara Rao	. . . 377—380
Shri R. S. Khirhar	. . . 380—382
Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav	. . . 382—384
HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION :—	. . . 384—400
Implementation of Assam Accord	
Shri Dinesh Goswami	. . . 384—392
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	. . . 392

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 5, 1986/ Agrahayana 14,
1908 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Raids to Unearth Black Money

+
*468. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHO-
THAMAN :

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the total black money unearthed in
raids conducted during 1985-86 and the
current financial year ; and

(b) the number of raids conducted during
this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b)
The Income-tax Department had conducted
6431 searches in the financial year 1985-86

and 4054 searches during the current financial
year upto 31.10.86. These have resulted in
the seizure of *prima facie* unaccounted
assets worth approximately Rs. 50.32 crores
and Rs. 56.52 crores in the financial year
1985-86 and the current financial year upto
31.10.86 respectively.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN:
I congratulate the Finance Ministry on their
conducting large scale raids in the country to
unearth the black money, even though our
Ministers are subjected to unnecessary and
baseless criticisms due to these raids. Sir, if
the unaccounted money seized during 1985-86
was only Rs. 50.32 crores, during a period
of seven months in the current year, the
Government could seize Rs. 56.52 crores.
That shows the keen interest in unearthing
the black-money. But there is a criticism
that these cases are not decided in time and
it takes a long time to finalise the cases. It
sometimes helps the people to escape from
these cases also. So, I would like to know
whether there is any time schedule prescribed
for the disposal of these cases, if not, whet-
her the Government will take steps for the
speedy disposal of these cases.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Sir, it is true that time is taken for assess-
ment. When searches are done, we are
seizing the document and the seizure of the
document discloses more documents and
multiplication. What happens is that some-
times when we are seizing the documents in
one premises of one particular business
people, we will be getting evidence to show
that some other people are also connected
with it. So, I share the concern of the
Hon. Member that we should expedite it,

Action has been taken to expedite the completion of the presecution and also to complete the assessment.

I may tell the Hon. Member how many prosecutions have been launched. In the year 1981-82 only 475 presecution have been launched. But in the year 1985-86 it has gone up to 4079 cases. That means we are expediting and more efforts have been made to complete the assessment and also to complete the prosecution.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: May I know from the Hon. Minister through you Sir, the criteria for selecting these persons for these raids? Because I think that it is better to publish the norms under which the raids on places or institutions or persons are conducted, for the information of the public. Even in villages some persons become rich all of a sudden without any known source of income. If the people are aware that under such and such circumstances these people can be raided, I think it will be helpful for the Government also to get the address of these people who have black-money.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is true that we should not conduct raids indiscriminately. Sir, we have got about 50 lakh assesseees in this country and out of that searches have been conducted only in 6431 cases in 1985-86 and upto 31st October, 1986 we have made searches in about 4000 cases. Without definite information we do not conduct any searches and the searches are done in pursuance of the search warrant issued by no less an officer than Commissioner of Income Tax or Directorate of Inspection. Unless there is definite information we do not do that.

Further, Sir, we have not received any complaint of harassment.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: I have not said about harassment. My question is about the criteria followed for searches and the same should be made public.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The complaints are there against the banking sector and not the Income Tax officers.

Sir, we have issued ground rules and there are also clear guidelines and rules. Even the Income Tax Act also clearly states in which cases we have to conduct raids. We have already issued ground rules. If the hon. Member requires those rules to be furnished to him I will definitely do that.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Sir, the performance of this Ministry in this area of unearthing black-money is commendable and it is hoped that the Finance Ministry would continue this crusade against the black-money and black-marketeers. I would like to know whether any target was fixed for this period in respect of number of raids and also in terms of money and how does the performance compares with the target fixed?

Secondly I would like to have the break-up of these raids. How many of them relate to people of different categories, viz., industrialists, professionals, Government employees, etc.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I want to make it clear to the nation that it is not the intention of the Government to make indiscriminate searches. We have told the officers only when there is definite information about un-accounted money and concealment then only searches should be conducted. There is no unnecessary harassment to the people of this country and this commitment we are giving to the nation both inside Parliament and outside Parliament. As regards the target no target is fixed and it cannot be fixed also.

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be any target for this.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : What is the breack-up of these raids. How many of them relate to industrialists, Government employees, etc.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I want a separate notice for this.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Sir, there is report of parallel economy and it is said black-money to the tune of Rs. 99,000 crores is under circulation in this county. I would

like to know how much black-money is under circulation. Perhaps, the Government may not be aware of this. Can the Government tell the House about the accumulation of black-money and the preventive measures taken to avoid such unpleasant action of raiding and harassment? Sometimes after conducting the raids they do not get anything. What are the preventive measures that the Government is taking to see that the black money does not get accumulated with anybody?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is true that no official estimation of the black money in circulation has been done and it cannot be done also. It is not at all possible. The fact that there is unaccounted black money in the country cannot be disputed at all. If somebody tries to estimate the extent of black money, or even if I try to do it, I will be considered as a fool. I can only perhaps say what black money was found in the possession of a particular gentlemen.

As the hon. Member made a point, we have to take all the steps and we are taking steps to curb the black money and mop it up.....(*Interruptions*). The hon. Members are also aware of the fact that the Government has been taking steps to mop up the black money.

MR. SPEAKER : These raids are also one of such steps.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : We do not know how much black money is there.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a vague question.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : A number of Committees went into this question and they gave some estimate of the amount of black money. The Minister can give that to us.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Some organization have made an estimate of black money and we have stated that also before the Parliament, but we do not agree with that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : In respect of certain categories such as the businessmen and industrialists, apart from the prosecutions and notwithstanding the result of the prosecution, may I know whether the Government are taking steps to see that they are blacklisted for purposes of obtaining bank credit and other facilities from the financial institutions?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have identified such companies who are in arrears of income tax, customs and excise duties to the extent of Rs. five crores and we are not considering them for modernization, expansion as also giving licences for further expansion in the form of more companies. We consider this as a disqualification and we are not giving any preferential treatment to such people.

SHRI ANIL BASU : How many raids have been conducted in the premises of income tax, customs and other revenue officials and how much black money has been unearthed during such raids and what punishment has been given to them.

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been answered.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have conducted some raids and taken the required action. Some of these people have been sent home also and on seeing threat of being taken action against them, some of them have left the organisation also. The figure relating to the actual amount seized is not available. I will, however, furnish it to the hon. Member.

Opening of Regional Rural Banks in Tamil Nadu

*471. **SHRI-N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to open Regional Rural Banks in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the places where such banks would be opened ; and

(c) whether special consideration would be shown to industrially backward areas in this regard ?

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

Statement

The Steering Committee of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had recommended to the Government in March '86 for setting up two new Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Tamil Nadu. Out of these one RRB covering South Arcot district has already been set up in June 1986 with the requisite equity participation from the State Government. The State Government did not favour setting up another RRB, which was proposed to cover district Salem, and was of the view that, the cooperative institutions are functioning effectively and catering to the credit needs of the rural population in that district. At present there is no other proposal, duly recommended by the Steering Committee of Nabard, under the consideration of the Government for opening a new RRB in Tamil Nadu.

Since the main objective of Regional Rural Banks is to finance weaker sections of the society, the gap in the availability of credit to target group is the primary consideration for opening a new Regional Rural Bank.

SHRI N. DENNIS: There is a lot of regional disparity in the matter of setting up of Regional Rural Banks and the north-eastern region and the southern region are almost left out. As per the 1985 figures, the total number of RRBs in the country was 183 and out of that 38, 32 and 22 such banks were in UP, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively. Where as Tamil Nadu is given only one RRB and one more is being set up now. May I know from the hon. Minister whether more and more RRBs could be set up in the North Eastern Region and in the Southern Region to cover up the deficiency in the coming years ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, we have received some requests from the Tamil Nadu Government and our Steering Committee also recommended setting up of some RRBs there. The proposals sent by the State Government are under consideration. So far as the North Eastern Region is concerned, if the requests are forthcoming from the State Governments of North Eastern Region, I will definitely ask the Steering Committee of NABARD to consider those proposals. No indiscrimination will be shown with regard to North Eastern and Southern Region.

SHRI N. DENNIS : It is seen that the RRBs are facing the problems of viability, overdues, personnel, disparity, etc. May I know whether any review is made in this regard ? What are the steps taken by the Government to get over these difficulties ? I would also like to know whether any Committee is appointed to examine these difficulties as has been reported and the gist of the guidelines or recommendations made by the Committee. Also, will the Government expand the operation of these banks throughout the country in the coming years ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The performance of the RRBs is reviewed. Out of 188 RRBs, about 139 are making losses. Here I want to bring to the notice of the hon. members that these banks have a low power structure and they are serving the poorer sections in the rural areas, especially those income does not exceed Rs. 6500 per annum. The loans given by the RRBs are refinanced by NABARD and here also efforts are being made to improve their efficiency. Some of the RRBs are making profits. We are reviewing the performance and wherever required remedial measures are also being taken.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to ask the Minister whether the Tamil Nadu Government has recommended the setting up of a RRB in Salem. If so, is this under consideration, because after all Salem is a rural area which desperately requires a RRB ? What is the reaction of the Union Government ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Sir, if I remember correctly, when we thought of setting up a RRB in Salem, the State Government has stated that there is a strong cooperative structure in that district and hence no RRB is required. If the hon. member feels that there is a necessity and if the Tamil Nadu Government also thinks that there is a necessity, we will definitely consider setting up of a RRB in Salem.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Sir, the hon. Minister has said that there are a number of RRBs in various States. But as has been pointed out there are States, say like Kerala, without even a single RRB. These banks are meant to provide loans for the weaker sections of the society. So, I would like to know whether the Minister has got any perspective plan to establish RRBs in States which are at present not covered and if so, within what time, you will cover all these areas and how many such branches will be opened.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Sir, as per the branch licensing policy for the years 1980 to 1985, we have to find out first the deficit areas.

So far as Kerala is concerned, we have been receiving the proposals of the State Government and we are examining it and if the deficit areas require sufficient number of RRBs., we will definitely consider setting up of RRBs.

MR. SPEAKER : Smt. Kalpanaji.

SHRIMATI T. KALPANA DEVI :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate and thank the hon. Minister of Finance for taking this stand.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Let him reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Kalpanaji, this is too short.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He has not answered it.

SHRIMATI T. KALPANA DEVI :
I thank the hon. Minister for taking action much before answering my question.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has.....

MR. SPEAKER : Kali Prasadji, you have not yet put your question and since the hon. Member, in whose name this question has been listed has not asked this question, the reply will not come.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If the first person surrenders, the second person can offer himself.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Although the hon. Member has not asked the supplementary, yet he has thanked for the answer.

[English]

**Closure of Small Scale Units due to Levy
on PVC Compounds**

+

*472. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :**
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small scale unit dependent on PVC compounds are lying closed because of 30 per cent duty on PVC compounds ;

(b) if so, the number of the companies closed ; and

(c) the number of employees affected by the closure of these units ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) With a view to facilitate Modvat credit of duty paid on PVC resins going into dutiable goods, excise duty was imposed on PVC compounds of specific gravity of 1.28 and above @ 30% ad valorem. However, small scale manufacturers of PVC compound had represented to the Government that PVC compounds manufactured by them have become liable to duty since the specific gravity of the compounds manufactured by them exceeded 1.28. Having regard to the difficulties of small scale PVC compound units, Government has now exempted PVC compound of specific gravity of 1.28 and above with effect from 12.11.86. This exemption will apply to all units who do not avail of input duty credit in regard to inputs going into the manufacture of PVC compounds. In view of the above, the question of closure of units does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now stated that Government has exempted PVC compounds of specific gravity of 1.28 and above with effect from 12.11.1986. So far as the exemption is concerned, the exemption limit has not been fixed keeping in view the earlier policy of the Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether exemption given by the Government to the small units under MODVAT vide their notification No. 268/86 dated 24.4.86 has been withdrawn through another notification No. CI-418/86 dated 17.9.86 issued in connection with PVC Compound Excise Duty? If so, will the Government withdraw the PVC Compound Duty Excise Notification No. 418/86 so as to encourage the small units?

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, this question relates to PVC compound. They wanted to know whether we are remov-

ing the duty imposed, i.e. 30 per cent on the PVC compound in respect of small scale industries. We have done it. The answer is positive. We have said in our reply that we have removed the duty and we are receiving from the small scale industries letters congratulating the Government and thanking the Government for doing this act. I do not think that any other question will arise because of this.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Kali Prasadji, if you want to put any supplementary of your own, you are allowed to do so.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my original question is.....

MR. SPEAKER : You put your supplementary.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the notification No. 268/86 dated 24.4.86 issued earlier had allowed full exemption, but the notification issued later on has reduced the period of exemption to the small units. Therefore, my question is whether Government are going to restore full exemption given to the small units vide their earlier notification?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, can you follow it?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There is no such proposal, i.e. for making up the loss. Whenever it is brought to the notice of Government, we have rectified it, and brought remedial measures. We have removed the customs duty; and hence hereafter, there is no difficulty for the small scale sector.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second supplementary is.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is all.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : He was not able to comprehend my first supplementary, that is why I put it again. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that a number of congratulatory letters have been received from the small units. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Federation of Plastic Industries had submitted a memorandum to the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh on 22.10.86 in view of the difficulties likely to be faced by the small units as a result of the notification issued on 17.9.1986 stating that the units would close down ?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have received the representation ; and hence these are the remedial measures that we have taken on 12.11.1986 i.e. in the month of November. Here, you should also congratulate us.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : I am congratulating you, but you have stated that you are receiving congratulatory letters ; these are no congratulatory letters.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I would like to tell you one thing. I have repeatedly stressed that supplementaries should not be reads they should be asked orally.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : But we can note down the points.

MR. SPEAKER : You can note down the points, but reading like this is not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let those who ask supplementaries by reading be made Ministers.

MR. SPEAKER : Then they can read.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : This is a question regarding PVC compound. I want a clarification, viz. whether Finance Ministry has examined the adverse effect of PVC granules import, on the jute industry of our country—--if there is any adverse effect— and whether Government has any remedial measures to save the jute industry from this massive granules import. If so, what are those measures ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have gone into all the aspects. According to our judgement, there is no effect on the jute industry. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : No ; it is not correct.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How can he give this reply ? (Interruptions) There should be coordination. Mr. Shiv Shankar can give the reply. The Minister of Commerce is here. Sir, if you permit, he can give the reply. (Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : There is an acute shortage. How can the Minister deny it ? I do not understand it. (Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We are always open to correction ; and here, if you make out a case that there is any effect on the jute industry, we will definitely consider it.

Alleged malpractices in Certain Branches of Syndicate Bank

+

*473. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports about alleged malpractices in various Branches of the Syndicate Bank ;

(b) if so, whether these allegations have been enquired into ; and

(c) the findings of the enquiry ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) From time to time newspaper reports come to the notice of Government which allege mal-practices or irregularities in Bank branches. Wherever appropriate, these are looked into and necessary action taken. In respect of Syndicate Bank, in recent months, some newspaper reports have appeared alleging malpractices in some individual cases. In two such cases reports were found to be correct and necessary disciplinary action has already been initiated. Two specific cases are under C.B.I. investigation, while other allegations as appropriate have been referred to RBI.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Since the hon. Minister has already admitted in the statement that some cases are referred to CBI, and some are referred to the Reserve Bank of India, it is clear that there is a *prima facie* case.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is nothing against you. It is about the Syndicate Bank.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister specifically : Is it a fact that in the Hazratganj branch of the Syndicate Bank at Lucknow, originally the bank building was located at one particular place at Hazrat Ganj and then it was shifted on 24th September 1985 to Vidhan Sabha Marg, that is to a place above the Bata Shoe Company. According to the Rent Control Act, the rent that is permissible is Rs. 175 per month whereas the bank has allowed to that landlord whose name is Mr. Bhargava a monthly rent of Rs. 23,500 with a further agreement that after five years there will be a further

increase of 25 per cent. Now this had appeared in *Jansatha* on 5th September, 1985. Further, is it a fact that some corrupt or irregular practice has taken place in giving a place for the bank training college ? In addition to that, at that very centre, according to this Report, is it a fact that in connection with supply of furniture and transfer of officers a lot of corruption is taking place and particularly * * * in connection with the supply of furniture a lot of malpractice has taken place ? I am going to read out a portion of the report which had appeared in the press.

[*Translation*]

“** The contract for the supply of furniture to the Bank has been given. In the name of ** In addition to this, Aminabad Branch of the Bank has also given him ..**.”

[*English*]

Is the case which was referred to the CBI or RBI same ? If it is not the same case, as I have pointed out to you an additional case, will you give us details about this case. Are there allegations correct as have been appeared in the Press ? What is your explanation for that ?

MR. SPEAKER : The name and the allegatory part will not form part of the question ; the rest can be answered.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have allowed it.

MR. SPEAKER : The question I have allowed, but we cannot name others.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It had appeared in the Press.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE :
Rose (*Interruptions*).

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you agitating ?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mamataji, if you could remain silent, my job would be quite easy.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have said nothing about West Bengal. Why should she feel disturbed ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Rule 353 reads as follows :

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have not made an allegation. My own feeling is that * * staff is the cleanest staff ; that is my contention. They are above corruption ; they are the cleanest in the country. I don't think they must have done that. But let him say whether they have done it or not.

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot farnouflage like that. But carry on this. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But it is the report which says like that. Neither the editor. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is for the Press. It is for us. Press has got some freedom.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

I correct. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If it is against the rules, I will not allow that. That is all right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me correct it. I will drop those names, but* need not be expunged.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : If it has been given to somebody, the inquiry will bring out the facts.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The words *

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no nothing doing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your ruling ? Have you expunged.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is that whatever the substance of your question and regarding enquiry against certain malpractices, they will constitute part of the question; and then he will enquire into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now I have withdrawn the word 'names', not against individual but *

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Don't repeat it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : * * I donot know whether my translation is wrong. (*Interruptions*) * *

MR. SPEAKER : Don't repeat it ; don't hammer it. You are a seasoned Parliamentarian.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Sir, if you kindly permit me to go through this Question, (a) Part :

“Whether Government have seen the press reports about alleged malpractices in various Branches of the Syndicate Bank ;”

So, Sir, in this country there are so many newspapers and so many press reports will come.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : And there is so much of corruption.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have made some attempt to get the reports. So, I am not in a position to tell Parliament today about all the press reports appearing in this country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Their clapping is ignorance. I am not able to tell him that they clap

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : And we have got the highest regard for Parliamentarians like Mr. Madhu Dandavate and, as you stated, he is a seasoned Parliamentarian and ex-Minister, and if he is in my position, also whether he can find out all the reports appearing in the entire country, vernacular languages, English papers all the papers, — I do not think it is humanly possible.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. It is all right.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Now he has brought out one case regarding one branch premises. I think he has brought out some facts and if he has got some more facts also, I will definitely ask the Reserve Bank to look into these matters and whenever, hon. Members bring allegations to our notice, we will not shirk our responsibility. We will see that the inquiry is done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Only thing is note down the date *Janasatta* dated the 5th September, 1986.

MR. SPEAKER : You can send it to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : And it is in Hindi. I can give you the English translation also.

Sir, why I am more keen is, in the newspapers there should be no aspersions cast on the Prime Minister's Secretariat officials and that is why it is very important.

Now my second supplementary is, is it a fact that the * bought fifty flats for his Bank and in consideration of this did he get a flat for his daughter at just a nominal cost and did the Chairman advance to * *

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. I do not think it is correct. No Sir. You must give notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : These are the reports that have come.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib : You must give us notice.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You will have to give notice for this, Professor.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It has never been done. On the floor the immunity is there. So long as I do not refer to any name, Sir...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : On specific allegations he has to give notice. This type of supplementaries should not be allowed.

* expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : Rule 41 says :

The right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am reading something gentlemen. Will you please take your seats. I can take care of myself. I do not need your help.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : There are some norms and procedures.

MR. SPEAKER : I know. Why are you making *hallagulla* ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Miss Mamata, what is this ? Miss Mamata Banerjee, will you take your seat and be silent ?

The rule says, —41 (2) (i) —

“it shall not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible ;”

No such Member shall...(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Which name did I bring in ? There have been at different times different Chairmen.

MR. SPEAKER : Unless the Member has given previous notice to the Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I accept your ruling. Did I refer to any name ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : That is relevant to the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At different times there were different Chairmen.

MR. SPEAKER : I will help you to bring out all the facts. But let us go according to the rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have not referred to any name. Your ruling is correct.

MR. SPEAKER : The rule says,

“it shall not contain arguments, inferences,...imputations, epithets or defamatory statements ;”

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can give the names if you want. I have not referred to any name.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is very wrong to criticise the Speaker. I may point out to you very humbly that you have rightly read the rule but you have wrongly interpreted it because I have not referred to any name.

MR. SPEAKER : You also imputed that I am wrongly interpreting it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No, Sir. I have not referred to any name. That is what I am telling you. I am defending your ruling. I am saying that I have not referred to any name.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir. You have to go according to the rules and I have to go according to my humble judgement what I have stated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : All right. I will modify it without even naming the designation. Is it true that some official connected with the Syndicate Bank of India had actually bought fifty flats and in consideration of this, did one of those officials give a flat for his daughter at a nominal cost and further, is it a fact that some official of this particular bank gave a huge advance to * and got his son-in-law appointed in lieu of this huge advance that was made by some official ? I do not know who he was. Kindly tell, Sir.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know, I will have to look into it. This is all allegatory...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, what is objectionable in it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, it is allegatory. You can ask a question...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, in the past, in this very House in relation to the CBI report, names of so many industrialists without mentioning their names...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If somebody has violated the rules, how should I violate them ? I am not going to violate, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please listen to me. Is it a fact that some official of the Syndicate Bank...
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If malpractices have taken place, then an inquiry should be conducted and whosoever is found guilty, must be brought to book. That I can...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I object to this, Sir. Kindly let me convey my objection to this. I am not using any name, I say is it a fact that some official of the Syndicate Bank actually advanced huge a loan in great consideration and got his son-in-law appointed. I do not know who he is. I am not naming him. I am not giving his designation. He is some unknown entity in that bank.

MR. SPEAKER : You can bring out the malpractices

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has given such a huge advance and in lieu of that, got his son-in-law appointed
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you like to answer that question ? I will see to it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, we will not spare any person and if the hon. Member gives me a notice
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. Not only notice, he can give the information also. You can give me the information

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I do not want to waste my time. I have given the notice. Kindly take this as a notice. Why do you trouble me and get yourself into trouble ? This is the notice. Can there be a better notice than what I said on the floor of the House ? That is the highest summons that is given to you.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : You complete the legal formalities, he will automatically be entrapped.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have never been entrapped and I shall never be entrapped in my life.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : If you do not complete the legal formalities, it means you want to get him scot free legally.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Look here. We have got the rules here. The conventions are there : "Speaker thereupon observed....."

(Interruption)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, on the floor of the House so much corruption has been exposed *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter. We should do it. No problem in that. But I have to go according to the rules. I am not trying to shield any corruption. Why should we shield it ? Is there any reason for shielding a corruption ?

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Sir, in fact, he has already said that he will inquire (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : If you had given me an advance notice, I would have allowed you to do it

(*Interruption*)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : You are unnecessarily getting disturbed. I have neither mentioned the name....(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir, I am not. I am reading : "The Speaker thereupon observed that the Member shall not level wild and vague and unsubstantiated allegations and that allegation should be specific and the Speaker should be informed in advance." My only difficulty is that if you had given me any prior notice, I would have allowed you to put it. If you had substantiated, I would have allowed

(*Interruption*)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Sir, this House, in general terms, has discussed corruption of officers, corruption of Ministers without naming them (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : I will not bar you from putting it. It is only a question of procedure. That is all. If you had given me a prior notice, I would have allowed you. This was Bhagwat Jha Ji your question long time back. The observations made are regarding yours

(*Interruption*)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : It is only when names are to be attributed, prior notice is to be given. I won't surrender my right and freedom. We will never do it in future. Unless the names are involved. I will never give a notice, Sir. That is the general right to discuss the matter in a general way without naming any one. Once I accept your ruling, Members should be surrendering the right which they have got before convention.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not bar you. Neither I will ask you to refrain from certain things which you think right and you are helping to eradicate corruption. I will try to help you. The only question is procedure angle. That is all.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Otherwise I would have allowed you. No problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Where some officials are responsible.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No rule has been violated.

MR. SPEAKER : How can you say ? This is my judgement. I have to go according to the Constitution, my judgement. So simple it is. I do not want to discuss with you.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : We discussed the Food Corporation of India and the corruption involved.

MR. SPEAKER : Madhuji, I did not object to that. I only said about the procedure and rules and all that. I will allow you....

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : If I had to mention the name, then only I have to give notice.

MR. SPEAKER : You could have done it and I would have allowed. No problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Anyway, I will see you in your Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : You are always welcome.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Always you invite me. But this time I invite you. I will see you in your Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome.

SHRI K. S. RAO : Banking Industry particularly after nationalisation have got a very key role in the transformation of society. Present provision, of Banking Regulation Act do not provide adequate punishment for the people who are involved in these frauds. Will the Hon. Minister think in terms of bringing any amendment to the Act so that particularly those people who are involved in such big frauds are categorically punished under that Section.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Why are you interrupting ? It causes harm to none else but you.

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There are sufficient provisions in the Indian Penal Code and also there are other Acts, to punish these people who commit frauds. We have taken action also. They are convicted in the court of law. What we do today, we are detecting the cases and efforts are made to detect them and prosecute them also. We are trying to get conviction. Not only that the houses of the those officials who are responsible for frauds are also raided.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that in respect of the Syndicate Bank in recent months some newspaper reports have appeared regarding malpractice. I would like to know in the light of his answer whether this malpractice also includes taking on lease houses at exorbitant rates disproportionate to the rate to which the person is entitled.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Malpractice includes this also.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am asking a specific question. Whether this case includes the case of malpractice or not. I want a straight answer.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I am just bringing to your notice that 'malpractice' includes the point which you

have raised. Which are the malpractices in any of the particular branches of the Syndicate Bank, if you bring to my notice definite things with all the particulars and you can substantiate it also, we will take action.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Which are the cases in CBI & RBI, I think he could have mentioned that.

MR. SPEAKER : Please.

**Proposals to Establishing Spinning Mills
in Orissa**

*475. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa has forwarded certain proposals to the Centre for establishing spinning mills in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when these proposals were sent and the reasons for delay in their clearance ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI
S. KRISHNA KUMAR) :** (a) There are no proposals from Government of Orissa for establishing cotton spinning mills in Orissa pending at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, may I know when the State Government of Orissa had submitted such proposals to the Centre. How many such proposals have been cleared up ? What are the conditions of establishing such spinning mills in the State ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, augmentation of capacity as well as certain of new capacity in the spinning segment of the textile sector is governed by the industrial policy guidelines of 19th March 1985. As an offshoot of the textile policy which allows the creation of additional capacity is allowed subject to the industrial policy guidelines.

Sir, as per these guidelines only A category districts are allowed new spinning capacity. The Government of Orissa has not submitted any application whatsoever. However, an application has been received from M/s Konark Cotton Growers Cooperative Spinning Mills, which was considered by the Licensing Committee and this application was rejected because the proposed location is in a 'B' category district. It does not fall within the guidelines.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : When such an application was received by the Centre and action taken on the application what are the conditions imposed for setting up of such spinning mills by the entrepreneurs and what is the reaction of the Government against an entrepreneur if he violates such conditions ?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, as I have already stated, no new licence has been issued to any mill in Orissa. Of course, the conditions of the licence are specified in the licence itself and action for cancellation of the licence or imposing specified penalties is taken if the licence conditions are violated.

Proposal to Establish a Light and Sound Arrangement in Kumbrar in Bihar

*476. **SHRI C.P. THAKUR :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to boost tourism in Bihar ;

(b) the number of projects from Bihar regarding tourism which are under the consideration of Union Government ; and

(c) whether this includes a proposal to establish a light and sound arrangement in Kumbrar depicting the ancient history of India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Steps being taken to boost tourism in Bihar include publicity through tourist literature printed and distributed by the Department of Tourism; and providing financial assistance for Sound and Light Show at Buxar; trained elephants for viewing Wild Life at Betla ; Forest Lodge at Betla ; Mini Bus at Hazaribagh, Boats at Tilaiya, Patna ; assistance for Vaishali Mahotsav and Kalchakra at Bodhgaya ; construction of Youth Hostel at Patna ; Development of Gautamvana and expansion of the ITDC hotel at Bodhgaya ; Cafeteria at Rajgir and Maner Sharif ; and construction of Toilet and drinking water facilities at Bodhgaya, Nalanda, Rajgir through Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) The State Government has submitted five new proposals for consideration in 1987-88.

(c) Yes, the proposals for 1987-88 include one proposal for Sound and light show at Kumbrar.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Sir, I think the Minister for giving a comprehensive reply regarding tourism in Bihar.

There was a proposal for developing a road by the side of the river Ganges in Patna. In that case it will develop as a good tourist spot. Is there any proposal before the Government in this regard ?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sir, no proposal has been submitted by the State Government for the development of road on the side of the Ganges. If any proposal is made by the State Government, we are ready to consider it.

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Sir, I want a little clarification about the light and sound arrangement depicting the ancient history of India at Kumbrar. Has any work been done in this regard or is it just at the proposal stage ?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : There are some proposals submitted by the State Government for the flood lighting of Sasaram,

flood lighting of Venuvan-Rajgir, sound and light show at Kumbrar, Cultural Centre cum Auditorium at Rajgir, and wayside facilities at one Buddhist centre. These proposals are to be considered during the current year.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, tourist spots in Bihar are very undeveloped. The Barabar Hill in Gaya district and Tapovan in Nalanda district are very important from tourist point of view and a demand has been made in this august House on several occasions for the development of the Barabar Hill and Tapovan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have any specific proposal for the development of these tourist spots ; if so, what action has been taken in this regard ?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sir, I have already stated that work was started a year back on all the important Buddhist tourist spots. I do not have complete information in respect of all tourist spots.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking about the Barabar Hill and Tapovan and not about the entire Bihar.

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sir, I do not have any information about it right now.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Sir, the question of the development of the Hill and Tapovan has been discussed in this august House on a number of occasions.

MR. SPEAKER : He does not have the information. Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Namgyal, the question is on Bihar, what you have to ask in it ?

[*English*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that Bodh Gaya is the most sacred pilgrim centre for the Buddhists all over the world. In reply to the question, the Minister has stated that some ITDC hotels are being constructed

there. Sir, most of our home tourists, Buddhists who are going to Bodh Gaya are from poor sections of our country, from States like Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim etc. So, I would like to know from the Minister what steps the Government propose to take to build a hotel like Yatri Niwas, a cheap hotel in Bodh Gaya so that tourists from poorer sections of the population can be accommodated there conveniently.

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : It is a fact that many types of tourists come to Bodh Gaya. About the suggestion made by the hon. Member to build a Yatri Niwas at Bodh Gaya, we are proposing to have one Yatri Niwas. ITDC has developed some facilities for some additional accommodation.

[*Translation*]

Import of Garments by Foreign Countries

*477. **SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of foreign countries have imported garments from India during 1985-86 and during the current year upto 30 September, 1986 ;

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

(c) the value of garments imported from India country-wise ; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned by India thereby during the last three years year wise ?

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

The major importers of Garments and their imports from India during 1985 and 1986 (Jan.-Sept.) were as under :—

COUNTRY	1985	(Rs. in Crores)
		1986 (Jan.-Sept.)
U.S.A.	346.41	362.14
E.E.C.	342.57	383.54
U.S.S.R.	172.60	110.69
JAPAN	40.45	31.23
CANADA	58.66	27.54
SWEDEN	18.23	17.22
AUSTRALIA	17.53	13.82

The exports of Readymade Garments during the last three years were as shown below :—

	(Rs. in Crores)
1983	640.13
1984	850.10
1985	1067.65

SOURCE : Apparel Export Promotion Council.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any steps have been taken to re-open the closed mills and to export the ready-made garments manufactured from the cloth produced by such mills? My second supplementary is whether it is a fact that export of ready-made garments costs higher as compared to the exports made by other ready-made garments exporting countries; if so, what measures have been considered in this regard?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The target for Rs. 1200 crores for garment export to which the question refers will be

fully achieved this year. In fact, this is a high growth area of exports. Our textile export constitutes about 20% of the entire export from the country, and 10% of the entire textile production of the country. A series of measures have been taken to boost textiles exports. I have here about 12 measures which we have taken to boost the exports. As you are aware, the textile production in the country is quite satisfactory. There is sufficient stock available for export. The cotton situation is quite good. The production is good after the promulgation of the textile policy. The total production of cloth has gone up by more than 400 million metres in one year. So, textiles is an area where we are concentrating in our efforts for export promotion.

Steps to Check Drug Abuse

*477A. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken so far by the Ministry against the narcotic trade ;

(b) the results thereof ;

(c) whether the anti-drug drive has been effective in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Government have intensified enforcement action against drug traffickers. In addition to appropriate anti-smuggling measures taken in co-ordination with the Central and State Government authorities concerned, close co-operation with the international agencies concerned and also with the drug law enforcement agencies of U.S.A., U.K., etc. maintained to curb smuggling of drugs. The intelligence machinery has been geared up and the field formations remain vigilant to check the

smuggling of drugs. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985, which came into force with effect from 14.11.1985, provides for deterrent punishments for drug trafficking offences. A new organisation called, "Narcotics Control Bureau" has been set up for effectively co-ordinating the action against illicit traffic in drugs.

2. As a result of various measures taken and the intensive drive launched against drug trafficking, considerable quantities of drugs have been seized, particularly, heroin and hashish. During the first 10 months of 1986, over 2,850 kg. of heroin was seized, which is the highest quantity ever seized by any country and includes the largest single seizure of 602 kg. in January, 1986 and the second largest seizure of 472 kg. in August, 1986. The quantities seized are 3 times more than seizures in 1985, 12 times more than of 1984 and 18 times more than of 1983. In addition, the authorities have also seized over 17 tonnes of hashish till October, 1986 as compared to 10 tonnes in 1985 and 4 tonnes in 1984.

3. The anti-drug drive has also been effective in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi as indicated from seizures during the period from 14.11.1985 (the date of enforcement of the new Act) to 30.11.1986 as compared to that of corresponding period in 1984-85, which is given below :

Name of drug	P E R I O D	
	14.11.1984 to 30.11.1985	14.11.1985 to 30.11.1986
	Quantity (kg.)	Quantity (kg.)
Heroin	238	1,751
Hashish	4,528	15,935

(N.B. Figures provisional and rounded off to the nearest kilogram).

SHRI R. P. DAS : Sir, the statement laid on the Table of the House says that the Government have taken some action against the narcotic trade.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many people have so far been rounded up from the narcotic trade and in how many cases deterrent punishment has been given to those who are engaged in this den.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Inadequate Banking Facilities in Rural Areas of Andhra Pradesh

*469. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

SHRI H. A. DORA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are inadequate banking facilities in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, particularly Nalgonda district ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government to cover the remote villages by their loaning programmes through banks ?

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

Statement

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as at the end of June, 1986, the total number of rural branches, operating in District Nalgonda and the entire State of Andhra Pradesh, was 103 and 2405 respectively. The average population per bank office (APPBO), for the rural and semi-urban areas of Andhra Pradesh was 15,000 and for District Nalgonda, it was 16,000. The Branch Licensing Policy for 1982-85 envisaged to achieve APPBO of 17,000 in the rural and semi-urban areas of each district.

Under the current Branch Licensing Policy the population coverage norm is being reckoned with reference to the development block rather than the whole district in order to remove intra-district imbalances and to ensure an even spread of bank branches. Further, a spatial norm, that at least one bank office should be available within a distance of 10 Kms. has also been prescribed in the new policy.

Expansion of Trade Between India and Italy

*470. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Italian businessmen have shown keenness to expand trade with including joint ventures in relevant areas ; and

(b) if so, whether any concrete steps have been taken in this direction and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) : (a) and (b) Besides the constant interaction of Italian businessmen with Indian trade and industry to promote their commercial exchanges, they have also been interested in promoting industrial collaborations and joint ventures with Indian companies in addition, soft credits and technical assistance grants have been available by Italy for projects mutually agreed upon.

Direction to Re-Instate Workers of Kohinoor Mills.

*474. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay High Court has recently directed the Kohinoor Mills in Bombay to reinstate their workmen with back wages ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the National Textile Corporation in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) A Statement is given below.

Statement

The Third Labour Court, Bombay had ordered that work should be assigned to 1654 workers of Kohinoor Mills before 25.10.1986. The Bombay High Court did not grant stay of the order of the Labour Court. A social leave petition has been filed in the Supreme Court in this regard.

Scope for Setting up Indo-Hungarian Joint Ventures.

*478. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great scope for setting up Indo-Hungarian joint ventures in both countries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) Indo-Hungarian Joint Business Council has identified potential areas for promoting joint ventures. At the meeting of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission the two sides have indicated the areas of interest to them for establishing joint ventures. Specific decisions for setting up joint ventures, however, can be taken by trade and industrial organisations in the two countries based on commercial and economic considerations.

[Translation]

Demand for Training Institute for Bank Employees in Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the largest number of branches of various banks are functioning in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details of training facilities for the bank employees available in this State ;

(c) whether his Ministry is considering the question of opening any training institute for these employees in the State ; and

(d) if so, the place where this institute will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as on 30.6.1986 Uttar Pradesh with 7345 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks had the highest number of bank branches among all the States in the country.

(b) Details of training centres of the 28 Public Sector banks and NABARD located in Uttar Pradesh for imparting training to the bank employees are indicated in the Statement given below.

(c) The Public Sector Banks continuously monitor their requirement of training facilities and make necessary arrangements for training of their employees including officers. Banks also take advantage of the training facilities available at the national level such as National Institute of Bank Management, Pune, Bankers Training College, Bombay and College of Agricultural Banking, Pune.

In view of this, there is no proposal to set-up any new training institute by Government for training bank officials in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	Location of Training Centres in U.P.
1.	State Bank of India	1. Dehradun, 2. Meerut, 3. Agra, 4. Kanpur, 5. Lucknow, 6. Allahabad, 7. Bareilly, 8. Varanasi, and 9. Nainital.
2.	Central Bank of India	1. Lucknow.
3.	Bank of India	1. Lucknow.
4.	Punjab National Bank	1. Dehradun ; and 2. Kanpur.
5.	Bank of Baroda	1. Lucknow.
6.	Canara Bank	1. Agra.
7.	Union Bank of India	1. Lucknow ; and 2. Ghazipur.
8.	Allahabad Bank	1. Lucknow.
9.	NABARD	1. (Bankers' Institute for Rural Development), Lucknow.
Total :		<u>19</u>

[English]

Credit to Rural Poor

*480. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had constituted a high level committee to review the flow of credit to the rural poor ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the special steps Government propose to take for economic upliftment and eradication of poverty in rural areas through banks ?

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

Statement

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has constituted a High Level Standing Committee to review the flow of institutional credit for rural sector and to suggest measures for improvement. The terms of reference of the committee, among others, are to :—

- i) review and assess the requirements and availability of institutional credit for agriculture and rural development ;
- ii) identify operational shortcomings which inhibit effective delivery of institutional credit ;
- iii) review the progress of flow of credit and complimentary inputs to weaker sections ;
- iv) suggest measures so that cooperative banks become effective agencies for routing rural credit.

The banks are providing credit under various schemes for economic upliftment and eradication of poverty in rural areas. In branch expansion scheme there has been a

thrust on opening more branches at rural centres. The Government has further advised banks that the credit deposit ratio of their rural branches should not be less than 60%. The banks provide credit under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) to the identified rural families living below the poverty line so as to enable them to improve their economic status. Such beneficiaries who have once received assistance under IRDP but have not been able to cross the poverty line, are given second does of assistance, if found otherwise eligible. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) also provides refinance facilities on liberal terms to banks for their lending under IRDP, minor irrigation and a number of other programmes of rural development.

Instructions have also been issued to all public sector banks that a rural branch should be visited by a senior officer at least once in a quarter, to ensure that the instructions of Government, relating to flow of credit in rural areas are being properly followed.

Tourist Facilities at Places of Pilgrimage

*481. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent of the domestic tourism is dependent on pilgrimages ;

(b) whether the places of pilgrimage do not have adequate tourist facilities ; and

(c) if so, the specific steps Government propose to provide adequate facilities in such places ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Statistics of domestic tourist movements, at all-India level, are not compiled. However, as per the 'Pilot Study on Domestic Tourism' undertaken during 1981 by the Tata Economic Consultancy Services on behalf of the Department at 22 selected tourist centres in the country about 13.5% of domestic tourists travel on pilgrimage.

(b) and (c) Steps have been taken to develop facilities for pilgrims at various places and in this context master plans have been prepared for the development of Sravesti, Kushinagar, Bodhgaya and Braj Bhumi. Action is being taken to augment facilities for pilgrims at these places as well

as Varanasi, Mathura, Haridwar, Ayodhya, Manersharif, Beyt Dwarka, Somnath, Pushkar and Gangasagar etc. Details of some of the schemes which have already been taken up for development of facilities at pilgrim centres are as follows :

Name of the Scheme	(Rupees in lakhs)	
	Year of Sanction	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
BIHAR		
1. Tourist Complex-for landscaping etc. at Bodhgaya I	1984-85	20.00
2. Cafeteria at Rajgir	1984-85	5.04
3. Cafeteria at Maner Sharif	1985-86	3.43
4. Toilets and drinking water facilities at Bodhgaya, Nalanda and Rajgir through A.S.I.	1985-86	4.50
5. Bodhgaya II Tourist Complex by I.T.D.C.	1986-87	236.00 (Estimated)
UTTAR PRADESH		
1. Preparation of Master Plans of :		
(a) Kushinagar-Sravasti	1979—85	8.48
(b) Brij Bhoomi	1979—85	1.99
2. Acquisition of land at :		
(a) Koshinagar	1981-82	22.17
(b) Sravasti	1983-84	2.00
3. Development of Varanasi Ghats	1983-84 & 1985-86	64.50
4. Construction of Raslila Stage at Brijbhoomi	1984-85	1.15
5. Construction of Tourist Complex at Sravasti	1985-86	63.00
6. Wayside amenities & open air theatre at Ayodhya	1985-86	26.80
7. Purchase of 150 Swiss Cottages for Kumbh Mela at Hardwar	1985-86	17.48
8. Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Mathura	1985-86	27.64
9. Provision of toilets and drinking water facilities at Sarnath, Kushinagar and Sravasti through A.S.I.	1985-86	4.00
10. Auli Joshimath (Cottages & Restaurant)	1984-85	10.00

1	2	3
RAJASTHAN		
1. Beautification/improvement of Pushkar Ghats (Ajmer)	1985-86	12.99
GUJARAT		
1. Cafeteria at Beyt Dwarka	1985-86	6.28
TAMIL NADU		
1. Tourist Reception Centre with accommodation at Rameshwaram	1985-86	18.45
2. Wayside Amenities at Thiruthani	1985-86	1.96
3. Construction of Beach Cottages at Kanya Kumari	1985-86	10.00
4. Yatri Niwas at Kanchipuram	1985-86	5.00
5. Tourist Amenities at Chidambaram	1985-86	4.00
6. Construction of Pallavapura Tourist Complex at Kanchipuram	1985-86	5.00
HARYANA		
1. Construction of Yatri Niwas at Kurukshetra	1985-86	10.00
MADHYA PRADESH		
1. Cafeteria at Sanchi	1985-86	2.00
WEST BENGAL		
1. Floodlighting of Terracota of Vishnupur Temple	1984-85	3.42
ORISSA		
1. Construction of toilet block near Sun Temple at Konark	1983-84	2.61

The Ministry of Tourism has also taken action to construct Yatrikas/Dharamshalas at various places of pilgrimage. The construction work is carried out through Bhartiya Yat Avas Vikas Samiti—a registered body, which is provided with 90% funds towards the cost of construction of such Yatrikas/Dharamshalas. The balance amount as well as the land is arranged for by the Samiti through the respective State Governments and donations from institutions and individuals.

Yatrikas have been constructed at Amarkantak, Chitrakoot, Bidar, Nandmehar and Kampil. Construction work is in progress at Onkareshwar, Maheshwar, Puri, Karaik Brindaban and Dwarkaji. During the 7th Five Year Plan period the Samiti proposes to construct 50 Yatrikas including one each at Katra and Ardhkwari for pilgrims visiting Vaishno Devi.

**Companies Blacklisted for Excise and
Customs Duties Arrears**

*482. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 110
companies having excise and customs duties
arrears exceeding Rs. 1 crore but less than
Rs. 5 crores have been blacklisted :

(b) if so, the total amount of excise and
customs duties involved in the case of these
110 companies ;

(c) whether 21 companies having excise
duty arrears of 5 crore and above had been
blacklisted by Government some time back ;

(d) whether some of these companies
have paid the dues ; and

(e) the position of arrears of these
companies as on 31st October, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e)
The Government have not blacklisted any
company for non-payment of excise and
customs duty arrears. However, the
Government take into account the overall
performance of the companies including their
tax performance while considering proposals
for approval of applications for industrial
licences for substantial expansion or setting
up of new projects, approval of managerial
appointments, external commercial borrow-
ings, issue of bonus shares and loans from
public financial institutions.

**Development of Holy Cities as Tourist
Resorts**

*483. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have declared
some cities of India as holy cities ;

(b) if so, the names of the cities so
declared ;

(c) whether any special programme is
being proposed for development of holy
cities in the country as tourist resorts ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
(MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) and (b)
Government does not declare any city in
India as a holy city, nor are there any rules
and regulations in force in the Ministry under
which it could be done. However, some
cities and places of religious importance are
by popular tradition treated as sacred or
holy places.

(c) and (d) There is no special pro-
gramme for the development of holy cities
as tourist resorts. However, the Ministry
of Tourism does provide financial assistance
for proposals to create tourism infrastructure
at places of pilgrimage also as and when
they are received from the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

Import of Nutmeg

*484. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether nutmeg is being imported
through NAFED since 1985-86 whereas it
was earlier in OGL ;

(b) if so, whether there has been consi-
derable increase in the prices of nutmeg as
compared to the prices in 1984-85 ; and

(c) whether the prices of nutmeg have
remained constant in the International
market during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Import
of Nutmeg was allowed under Open General
Licence by all persons in 1983-84. Since
1984-85 its import has been canalised through
NAFED (National Agricultural Cooperative
Marketing Federation of India).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. There has been a sharp increase in the international prices of this item during this period.

[English]

Tracing of Terrorists Escaped from India

*485. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been reported that security agencies in the United States and Canada are on the look out for several terrorists who have escaped from India and are wanted by Government of India ;

(b) if so, whether Indian authorities have informed the US agencies of the involvement of such persons in several murders and assassination plots in India ; and

(c) the progress so far made in tracing these persons and further reports received from the Governments of the USA and Canada ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government are in touch with the United States and Canada about various aspects of terrorist activity directed against India.

Outstanding Dues of Tobacco Growers.

*486. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount due to the tobacco growers from various tobacco companies as on 31 March, 1986 after the tobacco leaf voucher system was introduced by the Tobacco Board ; and

(b) the action taken by the Tobacco Board against the tobacco companies who failed to implement the guidelines given by the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) As per complaints received by the Tobacco Board, the amounts due to the tobacco growers from various companies as on 31st March, 1986 is as under :

S. No.	Name of the Company	Amount due
1.	M/s. Sree Sanjay Tobaccos, Chilakaluripet	14,60,243.80
2.	M/s. Kandimalla Raghvaiah & Co. (P) Ltd., Chilakaluripet.	19,76,788.30
3.	M/s. Integrated Tobacco Trading Co. (P) Ltd., Guntur.	1,01,000.00
4.	M/s. Kommineni Venkateswara Rao & Co., Guntur	2,11,000.00
5.	M/s. Sri Lakshmi Tobacco Co., Guntur	42,16,325.85
6.	M/s Globe Leaf Tobacco Enterprises, Guntur.	39,33,367.50
7.	M/s. Vijaya Senti Enterprises, Guntur.	69,079.60
8.	M/s. Ambica Tobacco Enterprises, Budampadu.	25,223.65
9.	M/s. Sri Vijayalakshmi Tobacco Co., Guntur.	47,718.35
10.	M/s. Tirumala Enterprises, Tangutur.	1,72,000.00
11.	M/s. Suvarna Tobacco Co., Guntur	2,21,286.40
12.	M/s. Navajyothi Tobacco Enterprises (P) Ltd., Dharamavaram.	4,92,000.00
13.	M/s. Navatha Enterprises, Guntur,	18,030.00

(b) Show cause notices have been issued to the concerned companies by the Tobacco Board, for violation of Tobacco Leaf Purchase Voucher Regulations.

Renewal of registration has been granted only to those companies on whose behalf the banks have undertaken to recover the dues.

The concerned banks have also been requested by the Board not to permit any sale or disposal by the firms who are owing dues to growers, without prior approval from the Board.

Scheme Financed by NABARD in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*487. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes refinanced by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years and their details ;

(b) whether any team of NABARD ever visited these Islands ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of schemes along with the amount of refinance committed during the last three years by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in the Andaman and Nicobar islands is indicated below :—

Year (July-June)	No. of schemes sanctioned	Amount of refinance committed. (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	11	69
1985-86	1	4
1986-87 (Upto 30.11.86)	3	17

NABARD has further reported that during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86, Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 21 lakhs respectively were disbursed by NABARD to various banks as refinance, in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(b) and (c) NABARD has reported that it had deputed two teams to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last four years in order to enable the agencies concerned to formulate bankable schemes in the field of fisheries, plantation and horticulture. NABARD has in this connection further reported that after these visits it had sanctioned 3 schemes in fisheries and 9 schemes in plantation horticulture sector involving NABARD refinance commitment of Rs. 24 lakhs and Rs. 57 lakhs respectively.

Operation of Secessionists Forces from Bangladesh

4923. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government of India have brought it to the notice of the Government of Bangladesh that some secessionist forces keen to disintegrate India are operating from Bangladesh ; and

(b) the stand taken by Bangladesh regarding this charge ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have brought to the notice of the Government of Bangladesh that some Indian insurgent groups are operating from the territory of Bangladesh and have requested the Government of Bangladesh to prevent such operations.

(b) The Government of Bangladesh have denied that Indian insurgents are receiving facilities for operating from Bangladesh territory.

Bringing out an Indian Newspaper Abroad

4924. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) Whether Government have at any stage considered the expediency of bringing out an Indian newspaper of its own jointly in London, Paris or Brussels with a view to educate non-Indians about Indian culture and the Indian view point of World events ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) All Indian Missions abroad including those in London, Paris and Brussels regularly distribute Indian newspapers, journals, magazines, books and a variety of special publicity material which it is felt adequately serve the purpose of disseminating Indian culture and India's point of view of international affairs.

[*Translation*]

Strike in Hotel Kanishka

4925. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Hotel Kanishka went on strike during October, 1984 ;

(b) if so, what were their demands and to what extent they were met ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the strike period was declared as period without pay and their date of increment was postponed by the corresponding period ;

(d) whether Government are considering any representation from the low paid employees for regularisation of their period of absence from duty and giving them increment from the regular date ; and

(e) if so, the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
(MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The demands of the employees were :

(i) payment of ex-gratia in lieu of bonus ;

(ii) introduction of the Employees Provident Fund Scheme during the infancy period of the hotel ; and

(iii) making a deviation from the labour settlement signed with all the ITDC Unions in April, 1984.

As acceding to these demands was not found feasible, the same were not agreed to.

(c) The strike was illegal and the striking employees were treated as absent from duty. Their wages during the strike period were not paid. Since this period was unauthorised absence, the date of increment was postponed by the corresponding period.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Income Tax Returns Filed by all India Manufacturers Organisation

4926. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India manufacturers Organisation is registered as a public limited company under section 25 of the Companies Act ;

(b) if so, what is the status of the various State and Regional Boards of the Organisation ;

(c) whether the State Boards have filed their separate income tax returns or a combined return has been filed on behalf of the organisation from its central office, Bombay during the last five years ; and

(d) whether the income of the State or Regional Boards have been included in the income tax returns of the Central Office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the field. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Representation against Recommendation of Fourth Pay Commission

4927. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation from certain categories of Central Government employees against the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission ;

(b) if so, the names of those categories and the details of their demands ;

(c) whether it is a fact that many organisations have gone on strike to press their demand and requested for change in their pay scales ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Several categories of Central Government employees, for example, Assistants and Stenographers in the Central Secretariat, Junior Engineers and Doctors etc. have represented to the Government against the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission. Agitational approach was also resorted to by certain categories. These representations are examined by the respective Government agencies on merits and decisions taken after taking into account all relevant factors and in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, if necessary.

Bank Loan Common Man for Purchase of Matador/Scooters

4928. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether banks are providing loan facilities for the purchase of matador/scooters ;

(b) if so, whether such facilities are also provided in rural areas and if so, the names of such banks as have been authorised alongwith the procedure followed in this regard ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to make the people living in rural areas aware of such loan facilities from the authorised banks ; and

(d) the amount so far advanced by the banks to the people living in rural areas for purchasing matador and scooters in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Banks are providing loan facilities for purchase of matadors and scooters both in rural and urban areas. Advances granted by banks to small road transport operator not owing more than six vehicles (including the one proposed to be financed) could be classified by them under priority sector advances. The transport vehicles include trucks, buses, taxis, autorickshaws etc. used for carrying passengers or goods for hire. Banks are required to charge concessional rate of interest of 12.5% per annum, for term loans of not less than three years granted for purchase of two vehicles. In other cases, the rate of interest for term loans of not less than three years is 15% per annum. Banks give publicity to the scheme for public both in rural and urban areas.

(d) The present reporting system by banks does not give data separately in respect of advances granted for purchase of matadors and scooters in the rural areas. However, in the State of Orissa, the advances granted against road transport vehicles amounted to Rs. 5,195 lakhs in 17888 borrowal accounts as at the end of June, 1985.

Central Assistance for Tourism by way of Grants/Loans

4929. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

the details of central assistance by way of grants/loans for promotion of tourism in various States during the calendar years 1983 to 1986 (till the end of October), year-wise ?

GRANT-IN-AID

- (a) Construction of Yatrikas/Dharamsalas through Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, in various States
- (b) Organisation of Fairs & Festivals in various States

LOANS

- (a) Transport loans to approved Tourist Car Operators.
- (b) Grant of loans for the setting up of new Hotels as well as of their expansion by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India

Relaxation in Ban on Recruitment 4930. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 128 on 25.7.1986 regarding ban on recruitment and state :

(a) the details of liberation in the procedure for filling up and creation of Plan posts consequent upon the relaxation of ban on recruitment ;

(b) whether the Departmental Heads in consultation with internal finance have been authorised to fill up the existing vacancies and create Plan posts without referring the matter to the Ministry of Finance ; and

(c) whether the relaxation also applies to the Plan posts including operational posts in the Departments like Posts and Telecommunications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The details of the modified guidelines regarding creation of posts/filling up of

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : Details of central assistance as grants/loans during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under.

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
GRANT-IN-AID			
(a) Construction of Yatrikas/Dharamsalas through Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, in various States	8.00	17.00	15.00
(b) Organisation of Fairs & Festivals in various States	5.32	2.85	18.20
LOANS			
(a) Transport loans to approved Tourist Car Operators.	29.50	34.25	56.00
(b) Grant of loans for the setting up of new Hotels as well as of their expansion by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India	388.00	400.00	300.00

vacancies, which are equally applicable to various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India including the Departments of Posts and Telecommunication, are contained in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure O.M.No. F.7 (1) B (coord) 86, dated 20th May, 1986 and 15th July, 1986. Five copies each of these O.Ms. have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Export and Import of Sugar

4931. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar exported during last three years and the foreign exchange earned, year-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have suffered a huge loss in export of sugar during this period ;

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

(d) whether it is also a fact that sugar is being imported ;

(e) if so, the quantity of sugar imported during last three years and the value thereof ;

(f) whether Government propose to review its policy in regard to import and export of sugar ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) (a) The details of exports of sugar during the last three financial years is given in statement below.

(b) and (c) Export of sugar is canalised through STC and undertaken on Government account. The losses incurred on export of sugar are on account of release price fixed by the Civil Supplies Department which is

inclusive of Excise Duty and other charges which make up the levy price. The details of losses on exports of sugar are also indicated in statement referred to in para (a) of the question.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The quantity and value of imports of sugar during the last three financial years are as follows :—

Year	Quantity in lakh MTs	Value (CIF) in Rs. Crores
1983-84	Nil	Nil
1984-85	4.96	113.62
1985-86	2033*	449.22*

(* This includes goods in transit as on 31.3.86.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

Financial year	Quantity in (lakh MT)	FOB Value (Rs. Crores)	Surplus (+)/Deficit (—) on Govt. Account Rs. Crores
1983-84	8.14	209.62	(—) 68.64*
1984-85	1.55	36.40	(—) 25.18**
1985-86	0.41	19.37	(+) 2.53

* Excluding interest and overheads charged during 1984-85.

** Includes overheads and interest for the financial year 1983-84 charged in the financial year 1984-85.

Guidelines to Nationalised Banks for Assistance to Beneficiaries Under Development Programmes

4932. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines to the Nationalised Banks regarding supplementary assistance to beneficiaries who were underfinanced under various economic development programmes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the progress of implementation in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) At the behest of the Government, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines to the banks in terms of which, families which had received assistance under the Integrated Rural Development Programme

(IRDP) during the Sixth Plan period but could not cross the poverty line, would be eligible for supplementary assistance under the Programme during the Seventh Plan period provided such families were not wilful defaulters and had maintained the assets financed by the initial dose in good condition.

(c) Details of supplementary assistance given under IRDP in Orissa during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (upto end of October, 1986) are indicated below :

	No. of old beneficiaries who were given supplementary assistance	(Rs. lakhs)	
		Subsidy	Bank credit
1985-86	8536	75.32	133.44
1986-87 (upto end of October, 1986)	7207	70.40	127.65

Posts Lying Vacant in Eastern Subsidiary of N.T.C.

4933. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) number of posts lying vacant in National Textile Corporation (NTC), eastern subsidiary and since when ;

(b) the steps taken by Government to fill the vacancies ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) According to available information, 148 posts in managerial/supervisory cadre are lying vacant in NTC (WBABO) since January, 1986.

(b) and (c) In view of the surplus manpower existing in NTC mills under the subsidiary corporations of NTC, including NTC (WBABO), creation of posts as well as filling up of vacant posts was generally banned.

Losses in National Consumers Cooperative Federation

4934. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Consumer Body Loses Rupees 4.5 crores" appearing in the 'Telegraph' dated the 9 August, 1986 regarding the serious financial Managerial Bungling, malpractices and corruption in the National Consumers Cooperative Federation ;

(b) if so, what are the facts ;

(c) the action being taken to recover bank advances/loans to the NCCF ; and

(d) whether any effort is made to bring a change in the management/Board of NCCF in accordance with the instruction of Reserve Bank of India on the subject ?

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

(b) to (d) The National Consumer Cooperative Federation incurred losses of Rs. 1.20 crores and Rs. 2.54 crores during the cooperative years 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively. The Government have, from time to time, reviewed the working of NCCF and impressed upon its Management to reduce the expenditure, improve financial liquidity by speedy recovery of outstanding dues and to take measures for expeditious disposal of the cases of irregularities against its employees. In view of the unsatisfactory performance and bad financial health of the NCCF, the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies has issued a show cause notice on the NCCF for supersession of its Board. Ten Officers, against whom prima facie cases of corruption and irregularities were detected, have been placed under suspension, pending further investigation.

Areas Uncovered by Banking Service Recruitment Board

4935. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some parts in the country that still remain uncovered by the banking service recruitment board ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the entire country is covered by the Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Under the existing recruitment system, Banking Service Recruitment Boards and Central Recruitment Board are entrusted with the job of recruiting clerical and officer cadre personnel for manning offices/branches of all public sector banks throughout the country.

S.C./S.T. Officers Working in Foreign Branches of Nationalised Banks

4936. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of foreign branches of nationalised banks, bank-wise, as on 30 September, 1986 ;

(b) the total number of officers from India working in these branches bank-wise ;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers working in these branches ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to give fair representation to SC/ST officers in postings to foreign branches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) ; (a) Information relating to Bank-wise position of the number of foreign branches of Nationalised banks as on 30.9.86 is given in the Statement-I below.

(b) Information as readily available relating to the Bank-wise position of the number of India based officers working in the foreign branches of the nationalised banks is given in the Statement-II below.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement-I

Bank-wise distribution of foreign branches of nationalised banks as on 30.9.1986

Sr. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of foreign branches.
1.	Bank of Baroda	54
2.	Bank of India	24
3.	Central Bank of India	3
4.	Canara Bank	1
5.	Indian Bank	3
6.	Indian Overseas Bank	11
7.	Punjab National Bank	4
8.	Punjab and Sind Bank	1
9.	Union Bank of India	1
10.	Syndicate Bank	1
11.	UCO Bank	7
Total :		110

Statement-II

Bankwise Position of the Number of India Based Officers Working in the Foreign Branches of the Nationalised Bank

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Number of India-based officers working in the foreign branches
1.	Central Bank of India	4
2.	Bank of India	76
3.	Punjab National Bank	7
4.	Bank of Baroda	94
5.	UCO Bank	23
6.	Canara Bank	3
7.	Syndicate Bank	5
8.	Union Bank of India	7
9.	Indian Bank	13
10.	Indian Overseas Bank	46
11.	Punjab & Sind Bank	3

[*Translation*]

Achievement of 'Bharatiya Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti'

4937. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements so far of the 'Bharatiya Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti' set up in 1978 ;

(b) the amount spent by the Samiti during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) the places where low price accommodation was provided to the tourists ;

(d) whether Government have conducted any inquiry to find out whether the money allotted to the Samiti is being spent properly ;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(f) the basis on which this Samiti makes available funds for the development of tourist spots by way of assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Samiti has so far constructed Yatrikas/Dharamshalas at Amarkantak, Chitrakoot, Bidar, Nandmebar and Kampil. The construction works in progress at Olkreshwar, Maheshwar, Puri, Karaikal, Vrindavan and Dwarkaji. Tenders have been floated for construction of Yatrikas at Srisailam, Bihar Sharif and Ganga Sagar.

(b) The Samiti has spent Rs. 9,58,193.00 during 1983-84 ; Rs. 10,58,567.00 during 1984-85 and Rs 17,51,749.00 during 1985-86 for the purpose of construction of Yatrikas at various places in the country.

(c) Yatrikas Dharamshalas which provide low priced accommodation have already been provided at Amarkantak, Chitrakoot, Bidar, Nandmebar and Kampil.

(d) and (e) Monitoring the proper utilization of funds allocated to the Samiti is a continuous process and is being regularly carried out by the Ministry.

(f) The Samiti invests their funds for the construction of Yatrikas at places where the need for such facilities exists and the State Government concerned are willing to transfer suitable land for the purpose to the Samiti.

[*English*]

Investment in Chargola and Singlacherra Tea Estate by TTCI

4938. **DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited (TTCI) Calcutta, had made considerable amount of investment in the Chargola Tea Estate and also in the Singlacherra Tea Estate during the last eight Years ;

(b) the improvements made by TTCI in the working of these tea estates ;

(c) whether the TTCI did not make any profit from its operation of the above tea estates ;

(d) If so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) who is operating these estates at present ?

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

(b) Efforts were made for improvement in working of the gardens, after takeover of management by the Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. These were, however, hampered on account of litigation regarding ownership of tea estates.

(c) and (d) On account of mismanagement by the previous owners, the gardens had become sick. Studies revealed that the

gardens were non-viable and as such there was no possibility of making any profit from these gardens.

(e) As a dispute relating to ownership is pending before the Calcutta High Court, the management of the tea estates has been transferred to a special officer appointed by the Court.

Joint Ventures Approved, Implemented and Abandoned

4939. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of joint venture projects approved by Government as on 31.3.86 ;

(b) the number of projects which have been abandoned ;

(c) the number of projects which are under implementation ;

(d) the number of projects in production; and

(e) the total equity investment in these projects and the total dividend cum royalties inflow during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d) According to the available information :

529 joint ventures had been approved by Government upto 31.3.1986 ;

27 joint ventures have been abandoned after implementation ;

40 joint ventures are at present under implementation ;

145 joint ventures are presently in production ;

(e) The total equity participation of Indian parties in JVs abroad and the total benefits from them, as on 31.12.83, 31.12.84 & 31.12.85 was as under :—

Year	Indian equity (lakhs)	Repatriations (in Lakhs)	
		Dividends	Other entitlements.
1983	12212	711	2092
1984	12051	774	2537
1985	11732	931	2964

Promotion of Youth Tourism in Karnataka

4940. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the promotion of youth tourism in different States in 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard in Karnataka during these years ; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken for the promotion of tourism in Karnataka in Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The Central Department of Tourism had organised Youth Travel Festival at Guwahati from 5.11.1985 to 7.11.1985 and National Youth Travel Festival at Mammallapuram from 20.12.1985 to 22.12.85. Youths from various States participated in these festivals. The Department had also participated in the Federation of International Youth Organisation Convention from 10.10.85 to 14.10.85.

Several Youth Hostels, specifically meant for promoting Youth travel were constructed by the Department. This subject is now being looked after by the Department of Sports and Youth Affairs. In addition to 18 functioning Youth Hostels, ten are currently under construction and sanction orders for construction of 14 more Youth Hostels in various parts of the country have been issued.

(b) and (c) Apart from a Youth Hostel already operating at Mysore, sanction orders for the construction of 2 more youth hostels, one each at Hassan and Karwar, in Karnataka have been issued during 1986-87,

Measures for Boosting Exports by Small Scale Sector

4941. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities provided for export promotion of items being manufactured by the industrial units in the small scale Sector;

(b) what arrangements exist to enable the small scale units to take full advantage of such facilities ;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints from such units regarding lack of co-ordination in this regard from various concerned departments ; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) In order to promote Export of items from the Small Scale Sector various facilities exist, such as, Cash Compensatory Support. REP licences, duty-draw-back, duty free import, supply of steel at international prices, raw materials on priority basis, formation of consortia and export houses at lower limit. Extra weightage is also given to SSI Units for grant of additional licences, and exclusive delegation of Small Scale entrepreneurs as sales-cum-study teams is sponsored under the MDA Scheme.

(b) In order to enable the small scale units to derive full advantage of these facilities a comprehensive organisational net work existing throughout the country include Export Promotion Councils, Trade Development Authority, National Small Industries Corpn, Small Industries Service Institutes and Extension Centres under Development Commissioner (SSI) and State Small Industries Corporations etc. in the States.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export Promotion of Cardamom

4942. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to find out new markets for export of cardamom ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Efforts to find out new markets for exportable surpluses is an ever continuing process. Chairman, CTCL has visited West European Countries to explore the possibility of cardamom exports to that region. Besides the Board has also recently participated in the SIAL fair for the purpose. In addition Individual cardamom exporters have made efforts to develop non-traditional markets and over the last three-four years exports are increasing to Japan, Singapore, Sri Lanka and USSR.

Co-operation from Foreign Countries Regarding FERA Violations

4943. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought information from other countries regarding the major FERA violations being indulged in by some of the big business houses in India ; and

(b) if so, the response thereto ?

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

(b) Varying degree of co-operation is received from different countries within the constraints of their laws.

Liquidated Companies

4944. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies that have gone into liquidation with the deposits from the public in the last three years ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to save the people from the loss of their deposits ?

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

Loans by NABARD

4945. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that NABARD is advancing loans not only for agricultural purposes but also for industrial purposes ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to restrict the functions of NABARD to solely agricultural sector ;

(c) whether the field of activity of NABARD and IDBI are overlapping ; and

(d) if so the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) NABARD was established under the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 for providing credit for promotion of agriculture, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promote development of rural areas. Hence, NABARD refinances not only agriculture and allied activities but also cottage, village, tiny and small scale industries in the rural areas.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Assistance to rural/agro-based industries can flow both from NABARD and IDBI. However, an Inter-institutional Coordination Committee comprising representatives of NABARD, IDBI, RBI etc. has been constituted by NABARD to discuss from time to time various issues arising out of their common approach to meet the credit requirements for non-farm activities.

Proposal to Issue Licences to Private Entrepreneurs for Spinning Mills in Tamil Nadu

4946. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) number of requests for licences received from the Tamil Nadu Government for spinning mills of 12,000 spindles and above capacity since 1984 ; and

(b) whether there are any proposals under consideration to issue licences to private entrepreneurs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No such request from the Tamil Nadu Government has been received as mentioned in the period.

(b) Does not arise.

World Bank Assistance to Increase Export of Engineering Goods

4947. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has cleared a \$ 250 million project to increase the competitiveness and export of engineering goods from India ; and

(b) if so, the details of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Agreements were signed with the World

Bank on 21st January, 1986 for a total loan of \$ 250 million—\$ 90 million to GOI and \$ 160 million to ICICI with GOI guarantee for the Industrial Export (Engineering Products) Projects. The objective of the Project is to assist the Government of India in carrying out its programme to increase competitiveness and exports of manufactured products, particularly in the engineering sub-sector. World Bank financing would cover the foreign exchange portions of eligible term loans made by ICICI and participating commercial banks to engineering enterprises and ancillaries.

Non Settlement of Dues to Investors by Share Brokers.

4948. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued a directive to Delhi Stock Exchange Board in 1984 that all transactions pending upto February 12, 1984 be settled by delivery upto March, 1984 or else by closing them out at the rates prevalent on March 26, 1984 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the directive has not been complied with by the brokers by actual payment of their dues to the investors ;

(c) if so, the total amount still outstanding from the brokers to the investors ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANRDHANA POOJARY) : (a) In pursuance of Government directive dated 15th February, 1984 issued to Delhi Stock Exchange, the Board of the Exchange had decided that all pending transactions upto February 12, 1984 be settled by delivery and payment upto March 23, 1984 or else that the unsettled transactions would be treated as closed at the closing price of 26th March, 1984.

(b) and (c) According to the Delhi Stock Exchange, the actual payment of dues to the investors have not been made so far since the settlement amongst the members of the Exchange has not yet been completed. The Exchange has estimated the total payment involved in the transactions which were closed out at the rates as prevalent on 26.3.84 at about Rs. 40 lakhs. However, the actual amount to be paid to the investors is not known.

(d) Government have directed the Delhi Stock Exchange to take immediate action to settle the pending cases.

PM's Discussion with President of Bangladesh during SAARC Regarding Chakma Refugees

4949. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Prime Minister during his recent meeting with President of Bangladesh at the time of SAARC Summit in Bangalore discussed the repatriation of all the Chakmas to their homeland in Chittagong Hill tracts ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Bangladesh President thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. It was agreed between the two leaders that Chakma refugees would be repatriated to Bangladesh.

Threat of Imposing Counter-Vailing Duty on Indian Engineering Exports by USA

4950 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the US Government has threatened to impose counter-vailing duty on India's engineering exports to that country to neutralise benefits of International Price Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS) given to engineering exporters by Indian Government.

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) to what extent it will affect our engineering export to US ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) The US Govt. have been levying countervailing duty on iron metal castings imported from India since 1980. Following the 1984 review of the countervailing duty order they had made a preliminary determination on 7th October, 1986 under which the reimbursements made to Indian exporters of castings under the International Price Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS) have been considered as a countervailable subsidy. We are awaiting the results of the final determination and in the meanwhile representations have been made to the US authorities that reimbursements under IPRS should not be considered as a countervailable subsidy.

(c) In case the decision to treat IPRS as a countervailable subsidy is upheld in the final determination by the US Govt., our exports of engineering goods could be adversely affected. It is however not possible to quantify the effect as much would depend upon the extent to which IPRS is availed of by the Indian exporters and whether in respect of such exports the US authorities are able to establish injury to their domestic industries.

Public Money Locked up with Private Sector Companies

4951. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of public money locked up with private sector companies in the form of share and debentures ?

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

Issue of Convertible Debentures by Companies

4952. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of convertible debentures issued by various public limited companies with their names which are yet to be converted alongwith the details of their face value, interest rate, conversion as well as redemption terms in each case ;

(b) the names of various stock exchanges on which such convertible debentures have been listed alongwith the names of the concerned companies ;

(c) the names of companies which have already been given consent/approval by the Controller of Capital issues for issue of convertible debentures in the near future alongwith the details of face value, interest rate, conversion and redemption terms in each case ; and

(d) the names of companies whose proposals for issue of convertible debentures are pending with the Controller of Capital Issues for consent/approval ?

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

Relief to Manufacturers of P.V.C. Cables by D.G.S. and D.

4953. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the manufacturers in the small scale sector who have been awarded contracts by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals for supply of cables to various Government Departments have been facing difficulty due to increase in price of PVC after award of contracts by DGS&D, New Delhi ;

(b) whether any representation in this regard has been received from them ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rate contracts concluded by DGS&D do not provide for any price variation on account of rise or fall in the price of PVC resin, nor do they provide for any assistance to be rendered by DGS&D to the firms for procurement of raw materials including PVC resin. Moreover, the DGS&D does not have any control on the pricing and distribution of this item.

[*Translation*]

Frauds in Payment of Bonus in Head Office of State Bank of Indore

4954. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fraud to the tune of Rs. 2.83 lakh in the payment of bonus was detected in the Head office of the State Bank of Indore located at Indore ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of bank employees found guilty ; and

(c) whether there is a possibility of such frauds having been committed during the previous years also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) State Bank of Indore has reported that a fraud to the tune of Rs. 2.53 lakhs in payment of bonus to Head Office staff was detected. The fraud was reportedly perpetrated by inflating the summary totals and grand totals of bonus registers for the bonus payable for the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981. The Bank has further reported that one Head Clerk, one Clerk and one Cashier-cum-Clerk were found responsible for the lapse. The C.B.I. have reported that they have registered a case on 27.10.86 under section 120-B IPC r/w 420, 468, 471 IPC and section 5(2) r/w 5(1) (d) of P.C. Act for investigation of this fraud.

Transfer of Staff to Overseas Branches of Banks

4955. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the rules and the criteria followed in nationalised banks for transfer of staff to their overseas branches ;

(b) the number of years for which the panel approved for transfer of staff is kept alive ; and

(c) whether there have been any cases of transfer of staff to overseas branches as were effected in contravention of the prescribed rules and criteria and if so, the number of such cases during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) In order to bring about uniformity in the criteria to be followed by Public Sector Banks for personnel placement in foreign branches, Government have issued guidelines to Public Sector Banks having branches abroad in August, 1986. These guidelines provide for tenure of a maximum period of five years at a stretch in overseas branches (except in U.K. where the period would be three years); preparation of a panel of eligible officers and imparting intensive advance training to the selected officers; rules for acceptance of resignation while serving abroad; and procedure for obtaining only official pass-ports for fresh posting as well as for officers already working abroad.

[*English*]

Racial Discrimination Against Indian in Gibraltar

4956. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the racial discrimination against the Indians is being practised by the authorities in the British ruled Gibraltar ;

(b) if so, the number of Indian nationals so far affected by this racial discrimination ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Some local regulations have impinged adversely on Indian nationals.

(b) Approximately 150 nationals.

(c) The Government took up the matter with the British authorities who informed us that the Gibraltar Administration has recently relaxed the regulations which now permit wives of visiting Indians to undergo parturition in Gibraltar provided they depart within a reasonable period after the birth of the child. The Government have also been informed that Gibraltar's immigration policy is likely to be the subject of a judicial review by the Supreme Court of Gibraltar in the near future. The Government is awaiting the outcome of this judicial review.

Violation of FERA and Tax Evasion by Big Business Houses

4957. SHRI DINESH SINGH :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that proceedings against some big houses for violation of FERA and tax laws have been dropped in the recent past ;

(b) if so, the number of such big houses ;

(c) what was the amount involved ; and

(d) the reasons for dropping the proceeding ?

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

Export of Spices

4958. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of the countries to which pepper is exported and the average quantity exported to each of them during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : Pepper is exported to a large number of countries. However, USSR and other East European countries and the USA are the major export markets. The average quantity of pepper whole exported to important countries during the last three years, year-wise, was as under :—

(Quantity : in MTS)

(1)	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
	(2)	(3)	(4)
U.S S.R.	7636	14893	8256
Czechoslovakia	1074	1048	826
German	1550	814	1349
Democratic Republic Yugoslavia	551	976	934
Poland	1610	844	1300
Bulgaria	—	160	361
Romania	—	500	306
Hungary	200	555	—
U.S.A.	5815	1152	14039

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Canada	725	525	937
Italy	1356	989	1153
FRG	738	43	1548
U.K.	321	121	441
France	503	275	881
Netherland	437	37	225
Australia	103	74	144
Japan	339	329	373
Saudi Arabia	366	52	438
Iran	425	810	—
Sudan	181	40	98
Egypt	453	185	940
UAE	107	90	250

Export of Iron ore from Kudremukh

4959. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported from Kudremukh during the last three years;

(b) the names of the countries importing Kudremukh iron ore ;

(c) whether new contracts have been signed during 1986 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The quantity of iron ore concentrates exported by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited during the last three years is as follows :

Year	Quantity exported (in thousand Dry Metric Tonnes)
1983-84	1137
1984-84	1572
1985-86	2060

(b) The countries now importing Kudremukh iron ore concentrates are: Japan, France, China, Australia, Bahrain, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

(c) and (d) New contracts have been signed during 1986 for export of a total quantity of 3,220,687 tonnes of iron ore concentrates with Japan, France, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Australia and China. A total optional export of 180,000 tonnes of iron ore concentrates has also been indicated in these contracts.

Incentives for Export by Electronic Units

4960. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to consider a scheme to allot 10 percent of the turnover of electronic units as foreign exchange entitlement for helping exports ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ; and

(c) by what time the proposal is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c) The Government has decided, in principle, to allow exporters to utilise 5% to 10% of their net foreign exchange earnings for undertaking prescribed promotional activities. The rate applicable would be according to the categories of products. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

Recognition of Government of People's Republic of Kampuchea by ASEAN Countries

4961. **SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have approached the ASEAN countries for granting recognition of the Heng Samarin Government in Kampuchea to have a lasting peace in Indo-China ; and

(b) if so, with what result and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have not approached the ASEAN or any other countries in this matter as Government respects the sovereign right of each Government to take its own decision in this regard.

Threat of Losing U.S. Market to Indian Garment Exporters

4962. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Garment Exporters have been warned that pressure against imports was increasing in the American Market from the domestic textile industry and that there was a possibility of a shrinkage in the US Market which had witnessed a boom in the last two years ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Pressures exist in the U.S. textile industry against imports of clothing products from developing countries including India. However, Government does not envisage any shrinkage in the U.S. market for India textile and clothing products under the new bilateral agreement for a term of five years which has recently been concluded by India with U.S.A.

Income Tax and Excise Raids on Premises of Government Employees

4963. **SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income Tax and Excise raids conducted on the premises of Government employees during the last six months ;

(b) the total amount of unaccounted money recovered during these raids ; and

(c) the number of persons who have been challaned under these offences in the Court of Law ?

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

FERA Powers in Respect of Chartered Fishing Companies

4964. **SHRI D.P. JADEJA :**
SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3316 on 8 August, 1986 regarding activities of foreign chartered fishing vessels and state :

(a) the action taken against companies whose chartered fishing vessels violated charter terms and conditions during 1984, 1985 and 1986 ;

(b) whether Government propose to use powers under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) in case of violation of charter terms by the chartered fishing companies ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Customs authorities have initiated action against such companies and issued Show Causes Notices under the Customs Act. The violations of Charter terms and conditions have been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture for penal action under Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981.

(b) and (c) The Enforcement authorities are investigating into these cases.

**Appointment of Chairman-Cum-M.D. in
N.T.C.**

4965. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
SHRI ATISH CHANDRA
SINHA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Textile Corporation is working without Chairman-cum-M.D. for the last so many months and the working is badly affected ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite the interview for selecting Chairman-cum-M.D. and the recommendations of Bureau of Public Enterprises the Ministry has not taken any decision so far ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by Government to expedite the case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The post of part-time Chairman fell vacant on 30th September, 1986. The former Managing Director proceeded on leave on 25th May, 1986 and his resignation was accepted with effect from 25th August, 1986. Pending appointment of MD on regular basis, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Textiles is holding the post of Managing Director, in addition to his own duties.

(b) and (c) A decision has been taken that there will be a Chairman-cum-Managing Director to head the NTC Holding Company, instead of a part-time Chairman and full-time Managing Director. Interviews were held by the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) on 9th October, 1986. The matter has been referred to PESB again for further recommendations at an early date.

**Reward to Income Tax Officers for
Outstanding Assessment work**

4966. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rules framed by Government for rewarding its Officers of Income Tax Department for doing outstanding assessment work has been changed with retrospective effect in respect of amnesty cases ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) in how many Amnesty cases the tax payers offered additional income for taxation after the Officers of the Income Tax Department had made intensive and detailed enquiries and of what was the quantum of such declared income and tax paid on such income and in how many such cases the proposals for reward were submitted by the officers ; and

(d) how many above proposals for reward have been disposed of by the Competent Committee and how much reward has been sanctioned to the officials of the Income Tax Department in such cases

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The new scheme for grant of reward to officers and staff of the Income Tax Department has been introduced only with effect from 1st April, 1985. However, it was seen that an error had crept in while framing the Reward Scheme ; in the para relating to rewards for scrutiny assessments, prosecution was an essential pre-requisite except where the assessee had voluntarily disclose the income. But where income is disclosed under the Amnesty Scheme no prosecution is to be launched as the disclosure has to be voluntary. Hence where income is disclosed by the assessee under the Amnesty Scheme before detection by the Assessing Officer, the question of giving any reward for scrutiny to the officer does not arise. This anomaly has been since clarified.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

Evolving a Code for TNCs

4967. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations have failed so far to evolve a code of conduct for the Transnational Corporations (TNCs) as reported in the Times of India dated 27th October, 1986 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to devise such a code for use by TNCs both of other countries operating in India as well as Indian Corporations operating in other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations, of which India is a member, has been discussing a Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations (TNCs) for some years now. While agreement has been possible in respect of a substantial part of this Code, disagreement persists in respect of certain vital areas. Negotiations are in progress for resolving these differences.

(b) The Code, when finalised, will apply to Transnational Corporations to the extent and in the manner to be defined in the Code itself. However, well established legislation exists for regulating the entry and conduct of NTCs operating in our country.

NRI Contribution for Development Work

4968. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to encourage the Non-Resident Indians for contribution for various development works in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard and success so far met, state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Government have announced several Schemes since April, 1982 under which Non-Resident Indians can make investments in India. These include investment in new and existing industrial units, bank deposits, units of UTI, National savings certificates, etc. Certain tax concessions have been given under the Income-tax Act and Wealth-Tax Act. Special facilities have also been provided in the Import-Export Policy for import of capital goods/raw materials by NRIs who propose to set up industrial units in India. As regards Government approvals, a special Approvals Committee has been set up in the Department of Industrial Development to provide 'single window' clearance to industrial proposal received from NRIs.

2. Since, November, 1983 upto 30th June, 1986, 151 LIOs/permission/SIA registration have been issued to NRIs for setting up industrial units in India. The projects are located in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Union Territories of Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa Daman and Diu.

**Replacement of Income Tax with
Expenditure Tax**

4969. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI D.N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to replace income tax with expenditure tax ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Under the resolution dated 13th December, 1985, the Government appointed a Study Group on Taxation of Expenditure to examine the feasibility and desirability of moving towards progressive taxation of expenditure by modifying the base of income taxation. The Group has been requested to submit its report by 31.12.1986. The Government's decision in the matter will be taken after the report submitted by the Group is examined.

Meeting of Indo-Australian Trade Committee

4970. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of Indo-Australian Joint Trade Committee was held in New Delhi in the first week of November, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the main decisions taken by the committee ?

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

(b) Both sides recognising that there was a need to assure a more balanced growth of trade, agreed to explore possibilities of diversifying trade to the manufacturers

sector while at the same time assuring that traditional export items did not suffer. It was agreed that Indian delegation in the chemicals and capital equipment and machinery sectors would visit Australia in the next few months. On the possibilities of cooperation in the field of fresh fruits and vegetables and processed foods, it was suggested that APEDA could consider sending a delegation to Australia to interact with the concerned Australian organisations. A list of items of export interest to both the countries were exchanged. The two delegations also identified sectors for cooperation and for setting up joint ventures. The two sides also agreed that the signing of Double Taxation Agreement would facilitate trade and economic cooperation to the mutual benefit of the two countries.

Rehabilitation of Workers of NTC Mills

4971. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after taking over of the management of 13 sick textile undertakings in Bombay with effect from 18th October, 1983 under the Textile Undertakings (taking over of Management) Act, 1983 the NTC has not absorbed a large number of their existing workers and that their number is about 30,000 to 40,000 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that NTC in the case of these workers is refusing to pay his dues also and whether several cases are pending in labour and Industrial Courts and Bombay High Court which are filed by some of these workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Out of about 40,000 employees on roll in these 13 mills on the date of take over (18th October, 1983), more than 23,200 employees have already been absorbed, in accordance with the workable capacities of these mills,

(c) More than 9,000 employees who have resigned or super-annuated have been paid their terminal benefits. Substantial number of workers seeking re-instatement have filed cases in Courts.

Difficulties for Indian Banks Operating in Foreign Countries

4972. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Banks operating in foreign countries are facing difficulties ;

(b) if so, the nature of difficulties being faced by them ;

(c) how far these difficulties are due to lack of concrete marketing plan for the kind and range of services they would offer in foreign branches ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for proper marketing plans and effective control over branches of Indian Banks in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that some of the Indian banks operating abroad have been facing certain problems at some overseas centres in regard to their loan portfolios mainly due to failure of some large borrowers and problems of externalisation of payments receivable from exports to some countries who have balance of payment problems. Some of these problems are faced by other international banks also.

The problems of Indian banks cannot essentially be attributed to lack of marketing strategy alone. The general constraints faced by the Indian banks in the international markets relate to factors such as inadequate capital base, managerial inadequacies, low capital fund, inability to provide large resources supports by head office and greater reliance on short term borrowings in inter-bank markets.

(d) Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have taken various measures to rationalise, strengthen and control the systems of operations of overseas branches. Guidelines have also been issued to banks to control the assets/liabilities structure at the foreign branches and also to fix up country-wise exposure limits and limits of exposure for individual borrowers/borrower groups etc.

Setting up of a National Fund for Drug De-addiction

4973. SHRI H. B. PATIL :
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up a National Fund for Drug De-addiction besides taking other steps to check drug abuse ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the programme of Government and how far Government have achieved success in its efforts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) A United Nations team visited India from the 13th to 17th October, 1986 for discussing with appropriate Indian authorities, the areas for increasing co operation between United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the Government of India. During the discussions, the possibility of United Nations support to India's on-going programmes to counter problems of drug abuse and drug trafficking and setting up of National Fund Drug Abuse Control was also explored. The talks were of preliminary nature and no commitment was made by the United Nations team with regard to nature or extent of assistance. The details of the proposed Fund have therefore not been worked out, as yet.

Deposits in Nationalised Banks and Amount Earmarked for Distribution Through Credit Camps

4974. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total deposits in all the nationalised banks as on 31st March, 1986 ; and

(b) the percentage of this deposits earmarked for distribution through Credit Camps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to provisional data available from Reserve Bank of India, deposits (exclusive of inter bank transactions) of public sector banks (S.B.I. Group + 20 nationalised banks) as on the last Friday of March 1986 stood at Rs. 77005 crores.

(b) Banks are not required to earmark any percentage of deposits for distribution through credit camps.

Proposal to Develop Sant Kabir's Death Place in Basti as Tourist Centre

4975. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop the place of death of Sant Kabir i.e. Maghar in district Basti, Uttar Pradesh as tourist centre ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Ministry of Tourism have not received any proposal to develop Maghar in district Basti in Uttar Pradesh where Sant Kabir died.

(b) Does not arise.

Need of Market Intelligence for Trade Promotion

4976. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an urgent need for market intelligence to help the Industries plan production and timely expansion both for exports and internal consumption ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to organise such market intelligence source for the benefit of manufacturers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) The industrial production in the country is planned on the basis of detailed surveys conducted by several agencies including Planning Commission. The surveys take into consideration requirements of both internal consumption and export potentialities. Recently, the Government had taken a decision, in principle, to set up a National Centre for Trade Information, which will provide market intelligence for trade promotion.

[Translation]

Bank Loans for Handloom Industry

4977. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to adopt a liberal attitude in regard to bank loans and refinancing facilities to handloom industry ;

(b) if so, by what time ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had, in December, 1983, formulated a scheme for providing refinance facilities on liberal terms for handloom industry. The banks sanctioning loans to handloom weavers for acquisition/modernisation of loans, construction of worksheds and installation of frame looms, were eligible for refinance from NABARD.

In the cooperative sector as well refinance is provided by NABARD to State Cooperative Banks on behalf of District Central Cooperative Banks in respect of loans advanced to members of handloom weavers society or to the weaver members of cooperative societies. The rate of interest to be charged from ultimate beneficiary would be 10 per cent per annum.

The refinance facility from NABARD is also available to scheduled commercial banks for the purpose of granting term loan to Handloom Development Corporations for opening or renovation of Sales Emporium and the rate of interest to be charged from ultimate borrower will be 12.5 per cent per annum.

The commercial banks may also extend, outside the refinance scheme of NABARD, composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/- for the purpose of purchase and operation of handlooms. The rate of interest would be 10 per cent per cent per annum in backward areas and 12 per cent per annum in other areas.

Construction of Dharamshalas in M.P.

4978. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PANWAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the place in Madhya Pradesh where Dharmshalas will be constructed under the scheme for setting up Dharamshalas at religious places ;

(b) whether there is any scheme to construct a Dharamshala for pilgrims in Ujjain ; and

(c) if so, the time by which this scheme will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) In Madhya Pradesh, Yatrikas Dharamshala type of accomodation, have already been

completed at Chitrakoot and Amarkantak. The construction work at Onkreshwar is 80% complete. The construction of Yatrika was also started at Maheshwar which has been temporarily held up for preparing fresh designs to conform with the ancient glory of the place. The Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti also proposes to construct a Yatrika at Ujjain. The land selected, however, has not been transferred to the Samiti by the State Government. This scheme will be taken up when the above formalities are completed.

[English]

Hike in the Prices of Copper, Zinc etc. by M.M.T.C.

4979. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has raised the prices of copper, zinc, tin and antimony ;

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

(c) its effect on the prices of consumer goods manufactured from these non-ferrous metals ?

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

(b) MMTTC announces the price of non-ferrous Metals as desired by Pricing Committee headed by Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, which determines the prices keeping in view the cost of imported goods and other relevant factors. Prices of Coper, Zinc, Tin and Antimony fixed in November 1986 and percentage increase in these prices over October, 1986 are given below :—

Metal	Price in Nov.' 86 (per metric tonne)	Percentage increase over Oct.' 86
1. Coper Bars	45,000	2.3
2. Continuous Cast Copper wire rods	51,000	2.0
3. Electrolytic High Grade Zinc	29,500	3.5
4. Special High Grade Zinc	29,600	3.5
5. Tin	65,000	6.5
6. Antimony Metal	73,000	1.4

(c) This price increase is not likely to have a significant effect on prices of consumer goods manufactured from these non-ferrous metals:

Purchase of Jute Production in Assam

4980. SHRI ABDUL HAMID : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Jute Corporation of India (Assam Unit) is purchasing only 30 per cent of jute from the cultivators as per Government rate and the remaining 70 per cent of jute is being sold to private parties with low prices ;

(b) if so whether Government have taken any steps to purchase the whole quantity of jute from the growers in Assam ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Jute Corporation of India is operating 26 purchase centres in Assam besides 18 purchase centres run by STATFED (State Apex Co-operative). JCI, alongwith Co-operative have purchased about 2.25 lakh bales of raw jute from Assam till 27.11.86 out of the total estimated arrivals of about 4.80 lakh bales. Thus, JCI has mopped up about 47 per cent of the total arrivals. Further purchases are in progress. JCI undertakes to purchase whatever quantity of raw jute is offered to it by jute growers at the minimum statutory price fixed by the Government.

Installation of Computers in Income Tax Development

4981. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cities where computers have been installed in the Income tax Department and total expenditure incurred on installation of computers ;

(b) the names of cities where computers are likely to be installed in the near future in the Income tax Department and estimated cost thereof at each place ;

(c) whether installation of computers at such a large scale in the Income tax Department is likely to affect employment and promotional avenues ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take so that the promotional chances of the employees are not jeopardised due to installation of computers in the Income tax Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A Computer was installed in 1985 at Madras at a total cost of Rs. 19.5 lakhs. In Delhi a micro processor was installed in 1982 at a total cost of Rs. 12.05 lakhs ;

(b) Computers are likely to be installed in near future at the Headquarters of the following Commissioners of Income Tax ;

Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi (bigger system), Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Bangalore, Jaipur, Surat, Pune, Nagpur, Amritsar, Madurai, Coimbatore, Cochin, Meerut, Lucknow, Patna, Agra, Allahabad, Baroda, Bhopal, Rohtak, Jabalpur, Jalandhar, Jodhpur, Kolhapur, Nasik, Shillong, Bhubaneshwar, Patiala, Rajkot, Ranchi.

(ii) For Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, the estimated average cost of installation of Computers would be Rs. 46.73 lakhs for each station and for remaining places the average cost would be Rs. 12.87 lakhs for each Computer Centre.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Gulf Countries

4982. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there has been any increase in the foreign exchange earnings from Gulf countries on account of employment of Indians in those countries in the past two years ; and

(b) whether Government purpose to give incentives to Indian nationals working abroad for investment in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Information in regard to remittances received from Indians working abroad is not maintained country-wise.

(b) Government have already devised various schemes to attract flow of funds from non-resident Indians through normal banking channels. There are :—

(i) Persons of Indian nationality or origin may open with banks in India non-resident external account designated in rupees and the foreign currency non-resident account in specified foreign currency. Funds held in these accounts are freely convertible. Interest on deposits accruing on the balances in these accounts are free of Indian income-tax. Balances in the accounts are also free of wealth tax.

(ii) Under the Returning Indians Foreign Exchange entitlement Scheme, person concerned can be allowed to utilise 50 per cent of the foreign exchange brought into India on or after 26th Dec , 1985.

(iii) Non-resident Indians can invest in the securities of the Central or State Government (other than bearer securities), National Plan/Savings Certificates and Units of the Unit Trust of India. When investment is made by remittances in foreign exchange, sale proceeds will be allowed to be repatriated. An additional interest of 1 per cent is available on the 6 years National Savings Certificate if these are subscribed for in foreign exchange.

(iv) They can invest in shares quoted in the stock exchange upto 1 per cent of the paid up capital of the company. Sale

proceeds of share is allowed to be repatriated after payment of taxes due. ↴

(v) They can subscribe upto 40 per cent in the new issues of new existing companies engaged in industrial activity. This facility carries repatriation rights.

(vi) They may also invest with repatriation rights upto 74 per cent of the equity capital with full repatriation rights for establishing industries listed in Appendix I of the Industrial Policy and expert oriented units.

(vii) They may invest without repatriation rights in any area of activity other than commercial construction and agricultural land without any limit and such investment will be on par with resident investment.

(viii) Non-resident Indians and overseas corporate bodies can Place funds with public limited companies (including Government undertakings with limited liability in India for a period of three years with repatriation benefit provided the deposits are made in conformity with the prevailing rule and within the limits prescribed for acceptance of deposits by such companies.

Installation of Computers in Branches of Nationalised Banks in Bangalore City

4983. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many branches of the nationalised banks in Bangalore City have adopted computerisation ;

(b) the average amount spent for furnishing each branch to adopt computerisation ;

(c) the average amount paid for the installation of computers in each branch ; and

(d) the results after computerisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) According to the programme drawn up by Reserve Bank of India, Advanced Ledger Posting Machines are to be installed at branches, Mini Computers at Regional/Divisional Offices and Main Frame Computers at Head Offices. In so far as Bangalore city is concerned, Reserve Bank of India has reported that 256 Advanced Ledger Posting Machines (ALPMs) have been installed in 105 branches at Bangalore as on 31st October, 1986.

(b) and (c) The cost of one ALPM is approximately around Rs. 72,000/-. In addition to this expenditure, the banks may have to incur, depending on location of the branch and other environmental conditions additional expenditure for air conditioning where considered necessary and equipping with such other necessary facilities. The expenditure per branch would depend on the number of machines installed and the nature of other facilities required to be equipped in the branches, which would vary from branch to branch.

(d) As the systems are yet to stabilise and get acceptance from all concerned, it is too early to assess the impact of installation of these machines.

Syndicate Bank Branch in Varanasi at Gadolia

4984. **SHRI SARAT KUMAR DEB :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Syndicate Bank Zonal Office, Lucknow was authorised by the Reserve Bank of India to open a branch in Varanasi at Gadolia ;

(b) whether the Zonal Office has opened a new branch at Gadolia, (Varanasi, U.P.) ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Zonal Office has opened a branch outside the area sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India ; and

(e) if so, the location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e) Syndicate Bank has reported that it had applied to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening a new branch at Varanasi Chowk on 29.4.1983 and RBI authorised the bank for the same. The bank has reported that it opened a branch in Godowlia locality which is certified by Nagar Mahapalika Varanasi as falling within Varanasi Chowk area.

Replacement of Spindles and Looms to Encourage Modernisation of Textile Industry

4985. **SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have allowed replacement of spindles and looms to encourage modernisation of textile industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent it has helped in modernisation programmes of textile industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Modernisation in the spinning, weaving and processing sectors is undertaken on the basis of carefully identified needs of a unit. Actual results however flow only after implementation of complete modernisation package.

Visit of Australian Trade Delegation

4986. **SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that high level official delegation from Australia visited India to explore the areas of bilateral trade expansion ;

(b) if so, whether the delegation has spelled out the areas where India can export more to Australia and also simultaneously the areas where India can import more from Australia ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) In the discussions each side identified its areas of export interest.

(c) The items identified for exports from India are : boilers (industrial boilers and other applications) electric motors (AC&DC), tractors, PICUP trucks, sumpers, steel conveyors, pulleys, wire ropes, hoists, belts, spares for excavators, bulldozers, cranes and lifts, compressors, rotary pumps, rockdrills (pneumatic) transformers, insulators fabricated mica products, chemicals : agro-chemicals, dyes, intermediates, paints, heavy duty tyres, bearing housing, auto painting equipment, dairy machinery, earth moving equipment, transmission line transmission line towers, switch gear, pressure vessels, tanks, electro medical equipments.

The items that could be exported by Australia include coking coal, wool nonferrous metals, fishing trawlers, mining equipment.

Construction of Yatri Niwas at Ganga Sagar and Mayapuri in West Bengal

4987. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state : .

(a) whether any decision has been taken for construction of Yatri Niwas at Ganga Sagar and Mayapuri in W. Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme including accommodation to be provided therein ;

(c) the period during which the said Yatri Niwas is to be constructed ; and

(d) details of the financial allocation made therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The land for the construction of Yatrika at Gangasagar has already been allocated and has to be transferred by the State Government to the Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti. The Yatrika will cater to the needs of about 100 pilgrims and would cost Rs. 13.00 lakhs.

The selection of land at Mayapuri has not yet been finalised. Suitable plans will be prepared after land has been selected and transferred for the purpose to the Samiti.

Yatrikas will be constructed within a period of about one year after the allocation of suitable land, floating of tenders and starting of the construction.

[*Translation*]

Pending Licences for Opening of Branches of Rural Banks in Giridih District (Bihar)

4988. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of proposed branches of rural banks in Giridih district of Bihar in respect of which applications for licences for opening branches are pending with the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) whether Government propose to give priority to the economic development of the Northern Chotta Nagpur, a most backward district, by issuing licences quickly ; and

(c) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Under the current branch licensing policy Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the Lead Banks/State Governments to

identify the centres for opening new branches on the basis of norms laid down in the policy. The State Governments are required to forward these lists on the basis of centres identified by lead banks and approved in the District Consultative Committees. RBI has reported that the lists of identified centres have not been received from Government of Bihar so far. On receipt of the lists of identified centres only RBI can start making allotment of centres to the various banks after taking into account the norms laid down in the policy. At this stage, therefore, it is not possible to indicate the locations of rural branches that would be opened in Giridih District and the likely date by which such branches would be opened.

[English]

Proposal to Develop Digha in West Bengal

4989. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering any proposal for development of Digha in West Bengal as tourist spot ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) Digha is recognised as a tourist centre to be developed in phases with the joint resources of the Central and State Government. During the first year of the 7th Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 40.17 lakhs for the construction of tourist accommodation at Digha. The first instalment of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has already been released.

Pollution Control Measures in Textile Mills

4990. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some textile mills are causing pollution ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by mills to control pollution ; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by Government in 1986-87 to the textile mills to take pollution control measures ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Government have not received any complaint on this account.

(b) Under the Pollution Prevention Act discharging of untreated effluent containing harmful ingredients is prohibited. It has therefore, become statutorily compulsory for each and every mill to instal effluent treatment plant where the effluent could be treated before discharging the same into the river/stream/sea. The State Governments have constituted Pollution Control Board. Any new industry that is set up has to take clearance from this Board. Officials of the Pollution Control Board undertake inspection of the units in their area. If the industries are found to be violating the norms laid down by the Board, action is taken by respective State Government.

(c) An amount of about Rs. 5 crores has been allocated in Seventh Plan period for installation of effluent treatment plant in the National Textile Corporation Mills. Out of this, an amount of Rs.1.39 crores (approx) has been sanctioned by the Government.

Census of Handlooms.

4991. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out a census of Handlooms in the country and the time frame with-in which it is proposed to complete the survey ;

(b) if so, the distribution of Handlooms State-wise ; and

(c) whether the Textile Committee was asked to carry out survey of a number of Handlooms in the State of U.P. and if so, its findings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The census of handlooms is being proposed for the country as a whole. The schedules for collection of data from household in regard to census of handlooms along with the instructions to the enumerators have been finalised and sent to States for printing. Since the work will have to be essentially done by the State Govts. involving coverage of households spread over wide areas and tabulation of data at the State level, it may not be possible to precisely indicate the time by which the work will be completed.

(b) Although the census has not been completed, the information regarding the number of handlooms as furnished by the State Govts. on the basis of surveys conducted by them at different points of time, is shown in the Statement given below.

(c) Market Research Wing of the Textile Committee was entrusted with the task of carrying out the survey of decentralised sector of handlooms, powerlooms, etc. in U.P. to find out its yarn requirement in various details so that the UPSTC can accordingly plan their production programme of yarn manufacture. Full report has not yet been received. Hence it is not possible to give the findings of the Survey.

Statement

Statewise No. of Looms State/U.T.	No. of Looms (in 1000)
(1)	(2)
1. Andhra Pradesh	529
2. Assam	200
3. Bihar	100
4. Gujarat	20
5. Haryana	41

(1)	(2)
6. Himachal Pradesh	1
7. Jammu & Kashmir	37
8. Karanataka	103
9. Kerala	95
10. Madhya Pradesh	33
11. Maharashtra	80
12. Manipur	100
13. Meghalaya	5
14. Nagaland	20
15. Orissa	105
16. Punjab	21
17. Rajasthan	144
18. Sikkim	N.A
12. Tamil Nadu	556
20. Tripura	100
21. Uttar Pradesh	509
22. West Bengal	256

UNION TERRITORY

1. Andaman & Nicobar Island	N.A
2. Arunachal Pradesh	N.A
3. Chandigarh	N.A
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A
5. Delhi	5
6. Goa Daman & Diu	N.A
7. Mizoram	1
8. Lakshdweep	N.A
9. Pondicherry	4
Total :	3065

**CBI Raid at Houses of Public Sector
Bank Official**

4992. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted by the CBI, country-wise at the houses of Public Sector Bank officials from 1 January, 1986 to-date ;

(b) the particulars of officials whose houses were raided and the nature of unaccounted properties recovered from them ;

(c) the number of persons against whom charge-sheets have been filed so far ; and

(d) the steps taken by the CBI for the expeditious trial and disposal of cases against the said officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and, to the extent available and admissible under the statutes governing the public sector banks, will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Proposal to Open New Hotels by Hotel
Corporation of India**

4993. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hotel Corporation of India has decided to open any new hotels during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith dates of construction and the estimated expenditure in each case ; and

(c) the details and latest progress of the projects under construction which have not been completed so far and the likely dates and costs of their completion alongwith the reasons for delay in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) No new Hotel is planned by the Hotel Corporation of India during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

(c) The Cantaur Juhu Beach Hotel, a 397 room hotel is being constructed by HCI at a revised cost of Rs 27.75 crores. This hotel which was to be commissioned in 1982 has been partially commissioned in October, 1986. The main reasons for delay are as under :—

- 1) Delay in the approval of FSI
- 2) Change in the scope of the project ;
- 3) Increase in construction cost etc.

Marketing Policy of N.T.C.

4994. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proper marketing policy of National Textile Corporation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for NTC cloth not getting a remunerative price in the market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) : The Marketing policy of NTC inter-alia covers sales to Government bodies and institutions ; sales through NTC's own showrooms ; appointments of agents, dealers and brokers, guidelines regarding security deposits and various payments ; and also linkage between sales and production planning.

(c) Since most NTC units do not have modern machinery, the product mix of NTC largely constitutes coarse and medium varieties of cloth, for which there is low demand.

Proposal for Modernisation of N.T.C. Mills

4995. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal for modernisation and expansion of eastern subsidiary of the NTC ;

(b) the names of the mills to be modernised and when the proposal will be materialised ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Modernisation is a continuous process. An amount of Rs. 8.63, crores has been allocated for the nationalised mills under NTC (WBABO), to be spent on their statutory requirements, in a phased manner, during the 7th Plan period. A statement showing the names of nationalised Mills under NTC (WBABO) is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Name of the nationalised mills under NTC (WBABO) Calcutta

1. Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills.
2. Central Cotton Mills.
3. Rampooria Cotton Mills.
4. Sri Mahalaxmi Mills.
5. Bangasri Cotton Mills.
6. Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills.
7. Bengal Fine No. 1.
8. Jyoti Weaving Factory.
9. Laxminarayan Mills.
10. Arati Cotton Mills.
11. Bengal Textile Mills.
12. Canoria Industries.
13. Sodepur Cotton Mills.
14. Bengal Fine No. 2.
15. Associated Industries.
16. Bihar Co-operatives.
17. Orissa Cotton Mills.
18. Manindra Mills.

Abolition of Export Duty on Minerals

4996. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have abolished export duty on some minerals to boost their export ;

(b) if so, the names of the minerals on which export duty has been abolished and the dates from which such export duty has been abolished and the loss incurred as a result thereof ; and

(c) whether it has made any effect on the export of minerals ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) During the Budget 1985, Government abolished export duty on minerals such as, sillimanite, kyanite, manganese ore, lumpy iron ore, iron ore fines including blue dust, chromite or and concentrates involving an estimated revenue sacrifice of Rs. 13.20 crores in a year.

(c) This has helped in maintaining the competitive position of the country's exports.

Bhubaneswar Declared as a Customs Warehousing Station

4997. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Excise and Customs have declared Bhubaneswar in the State of Orissa as a warehousing station ;

(b) if so, what are the main functions of such station ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the warehouse has not been established so far ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) by when it will be established and start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This would extend facility of establishing customs bonded warehouse at Bhubaneswar for storage of imported goods without payment of duty till such time that they are to be removed from the warehouse for use by the importers.

(c) and (d) Central Warehousing Corporation have fixed up storage accommodation in Bhubaneswar. They are likely to start a public bonded warehouse shortly after completing necessary procedural formalities.

Smuggling of Uranium

4998. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of smuggling of uranium to Pakistan and other countries from India have come to his notice during last three years ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) No case of smuggling of Uranium to Pakistan and other countries from India has been noticed during the last three years.

Use of Hindi by Banks

4999. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by his Ministry to correspond with the Hindi-speaking States in Hindi as per the Official Language Rules, 1976 ;

(b) whether facilities have been provided to the branches of banks particularly in the rural areas in respect of the application forms etc. to be filled in Hindi in Hindi speaking States ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the instructions issued by Government to various branches of the banks functioning in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to the Official Language Rules, 1976, communications from a Central Government office to a State or a Union Territory in region 'A' or to any office (not being a Central Government office) or person in such States or Union Territories shall, save in exceptional cases, be in Hindi, and if any communication is issued to any of them in English, it shall be accompanied by a Hindi translation thereof. The requirements of the Official Languages Rules are by and large being complied with in the Ministry of Finance.

To encourage the officers and staff for maximising the use of Hindi in their official work including compliance with the aforesaid Rules, incentive schemes have been introduced, Hindi Workshops are organised from time to time for providing practical training to the staff to encourage them to do their official work in Hindi. The position is reviewed from time to time in the meetings of the departmental Official Language Committees and the Hindi Salabakar Samities and necessary instructions, wherever called for, are issued to be concerned officers.

(b) and (c) Instructions have been issued to all the Public Sector Banks to prepare Pass books, Forms for opening accounts, Application form for loans etc. in Hindi as well as in English so that in the Hindi speaking states all such forms etc. are available in Hindi also.

Memorandum from Co-optex from promotion of Handloom Industry

5000. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Co-optex requesting concessions and making suggestions for the proportion of handloom industry ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum from Co-optex mainly touches upon the following three points :—

- (1) Request for revision of reservation orders of 5-8-1986.
- (2) Increasing the number of days for special rebate of 20% on sale of handloom products.
- (3) Freezing the number of powerlooms and closure of unauthorised powerlooms.

Regarding the revision of reservation orders in August '86 it may be stated that only certain products like 100% synthetic fibre sarees, dhoties and those made out of more than 45% polyester/art silk, silk items other than sarees, dhoties and lungies have been allowed to be produced on powerlooms. Some modifications have also been made by which silk items containing less than 25% pure silk will be exempted from the per-view of reservation orders. This has been done taking into consideration the fact that these items are not produced by handlooms in any significant quantities.

The issue regarding increasing the number of rebate days has been given careful consideration and it has not been found possible to increase the rebate period from the present level of 30 days plus national handloom expos.

On the issue regarding freezing the number of powerlooms and closure of unauthorised powerlooms, it may be stated that this will be against the new Textile Policy of June '85.

Soviet-Indian Seminar to Promote Indian Tourists

5001. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Soviet-Indian Seminar to promote Indian tourists was held in October this year in Tashkent with Soviet assurances to make the stay of Indian tourists in the Soviet Union more comfortable ; and

(b) the details of schemes to improve the tourist traffic between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A travel seminar with Soviet and Indian participants was conducted at Tashkent for promotion of tourism between India and USSR. The representatives of the two Governments, the Intourist, and the Indian tour operators discussed the ways by which tourism between the two countries can be further expedited such as better marketing of U.S.S.R. in India, improved guide services, better shopping facilities for Indians in U.S.S.R. and more airlines services.

Bids for International Banks for Tax-Spared Foreign Currency Loan

5002. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has invited bids from 12 International Banks for syndicating a tax-spared foreign currency loan of upto \$ 100 million ;

(b) if so, the response of foreign banks to this bid ;

(c) how this money is proposed to be utilised ;

(d) whether Government has drawn up any strategy to diversify its debts, if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether Government plan to ask another institution to mobilise resources in the Swiss market, if so, when and the target set in this behalf ?

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

(b) Response has been good and the loan offers from foreign banks are still being received.

(c) The proceeds of the loan will be utilised for the onlending operations of Industrial Development Bank of India for financing the import of Capital Goods.

(d) Yes, Sir. Besides raising euro-currency loans and exports credits, foreign currency loans in various international financial markets have also been raised through yen bonds in Japan, DM bond in West Germany and Swiss bond in Switzerland. It is also planned to tap other international financial markets.

(e) At present, there is no proposal to ask other institution to mobilise resources in the Swiss market.

IFC Suggestion for Regulating Capital Market

5003. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Finance Corporation (IFC) has suggested the creation of a body to modernise the Stock Exchanges and regulate the capital market ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Proposal to Raise Statutory Liquidity Ratio

5004. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a bid to raise more funds for financing the next Five Year Plan, Government are considering a proposal to raise the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) which is presently 37 per cent ;

(b) how far this hike would increase the funds available for investment in Government and Government approved securities ;

(c) whether his Ministry has examined the pros and cons of the proposal as well as the extent to which the SLR might be increased ; and

(d) if so, their analysis of the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration at present to increase Statutory Liquidity Ratio.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Clandestine Operation of Secret Radio Service Against India

5005. DR. B. L. SHAILESH :
SHRI D. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the existence of a radio beaming anti-India broadcasts in regard to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka has been brought to the notice of Government of India ;

(b) if so, whether Government have been able to locate the undisclosed place from where the radio is being operated and carrying on anti-India broadcasts for about one hour daily for the past four months ; and

(c) What steps are being taken to check this clandestine operation of the secret radio service against India ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Government have seen a press report regarding the existence of a radio operated from an undisclosed location in Tamil Nadu beaming anti India broadcasts. There is however no information hitherto available with us to confirm the existence of such a radio.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Opening of Branches of LIC and GIC

5006. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The details regarding the names of places where Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation have opened their branches during last three years ; and

(b) the names of places where Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation branches are likely to be opened by the end of 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The details regarding the names of places where Life Insurance Corporation has opened its branches during last three years are given in Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LI—3558/86.] The names of places where subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation have opened their branches during 1983 are given in Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3558/86.] Information regarding the names of places where subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation have opened their branches during 1983 and 1984 is not readily available and is being collected. The names of places where branches of LIC are likely to be opened before 31.3.1987 are given in Statement 'C' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3558/86.] GIC has opened 178 branches by 30.9.1986. Information regarding the names of places where branches of subsidiaries of GIC are likely to be opened by the end of 1986 is not readily available and is being collected.

Joint Initiative by India and Austria for Nuclear Disarmament

5007. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian and Austrian Prime Ministers have agreed to launch a joint initiative to bring about nuclear disarmament and create atmosphere for the possibility of next summit ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the efforts made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assets of Azad Hind Fauj

5008. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the assets of the Azad Hind Fauj are still lying in some foreign countries ;

(b) whether Government have the details of these assets and if so, the particulars thereof ;

(c) whether Government have made efforts to bring them back to the country ; and

(d) if so, the present position of the case and by what time this will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Government has no such information.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Protest Against Sale of India Machinery
Co. Ltd. by IRBI**

5009. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government
has protested to the Union Government
against the decision of the Industrial
Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI)
authorised Controller of India Machinery
Co. Ltd., Dasnagar, Howrah to sell the unit;

(b) the number of workers who will be
rendered unemployed by the proposed sell
out ; and

(c) the action being taken by Govern-
ment in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c)
The Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India
(IRBI) has reported that no concrete proposal
for sale of India Machinery Co. Ltd. has
emerged so far. Further no final decision
regarding future disposition of the unit has
been taken so far. The Ministry of Industry,
Department of Industrial Development have
vide their order dated 24.11.1986, issued
under the Industries (Development and
Regulation) Act, 1951, continued the existing
orders of take over of management, for a
further period upto 24th May, 1987.

**Workers Strike at Office of Accountant
General, U.P. Allahabad**

5010. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office
of Accountant General U.P., Allahabad was
closed from 12 August, 1986 to 29 September
1986 because of strike of workers ;

(b) the reasons for the strike and efforts
the Management made to settle the strike ;
and

(c) whether the Social and Welfare
Minister intervened and settled the strike and
if so, the terms of settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
B. K. GADHVI) : (a) No, Sir. There
was no strike.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Loans to Educated Unemployed

5011. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) the terms and conditions regarding
repayment of loans sanctioned under the
scheme for providing self employment to
educated unemployed youth ;

(b) number of cases where repayment of
first instalment of loans under the above
scheme has become due but not paid ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be
taken for timely recovery of the overdue
loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The
Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed
that the repayment of term loan component,
sanctioned under the scheme for providing
self-employment to educated unemployed
youths, is to be done between a period of
three to seven year with a moratorium of
six to eighteen months. The actual repayment
schedule would be fixed keeping in view the
type of activity to be undertaken. After
repayment of the term loan component, the
entrepreneur may continue to enjoy the
facility of the working capital, based on his
credit requirements.

(b) The present data reporting system
of RBI does not generate information in the
manner asked for. The time and energy

which may be spent on collecting this information will perhaps not be commensurate with the objective likely to be achieved.

(c) The banks in addition to giving of notices to parties for timely repayment take various other measures including the attachment of assets created out of the bank loans, for the recovery of outstanding dues.

[*English*]

Introduction of Light and Sound Show System at Historical Monuments

5012. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the historical monument (temples and other historical buildings) in which light and sound show system has been introduced by Government with a view to boost tourism ;

(b) whether any such proposal has been received by Union Government from Orissa in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government in this regard ;

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Sound and Light shows have been mounted at the following places :

1. Red Fort, Delhi
2. Shalimar Gardens, Srinagar (J&K)
3. Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
4. Teen Murti House, New Delhi.
5. Ram Rekha Ghat at Buxar (Bihar)

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism had received a proposal for mounting a sound and Light Show in the Sun Temple at Konark. However, the proposal was not agreed to by the Archaeological Survey of India which is of the opinion that the

structure of the Sun Temple, Konark is quite fragile and may not be able to withstand the necessary civil works for mounting a Sound and Light Show.

[*Translation*]

Removal of Chairman of Gujarat Unit of N.T.C.

5013. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Gujarat unit of the National Textile Corporation had been removed some time ago ;

(b) whether the new Chairman has been appointed in his place ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the procedure adopted for his selection ;

(d) whether there are many complaints in regard to the working and efficiency of this corporation ;

(e) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(f) the steps taken to improve its working and the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The former CMD of NTC (Gujarat) was relieved after the completion of his tenure.

(b) and (c) On the basis of recommendations made by the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) and after due scrutiny, the present CMD of NTC (Gujarat) was appointed on 18.11.85.

(d) and (e) Complaints have been received from time to time about the working and efficiency of NTC (Gujarat) regarding losses in the mills and irregular actions/ transactions.

(f) Performance of NTC and its subsidiary corporations, including NTC (Gujarat) is reviewed by the Government from time to time. Some of the important steps taken to improve the viability of NTC (Gujarat) areas under :—

- i) Emphasis has been laid on cost saving, cost reduction in order to bring down the losses ;
- ii) Speeding up the process of rationalisation of labour ;
- iii) Mills have been identified as profit centres and targets have been assigned to the Central Managers for performance and attainment ;
- iv) Phasing out of uneconomic and unproductive activities.

Production of Cotton

5014. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMA BEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the production of cotton in the country during 1985-86, state-wise ;

(b) whether there has been bumper cotton crop in Gujarat and other States in the country during 1986-87 ;

(c) if so, the estimated production during the year ; and

(d) the carry-over stock of cotton from the previous years if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S.
KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Statewise
production of cotton during 1985-86 was as
follows :

State	Production in lakh bales of 170 kgs. each
Punjab	15.00
Haryana	5.00
Rajasthan	6.00
Gujarat	21.00
Madhya Pradesh	7.00
Maharashtra	27.00
Karnataka	6.50
Andhra Pradesh	13.25
Tamil Nadu	5.50
Others	0.75
Total :—	107.00

(Source : Cotton Advisory Board.)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The production of Cotton during 1986-87 is provisionally estimated at 102 lakh bales.

(d) The carry-over stock as on 1.8.86 was 29.80 lakh bales.

[English]

Proposal for Stock Exchange at Bhubaneswar

5015. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN
MOHANTY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where there is no Stock Exchange ;

(b) whether a proposal was received from Government of Orissa to open a Stock Exchange at Bhubaneswar ; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The

names of States where there is no recognised Stock Exchange at present are given below :

Bihar	Meghalaya
Haryana	Nagaland
Himachal Pradesh	Orissa
Jamu & Kashmir	Rajasthan
Manipur	Sikkim
	Tripura

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have asked the State Government to furnish certain information and data. These have not so far been received from the State Government.

Opening of Branches of S.B.I. in India and abroad

5016. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of State Bank of India in the country and abroad as on 30 June, 1986 ;

(b) the ranking of State Bank of India among the banks in India and in International sphere ; and

(c) the number of new branches of SBI proposed to be opened by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan in the country and abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that as on 30.6.1986 it had 7461 branches in India and 39 branches abroad.

(b) In terms of deposits, advances, number of branches, staff and profits, SBI is ranked first in India. In the international sphere, SBI is reported to be assigned the 82nd position among the top 500 banks, in terms of total assets, as per the information in the July 1986 issue of the magazine "Banker".

(c) Under the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985—90 co-terminus with Seventh Five Year Plan Period, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the Land Banks/State Governments to identify the centres for opening new branches on the basis of norms laid down in the Policy. The State Governments are required to forward these lists to RBI on the basis of centres identified by Lead Banks and approved in the District Consultative Committees. On receipt of the lists of identified centres only RBI can start making allotment of centres to the various banks after taking into account the norms laid down in the Policy. In view of this, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the number of branches proposed to be opened by SBI during Seventh Five Year Plan period in the country. As regards opening of overseas branches, RBI has reported that SBI is already represented in most of the major international financial and off-shore centres.

Export Earnings from Leather and Leather Goods

5017. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned from export of leather and leather goods during the Sixth Plan.

(b) the steps taken to increase the export of leather good ;

(c) if so, the target of export set for the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) the total amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned from the export of leather and leather goods during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Total exports of leather and leather goods during the Sixth Plan as per the statistics compiled by the Council for Leather Exports, aggregated to about Rs. 2255 Crores,

(b) Steps taken to increase the export of leather goods include liberalisation of the licensing and import and export policies, duty reduction/exemption on a number of essential inputs, participation in important trade fairs abroad, buyer-seller meets, market surveys and publicity.

(c) and (d) The target fixed for export of leather and leather goods for the Seventh Plan is of the order of Rs. 4040 Crores.

Functioning of Cooperative Banks in Different States

5018. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the present conditions of the Co-operative Bank functioning in different States ;

(b) whether it is necessary to revitalise the cooperative banking in view of their deteriorating financial position ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) functioning in various States. Suitable norms have been evolved to identify the weak SCBs/CCBs. On the basis of these norms the weak SCBs/CCBs as on 30.6.1985 have been identified. Individual weaker SCBs/CCBs are required to prepare time bound rehabilitation programmes involving case by case analysis of overdues, effective action against wilful defaulters, relief to non wilful defaulters, augmenting bad and doubtful debt reserves, rationalisation of loan policies and strengthening of supervision. NABARD oversees the implementation of the rehabilitation programmes of individual weak SCBs/CCBs and guides these banks in taking appropriate steps for effective implementation of the rehabilitation programme.

[Translation]

Participation of Foreign Countries in Trade Fair Organised by TFAI

5019. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the country which has installed the maximum number of stalls in the trade fair organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) ;

(b) whether this years the Western countries have shown more interest in this trade fair as compared to previous years ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to sustain the increasing interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Italy was the biggest participating country in India International Trade Fair '86 occupying an area of 5000 sq. m. with 102 constituents displaying a wide rang of products.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A number of steps like streamlining of procedures for customs clearance and disposal of exhibits, selection of themes to be highlighted, reservation of days for business, systematic publicity and direct mail efforts abroad, etc. have already been taken.

It is proposed to continue these facilities in future also. Apart from this, new innovations will also be considered for implementation on the basis of the experience gained during IITF '86.

Trade Talks with China

5020. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement for trade by land route has been concluded with China ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether any initiative is being taken by India to start trade with China by land route ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Import of Hop for Beer Manufacturing

5021. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of hop imported by the beer manufacturers during the last one year and the quantity of indigenously produced hop used for the purpose ;

(b) whether it is a fact that indigenous producers of hop are being discouraged as indigenously produced hop is not being consumed by the beer manufacturers ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to put ban on the import of hop ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Data is not maintained regarding consumption of indigenous hops and their imports by Beer Manufacturers. Import of 40610 Kgs of Brewery Hops valued at Rs. 12,18,300 was cleared for Beer Manufacturers registered with D.G.T.D. in 1985-86.

(b) and (c) Under the current Policy, the item 'Brewery Hops' is in the List of Restricted Items and its import was cleared during 1985-86 to the Beer Manufacturers to the extent of only 25% of their requirements keeping in view the assessed gap between indigenous demand and supply.

Import of this item will be allowed only to the extent the indigenous availability falls short of the demand.

Loss in Delhi Tourism Development Corporation

5022. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking in terms of winding up the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation due to continuous loss suffered by it ;

(b) if so, the amount of the loss suffered by this Corporation during the last three years ;

(c) whether causes of the losses have been analysed ; and

(d) if so the steps being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration is examining the functioning of Delhi Tourism Development Corporation. No decision however has been taken so far. The year-wise figures of Losses incurred by Delhi Tourism Development Corporation during the last three years are given below :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	20.51 *
1984-85	36.11 *
1985-86	26.19 *

*Provisional

(c) and (d) The losses have been incurred mainly on account of surplus staff and promotional activities such as catering units, transport unit and tourist information centres. The Delhi Tourism Development Corporation has taken a number of steps to improve its financial position. These include :

(i) Economy measures to reduce administrative expenses like local journeys, conveyance hire, over-time etc.

(ii) Absorption of surplus staff of DTDC in other autonomous bodies.

- (iii) Establishing proper accounting and management system for proper financial discipline.
- (iv) Training of catering staff so as to run the units in a professional way.
- (v) Expanding avenues for absorption of surplus staff.

[English]

Additional Deposits from Indian Businessmen with overseas Connections

5023. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Business standard Calcutta edition dated 15 October 1986 according to which due to the year coming to a close, public sector banks are vying with each other to grab additional deposits and some are even prepared to adopt doubtful practices to achieve their ends ;

(b) whether resident Indian businessmen having overseas connection are collecting funds from non-resident Indians and are asking for large credit facilities from banks against such funds ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to dissuade banks from such practices in view of the past experience about collection of such deposits and affording credit facilities on that basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The news-item which appeared in the 'Business Standard' of 15th October, 1986 regarding deposit mobilisation by Public Sector Banks has come to the notice of Government. Reserve Bank of India has advised banks to instruct their Branch Managers and other officers that they should not adopt unethical practices to inflate figures of deposits, advances etc. Moreover in

order to guard against artificial inflation of deposit figures, banks have been asked to indicate average growth of deposits in their annual reports and other publications.

According to Reserve Bank of India guidelines authorised dealers are required to refer the applications for grant of loan/overdraft facility to the resident individuals/firms/companies in India against collateral fixed deposits held in non-resident external (account) to its Exchange Control Department. Such applications are approved by Reserve Bank on a selective basis on the merit of each case.

Regarding the issue of brokerage referred to in news-item, in terms of Reserve Bank of India directives payment of brokerage on deposits in any form is prohibited. Whenever any specific instance of violation in this regard is brought to the notice of Reserve Bank of India, they take up the matter for necessary remedial action.

Restrictions on Diplomats having Foreign Wives

5024. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed any new restrictions on Indian diplomats who have foreign wives and if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) how many Indian diplomats have foreign wives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Eleven serving Indian diplomats have wives of foreign origin and two married foreign wives of Indian origin. All but two wives now have Indian nationality.

**Use of Pak Airforce Bases by U.S.A. for
Surveillance**

5025. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN
MOHANTY :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have come
across the reports of U.S.A. using Pak air-
force bases for global tracking purposes and
if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether U.S.A. is frequently using
Pak airforce base at Mauripur near Karachi
for surveillance of the countries of this region
and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether this issue has been raised in
NAM and whether on account of giving
bases to U.S.A. by Pakistan, it has lost its
entitlement to membership of NAM ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT
TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Both Pakistan and the
United States have confirmed that United
States military aircraft periodically transit
through Pakistan with the approval of the
Pakistan Government. Pakistan has denied
giving bases to the United States. Accord
of such bases would not be in conformity
with membership criteria of the Non-Aligned
Movement.

FERA Violations

5026. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) the names of industrial concerns,
commercial ventures and other individuals
involved in FERA violation cases in the
last three years ; and

(b) the total amount involved in these
cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b)
The Enforcement Directorate (FERA)

registered 13020 cases of prima-facie violation
of the provisions of the F.E.R. Act by issue
of Show Cause Notices during the last three
years, i.e. from 1.1.84 to 30.9.86. A total
amount of foreign currency worth Rs. 532.23
lakhs and Indian currency to the extent of
Rs. 860.47 lakhs, besides the documents
indicating violations to the tune of crores of
Rupees, were seized during that period.

Separate list of cases against industrial
concerns, commercial ventures is not
maintained. As the number of cases is very
large, the time and labour involved in
collecting and furnishing case-wise details
will be disproportionately high. If the
Hon'ble Member specifies any particular
case(s) in respect of which the information is
required, the same will be collected and
furnished.

[*Translation*]

**Punjab Request for Assistance for Relief
Work**

5027. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab
Government had requested for assistance of
Rupees 77 crores for relief work this year ;
and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K.
GADHVI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government
of Punjab submitted a memorandum seeking
Central assistance for flood relief of the
extent of Rs. 77.73 crores in 1986-87.

(b) A ceiling of expenditure to the
extent of Rs. 18.08 crores has been approved
for flood relief in Punjab during 1986-87.

[English]

High Level Co-ordination Committee to Improve Tourism

5028. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a High level Co-ordination Committee has been formed by Government with a representative of Eastern States to improve Tourism in the Eastern States ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up similar committees for other States also to improve the tourism there ; and

(c) if so, when the decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) Development and improvement of tourism infrastructure is a continuous process and Co-ordination Committees are set up for specific purpose, whenever considered necessary. A Task Force has been set for development of Buddhist Circuit, some of which fall in the Eastern States. Another Committee has been set up for promotion of tourism to North Eastern Region on which representatives from all the States/ Union Territories from that region have been nominated. A Steering Committee has also been constituted for formulating schemes for integrated development of Andamans as a tourist resort.

Cultural Agreements with Foreign Countries

5029. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARSAHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries with which India has cultural agreements ; and

(b) if so, the broad features of these agreements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The Government has entered into Cultural Agreements with the undermentioned 75 countries :

Turkey, Indonesia, Japan, Iran, Poland, Romania, Arab Republic of Egypt, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Yugoslavia, Mongolia, Norway, Greece, Hungary, Bulgaria, Afghanistan, France, Brazil, Federal Republic of Germany, Tunisia, Philippines, Kuwait, Australia, Bangladesh, German Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Iraq, Belgium, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Senegal, Colombia, Argentina, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Guyana, Bahrain, Tanzania, Zambia, Rwanda, Mexico, United Arab Emirates, Syria, Jordan, Algeria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cuba, Lesotho, Italy, Vietnam, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Zaire, Somalia, Portugal, Qatar, Morocco, Cyprus, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Ghana, Uganda, Mozambique, Nigeria, Soan, Ethiopia, Finland, Maldives, Burkina Faso (Upper Volta), Yemen Arab Republic, Venezuela, Netherlands, Libya, Benin, and Nicaragua.

(b) Broadly speaking Cultural Agreements provide for promotion of relations and understanding in the fields of Art, Culture, Archaeology, Education (including academic activities in the fields of Science and Technology), Social Welfare, Public Health, Mass Media and Sports etc. through the exchange of reciprocal visits of academicians, artistes, art groups, sports teams, media personnels and exchange of exhibitions, books and textbooks and other literature, radio and TV programmes and by holding Joint Seminar, films shows etc. To achieve these objectives, Cultural Agreements also generally provide for the setting up of a Joint Committee/Commission which meet alternatively in the capital of each country to review the activities undertaken in these fields and to prepare/formulate programme of special exchanges in these fields in the next 2-3 years.

Economic Aid from USSR

5030. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement for offer of two billion roubles from the Soviet Union has been signed recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The Soviet Union has offered a credit of roubles 1200 million (approximately Rs. 1680 crores) to India for covering the Rouble cost of projects in the Power, Steel, Coal and Oil sectors. In addition, an amount of Roubles 300 million (approximately Rs. 420 crores) will be made available from the Central Account of the Soviet Union with the Reserve Bank of India for meeting the rupee cost of a project in the Power Sector.

(b) The Ruble 1200 million credit will finance the rouble cost of (1) Tehri Hydro-electric Power Complex at Tehri on a turnkey basis, (2) the reconstruction and modernisation of the two converter shops alongwith the construction of steel continuous casting departments and modernisation of hotrolling mill 2000 at Bokaro Steel Plant on a turnkey basis, (3) setting up of 4 underground mines at Kapuri Mahal, parbatpur, Kharkharee-Dharamabad, and (4) intensive and integrated exploration for hydrocarbons in West Bengal on a turnkey basis. The amount of 300 million roubles will be made available over a period of 6 years (commencing from 1988 to 1993) at the rate of Roubles 50 million per year for rupee financing of the Tehri Project. The credit will be repaid in 5 equal annual instalments commencing from the year of the commissioning of the first hydro unit, but not later than January 1, 1994.

Loans to Flood Affected Farmers of Andhra Pradesh

5031. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received that Commercial Banks are showing indifferent attitude in issuing loans to farmers particularly in the flood affected areas in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to see that needy farmers are given adequate loans by Commercial Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they have not received any specific complaints mentioning that commercial banks are showing indifferent attitude to farmers particularly in floods affected areas in Andhra Pradesh. RBI have further reported that they had issued certain guidelines to the banks in the year 1984 indicating the manner and extent of relief and rehabilitation assistance that should be provided by banks to persons affected by natural calamities such as floods, drought, cyclones, etc. These guidelines envisage conversion and re-scheduling of existing loans, provision of additional working capital facilities, condonation or waiver of shortfall in margin, giving time to borrowers to provide margin money out of future cash generation, relaxation of security criteria etc.

Reserve Bank of India have recently, in October 1986 reiterated these instructions to the banks advising them to follow the instructions in the matter of providing relief to the persons affected by the floods in Andhra Pradesh

Export of Rice

5032. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of Rice exported with quantity-wise break-up and the value of foreign exchange earned during the current year as on 1st October, 1986 ; and

(b) the reasons for low export of fine and superfine rice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The quantity and value of export of basmati rice and non-basmati rice during April to September, 1986, as per provisional data compiled, is estimated as under :—

	Quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
Basmati rice	1,30,285	111,93
Non-basmati rice	1,324	54

(b) The low level of export of non-basmati rice is due to depressed international prices

**Supply of Japanese Jacket Equipment for
Curing Tobacco**

5033. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japanese Jacket equipment helps in conserving 20 per cent coal and 10 per cent curing time required for curing of Flue-cured-Virginia Tobacco ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to encourage usage of Japanese Jackets ; and

(c) whether Government propose to supply these jackets to Tobacco Growers at 50 per cent of the cost in the larger interest of effecting economy ?

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

(b) During 1985-86, the Tobacco Board supplied 690 JTS Jackets to the growers at 50% cost price.

(c) The Budget Estimates for 1986-87 of the Tobacco Board, approved by the Government, covers the scheme relating to the supply of JTS Jackets to the growers.

**Representation by Andaman and Nicobar
Employees on Recommendation of
Fourth Pay Commission**

5034. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands regarding anomaly in pay scales recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission to the employees of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ;

(b) if so, the main parts in the representation and the action being taken thereon ;

(c) whether overtime has been stopped to industrial workers who are required to maintain essential services like electricity, shipping, transport, dockyard workshop etc ; and

(d) if so, what alternative means has been arranged to maintain essential service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) No representation specifically relating to anomalies in pay scales recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission has been received in the Ministry of Finance in respect of the employees of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Government have, however, accepted the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission regarding discontinuance of the present scheme of grant of Overtime Allowance to Central Government employees. The modalities of implementation of this recommendation are being worked out separately.

**Closure of Private Textile Mills in
Ahmedabad**

5035. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of private Textile Mills closed in Ahmedabad ;

(b) the number of workers rendered unemployed on account of the closure of the aforesaid mills ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure restarting of the mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) Government have set up a Nodal Agency to examine the viability or otherwise of sick/closed textile mills. The Nodal Agency will evolve and manage rehabilitation packages in respect of those mills which are found to be potentially viable. However, where a unit has no expectation of becoming viable in a reasonable period of time there may be no alternative but to allow the unit to close down provided the interests of the workers are protected.

A Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme has come into effect from 15-9-86. It will provide financial assistance to workers of those textile mills which close down permanently after the coming into force of the new Textile Policy of June, 1985.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the mill	Workers on roll
1.	Bharat Suryodaya Mills Ltd.	3758
2.	Gujarat Spinning Mills Ahmedabad.	600
3.	Sree Bansidhar Spg. & Weg. Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	1001
4.	Commercial Ahmedabad Mill Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad	2154
5.	New Gujarat Synthetic Ltd., No. 1, Ahmedabad	2686
6.	New Gujarat Synthetic Ltd., No. 2, Ahmedabad.	2099
7.	Omex Investors Ltd., No. 3, Ahmedabad.	2758
Total :		15056

Schemes for Promotion of Tourism

5036. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new schemes and incentives have been introduced for promotion of foreign and domestic tourism in India ; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and the allocations made for the purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) Department of Tourism has introduced several new schemes for promotion of foreign and domestic tourism. These include sustained promotional and marketing campaigns overseas, promotion of stop-over tours introduction of off-season fares from Europe, special campaigns for promotion of domestic tourism, construction of low budget accommodation in the form of Yatri Niwases and Yatrikas, creation of wayside facilities and public conveniences, improvement in transport facilities and promotion of package tours for the domestic as well as foreign markets.

Additionally, Government grants several concessions/incentives for activities connected with tourism which include exemption of hotels from the MRTP Act, income-tax holiday to new hotels, higher depreciation, Central subsidy for hotels in specified backward areas, interest subsidy on hotel loans advanced by IFCI, foreign exchange incentive quota, concessional customs duty on a number of items imported by hotels for actual use, priority in allotment of telephone/telex connections, grant of loans at concessional rates to tourist car operators for purchase of tourist cars and manufacture of tourist coaches, incentive quota to travel agents and tour operators for undertaking promotional tours abroad, import of vehicles (upto two in a year), office equipment, etc.

An amount of Rs. 68.68 crores has been provided in the Seventh Plan for the Department. Allocation for 1986-87 is Rs. 14.00 crores.

[*Translation*]

**Production from Looms Imported from
U.S.S.R.**

5037. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National
Textile Corporation has reached an agree-
ment with Soviet Union for the purchase of
200 looms on 17th April, 1986 ;

(b) the steps taken so far to ensure the
production is start started soon and the
policy laid down for the export of products ;
and

(c) the time by which production will be
started therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI
S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) A
contract was signed on 17-4-86 between M/s.
TECHMASHEXPORT, USSR and National
Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi for
import of 200 shuttleless Russian looms.
The looms from USSR are expected to be
instalments. The first instalment is expected
to be despatched from USSR in December,
1986.

It is reported that the trial production
of these looms will start some time in the
month of July, 1987.

There is a buy-back arrangement for
export of 75% of production on these looms
to USSR.

[*English*]

Earnings from Export of Silk

5038. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased
to state :

(a) the estimated earning from export of
silk during the current year ;

(b) whether there is a steady increase in
the earning ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India
has potential to export silk goods worth
Rs. 500 crores a year ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government
to achieve the target ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S.
KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Silk export
earnings (provisional) during the period
April-October, 1986 have been of the order
of Rs. 115 crores. It is expected that current
financial year's export earnings will reach a
level of approximately Rs. 180 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) There is potential to increase
export earning from the level at which it
stands at present. Govt. of India have taken
the following steps to boost the export of
silk goods :—

(i) Cash compensatory support on silk
items ha- been extended for a further period
of three years from 1-7-1986. The rate of
Cash Compensatory Support on value-added
items like garments, made-ups and sarces has
been raised from 10% to 12%.

(ii) Facilities for duty-free import of
raw materials for or against export of silk
goods continue to be available. Under the
Replenishment scheme, the replenishment
percentage against export of 100% natural
silk goods has been raised from 20% to 30%
in the current Import-Export Policy.

(iii) The Indian Silk Export Promotion
Council, set up for handling export promo-
tion activities of silk items exclusively, has
organised participation in important inter-
national fairs and sponsored Trade Delega-
tions/Buyers-Sellers Meets to keep exporters
abreast of trends in International Markets.
Assistance from Market Development
Assistance Fund is also available to exporters
for undertaking export promotion activities.

Production of Silk in Seventh Plan

5039. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production of silk by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the estimated quantity of mulberry alone that will be produced by the end of Seventh Plan ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to encourage the production of other types (other than mulberry) of silk which have great demand in world market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The target for production of silk by the end of the Seventh Plan is as follows :

	(in Metric Tonnes)
Mulberry	9980
Non-Mulberry	920
	<hr/>
Total	10900
	<hr/>

(c) Central Silk Board (CSB) has established a full-fledged Tasar Research and training Institute at Ranchi in Bihar which provides the required R and D support for the tassar industry. Regional Research Stations for Muga Oak Tassar and Eri in the North-Eastern Region and for Oak tassar in the Northern and North-Western region have also been established by the CSB. In addition an Inter-State Tasar Project, with a total outlay of Rs. 10.50 crores, was implemented by the CSB from 1981-82 to 1985-86 for development of tassar industry in eight States. A Muga Seed Development Project at a cost of Rs. 3 50 crores, for production of 1 crore commercial muga seed is also being implemented by the Board from 1983-84 over a period of four years.

Besides this, some specific projects for encouraging the production of non-mulberry varieties of silk are being formulated by the Central Silk Board, Central Silk Board

also proposes to establish full-fledged R & D Institutions for these varieties in the North-Eastern Region.

Research Findings on Cardamom

5040. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a pilot project to apply the research findings to the cardamom growing field in a selected area of 350 hectares in Karnataka and Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure against any ecological disturbances ?

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

(b) No ecological disturbance is expected to take place on account of implementation of the programme.

Adverse Impact of Deforestation on Cardamom Production

5041. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the small growers of cardamom are hard hit during the current year due to ecological vandalism through deforestation which has affected both production and productivity ;

(b) whether Government propose to provide financial support to these small growers ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) No specific instances have come to notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of Farm Products

5042. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian farm products are in great demand abroad ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to boost their production ;

(c) whether it has made any effect on Indian market ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the incentives being given to the producers to increase their production to meet the indigenous demand and also to meet the demand from abroad ?

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

(b) The broad elements of strategy being followed during the Seventh Plan to increase agricultural production are :

- i) Substantial increase in area under high yielding varieties.
- ii) Increased consumption of key inputs like chemical fertilizers.
- iii) Strengthening of institutional arrangement for timely delivery of inputs of assured Quality.
- iv) Intensification of pest and disease surveillance arrangements and timely control operations.
- v) Increasing cropping intensity and productivity.
- vi) Reclamation and development of follow lands, saline and alkaline land, water logged and coastal saline areas.
- vii) Soil conservation measures to improve the quality of land.
- viii) Provision of Crop Insurance.

ix) Assuring remunerative prices.

x) Strengthening of extension network for effective transfer of technology to the farm level.

(c) Exports of Indian farm product constitute a small percentage of domestic production. The exports are made out of exportable surplus available after meeting the domestic requirements. To that extent, exports of farm products have limited impact in the Indian market.

(d) Several agricultural items are covered in the new Cash Compensatory Scheme which provides for incentives on exports. This in turn has an indirect bearing upon production of these commodities. Production incentives are also provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Governments depending upon the various agricultural commodities so as to increase production to meet the indigenous and export requirements.

[*Translation*]

Spinning Mills in Maharashtra

5043. **SHRI R. M. BHOYE :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the number of licences for opening spinning mills in Maharashtra issued during 1984-85 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : The information is as under :—

- i) Three carry-on business licences covering 75,056 spindles for manufacture of cotton yarn, were issued from 1.4.85 to 31.3.85.
- ii) Under the delicensing scheme for woollen spinning units an expansion in the existing spindleage capacity of a unit by 504 spindles and for setting up of a new spinning unit with a capacity of 600 spindles has been permitted and registration issued during this period,

[English]

Accumulation of Stock in NTC

5044. DR. K. C. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the accumulated loss of NTC mills for three years ; unit-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that NTC had made higher production this year and the reasons for the higher accumulation of stocks ;

(c) whether Government have made any study in this regard especially when the private entrepreneurs are always on the huge profit making margin ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) A statement showing the accumulated losses of the NTC mills, unit-wise, from 1983-84 to 1985-86 is attached.

(b) The average monthly production during 1986-87 (April-September) has been marginally less than the average monthly production during 1985-86. There has been higher accumulation of stocks largely due to conditions of market demand.

(c) and (d) The performance of NTC units, which, by and large, do not have modern machinery and whose product mix includes coarse and medium varieties of cloth, cannot be compared with modern private sector units producing high priced fabrics.

Violation of Import Licences

5045. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some exporting firms permitted to import goods have recently been found misusing or selling the imported goods ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the penalties imposed on such firms and the steps proposed to be taken to check such defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) Recently, 184 cases pertaining to advance import licences were taken up for investigation between 1.4.86 to 30.11.86. These licences were issued subject to the export obligation conditions. 69 firms/Units were inspected under the provision of Impex Act. After completion of proceedings a penalty of Rs. 7,00,000/- has been imposed in one case and the firm debarred from receiving import licences etc. for 10 years. In 18 cases notices have been issued and proceedings are being finalised 3 cases have been closed after investigation. 166 cases are under investigations.

Similar action have been taken by the Regional Offices of the CCI&E.

The Policy for issue of advance import licences for exporting firms is constantly under review and Suo-moto inspections are carried out to verify the utilisation etc.

Review Meeting Pertaining to Working of N.T.C. Mills

5046. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Textiles Corporation Limited, New Delhi has held a comprehensive Review Meeting pertaining to the operation and results of the working of the mills under various subsidiaries at New Delhi in or about middle of November, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) further action being contemplated to improve the working ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) A comprehensive Review Meeting pertaining to NTC units under various subsidiaries was held in the Ministry of Textiles.

(b) Decisions were taken regarding the strategy and measures to improve the performance of NTC mills.

(c) Some of the important steps being taken to improve the performance of the mills under NTC are given below :—

- i) strict review of the performance of Managers with reference to definite action plans ;
- ii) greater enforcement of accountability of top Managers ;
- iii) Review and strict control of various cost elements ;
- iv) infusing better management in key decision-making posts ;
- v) improvement in product-mix and greater marketing efforts to achieve better sales realisation rates ;
- vi) strengthening of management information systems for timely flow of information, effective review and decision-making ;
- vii) selective modernisation according to priorities to achieve optimum gains within available resources ;
- viii) speedy implementation of labour rationalisation ;
- ix) mill-wise study of reasons of losses in heavily losing mills ;
- x) effective implementation of workers' participation in management so as to increase productivity ;
- xi) identifying the mills as profit centres and delegation of power and

authority to the General Managers of the mills, with responsibility for performance ; and

- xii) strict control and supervision on the filling up of vacant posts.

Export of Wagons

5047. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received orders for export of Wagons from some countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the time by which all the wagons are expected to be exported ; and

(d) the foreign exchange to be earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d) The Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, which is the canalising agency for export of wagons from India, is presently executing a contract for supply of 300 wagons to Uganda, valued at about Rs. 16.51 crores. The last shipment is expected to be completed in December, 1986.

Fall in Share of Agriculture in GNP.

5048. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that share of agriculture in the Gross National Product (GNP) has fallen from 59 per cent to 39 per cent and that of Industry has risen from 14.7 per cent to 21 per cent ; and

(b) if so, the effect thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The

Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the changes in the composition of GNP (at constant 1970-71 prices) between 1950-51 and 1983-84. While the share of agriculture during this period declined from 59.1 per cent to 38.7 per cent the share of industry increased from 14.5 per cent to 21.4 per cent.

(b) These changes are indicative of the diversified development of the country's economy and is a normal feature of the process of economic growth.

Central Loans

5049. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of the central loans raised during 1986-87 as compared with the position during the corresponding period in 1985-86 ;

(b) the reasons for variation ; and

(c) its effect on the country's economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Net receipts from Central Government market Loans in 1986-87 upto the end of November, 1986 amounted to Rs. 3293 crores, against Rs. 3430 crores during the corresponding period in 1985.

(b) the amount and the timings of issue of market Loans is determined by the Reserve Bank taking into account the floatation of

loans by the State Governments and their enterprises, Central and State guaranteed bodies etc. and prevailing market conditions.

(c) Government's market borrowings are made through year-wise targets assumed in the Plan and the Budget and are a part of normal resources for financing the Five Year Plans.

Setting up of Indo-Australian Joint Business

5050. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Joint Business Council of India and Australia has been set up during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Australia ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and matters discussed by the Council ;

(c) the trade balance of India with Australia during the last three years ; and

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to improve the trade balance ?

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

(b) The Indo- Australian Joint Business Council has been established between the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and the Confederation of Australian Industry (GAI). The Joint Business Council is yet to hold its first meeting.

(c)

(Value : in Rs. Crores)

Year	Export	Import	Balance of Trade
1983-84	94.63	144.77	-50.14
1984-85	148.50	192.41	-43.91
1985-86	124.49	420.79	-296.30

(SOURCE : DGCI&S)

(All figures are provisional)

(d) The issues relating to improving the imbalance in our trade with Australia such as improving the market access of our goods possibilities of increasing and diversifying our exports through linkage with imports and award of projects to Indian companies were discussed during the 10th meeting of Indo-Australia Joint Trade Committee which was held in New, Delhi during 5—7th Nov., 86. Delegations are proposed to be sent in specific product groups.

**More Spinning Mills in Backward Areas
to provide Employment**

5051. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of spinning yarn in the country and many textile mills are facing great difficulty in procuring yarn for their units ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many handloom industries have been closed down ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider to establish more spinning units in the country and particularly in the area of cotton growing and backward areas to utilise the products of cotton and also to provide employment to the people of those areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such report has been received.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above question does not arise.

Import and Export of Cotton

5052. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cotton exported and imported during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and likely to be exported and imported during the current year and the value thereof ;

(b) whether Government have brought some changes in regard to the export of cotton in future ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government have made any study to locate more markets in foreign countries for export of cotton and steps taken to supply cotton to those countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The quantity and value of export of cotton during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is as follows :—

Year	Quantity in lakh bales of 170 kgs. each	Value in crores
1984-85	1.78	63.79
1985-86	4.82	82.58

A quantity of 75,000 bales of cotton was imported in 1984-85 at a cost of Rs. 13.57 crores. No imports are envisaged during 1986-87. Quantity and value of exports cannot be estimated at this stage for 1986-87.

(b) and (c) Government announced a long term cotton export policy on 24th October, 1986 according to which the following quantities of cotton would be exported per year for a period of 3 years beginning with the cotton season 1986-87 :—

- (i) Long/extra long staple cotton — 5 lakh bales.
- (ii) Digvijay variety of cotton — 50,000 bales
- (iii) Bangal Deshi cotton — 50,000 bales.

(d) The exporting agencies study the export markets. Indonesia, Thailand and France have been identified as new markets by cotton Corporation of India.

World Bank Study on Budgetary Priorities

5053. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the outcome of a World Bank study reveals that the worst-sufferers of a budgetary crunch are education and health programmes in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating any long term policy of human capital formation and reflect the same in Government's priorities ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Government are not aware of any World Bank study with specific reference to India which indicates that education and health programmes have been the worst sufferers of a budgetary crunch. However, certain studies of the Bank have made general observations to this effect. World Bank studies are primarily intended for internal use of the World Bank. A decision on matters referred to in any such report would be taken according to India's own priorities and policies.

Loss in Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills of N.T.C.

5054. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaints/representation against the management of the Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills which is a unit under the National Textile Corporation at Cannanore in Kerala ;

(b) whether the Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mill has been running at profit during 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(c) if not, what are the main reasons for incurring losses ;

(d) whether Government intend to expand the above unit in the near future ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. A representation from the General Secretary, Cannanore Spg. and Wvg. Mills Staff Association (INTUC), Kakkad, Cannanore, regarding the poor functioning of the Cannanore Spg. and Wvg. Mills was received in this Ministry,

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The mill suffered a net loss of Rs. 51.99 lakhs during 1984-85 and a provisional net loss of Rs. 41.34 lakhs during 1985-86.

The main reasons for losses suffered by this mill are as under :—

- (i) Wage increase on account of increased DA and Interim Relief from time to time.
- (ii) Increase in cost of power and coal, dyes and chemicals, stores and spares, etc.
- (iii) Interruptions in power supply and payment of 50% wages during such periods/interruptions.
- (iv) Fall in sale price of yarn due to market conditions.
- (v) Inadequate resources for modernisation of machinery.

(d) and (e) The subsidiary has undertaken formulation of a proposal for expansion of capacity of this unit. However no scheme for expansion has yet been received by the NTC Holding Company.

Export Duty on Coffee

5055. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have received any representations from coffee growers in the country with regard to the increase in export duty on coffee during the month of October, 1986 ; and

(b) the particulars of increases in export duty on coffee introduced during the past twelve months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Export duty on coffee has been increased twice in the last twelve months ; once in January, 1986, from Rs. 300/- per quintal to Rs. 600/- per quintal, and again in October, 1986, from Rs. 600/- per quintal to Rs. 1000/- per quintal.

Setting up of Stock Exchange Fund at Bangalore

5056. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in pursuance of Government directive Stock Exchange fund has been set up in Bangalore Stock Exchange ; and

(b) if not, when will this fund be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Bangalore Stock Exchange is working out the modalities of the setting up of a Customers' Protection Fund. Meanwhile, the scheme prepared by the Bombay Stock Exchange is being circulated to all the other Stock Exchanges for consideration and adoption. The Fund is expected to be set up shortly.

Discontinuance of Special Increment to Central Government Employees

5057. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : SHRIMATI SHANTI DEVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the special increment previously sanctioned to those Central Government employees who have undergone family planning operations has been discontinued while implementing the new pay scales of Fourth pay Commission ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to restore the special increment already sanctioned in the new pay scales of the Central Government employees ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in Getting Income Tax Refunds

5058. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is inordinate delay in getting Income Tax refunds ;

(b) how many refund cases are pending in Karnataka Circle ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider constituting a refund cell in Income Tax Department particularly in Karnataka circle ?

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

(b) 734 cases are pending in Karnataka Circle, out of which only 68 are more than three months' old.

(c) In view of the position explained in reply to part (b), there is no proposal to constitute a Refund Cell in Karnataka Charge.

Outstanding Loans/Advances by Nationalised Banks to SC/ST Borrowers

5059. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) aggregate total outstanding loans or advances by Nationalised banks as on 30 June, 1980 ;

(b) total outstanding of loans and advances by nationalised banks under DRI scheme as on 30 June, 1986 :

(c) total outstanding of loans and advances by nationalised banks to Scheduled Caste and Tribe borrowers as on 30 June, 1986 ; and

(d) steps proposed by the Government to increase the share of DRI loans and share of SC/ST borrowers in loans and advances given by nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The provisional data of Public Sector Banks as on the last Friday of June 1986 is set out below :—

(Amount in Rs. crores)

(i) Aggregate Advances (exclusive of interbank transactions)	50819
(ii) Advances under DRI scheme	520
(iii) Advances to SC/ST borrowers	1438

(d) The banks have been advised to ensure that the share of weaker section advances (which include DRI beneficiaries and SC/ST borrowers) to total advances is not less than 10 percent.

Special Loan Scheme Launched by Indian Overseas Bank

5060. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Indian Overseas Bank' had launched a special loan scheme called 'Sevanjali Yojna' on 2 October, 1983 to give loans to Scheduled Caste/Tribe people for their over-all development by adopting/abooosing the clusters inhabited by these communities ;

(b) if so, the details of fresh loans granted and the clusters/villages adopted by the bank under Delhi Zone in the years 1985 and 1986 ; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to advise other nationalised banks to start such schemes ?

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

(b) The bank has reported that their Delhi Zone adopted 17 clusters/villages for assisting the SC/ST borrowers. The bank disbursed Rs. 8.14 lakhs covering 261 accounts in 1985 and Rs. 3.07 lakhs covering 67 accounts during 1986.

(c) The banks have been given a target for lending to weaker sections which includes SC/ST. Further in schemes like DRI, IRDP also specific targets for SC/ST have been given. The banks formulate some other 'special schemes also on their own with a view to increase the flow of credit to SC/ST in pursuance of Government policy.

Grants of CCS to Projects of Civil Engineering Construction Services

5061. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI H.B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have extended Cash Compensatory Support Scheme to turn key projects and package projects of civil engineering construction services including computer services and soft wares ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and also the details regarding the eligibility criteria adopted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Project assistance to the tune of 10% of the net foreign exchange earnings from the service portion of the contracts in respect of industrial turn key and civil construction projects as well as for export of consultancy services and computer services and software is admissible in respect of exports affected in pursuance of offers/orders/contracts received on or after 1st July, 1986 and valid upto 31st March, 1989. A statement detailing the eligibility criteria for grant of such project assistance is given below.

Statement

Eligibility criteria for grant of project assistance

(a) Project assistance will be admissible on the following types of contracts/services:

- (i) Turnkey projects, namely those which involve the rendering of services like design, civil construction, erection and commissioning of plant or supervision thereof, along-with the supply of equipment.
- (ii) Engineering service contracts, involving the supply of services alone, such as design, erection, commissioning or supervision of erection and commissioning.
- (iii) Consultancy service contracts, which may include the preparation of feasibility studies, project reports, preparation of designs and advice to the project authority on specifications for plant and equipment, preparation of tender documents, evaluation of tenders and purchase of plant and equipment.
- (iv) Civil construction contracts involving preparation of designs, drawings, etc., for the Civil work to be undertaken.

(v) Computer services and software.

- (b) Net foreign exchange earnings on the services component would be defined as total foreign exchange earnings from the project minus foreign exchange realisations on export of equipment and goods and outward remittances.
- (c) Grant of project assistance is to be considered only after the project is completed.
- (d) The firm should submit its claims, along-with chartered/cost Accountant's certificate as to the actual net foreign exchange earnings under each head.
- (e) The application for project assistance should be supported by certificate of foreign exchange inward remittance issued by Banks and also RBI's certificate on outward remittance of foreign exchange on account of the project.
- (f) Project assistance under the revised scheme will be available only to those contracts, which are registered after the date on which the new scheme is introduced.
- (g) The claims for project assistance should be submitted within a period of six months from the date of completion of the project.
- (h) Scrutiny of documents pertaining to claims and actual disbursement of project assistance will be done by CCI & E.

Guidelines on Floatation of Bonds by Private Sector Undertakings

5062. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued guidelines on floatation of bonds by private sector enterprises ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) A copy of the upto date Guidelines for issue of debentures by public limited companies is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3560/86.]

RBI Instructions to Improve Working of Rural Branches of Commercial Banks

5063. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at a recent meeting between the Reserve Bank of India authorities and the Commercial Bank Executives the performance of the rural branches of commercial banks was reviewed ;

(b) if so, whether some drastic changes in the style of functioning of the rural branches of commercial banks have been decided upon ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India to improve the working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) On the basis of discussions Governor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had with the chief Executives of commercial banks, the banks have, inter alia been advised by RBI to (i) observe one day in the rural branches as a non-public business working day to enable the branch managers to spend the day exclusively for field visits for the purpose of contacting their present and potential clientele, deposit mobilisation monitoring credit utilisation, recovery and appropriate guidance to the borrowers (ii) review the working of the existing rural branches with a view to effect changes in regard to the status of the branches wherever warranted, (iii) devise appropriate system to ensure that branch managers play an effective role etc.

Release of Indian Prisoners in Bangladesh

5064. SHRI SOMNATH RATH Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made by Government of India for release of the Indian prisoners in jails of Bangladesh ;

(b) if so, the results thereof ; and

(c) how many Indian prisoners are there in Bangladesh jails and under what offence and for how many years ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes Sir. The Indian High Commission in Dhaka promptly takes up with the Government of Bangladesh all cases of Indian nationals under detention and seeks consular access with a view to obtaining their release as soon as such cases come to light.

(b) The number of persons released in this way in recent years is given below :

Year	No. of persons released
1983	5
1984	13
1985	8
1986	130

(c) According to information available, the following Indian nationals are still under custody in Bangladesh :

Year	No. of Indian Prisoners	Alleged Offence
1983	5	1 for forged currency notes, under trial 1 for overstaying (applied for local citizenship) 2 for travel without valid documents 1 for property dispute
1984	1	
1985	2	1 for carrying explosives 1 for illegal entry
1986	23	23 —Dacoity cases

**Airports Permitted to Receive Chartered
Tourist Flights**

5065. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased
to state :

(a) names of the airports in India that
are permitted to receive chartered tourist
flights from abroad ;

(b) the number of chartered flights and
the number of tourists who landed in each
of these airports during the last three years,
year-wise and airport-wise ;

(c) whether Government propose to
include some more airports also to receive
chartered tourist flights ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
(MUFTI MOHD. SYED) ; (a) Government
of India, Ministry of Tourism has permitted
charters to land at six airports namely Delhi,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Goa and
Trivandrum.

(b) During the year 1984-85, no request
for operating regular tourist chartered flights
was received.

During the year 1985-86, a total of 48
tourist chartered flights landed at Goa,
bringing in 3550 tourists. For the year
1986-87, permission has been given for the
tourists chartered flights to land at Goa once
a week from 27th October, 1986 to 31st
March 1987. Information regarding the
number of flights and number of tourists
who landed this year so far is yet to be
received.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Tourism is
looking into the possibility of permitting
charters to land at Bangalore and
Bhubaneswar also.

Share of India in World Tourism

5066. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased
to state :

(a) the share of India in the World
Tourism revenue during the last three years,
year-wise ; and

(b) the steps being taken to attract
more middle class and lower middle class
tourists from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
(MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) As per
the information available from the Reserve
Bank of India and the World Tourism
Organisation, the share of India in the
world tourism receipt during the latest
available years are as given below :

Year	Percentage share
1982-83	1.2
1983-84	1.2
1984-85	1.1

(b) The steps initiated to attract more
tourists from abroad, particularly budget
tourists, include vigorous publicity campaigns
including consumer advertising, participation
in international fairs and exhibitions,
emphasis on expansion of economy class
accommodation facilities introduction of
special schemes like 'Affordable India' in
Europe, sale of Indrail passes in selected
countries etc.

**Income Tax on Salary of Central Government
Employees**

5067. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) the total revenue earned by taxing
the salary of the Central Government
employees in India during the last three
years, year-wise ;

(b) the administrative expenses involved
in realising this amount ;

(c) the names of the countries where
the salaries of Government servants are
exempt from income-tax ; and

(d) whether Government would consider the proposal to do away with income tax on salaries of Government servants ?

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

Financial Year	(Rs. in crores)	
	Total Revenue earned by taxing the Union emolument including pensions.	
1983-84	18.92	
1984-85	24.77	
1985-86	28.01	

(b) Information relating to the administrative expenses involved in relation to taxes from Central Government employees is not available. However, the total expenditure in respect of the total Income-tax and Corporation Tax collection during the last three years is as under :

1983-84	...	90.50 crores
1984-85	...	100.88 crores
1985-86	...	111.43 crores

(c) The information is not available.

(d) There is no proposal at present under consideration of Government to exempt salaries of Government employees from Income-tax.

External Financial Assistance

5068. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial assistance from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank during the last three years ; and

(b) the particulars of projects for which the aid was sought, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The World Bank group fiscal year extends from 1st July to 30th June. During their last three fiscal years 1984, 1985 and 1986 the total amount of loan/credit committed by the World Bank group (IBRD and IDA) and the Asian Development Bank is US \$ 7537.6 million. The particulars of projects for which loan/credit has been approved are given in the statement below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year of approval	Amount of loan/credit (US \$ million)	Name of State(s)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

I. WORLD BANK

1.	Second Andhra Pradesh Irrigation	1986	271.00	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Second Gujarat medium Irrigation	1984	172.00	Gujarat
3.	Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Water Delivery and Drainage project	1985	150.00	Gujarat
4.	Gujarat Urban	1986	62.00	Gujarat
5.	Karnataka Social Forestry	1984	27.00	Karnataka

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6.	Kerala Hydropower	1985	176.00	Kerala
7.	Kerala Social Forestry	1985	31.8	Kerala
8.	Kerala Water Supply	1986	41.00	Kerala
9.	Bodhghat Hydroelectric Project	1984	300.4	Madhya Pradesh
10.	Fourth Trombay Thermal Power	1984	135.4	Maharashtra (Private sector) direct loan
11.	Bombay Urban Development	1985	138.00	Maharashtra
12.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Plant	1985	300.00	Maharashtra
13.	Maharashtra Irrigation-III	1986	160.00	Maharashtra
14.	Second Orissa Irrigation	1984	105.00	Orissa
15.	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation.	1984	73.00	Tamil Nadu
16.	Second Periyar Vaigai Irrigation	1984	35.00	Tamil Nadu
17.	Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation	1984	125.00	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Population Project-IV	1986	51.00	West Bengal
19.	West Bengal Minor Irrigation	1986	99.00	West Bengal
20.	*Pilot project for Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas.	1984	31.00	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
21.	*Third Population project	1984	70.00	Karnataka and Kerala.
22.	*Third National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) project.	1984	220.00	Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
23.	*Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Sardar Sarover Dam and Power project.	1985	300.00	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra,

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
24	*Second National Agricultural Extension project.	1985	49.00	Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Karnataka.
25.	*National Agricultural Extension project.	1985	39.1	Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.
26.	*National Social Forestry	1986	165.00	Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.
27.	Nhava Sheva Port project	1984	250.00	Central Sector
28.	Dudhichua Coal Project	1984	151.00	Central Sector
29.	Cambay Basin Petroleum project	1984	242.5	Central Sector
30.	Railway Electrification and Workshop Modernisation Project.	1984	280.7	Central Sector
31.	Madhya Pradesh Fertilizer Project	1984	203.6	Central Sector
32.	Second Farakha Thermal Power project.	1984	300.8	Central Sector
33.	Jharia Coking Coal project	1985	248.00	Central Sector
34.	Maharashtra Petrochemical project	1985	300.00	Central Sector
35.	National Highways project	1985	200.00	Central Sector
36.	Rihand Power Transmission project	1985	250.00	Central Sector
37.	National Agricultural Research project-II	1986	72.1	Central Sector
38.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development-I project	1986	375.00	Central Sector
39.	Industrial Export (Engineering) project	1986	250.00	Central Sector
40.	Cement Energy Saving project	1986	200.00	Central Sector
41.	Combined Cycle Power project	1986	485.00	Central Sector
42.	Anola Fertilizer project	1986	302.2	Central Sector

II. ASIAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

43.	Loan to Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI)	1986	100.00	
-----	---	------	--------	--

* Multi-State Project.

**Compensation Paid to Retrenched Workers
of N.T.C. Mills in Bombay**

5069. **DR. DATTA SAMANT** : Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state :

(a) number of workers from N.T.C. mills in Bombay retrenched because of modernisation from 30th June, 1984 ;

(b) how many of them received their gratuity and other benefits ; and

(c) what is the additional compensation paid to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The NTC scheme is for rationalisation and not retrenchment of workers. During the period from 30.6.1984 to 31.10.1986 1787 workers (including 168 superannuated workers) were rationalised in the nationalised mills of Bombay. These workers were paid terminal benefits. In addition 2809 vacant posts were abolished.

(c) A amount of about Rs. 166 lakhs was paid as ex-gratia in view of retrenchment compensation.

**Basic Customs Duty on Polyester POY
Yarn**

5070. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that c.i.f. price of imported Polyester POY Yarn has been reduced from \$ 1.80 per Kg. to \$ 1.10 per Kg. after reduction in basic customs duty ;

(b) if so, the quotations of Polyester POY Yarn prevailing today ; and

(c) whether the price reduction is due to the dumping of goods or under-invoicing to evade payment of customs duty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) As per the reports received, there has been a fall in the c.i.f. prices of Polyester POY from US dollars 1.70—1.80 per kilogram in November-December, 1985 to US dollars 1.20—1.30 per kilogram in September—October, 1986.

(c) Reports received indicate that the major factor leading to fall in the c.i.f. prices of Polyester POY is the general fall in the international prices of petroleum products. No instance of under-invoicing of Polyester POY has been reported.

Indo-US Trade Talks

5071. **SHRI S. M. GURADDI** :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether official level trade talks held between India and USA recently have concluded ;

(b) if so, the conclusions reached ;

(c) whether there are any points of dispute between the two countries ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (d) The talks covered issues of interest to both the countries. The main subjects of interest to India which were discussed were disruption of export trade due to commencement of countervailing and anti-dumping investigations in USA, adverse effects of health and sanitary requirements of USA on Indian exports, increased access of India's exports of textiles and clothing, and US Generalised System of Preferences. The two sides also exchanged information on the trade sides also exchanged information on the trade promotion measures being undertaken by them. The main issues discussed at the request of USA were

developments in India's trade policy, intellectual property issues, conditions of access to US motion pictures, the new round of multilateral trade negotiations, ONGC's procurement policy and issues relating to shipping. The talks contributed to an understanding of the policies of the two Governments on the subjects discussed.

Information and Tourist Promotion set up in U.S.A.

5072. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the strength of our information, culture and tourist promotion set-up in the USA—the total number of India-based officers, India-based staff and the locally recruited staff as well as the actual expenditure for 1985-86 and the estimates for 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : Information on the subject is being collected and would placed on the Table of the House.

Prosecution of Economic Offenders

5073. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken any study of cases of economic offenders prosecuted during the last three years with jail term and fine separately to determine income group to which they belonged ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the study reveals that jail term has been awarded to only those who were not so affluent and only fine to the very affluent once ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps being taken by Government ?

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

Indian Investment in Foreign Countries

5074. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) total Indian investment in foreign countries, country-wise ;

(b) total inflow of dividends and royalties etc. on account of such investment country-wise ; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage such investment in other developing countries and particularly in the neighbouring countries in sub-continent ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) As per the information available, the total country-wise Indian investment by way of equity participation in the joint ventures/subsidiaries abroad and the inflow of repatriations in the form of dividends and other entitlements, as on 31.12.85 is shown in the statement given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Indian investment abroad by way of equity participation and repatriation of dividends etc—position as on 31.12.85

S. No.	Country	Equity participation (lakhs)	Repatriation (Lakhs)	
			Dividends (4)	Other entitlements (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Australia	7.20	—	2.54
2.	Bahrain	78.752	7.16	9.949
3.	Greece	25.22	—	—
4.	Egypt	135.038	—	—
5.	Cyprus	29.26	—	—
6.	Fiji	14.027	5.72	8.76
7.	France	2.62	—	—
8.	Gibraltar	0.808	0.99	3.71
9.	Hongkong	10.364	32.29	798.11
10.	Indonesia	1950.813	11.77	178.419
11.	Kenya	1203.751	204.22	780.93
12.	Kuwait	23.686	—	—
13.	Liberia	98.10	—	10.29
14.	Japan	8.25	2.40	—
15.	Malaysia	1485.495	247.69	239.08
16.	Mauritius	72.348	—	1.44
17.	Nepal	435.58	—	32.93
18.	Netherlands	0.56	—	0.16
19.	Nigeria	852.47	90.57	618.38
20.	Oman	35.31	9.84	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21.	Philippines	39.95	1.97	—
22.	Saudi Arabia	125.634	130.65	46.17
23.	Senegal	1421.80	—	—
24.	Soloman Island	52.90	—	—
25.	Seychelles	307.625	—	—
26.	Singapore	867.111	1.318	42.662
27.	Srilanka	363.173	11,419	6.83
28.	Switzerland	209.782	28,928	—
29.	Thailand	1606.146	177.06	136.17
30.	Tonga	1.99	0.49	0.64
31.	U.A.E.	154.489	50.50	33.627
32.	Uganda	28.00	—	—
33.	U.K.	435.006	8.35	11.63
34.	U.S.A.	94.83	5.008	1.162
35.	West Germany	82.20	103.73	1161.43
36.	Yugoslavia	2.38	—	—

Languishing Joint Ventures

5075. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the third world ventures with Indian participation are all languishing ;

(b) if so, their particulars country-wise;

(c) the targets of production of each one of them and their performance during the last three years with reasons for their slow progress ; and

(d) whether Government propose to have a fresh look at their policy about third world country ventures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) No, Sir. At present there are 153 joint ventures in third world countries out of which 36 declared dividends as on 31.12.85 the remaining did not declare dividends because either these did not earn profit or retained their profits for building up reserves.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3561/86].

(c) Government do not maintain statistics of targets of product production of joint ventures abroad. Through monitoring it keeps a watch on the overall performance of each TV and takes remedial action wherever possible, when deficiencies or problems are noticed.

(d) The Govt. laid down fresh guidelines in Sept. 1985 in light of the experience gained.

Fire Accidents in Purchase Centres of CCI

5076. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fire accidents which took place in Cotton Corporation of India purchasing centres during 1985-86 and the total loss suffered in such accidents ;

(b) whether reports were received about possible sabotage and collusion of some CCI officials and a few traders ;

(c) if so, whether C.B.I. enquiry was conducted into these incidents ; and

(d) the findings of C.B.I. and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) There were 23 major fire accidents in Cotton Corporation of India purchase centres during 1985-86, involving a loss of Rs. 9.68 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The C.B.I. who were asked to investigate into the causes of the fires directed that the matter should be referred to the concerned local police for investigation. According to the report of the Local Police, who investigated into the matter, the causes of the fires were electric short circuits and accidents. The Corporation has taken necessary preventive steps and precautions to minimise the incidents of fire.

Exim Bank Agreement with International Finance Corporation

5077. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Export-Import Bank of India has signed an agreement or propose to sign an agreement with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of the World Bank ;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the agreement would be for dollar 15 million and would benefit small and medium enterprises (SMES) in India ; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) International Finance Corporation, Washington (IFCW) has approved an investment in the form of an Agency Credit Line (ACL) of US \$ 15 million to be managed by the Export-Import (Exim) Bank of India for financing of small and medium-size export-oriented private enterprises in India. An Agreement in this regard has been signed between Exim Bank and IFC (W) on 20.10.1986.

The IFC (W) funds would be used to cover mainly import costs of the project and Exim Bank would make available matching funds to meet local costs. In this way Exim Bank will be able to offer total financial package to Export-Oriented Units.

The IFC(W) loans to the borrowers will carry an interest rate of 2% over 6 months LIBOR, a commitment fee of 0.5% on un-disbursed balances and one time front-end fee at the rate of 1% loan amount. The IFC will pay Exim Bank in return for its services, an agency fee on sliding scale ranging from 0.25% to 0.85% on average outstanding loan balances payable on a semi-annual basis in arrears.

Authority Controlling Rates of Processed Foods

5078. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any authority on processed foods is controlling the rates of processed foods ;

(b) if so, the main functions of this authority and how they are helping the farmers ;

(c) the particulars of processed foods which India is exporting through licensed dealers to Russia and China ;

(d) whether any complaints have been levelled against these dealers by the farmers ; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority recently established by the Government under the APEDA Act, 1985 is not entrusted with the task of controlling the rates processed foods. The main function of the Authority is to promote export of agricultural and processed foods.

(c) The processed foods exported from India to Russia include mango juice, orange juice, jams and pineapple products. The exports of these items are allowed under Open General Licence.

(d) and (e) The Government is not aware of any complaints submitted by the farmers against exporters of processed foods to the USSR.

Effect of Reward Scheme on Recovery of Contraband Items

5079. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of customs and excise officials who have received monetary rewards under the reward scheme in 1985-86, the first year of its operation ;

(b) the particulars of the reward scheme;

(c) whether this incentive has boosted the recovery of contraband items ; and

(d) if so, the average monthly value of the contraband recovered during 1984-85, 1985-86 and the first six months of the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) During 1985-86, 3699 Customs and Central Excise

Officials were paid rewards of about Rs. 388.8 lakhs. As the number is large, it is difficult to give their names.

(b) Under the existing Reward Scheme, rewards are paid upto a maximum of 20% of the estimated market value of the contraband goods seized/duty evasion detected/realised under the Customs Act, Central Excises and Salt Act, Gold Control Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, to the departmental officials and informers separately. In respect of gold, silver, arms/ammunition, opium and other narcotic drugs etc. subject to the overall ceiling for rewards, 50% of the entitled reward is paid soon after seizure as advance reward. Final rewards are paid on completion of appeal/revisionary proceedings, if any.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The average monthly value of the contraband recovered during 1984-85, 1985-86 and the first six months of the current financial year is as under :—

Year	Average value of seizures per month (Rs. in lakhs)
1984-85	999.1
1985-86	1688.1
1986-87 (Upto September 86)	1825.6

Financial Encouragement to Government Employees for Tourism

5080. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any programmes for financing tourists ;

(b) whether the Ministry of Tourism has suggested to the Finance Ministry to start deposit/advance schemes to encourage and finance tours for Government employees and their families ; and

(c) if so details of proposals made ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

NABARD Aid for Cottage Industries in Kerala

5081. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total refinance assistance extended by NABARD for financing cottage, tiny and village industries in the rural areas in the State of Kerala during 1985-86 and during the first two quarters of 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : NABARD has reported that no refinance has been drawn by the banks during 1985-86 as well as in the first two quarters of 1986-87 for financing cottage, tiny and village industries in Kerala under NABARD's automatic refinance scheme. However, under Industry, Service and Business component of Integrated Rural Development Programme, the banks in Kerala have drawn refinance for industry component amounting to Rs. 76.27 lakhs during 1985-86 and Rs. 28.70 lakhs during 1986-87 (upto November, 1986).

Assistance Under Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed

5082. SHRI S. SINGARA VADIVEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that assistance under the self-employment scheme for the Educated Unemployed is available only to those whose total income from all sources including father, mother, brothers, sisters and spouse does not exceed Rs. 10,000/- per annum ;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of this restriction many persons otherwise qualified do not get the assistance ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to modify guidelines regarding the total income ?

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

(b) It is not correct to say that due to this criterion candidates who are otherwise eligible will not get assistance under the Self-employment Scheme for the Educated Unemployed Youths. The Scheme was extended to benefit only those who do not belong to affluent sections of the society and who could not muster their own capital for undertaking an economic activity. Some State Governments had already prescribed various income limits. This stipulation has now been made uniformly applicable all over the country.

(c) No, Sir.

Indian Commercial Banks to Open Branches in Australia

5083. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian commercial banks applied for permission to establish branches in Australia and such permission was refused by the Australian authorities ;

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing the Grindlays Bank which is reported to be owned by an Australian bank to operate in India ;

(c) whether the principle of reciprocity is not followed in such matter ; and

(d) the Government policy in permitting foreign banks to open commercial branches in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Bank of Baroda had applied for setting up a Joint Venture subsidiary jointly with State Bank of India and with local participation

in Australia. The application of the Bank though considered by the Federal Banking Authority in Australia was not approved.

(b) and (c) Grindlays Bank p.l.c. has been functioning in the country since 1854. It was a subsidiary of Grindlays Holding p.l.c. incorporated in U. K. Grindlays Holding p.l.c. was taken over by the Australia based Australia New-Zealand Bank in 1984. After this take over, Grindlays Bank p.l.c. has not opened any new branch in India.

(d) Permission to a foreign bank to open a branch is generally granted by RBI keeping in view the international status of the bank, the level of trade between India and the country of incorporation of the bank, the principles of reciprocity and the benefits likely to be accrued to the country by allowing entry of the foreign bank etc.

Commission Charges for Bank Drafts

5084. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India have issued directions to the scheduled banks to charge two per cent on bank drafts issued to the account holders and three per cent against cash payments ;

(b) if so, whether he has received representations from the lower and middle class traders against the above mentioned high charges as the businessmen have to issue cheques or drafts for all the purchases made for the amount exceeding Rs. 2500/- ;

(c) whether they have also represented for raising limits of purchases against cash to Rs. 10,000/- ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India have not issued any directive to banks regarding levy of service charges including those for issue of bank drafts.

(b) and (c) Representations/suggestions have been received about revised service charges of banks and also for raising the existing limit of Rs. 2500/- for payment by crossed cheque/drafts.

(d) The revision in the service charges has been considered necessary by banks in order to recover to some extent the cost of rendering these services to customers. No revision in respect of these charges is contemplated at present.

In regard to the suggestion for raising the existing limit of Rs. 2500/- for payment by crossed cheque/draft, Government's decision would be reflected in the Comprehensive Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill when formulated.

[*Translation*]

Allotment and release of funds to the States

5085. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that there remains a difference of crores of rupees in the amount allotted and released to State Government at the end of a financial year ; if so, the main reasons therefor and the criteria adopted in this regard ;

(b) the manner in which the amount released to the States in excess of the allotted amount is adjusted at the end of financial years ; and

(c) the amount released in excess of the allotted amount in case of each State during the last three financial years, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The normal Central assistance for State Plans, as determined by the Planning Commission on the basis of the Gadgil Formula approved by the National Development Council, is released in 12 monthly instalments to State Governments. Proportionate cuts in Central assistance are made at the end of the year if a State has not achieved its Plan outlay or

the outlays fixed for earmarked sectors. The amount released is not in excess of the amount allotted.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Advisory Committee on Modernisation of Textile Industry

5086. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a National level Standing Advisory Committee on modernisation of textile industry has been set up ;

(b) if so, when was it set up and its present composition ; and

(c) the functions of this Committee and the progress made by it in its objective upto October, 1986 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee was set up on the 19th September, 1985. At present it consists of the representatives from Government, the different sectors and interests of the textile industry including labour, financial institutions and textile research Associations.

(c) The Committee shall advise the Government on a continuous basis regarding :

(i) The needs of modernisation of the textile industry vis-a-vis the requirement of cost effective increased production of cloth.

(ii) the type of modernisation that the textile industry should adopt vis-a-vis the technological advance in the world,

(iii) any special measures by way of modernisation of machinery/upgradation of technology that may be required for boosting the textile exports.

The Committee in its meeting held on 19-11-85 and 14-4-86 discussed various problems relating to the modernisation of the textile industry.

Voluntary Disclosure Scheme

5087. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the periods during which the voluntary disclosure of income scheme was in operation during the past ten years ; and

(b) the response of tax-payers to the scheme during that period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No such scheme was in operation during the last ten years. However, an Amnesty Scheme of Income tax and Wealth tax has been announced in 1985 and is still in operation upto 31.3.87.

(b) The response to the Amnesty Scheme is encouraging.

Part Time/Full Time Sweepers Working in Indian Overseas Bank

5088. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sweepers working in Indian Overseas Bank, on full time and on part time basis ;

(b) the number of full time and part time sweepers working for more than 5 years ;

(c) how many full time/part time sweepers (having passed class V) have been absorbed by the bank as messengers till date ; and

(d) the rules for absorption of sweepers on messenger cadre, in Indian Overseas Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The information, furnished by the Indian Overseas Bank, is as under :—

	Full time	Part time
1. Total No. of Sweepers	70	1107
2. No. of Sweepers working for more than 5 years	37	759
3. No. of Sweepers absorbed as messengers	33	Nil

(d) According to Indian Overseas Bank, subject to availability of suitable vacancies, it is designating full time Sweepers, who have put in a minimum of 5 years of service as full time employees as Messengers provided they are literate and give proof of ability to read regional language.

World Tourism Meet

5089. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether "World Tourism Meet" was organised in Bombay to chalk out a strategy for promotion of tourism ;

(a) whether issue of tourist visa, including multi-entry visas by our missions abroad was also considered at the meet ; and

(c) if so, action taken in the interest of the growth of tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Air-India organised a World Tourism Meet at Bombay on 30th and 31st October, 1986.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Necessary instructions to facilitate the even flow of tourist traffic to the country. have already been issued to Missions abroad Tourist visas may be made good for multiple entries instead of the existing three entries to

facilitate visit of tourists to neighbouring countries. Visas to genuine tourists are freely granted by Missions without prior reference to the Govt. of India.

The following corporate strategies were planned at the seminar for tourism promotion to India :

1. Lower promotional airfares supported by low tourist packages during the off-season such as "Affordable India", Himalayan and Adventure Tourism, Congress and Conventions, incentives, etc.
2. Inclusion of Tourism courses as part of staff training, enhancement of agents education tours to India, promotion of tourism through Departmental stores in foreign markets.
3. Increased participation in Trade Fairs and Travel Marts and also inviting Indian tour operators and hotel chains to participate in the promotion of Indian food festivals.

Raise in Limit for House Building Advance for Staff of Nationalised Banks

5090. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have raised the limit for house building advance for the staff of the nationalised banks in view of the raise in construction costs ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Government has raised the limit of House Building Advance upto Rs. 1.10 lacs for clerical staff and Rs. 75,000/- for subordinate staff of public sector banks, on interest of half of the existing Bank Rate (which is 5% at present), other terms & conditions already existing in each bank remaining unchanged.

[*Translation*]

Grant of Loans to firms Located Outside Branch Jurisdiction

5091. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any restriction on bank branches to grant loans to parties living outside in the area of their jurisdiction ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that there are no restrictions on the branches of the banks to grant loans to parties living outside their jurisdiction. However, generally the branches of banks are required to extend credit to parties residing within the reasonable distance from the branches to ensure proper supervision of the end-use of the funds and effective follow-up.

[*English*]

Alleged Irregularities in Bank of India Examination for Probationary Officers

5092. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI RAM DHAN :

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report published in the Times of India of 26 October, 1986 (Delhi Edition) alleging certain irregularities in the Union Bank of India examination for probationary officers ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case ; and

(c) the precautions taken to ensure that such incidents do not recur ?

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

(b) and (c) Facts are being ascertained and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loan Granted by Bank of Baroda, London Branch

5093. **DR. DATTA SAMANT :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bank of Baroda, London Branch have granted loans to some non resident Indians for financing a bottling project plant in Nigeria ;

(b) whether these loans are reported to have been spent by those non-resident Indians for a purpose other than for which loans were granted ; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by the Bank of Baroda or Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Bank of Baroda has reported that its London Branch had granted advances to a company incorporated in U.K. and stated to be owned by a non-resident Indian, against their bills drawn on their associates in Nigeria. The advances were granted to enable the vendors in Nigeria to make payment of Bills in local currency.

(b) and (c) Bank of Baroda has reported that it has no knowledge about misutilisation of the subject loan amount.

Mobilisation of Resources by States

5094. **DR. CHINTA MOHAN :**

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that additional resources mobilisation by the State is not as per the plan schedule ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A statement showing the additional resources mobilised by the States during 1985-86 against the target fixed in the Annual Plan is given below.

(b) Some States could not mobilise additional resources to reach the Annual Plan target because of the circumstances in the concerned State ;

(c) the States have to undertake suitable measures to augment their resources for funding their Seventh Plan outlay.

Statement***Additional Resource Mobilisation by States Performance during 1985-86*****(RS. CRORES)**

S T A T E S	1985-86 Annual Plan Target	1985-86 Estimated yield (Pro-Actuals)	
		Gross	Net*
I. SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES:			
1. Assam	41.32	—	—
2. Himachal Pradesh	13.00	16.74	14.09
3. Jammu & Kashmir	21.81	6.64	4.75
4. Manipur	0.69	2.79	2.79
5. Meghalaya	0.88	1.72	1.72
6. Nagaland	0.39	0.25	0.25
7. Sikkim	0.34	0.34	0.34
8. Tripura	0.50	0.57	0.41
	<u>78.93</u>	<u>20.05</u>	<u>24.35</u>
II. NON-SPL. CATEGORY STATE			
1. Andhra Pradesh	204.42	108.33	102.92
2. Bihar	85.60	157.26	126.90
3. Gujarat	106.82	66.61	28.99
4. Haryana	60.90	57.51	48.59
5. Karnataka	139.13	93.53	75.13
6. Kerala	106.74	120.96	115.86
7. Madhya Pradesh	184.03	148.44	92.21
8. Maharashtra	341.58	174.51	111.86
9. Orissa	77.27	16.07	59.07
10. Punjab	100.00	57.43	38.05
11. Rajasthan	103.51	107.13	90.64
12. Tamil Nadu	100.00	155.03	96.71
13. Uttar Pradesh	165.81	119.39	119.37
14. West Bengal	91.18	74.83	53.84
	<u>1914.99</u>	<u>1516.18</u>	<u>1160.74</u>
GRAND TOTAL (I+II) :	1993.92	1545.23	1185.09

Net of adjustment in deterioration in the estimated Annual Plan construction of State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations at 1984-85 prices.

**Incentives to Officers working in Tribal
and difficult areas**

5095. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fourth Pay Commission have awarded special compensatory allowances for the officers working in the tribal areas and difficult areas ;

(b) whether these allowances are meant for all classes of employees working there ;

(c) the various kinds of special allowances given to them ;

(d) whether incentive allowance is paid to all the employees of all the States ; and

(e) the details of its implementations in various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) to (e) Central Government employees are at present eligible for payment of the following Compensatory allowances on account of peculiar local difficulties :

- (i) Composite Hill Compensatory Allowance,
- (ii) Special Compensatory Allowances,
- (iii) Bad Climate Allowance,
- (iv) Tribal Area Allowance,
- (v) Project Allowance.

Special facilities and concessions have also been allowed as a measure of incentive to officers posted in the North Eastern Region, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.

The Fourth Pay Commission have, inter-alia, recommended that the Tribal Area Allowance is intended as an incentive for posting in tribal areas and it may be extended to Central Govt. employees in areas where

it has been sanctioned by State Governments. The recommendation have been accepted by the Government for Groups 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees.

This Ministry is not aware whether incentive allowance is paid to all the employees of all the States. However, the position about payment of Tribal Area Allowance to State Government and U.T. Administration employees is being ascertained from all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, so that Central Government employees in those areas can also be paid this allowance in case they are not getting it already.

[*Translation*]

Employees Working in Syndicate Bank

5096. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details in regard to the number of employees working in all the branches of Syndicate Bank and the number of Scheduled Caste employees out of them ; and

(b) the steps being taken to fill up the backlog in reserved vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The information as furnished by Syndicate Bank, as on 30th September, 1986, is as under :—

Cadre	Total	Scheduled Caste
Officers	9346	993
Clerks	22149	3053
Substaff	4681	1237

(b) The bank has reported that to clear the backlog it places indents with the respective Banking Service Recruitment Boards in respect of recruitment of officers and clerks after taking into account the backlog and conducts or associates itself with the pre-recruitment training programmes for the prospective candidates.

[English]

Indians Injured in Clashes with Iranian Refugees in West Germany

5097. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appeared in "Hindustan Times" of 29 August, 1986 that eight Indians were injured in a series of clashes with Iranian refugees in West Germany ;

(b) if so, what is the information of Government of India in this regard ; and

(c) steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Our Embassy in Bonn learnt on 28.8.86 that there had been a clash between Indian and Iranian asylum seekers on 27.8.86 at the residential dormitory in Passau in which eight Indians were reported to be seriously injured. The Embassy contacted the authorities concerned in Passau immediately and learnt that one of the eight injured persons, Jhalman Singh, had succumbed to injuries sustained by him. The Embassy requested the authorities for full particulars of the deceased alongwith a report on the incident. The same was received on 3.9.86, whereup on the next of kin of Shri Jhalman Singh and the Regional Passport Office, Jalandhar and Regional Passport Office, Delhi were informed of the death on the same day by "crash" message by the Embassy and instructions were sought regarding disposal of the body. Later, the body of Jhalman Singh was handed over to S/Shri Gurdev Singh Shanghara and Joginder Singh on 5.9.86 as desired by the next of kin, by the Embassy. The Embassy reliably learnt that the clash was the result of some local dispute, without political implications. After further investigations, the authorities

informed the Embassy that the clash between Indian and Iranian asylum seekers took place after some members from both the groups got drunk and entered into arguments.

Qatar's Immigration and Sponsorship Laws

5098. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the new immigration and sponsorship laws of the Qatar Government and its likely adverse impact on the Indian workers ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Qatar Government's new Immigration and Sponsorship laws will not be applicable to Indian workers only, but to all expatriate workers. However, our Mission in Qatar has been in contact with authorities there with a view to offer all possible help to the Indian workers.

Understanding between Pakistan and USA for Harboursing Facilities to US Fleet

5099. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has reached an understanding with the US Government to give all facilities to American defence fleet in one of its harbour ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an American Fleet will soon visit the Pakistan's port ; and

(c) if so, Government's information in this regard and whether this will completely convert the Indian ocean from an area of peace into an area of turmoil ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Government has seen reports in this regard.

(b) Government is aware that some US naval ships were to visit Karachi in November, 1986 but their visit was postponed.

(c) Government has been consistently against big power presence in our neighbourhood. Government continues to maintain a constant vigil over all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

Sale of Smuggled Polyester and Nylon Fabrics in Calcutta

5100. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Polyester and Nylon fabrics of many varieties of Korea and Taiwan origin are being openly sold in the market of Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to stop such smuggling of fabrics ;

(c) the protection proposed to be offered to the Indian manufacturers of those fabrics, who have suffered because of lower prices at which the smuggled fabrics are sold ; and

(d) the quantity and value of such smuggled fabrics traded in Calcutta markets and the loss of revenue to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a),(b) and (d) Synthetic fabrics continue to be an item sensitive to smuggling into the country. As smuggling is a clandestine activity no reliable estimate of the quantity of synthetic textiles smuggled into the country and revenue

lost on that account, is feasible. However, during the last two years, Calcutta Customs (Preventive) have seized synthetic fabrics valued at about Rs. 88.25 lakhs during 1985 and about Rs. 124.02 lakhs during 1986 (upto October). The seized fabrics are of Japanese/Korean origin.

The anti-smuggling drive in general has been intensified throughout the country with particular emphasis in the highly vulnerable areas of our sea-coast/land border regions. The trends in smuggling and seizures made are kept under constant review for taking appropriate remedial measures in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities.

(c) The Textile Policy 1985, envisages increased production of good quality fabric at reasonable prices. To achieve this objective, duty on man-made fabrics/yarn are to be reduced progressively, ensuring at the same time, that the benefit is passed on to the consumers in the form of lower prices. On the basis of the above policy —

- (i) Substantial excise concessions were given to polyester staple fibre, polyester cotton blended yarn, polyester viscose blended yarn, polyester viscose blended fabrics and acrylic fibre.
- (ii) Supplies of polyester fibre free of excise/countervailing duty are made to the manufacture of low priced fabric manufactured by the National Textile Corporation and to the Handloom Sector.

The question of granting further concessions to the textile industry would depend on the response of the industry, revenue implications and profitability of the industry, etc.

Loss in N.T.C. (WBABO)

5101. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 117 on the 14th November, 1986 regarding the Loss in NTC (WBABO), Calcutta and state ;

(a) whether the annual loss of the subsidiary remained constantly within Rs. 11 crores till the year 1983 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the sudden rise in losses subsequently ;

(c) whether the present management has miserably failed to conduct itself with industrial harmony and cohesion at all levels of operation ;

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

(e) what action is being contemplated in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The annual losses of NTC (WBABO) during the years 1974-75 to 1982-83 ranged between Rs. 6 47 crores to Rs. 12 01 crores. The major reasons for subsequent increase in losses of NTC (WBABO) are as under :

- (i) Old and obsolete machinery in most of the mills ;
- (ii) increase in the prices of cotton from 1983-84 and other inputs ;
- (iii) Power-cut and high cost of captive power, resulting in under-utilisation of installed capacity in various mills
- (iv) increase in cost of coal, fuel, petroleum products etc ;
- (v) increase in cost of dyes and chemicals ;
- (vi) wage increase on account of increased DA etc.
- (vii) excess labour force ; and
- (viii) difficulties in effecting sales in an adverse market environment.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, due to multiplicity of Unions, industrial harmony is sometimes disturbed.

(e) Continuous efforts are made by NTC (WBABO) to ensure peace in the textile mills and to increase productivity through negotiations and discussions with the Trade Union Organisations at mill level as well as subsidiary level.

Alleged Violation of Excise Policy in Purchase of Indian made Foreign Liquor by the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation

5102. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO :

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

SHRI H. B. PATIL :

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 17 September 1986, regarding alleged violation of the excise policy in the purchase of Indian made foreign liquor in the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in the matter ; and

(c) the findings of the enquiry and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) On receipt of complaints in June 1986 that popular brands of liquor were not available in DTDC shops and that ordering of Indian Made Foreign Liquor (IMFL) in respect of certain brands was in excess of the demand, the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation looked into the matter and came to the conclusion that certain irregularities in the ordering of Indian Made Foreign Liquor had been committed. The Manager incharge of IMFL shops was transferred and subsequently his services were terminated. The concerned official has filed a writ petition in the High Court and the case is sub-judice.

Recruitment of Persons in N.T.C.

5103. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that eastern subsidiary of the National Textile Corporation (NTC) has stopped recruiting persons under any circumstance ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) In view of the surplus man-power existing in NTC mills under the subsidiary corporations of NTC, including NTC (WBABO), creation of posts as well as filling up of vacant posts has been stopped.

Award for Master Craftpersons

5104. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI:
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recipients of 'National Award for Master Craftpersons' so far ;

(b) whether a survey has been made of the impact of the awards on the life and home of these persons, the increase in sales, greater work perfection, more facilities in availability of materials and other facilities ;

(c) whether there is any tangible change visible on the life and living of craftsmen and women who are struggling to take out a dignified and comfortable living ; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken for ameliorating the living conditions of craftpersons and for enrichment of their traditional arts and crafts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Since the inception of the scheme for National Awards in 1965 and till 1985, 350 Mastercraft-person have received such Awards,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) There is no reliable data to indicate the degree of change in the living conditions of craftpersons. However, following steps have been taken to emellorate their living conditions fand for enrichment of their traditional arts and crafts.

- i. Craftpersons, who are National or State award winners and 60 years of age or above with income not exceeding Rs 3600/- per annum are eligible to get pension @ Rs. 300/ per mensem.
- ii. National Award winners are given preference under Apprenticeship Training Scheme for importing training in traditional and languishing crafts. Such craftpersons are paid higher then the ordinary craftpersons in terms of wages.
- iii. For development of handicrafts, advanced training is imported in major crafts like carpet weaving, art metal-were, cane and bamboo, hand printing, woodwere etc.
- iv. Share capital assistance and managerial subsidy is provided for setting up/revival of primery cooperatives for handicrafts artians.
- v. 47 Marketing and Service Extension Centres set up in different parts of the country, organise market meets, product promotion programmes, fairs and festivals to help the artisans in finding market outlets for their products. In addition, artisans are assisted in getting raw material at reasonable prices and credit from financial institutions at concessional rate of interest.
- vi. State Handicrafts Corporations and Apex Cooperative Societies are assisted financially for opening sale outlet, Raw meterial Depots and Common Facility Centres.

vii. For design and technical assistance, 4 Regional Design and Technical Development Centres are engaged in documentation of traditional designs and evolving of designs to suit contemporary tests.

viii. Central/State Handicrafts Corporations and voluntary organisations are provided financial assistance to organise exhibitions to project India's craft heritage in the country and abroad.

Request made by US Immigration Officials to Stop Sham Marriages

5105. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. immigration officials have requested Government of India for co-operation to stop sham marriages between India and US citizens for the purpose of obtaining lawful permanent resident status in the United States ;

(b) if so, the number of Indians who have entered into such marriages ; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into these marriages to ascertain whether these are false marriages intended for political reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Government are aware of some marriages between Indian and US citizens for the purpose of obtaining resident status in the United States. Investigations into the various aspects of this matter are under way.

Assistance/Concessions to Textile Mills in Bombay

5106. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Textile Mills in Bombay received Loans from Government from 1st January 1984 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the total amount of concessions received by Textile Mills in Bombay in importing Polyester Fibres from 1st January 1984 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No loans were given directly by the Central Government to textile Mills in Bombay from 1.1.1984.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No special concessions have been given by the Central Govt to textile mills in Bombay for importing Polyester Fibres.

[Translation]

Acquiring of Farmers' Land by Accountant General (Building) M.P.

5107. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Accountant General (Building), M.P. had acquired land of farmers of Gaspura and Mahalgaon villages in district Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh in 1982-83 for his office and for houses for his employees

(b) if so, whether compensation for the acquired land has been given to the farmers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these farmers will be paid compensation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) Land was acquired in 1962-63 by the Accountant General,

Gwalior (M.P.) for the purposes stated in the question through the State Government authorities. A portion of the total land acquired is located in Thatipur, Goshpura and Mahelgaon villages. This was farm land for which compensation was paid on the basis of assessment by the land Acquisition Officer, Gwalior. The owners of this portion of the land may well have been farmers; however, only the State Government's land acquisition authorities would be in a position to provide an authentic answer to this part of the question.

(b) and (c) Compensation amounting to Rs. 5,36,485.59 was paid to the Land Acquisition Authorities of the State Government during 1964-65. However, various agencies of the State Government have claimed a further amount of Rs. 8,19,865.34 which is being investigated by the Accountant General, Gwalior (M.P.). The remaining payments would be made as and when the claims are found to be in order by the Accountant General Gwalior (M.P.).

[English]

Proposal to Prepare Video Film Highlighting Tourist Places in Rajasthan

5108. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourists both domestic and foreign who visited Rajasthan town-wise during the last three years and so far during 1986 ;

(b) whether Government got prepared any video film highlighting the tourist places to boost tourism in Rajasthan ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider such a proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The Ministry of Tourism does not compile State-wise/city-wise domestic tourist statistics. It maintains statistic of foreign tourist arrivals to the country.

(b) and (c) In order to provide a fillip to tourism to Rajasthan, the Ministry of Tourism produced a video film on the colourful Desert festival of Jaisalmer held in February, 1986. Further, a film entitled "Forts of Rajasthan" has been recently purchased and prints distributed to our offices in India and abroad.

West Bengal MLA's Memo to Finance Minister

5109. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an all party delegation from West Bengal consisting of State Minister and MLAs submitted a memorandum to him in the last week of June this year regarding various problems facing West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the main issues raised in the memorandum submitted by them ;

(c) whether Government have examined those issues ; and

(d) if so, action taken by Government on each of the issues mentioned in the memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) A memorandum from a few Ministers and MLAs of West Bengal was received by the Government in the last week of June this year. The memorandum covered, inter-alia, the following issues :—

(i) Creation of a Central Equity Fund for providing long term, non-interest bearing loans to the sick units.

(ii) Creation of a Central Fund for Retraining and Redeployment of Labour.

(iii) Creation of a Central Fund for preparation of technology upgradation and modernisation plans for sick units.

(iv) Revision of the debt equity norms.

(v) Regarding refinance provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs).

(vi) Fund requirement for modernisation of paper and jute industries.

(c) and (d) These issues have been looked into by the Government of India. The suggestion for creation of Central Equity Fund for long term, non-interest bearing loans for sick units has not been found to be feasible or necessary. Institutions already adopt a flexible approach in considering rehabilitation packages for viable units. As regards the suggestion for a Central Fund for technology upgradation and modernisation for sick units, institutions already give finance for modernisation and all aspects are taken into consideration in rehabilitation packages for viable sick units. The suggestion regarding a Central Fund for Retraining and Redeployment of Labour is under examination of Government. As regards the debt equity norms, the matter has been reconsidered and the normal debt equity ratio is now at a level of 2 : 1 for medium scale units (project cost upto Rs. 3 crores) and 3 : 1 for small scale units. For large scale units institutions would continue to adopt a flexible approach depending on the merits of the case. The refinance limits of IDBI for IDCs has been made 90% for Category A Districts and 85% for Category B & C Districts. As regards fund requirements for modernisation of jute industry, the Government have already announced creation of a Jute Modernisation Fund. No such Central Fund for modernisation of paper industry is considered necessary.

Implementation of Transfer Policy in Bank of India

5110. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down any guidelines in regard to transfer of staff in nationalised banks ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Officers' Service Regulations provide for All-India transfer liability for officers of public sector banks. The clerical staff is also transferable within the same State or the language area in which the employee has been serving. In order to ensure that no vested interest grows out of unduly long stay in one place by the staff, instructions were issued to all public sector banks for regular rotation of staff at different levels. It was also stipulated that, in case of officers, the rotation should be made every three years and, in case of clerical staff, such a period should not extend beyond five years. Banks were also advised to initiate positive steps for rotation of employees in a planned and phased manner.

Promotion of JMG Scale I as MMG Scale II in Punjab National Bank

5111. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of J.M.G. Scale I Officers promoted as Middle Management Grade Scale II (B Grade Managers) in Delhi Zone of Punjab National Bank since 1981 ; year-wise ;

(b) the number of these posts reserved for officers' belonging to SC and ST ; and

(c) the number of these reserved posts filled up by promotion of SC/ST officers in Junior Management Grade Scale I ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of officers promoted from Junior Management Grade Scale-I to Middle Management Grade Scale-II in Delhi Zone

of Punjab National Bank since 1981 year-wise is as under :

Year	No. Promoted
1981	24
1982	13
1983	73
1984	152
1985	179
1986	107

(b) and (c) Punjab National Bank has reported that the promotions from Junior Management Grade-I to Middle Management Grade-II are based on selection method through the process of interview and therefore, no reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are applicable in such promotions. One officer in 1984, 6 officers in 1985 and 13 officers in 1986 all belonging to Scheduled Caste were, however, promoted from Junior Management Grade-I to Middle Management Grade-II in Delhi Zone of Punjab National Bank.

Purchase of Electronic Typewriters in Government Offices

5112. SHRI KAMALA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a large scale purchase of electronic typewriters in Government offices in preference to normal typewriters ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any proposal to check this non-plan wasteful expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The information is not centrally available nor is it practicable to collect the same, within reasonable time.

(c) No Sir.

Non-Nationalised Commercial Banks

5113. SHRI KAMALA PRASAD SINGH) : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of non-nationalised commercial banks in the country ; and

(b) the amount of deposits lying with them ?

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

'Indira Vikas Patra' Scheme

5114. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small savings scheme 'Indira Vikas Patra' recently introduced by Government will help canceling 'black money' and will help savings or prove to be handy instrument for 'black money' transactions ;

(b) how does it differ from the 'bearer-bonds scheme' of 1980 or 1981 ?

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

(b) The bearer bonds scheme was intended to mop up black money and hence provided for certain immunities and tax concessions to the holders. Indira Vikas Patra does not provide for any immunity or tax concession and is intended to provided an attractive instrument for investment especially by non income tax payers and people in rural areas. At the time of encashment of the Patra, the holder has to sign and give his name and address.

**Legal Expenditure in Indian High
Commission in London**

5115. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the legal expenditure (in rupees)
incurred by the Indian High Commission in
London during the last three years, year-
wise ;

(b) the nature of cases ;

(c) whether the post of legal adviser in
the office of Indian High Commission in
London has been abolished ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) :

(a)	Year	Amount in Rupees
	1983	15,88,582.56
	1984	12,22,366.72
	1985	18,64,839.00

(b) These cases relate to carriage of
Government of India cargo by ships and
concern, inter alia, shortages or damage to
cargo as covered by charter party agree-
ments. Cases where ships have met with
accidents necessitating salvage operations
leading to general average claims are also
included.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The post was
abolished on account of functional and
financial reasons. Posting of a legal adviser
did not reduce the legal expenses incurred
by the High Commission. The legal adviser
could not appear in the U.K. Courts on
behalf of the Government and local lawyers
continued to be engaged.

**Formation of Housing Finance
Corporations**

5116. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted
formation and operation of Housing Finance
companies/Corporations ;

(b) whether such corporations and
companies have been approved by Union
Government and Delhi Development
Authority for getting/obtaining loans from
these companies and Corporations ;

(c) whether such Corporations and
Companies have obtained grants from any
of the United Nations Bodies for the
development of Housing in India ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether Government are aware
of the fact that these corporations and
companies have defrauded those who have
borrowed money from them by mortgaging
their houses ; and

(f) if so, the action proposed to be
taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b)
A Housing & Urban Development
Corporation (HUDCO) was established to
finance Housing and Urban Development
Schemes, HUDCO does not give loans to
individuals but finance housing and urban
development schemes formulated by
Housing Development Boards, Development
Authorities, Cooperative Societies etc.
Housing Development Finance Corporation
(HDFC) came into being in private sector
for providing loans for the construction
and purchase of residential houses. In
addition to HUDCO and HDFC, the
Reserve Bank of India had classified 7
companies in the private sector as housing
finance companies. These companies are
established under the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, HDFC
has raised term loans totalling US \$ 50
million under United States Housing
Guarantee Programme.

(e) and (f) Certain allegations were made in the press recently against HDFC regarding method of recoveries of loan and interest. HDFC has intimated that the interest chargeable from the borrowers is calculated on the basis of annual rests. This is brought to the notice of the borrower at the time of submission of application as also in the offer letter sanctioning the loans to him.

PM's Discussion Abroad about Follow up Steps Regarding Economic Sanctions Against South Africa

5117. SHRI ANAND SINGH :

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the follow up steps to enforce the consensus arrived at the recent Commonwealth and Non-aligned Summit about economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime were discussed by the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia and Thailand ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) The issue of applying sanctions against South Africa was discussed by the Prime Minister particularly during his visit to Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. There was an identity of views including on the need to mobilise the widest possible support for an effective sanctions regime against South Africa.

PM's Discussion Abroad on Indian Ocean

5118. SHRI ANAND SINGH :

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of the presence of big naval powers in the Indian ocean and the stability of littoral powers in the context thereof was discussed by the Prime Minister during his recent visit to Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia and Thailand ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) The urgent need to create conditions for the early implementation of the UN Resolution on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace was stressed during Prime Minister's visit to Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia and Thailand.

Indo-Australian Joint Disarmament Plan

5119. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Australia have agreed on a joint, initiative to bring nuclear disarmament and arms control as reported in the 'Times of India' dated 15 October, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the nature of joint initiatives expected to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No, Sir. No proposal was discussed with Australia on a joint initiative on nuclear disarmament and arms control.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance to Developing Countries from International Financial Institutions

5120. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the position of Government of India in regard to increase in loans available to developing countries from the International Financial Institutions and the initiative taken in this regard ; and

(b) the steps taken to protect the interests of developing countries, particularly to remove restrictions on exports from India and to encourage exports in the field of competitive industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (b) India has consistently stressed the need for multilateral institutions to provide more resources to developing countries for alleviation of poverty and development. We have emphasised the importance of concessional flows to the poor countries in the light of the recommendations of the Task Force on Concessional Flows set up by the Development Committee.

In various international fora we have also highlighted the increase in protectionist sentiments and measures in industrial countries which have acted to the detriment of the interests of the developing countries. At the recent GATT deliberations at Punta del Este, in which India played a crucial and constructive role, an agreement has been reached to launch a new round of Multilateral Trade negotiations, with the objective of bringing about further liberalisation and expansion of world trade to the benefit of all countries, especially the less developed countries.

[English]

Permission for Opening of Extension Counter to Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd., Darya Ganj, Delhi

5121. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the permission for opening an extension counter was granted by the

Reserve Bank of India to the Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Limited, Darya Ganj, Delhi sometime back ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank violated the orders of RBI and opened a full branch instead of extension counter ; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank for violation of the orders of RBI ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that the Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd. Bombay was given a licence to open a branch at Daryaganj, Delhi and the branch was opened by the bank on 22nd June, 1977.

(c) Does not arise.

Outcome of PM's Discussion Held on Kampuchean Issue with King of Thailand

5122. SHRI P. NAMGYAL :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Thailand the Kampuchean issue came up for discussion with the King of Thailand ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both sides agreed on the need for a negotiated settlement of the Kampuchean question.

**Solution of Problem of Jute Industry
of West Bengal on the Pattern of Textile
Industry of Gujarat**

5123. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :**
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister, during his first visit to West Bengal in September, 1986 had stated that the Union Government was willing to solve the problem of the jute industry in West Bengal in the same way as the problem of cotton textile industry in Gujarat had been resolved ;

(b) if so, the salient points of Gujarat type solution for problem of textile industry; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of West Bengal towards this ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI
S. KRISHNA KUMAR) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To combat the crisis which afflicted the textile industry in Gujarat in 1984, the State Government of Gujarat sent a proposal to the Central Government indicating that it was prepared to nationalise 12 closed sick textile mills of Ahmedabad provided it was given financial assistance. After considering the proposal, the Central Government agreed to provide a total sum of Rs. 65 crores as advance plan assistance for nationalisation scheme. This amount is to be recovered in three instalments commencing from 1987-88. The 12 mills which have been nationalised are being restructured by the State Government to form a lesser number of mills (5 or 6) that are viable. The sale proceeds of surplus land and surplus machinery of these mills will also be utilised for restructuring of these mills. As a consequence of this restructuring workers rendered surplus would be eligible for retrenchment compensation, gratuity and arrears of wage.

(c) No proposal on the above lines has been received from the State Government of West Bengal in respect of sick jute mills.

[*Translation*]

**Reduction in Rate of Interest on Loan Taken
by State Civil Supplies Corporation
for F.P.S.**

5124. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering any proposal to make good losses suffered by State Governments in running Fair Price Shops in rural areas under Public Distribution System ;

(b) The rate of interest charged on the loans given by the Reserve Bank to State Civil Supplies Corporations to procure/distribute the essential commodities under Public Distribution System ; and

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the present rate of interest ?

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

(b) Reserve Bank of India has advised that the credit limits authorised to the State Governments/Union Territories for procurement of foodgrains (wheat, paddy/rice and coarse grains) at support prices fixed by Government of India for distribution under public distribution system are fixed at an interest rate of 14 percent. The State Governments are free to sub-allocate the credit limits between the State Governments and their procurement agencies, if any, for procurement operations.

As per present interest rate structure, for credit limits authorised to State Civil Supplies Corporations for procurement/distribution of certain specified essential consumer commodities viz., pulses, edible oils, kerosene, salt and sugar the rate of interest is 15% and for other essential consumer commodities 16.5%.

(c) No, Sir,

[English]

Increase in Prices of Silver and Gold

5125. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether silver has recently acquired a new sheen on the Bombay bullion market and its price had shot up in recent months ;

(b) the reasons for sudden increase in the value of gold which too had seen a bullish trend in recent months ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the black money finding its way in the bullion ;

(d) if so, the check, if any, being exercised by Government over such transactions aimed at converting the black money into white ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, the price of silver in the Bombay market has gone up recently.

(b) The rise in gold prices in recent months is due to a general rising trend in its international price, the recently concluded season of festivals and marriages and also because of the stricter vigil exercised by the concerned enforcement agencies to check its smuggling into the country.

(c) Yes, the Government are aware that bullion is a favourite item for investment of black money.

(d) The Government are fully alive to the situation and whenever any such information comes to notice, necessary action is taken by the Income Tax Department and in the case of Gold, by the department of Customs and the Gold Control Administration also.

(e) Does not arise.

Criteria for Selection of Branches of Various Banks for Public Issues

5126. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the guidelines and/or criteria adopted for selection of branches of various banks for accepting applications from public for issue of equity shares and debentures ;

(b) the names of branches of various banks accepting such applications in the North-Eastern Region including the States of Assam and Nagaland ;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the number of these branches in view of the difficulties being faced by the investing public of the North-Eastern Region due to small number of such branches in this region ; and

(d) the names of places in Assam and Nagaland selected for location of such branches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) In respect of public issue of securities exceeding Rs. 5 crores, the minimum number of centres where the companies have to make arrangements for acceptance of applications from the public are the places where all the recognised Stock Exchanges are situated, all the cities with a population of more than 5 lakhs as per the 1971 census, and one centre in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In respect of public issues of securities not exceeding Rs. 5 crores, the minimum number of centres for acceptance of applications are the places where all the recognised Stock Exchanges are situated and all the cities with a population of more than 5 lakhs as per the 1971 census in the State where the regional Stock Exchange is situated as well as in the State where the nearest major Stock Exchange is situated.

(b) The selection of branches of banks for receipt of applications for public issue of securities is made by the companies concerned.

(c) Increase in the number of branches of banks and the centres for receipt of applications will not be compatible with the objective of bringing down the cost of public issue of securities.

(d) The centre prescribed for receipt of applications as per guidelines referred to at (a) above is Guwahati in the State of Assam.

[*Translation*]

Grant of Advances to Four Sectors of Industry by IFCI

5127. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has decided to stop granting advances to four sectors of industry as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated 2 October, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) According to the IFCI, it is the view of the institutions that the capacity created in some sectors of industry including gelatine capsules spinning mills, paper project and cement projects is considered adequate in the context of the demand for their products, at present. However the institutions have decided to undertake market studies in the above four sectors of industries and review the position thereafter.

U.S. Abraham Tank to Pakistan

5128. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan is being supplied by America a most sophisticated tank, namely Abraham ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to counter the threat to India ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) Government has seen reports that Pakistan is acquiring M-I ABRAHAM tanks from the United States.

(b) All such developments are kept under constant review and appropriate measures are taken to ensure the country's defence preparedness.

[*English*]

Programmes with Assistance of Norwegian Agency for International Development

5129. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some programme with assistance of Norwegian Agency for International Development was started in 1982-83 ; and

(b) if so, the details of this programme with special reference to amount earmarked and names of projects to be undertaken under this programme ?

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

(b) The following programmes have been undertaken with the assistance of Norwegian Agency for International Assistance (NORAD) during 1982-83 :

- i) Research in Amebiotic diseases which was extended on 10th August, 1982. An amount of 1.9 Million Norwegian Kroners was allocated for this.
- ii) Programme on Integrated Child Development in U.P. An Agreement was signed on 27th December, 1982. Total financial allocation was 40 Million Norwegian Kroners,

- iii) Programme for development of women in India, Norway has extended as assistance of 9 million Norwegian Kroners on 27th Decembers, 1982 for this project.
- iv) Programme for setting up of an Industrial Tribiology Centre at I.I.T. Delhi. Norway has extended an assistance of 16 Million Norwegian Kroners for this project for the period 1983—86.
- v) Programme for introduction of Computer Based structure design by N.I.C. Norway has allocated an aid of 6.6 Million Norwegian Kroners for this project on 12th April, 1982.
- vi) Programme for setting up Rural Telephone Exchanges. Norway had allocated an aid of 5.2 Million Norwegian Kroners in 1982-83 for the import of 5 Metacontak Rural Telephone Exchanges.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : 30 people have been killed in Tripura.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give notice.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I am supporting Kumari Mamata Banerjee. They were singing Kirtan.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You give notice ; we shall discuss it.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : A statement must come.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Chief Election Commissioner has asked the Central Government to send adequate number of officials to man the polling booths in Banka parliamentary by-election on 23rd, and the Central Government has said.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order. Order. If there is anything...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody is allowed.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I can take cognisance if the Chief Election Commissioner. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am saying something. Please listen. If the Election Commission has got any grievance or any complaint regarding the non-supply of services and forces.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am referring to Centre's non-compliance.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am saying.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order. I can take care of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If the Election Commission has got any complaints and if they take it up, then I will. Otherwise, you can go to the Election Commission.

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : If the Election Commission had complained, then I will. Not on your saying.

(*Interruptions*)

atr

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi for the year 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3496/86]

Annual Reports of and Review on the working of Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, for the year 1985-86, New Delhi, Bombay, etc.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
(SHRI MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—3497/86.]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3498/86.]

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Madras for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3499/86.]

(iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3500/86.]

(v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3501/86.]

(vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied

*Not recorded.

- Nutrition, Hyderabad, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3502/86.]
- (vii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology with Nutrition Ahmedabad, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3503/86.]
- (viii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3504/86.]
- (ix) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bangalore for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3505/86.]
- (x) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Lucknow for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3506/86.]
- (xi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3507/86.]
- (xii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Patna, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3508/86.]
- (xiii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute New Delhi, for the years 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3509/86.]
- (xiv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Guwahati, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3510/86.]
- (xv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3511/86.]
- (xvi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Craft Institute, Aligarh, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition at New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Srinagar, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Goa and Food craft Institutes at Patna, Delhi, Tiruchirapalli, Guwahati and Aligarh for the year 1985-86.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3512/86.]

Statements correcting reply to USQ No. 813 and 1006 dated 10.11.86.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 10 November, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 813 by Sarvashri Ram Dhan and Ananda Pathak regarding telecast of regional programmes in Non-Hindi speaking areas.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3513/86]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 10 November, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 1006 by Dr. Chinta Mohan and Shri K. Kunjambu regarding telecast of regional programmes.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3514/86]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3515/86.]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the Export Import Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India elected.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export-Import Bank of India for the year 1985 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of section 19 and sub-section (5) of section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export-Import Bank of India for the year 1985.

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3516/86]

- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1986.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March 1986 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3517/86.]

- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Insurance Company Limited for the year ended the 31st December, 1985.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3518/86.]

Bank officers Employees (Conduct) Regulations and Bank Officer Employees Discipline and Appeal) Regulation of various Banks.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 :—
- (a) (i) The Indian Overseas Bank Officer Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.
- (ii) The Indian Overseas Bank Officer Employees' (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.
- (iii) The Indian, Overseas Bank Officer Employees' (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Regulations, 1979.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3519/86.]
- (b) (i) The Syndicate Bank Officer Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.
- (ii) The Syndicate Bank Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.
- (iii) The Syndicate Bank Officer Employees (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Regulations, 1979.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3520/86.]
- (c) (i) The Bank of Maharashtra Officer Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.
- (ii) The Bank of Maharashtra Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.
- (iii) The Bank of Maharashtra Officer Employees (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Regulations, 1979.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3521/86.]
- (d) (i) The Punjab National Bank Officer Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.
- (ii) The Punjab National Bank Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.
- (iii) The Punjab National Bank Officer Employees (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after retirement) Regulations, 1980.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3522/86].
- (e) (i) The Central Bank of India Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.
- (ii) The Central Bank of India Officer Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.
- (iii) The Central Bank of India Officer Employees (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Regulations, 1984.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3523/86.]
- (f) (i) The Bank of Baroda Officer Employees' (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.
- (ii) The Bank of Baroda Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.
- (iii) The Bank of Baroda Officer Employees (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Regulations, 1980.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3524/86.]

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

- (g) (i) **The Canara Bank Officer Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.**
- (ii) **The Canara Bank Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.**
- (iii) **The Canara Bank Officer Employees (Acceptance of jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Regulations, 1979.**
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3525/86]
- (h) (i) **The Allahabad Bank Officer Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.**
- (ii) **The Allahabad Bank Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.**
- (iii) **The Allahabad Bank Officer Employees (Acceptance of jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Regulations, 1980.**
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3526/86.]
- (I) (i) **The Indian Bank Officer Employees' (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.**
- (ii) **The Indian Bank Officer Employees' (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.**
- (iii) **The Indian Bank Officer Employees' (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Regulations, 1979.**
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3527/86.]
- (J) (i) **The United Commercial Bank Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.**
- (ii) **The United Commercial Bank Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.**
- (iii) **The United Commercial Bank Officer Employees (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Regulations, 1979.**
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—3528/86.]
- (K) (i) **The United Bank of India Officer Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.**
- (ii) **The United Bank of India Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.**
- (iii) **The United Bank of India Officer Employees (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector concerns after Retirement) Regulations, 1976.**
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3529/86.]
- (L) (i) **The Dena Bank Officer Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.**
- (ii) **The Dena Bank Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.**
- (iii) **The Dena Bank Officer Employees (Acceptance of Jobs in Private sector after Retirement) Regulations, 1978.**
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3530/86.]
- (M) (i) **The Union Bank of India Officer Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.**
- (ii) **The Union Bank of India Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.**
- (iii) **The Union Bank of India Officer Employees (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Regulations, 1978.**
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3531/86.]

- (N) (i) The Bank of India Officer Employees (Conduct) Regulations, 1976.
- (ii) The Bank of India Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976.
- (iii) The Bank of India Officer Employees (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Concerns after Retirement) Regulations, 1980.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3532/86.]
2. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Development Bank of India for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of section 18 and sub-section (5) of section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Bank of India for the year 1985-86.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3533/86.]

Notifications under Tea Act, 1953 and papers under Companies Act, 1986, etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
P.R. DAS MUNSI) : I beg to lay on the
Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 799 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1986 making certain amendment to Notification No. S.D. 488(E), dated the 13th August, 1986 under Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3534/86]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited for the Year 1985.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited for the year 1985 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3535/86.]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Limited for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Limited for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3536/86.]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3537/86.]
- (d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Trade Fair Authority of India for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Trade Fair Authority of India for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3538/86.]

[Shri P.R. Das]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1985-86.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3539/86.]
- (4) (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sheelac Export Promotion Council, Calcutta for the year 1985-86.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sheelac Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sheelac Export Promotion Council, Calcutta for the year 1985-86.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3540/86.]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Engineering Export Promotion Council for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Engineering Export Promotion Council for the year 1984-85.
- (6) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3541/86]

Annual Report of and Review on the Working of Indian Silk Export Promotion Council for the year 1985-86, etc. etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council for the year 1985-85.
[Placed in Library see No. LT—3542/86]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta for the year 1984-85
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
[Placed in Library. see No. LT—3543/86]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.
[Placed in Library. see No. LT—3544/86.]

- (5) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT—3545/86].

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts,

[Placed in Library. see No. LT—3546/86].

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. see No. LT—3547/86.]

- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association Ahmedabad, Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore and Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3548/86.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTION

[*English*]

Minutes

SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY (Sagar) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English Versions) of the Twenty-fourth to Twenty-eighth sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

[*English*]

DR. SUDHIR ROY : More than 3,000 college and university teachers courted arrest yesterday as they demanded immediate publication of Mehrotra Committee report. The Minister assured teachers that the report would be laid on the Table of the House within this Session...

MR. SPEAKER : Give it in writing.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I have an important point.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point af order ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I have written to you, Sir, I referred to a document Yesterday

(*In erruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed. A decision given is given. The ruling given by the Chair stands.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Saifuddin ji, you have developed a bad habit of interrupting.

12.05 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the remaining part of the current session will consist of :—

(1) Consideration and passing of :

- (a) The Constitution (Fifty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- (b) The State of Arunachal Pradesh, Bill, 1986.
- (c) The Indian Post Office (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986.
- (d) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Bill, 1986.
- (e) The Consumer Protection Bill, 1986
- (f) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1986
- (g) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Amendment Bill, 1986.
- (h) The Essential Commodities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1986
- (i) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1986
- (j) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1986
- (k) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1986
- (l) The Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1986

(2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1986, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South) : I request that the following subject may be included in the next week's business :—

I feel very proud to say that in my humble way as a Chairperson of the Tamil Nadu State Federation of the Deaf, I have been working for the uplift of these handicapped persons. Sir, on my personal experience, I find that following measures to improve their lot should be immediately taken up by Government of India :

1. After the International Year of the Handicapped no more deaf persons are employed in the Government and public sectors. The 20 Point economic programme recently revised should clearly state that 1% of jobs should be reserved for the deaf. Voluntary agencies should be consulted in this regard.
2. National Education Policy is totally silent about the education of the deaf handicapped. It is reported that mentally retarded and Blind are clubbed with the deaf. This should be looked into.
3. The Centre should make an earnest effort to job-oriented courses to the deaf in each district.
4. The word 'dumb' should be removed in railway passes as the deaf becomes dumb in almost all cases as the loss of speech is varying from person to person.
5. Audio-visuals do not carry any subtitles even in national hookups. Atleast some programmes designed to benefit the deaf should be broadcast in TV programme.

6. The Centre should give grant-in-aid directly to good voluntary social welfare bodies and encourage their work and team-spirit.

7. Awards like National Awards should be given in a more proper manner. The States should be given a more say in such matters and the tireless voluntary workers should also be given merit and recognition.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. The Deputy Speaker's ruling stands.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : You give your ruling.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that the Deputy Speaker's ruling stands.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. You come to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can come and discuss.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, I have told you to come and see me. Take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Withdraw from the House. I will not allow you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why, Sir ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow, you. Please take your seat or withdraw from the House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I will not withdraw.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, then I will name you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You should allow me.....

MR. SPEAKER : Your point is over-ruled. Either take your seat or withdraw from the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I will not withdraw.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very much perturbed and very sad to name you, but I have to do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me. This is the last chance I am giving you. You come to me. I will listen to you. But if you behave like this, I will have to name you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have over-ruled his objection.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You listen to me and give your ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Are you not prepared to hear about the All India Advocates' Strike on Monday ?....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing like that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You call the Law Minister.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Choudhary, I am going to name you, if you do not sit down. Please don't force me to do that. I don't want to do that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I am on a Point of Order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He is raising a Point of Order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have over-ruled his Point of Order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How can you over-rule without listening to him? All that I suggest is you please listen to him and do whatever you want.

MR. SPEAKER : The Deputy Speaker already gave the ruling.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He was in the Chair. He has already given the ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You listen to me, Sir. It is a very serious matter pertaining to the Rules of Procedure...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I wrote to you earlier ..

MR. SPEAKER : When?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Yesterday, for the Calling Attention; I said that I would refer to a document, a confidential document, written by the Director of the National Museum...

MR. SPEAKER : If I am satisfied...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I sought your permission and said that I would refer to the name of**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why has it been expunged, Sir? Please give me the reason...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed; over-ruled.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : As a last resort, I have to name you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I want to know the reason.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, either you withdraw..?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Please give me the reason.

MR. SPEAKER : ...or I will name you. I am going to name you if you do not behave yourself.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why should you name me, Sir? I am such a small man... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have only one submission to make ..

MR. SPEAKER : I have overruled him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have only one request to make. You please listen to his point of order. Then you can rule it out.

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is an additional thing. Please listen to him/ and see what he had actually sent to you

**Not recorded.

and what ruling has been there. As far as the records are concerned, he has on grievance that everything has been expunged. He says that some portion has been expunged. Let him say that. Afterwards, whatever be the ruling, he will accept it. Whether he likes it or not, he will accept your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : He will have to. You cannot discuss my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : First listen to him, Sir. After that, you give your ruling. He is not challenging your ruling. He says that he has followed your ruling. But something has happened which goes against your ruling. That is what he wants to point out. He will accept your ruling ?

MR. SPEAKER : What has gone against my ruling ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I quoted from the document. I wanted to lay it on the Table of the House and I did it according to your ruling. When I have quoted, why is there this discrimination that certain portions are there on the record and certain portions are on the record and certain portions are expunged ? Why ? Who did it ?

MR. SPEAKER : If the Chair had allowed you to quote it, then it shall be there and if he had not allowed, it will not be there.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You allowed me. That is how certain portions are there. Certain particular areas have been expunged. Why ?

MR. SPEAKER : If you had given it—I think, the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair at that time—and if he had allowed you, then it will remain, it will not be expunged. I have to see.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is not there. I am now adding. I am now making the correction and it has to go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you now. If the Deputy-Speaker had ruled that it would not go on record, it will not. I will see it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is your ruling, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : The ruling is this. As I have already said, if the Deputy-Speaker had allowed it, it will be on record and I will see that it is done. If he had disallowed it, it will not be. So simple it is. I uphold what he has said.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Then I will bring it to your notice. You see the record, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No problem. You unnecessarily create scenes which do not behave of you.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Today you are very unkind to us.

MR. SPEAKER : Rather, you are unkind.

SHRI ANIL BASU : No, Sir. You have not even allowed five minutes in the Zero Hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : Sir, I wish to make the following submission on the statement of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs regarding the business for next week today :—

The Kashi Vishwanath Temple at Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh attracts pilgrims and tourists from India and abroad. It represents the cultural and religious heritage of India. From time immemorial, it attracted great sages and philosophers of various religions. It is shocking to see the filth and garbage lying all over the narrow lanes surrounding the temple. It was difficult to reach the temple in the midst of filthy conditions. There is a Sanjay Gandhi Plan for the development of this holy place which has not been implemented. There is

[Shri Srihari Rao]

no comparison to the arrangements and conditions in another famous holy place, namely, the Tirumala Tirupati Temple in Andhra Pradesh. I request the Central Government to take effective measures to make the area surrounding the Kashi Vishwanath Temple in Varanasi a really beautiful place with clean surroundings.

Further, the conditions at the various bathing ghats of the holy river Ganga also require to be improved. There should be safety measures for people bathing on the ghats like ropes and pipes so that the unwary people may not go into deep waters and face the danger of drowning. There are also no separate arrangements for the ladies to take bath. Adequate arrangements should therefore be made for this purpose.

I urge that this matter may be included in the business of the next week.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) :
I request that the following subjects may be included in the Government business for next week :

(i) Dhenkanal District, Orissa is a land-locked district. The district is predominantly agricultural and as such its economy is not only under-developed but also overwhelmingly rural. A very small portion of land has assured irrigation but mostly from small minor irrigation projects, dugwells and tendas, which dry up in October.

Due to pressure of land, there is under-employment. It is an established fact that dependence on a single crop makes the agrarian economy exposed to grave risks arising out of seasonal conditions, natural calamities like drought, flood and cyclone, which has been a chronic feature and constant companion since 1960 which has greatly shattered the economic liquidity of the small cultivators. This has also affected cash crops like potato, sugarcane, oilseeds and jute.

I, therefore, urge upon Government to make to the State Government adequate financial location and expeditiously clear the Sapna-Barjore Integrated Medium Irrigation

Project in Haidol extent the Bamiala Medium Integration Project in Kamabhyanagar, the Darjang Stage II of Angel sub-division, the Kutulsingha Medium Project and Dhauraghat Medium Projects of Athwallah sub-division. Expeditious completion of Harihar Jore, Medium Irrigation Project and taking up the Sureswari Project is also urged.

(ii) At present only five out of the thirteen districts of Orissa are covered under the Area Development Plan for development of infrastructure and provision of service facilities in the field of health, family welfare and MCH services which accounts for only 36.5% of the area and 46.7% of the population of Orissa. The project aims at improvement of health services integrated with family welfare as well as mother and child care scheme. This would help promote the national population policy objectives based on the Model Plan to be serviced by the U.K. Aid Mission.

It is strongly urged that the remaining eight districts having a high percentage of SC/ST and weaker section like Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Keunjhan, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Balasore and Koraput be included in the British Aided Scheme

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, there is an All India Advocates' Strike on Monday. All India Advocates' Strike has been called on Monday in pretest against the appointment of a High Court Judge in Gujarat. We would like the Law Minister to tell us how this particular thing has come to happen. We should know how this has happened.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You write to the Law Minister.

[*English*]

You can write to him.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, what is the point in our being here if we have to write to the Law Minister privately? I am raising it in the House, so that the Law Minister can enlighten all the Members as to why this is going on. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You give me notice. I have already told you to give notice.

[*English*]

You are an Hon. Member of the House. Your voice also carries the same weight definitely.

[*Translation*]

You all in no way less important than him.

[*English*]

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP (Thane) : I request that the following subject may be included in the next week's business.

It is a fact that there is a ban on new industries in Bombay Metropolitan area. The most part of the Thane District of Maharashtra comes under B.M.R.D. area. Only area which is permitted for industrial development is Murbad and State Government has established industrial area in Murbad and now there is a proposal to expand that industrial area, but for want of railway facility there is no fast development. It is the need of the area to have a good road and new railway line linking from Kalyan or near about to Murbad. It is also a fact that survey of Kalyan Nagar Railway has already been made previously and Kalyan-Murbad being a small part of the Kalyan Nagar Railway can be taken up immediately.

I hereby request Government should start the work of new railway line from Kalyan to at least Murbad, so that load of Bombay will be less and development of Murbad area will come up very fast.

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH (Bhind) : Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :

I take this opportunity to invite the attention of this House and that of the Government to the complete apathy of the need of industrialisation of the 'No industry

backward districts of Datia and Bhind' in Madhya Pradesh. These two districts have well been identified as non-industry district but still there is lately no move in the direction of proper industrialisation of the area for achieving balanced development of the State and the country. Large parts of these two districts are dacoit-infested and though the dacoit menace has by and large been lately contained yet if immediate steps are not taken to industrialise these districts there is every likelihood of dacoits and criminals again raising their head to create a national problem.

It would be in the interest of the balanced development of the country to set up a public sector industry in Datia which may well act as a catalyst to attract private entrepreneurs to invest and set up ancilliary and other industries. An Industrial growth Centre should be set up in Datia.

I would also urge upon the Government to ensure that adequate measures are taken to industrialise the Bhind district by providing at least medium scale industries and another industrial growth centre located somewhere in the centre of the district of Bhind. A public sector undertaking, if located there, would act as a catalyst for its spontaneous development.

I shall be grateful if the Minister concerned takes up the matter with the State Government to ensure that these two districts are adequately industrialised.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR (Mysore) : Sir, I request that following may be included in the next week agenda :

The estimated cost of the proposed conversion of 138 kms Bangalore-Mysore metre gauge line was Rs. 26.02 crores. This conversion proposal has not been implemented fully due to the inadequate amount of funds allocated for this project. As against Rs. 26.02 crores estimated originally only about Rs. 7 crores have been allocated for this project so far. The conversion of the above line will take many long years if the allocation of funds is made at this rate.

[Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja Wadiyar]

As such, I would like to request the Minister of Railways to allocate full amount of the cost required for the completion of the conversion of Bangalore-Mysore metre gauge line into broad gauge.

I may be permitted to make this submission for the inclusion of next week's business.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): I request that the following subject may be included in the next week's business :

As per provision under Section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, the rates of royalty in respect of any mineral cannot be enhanced more than once during any period of four years. In the last conference of State Ministers of Mining and Geology held on the 13th August, 1981, a number of State Governments including Government of Orissa had demanded that the rates of royalty should be revised every two years and that the revision should be effective on the due dates.

Revisions in the royalty rates on iron ore and manganese ore have become due since 12.6.1982 and 1.1.1983 respectively. In spite of repeated requests made by the State Government, the royalty rates have not been revised yet. As a result, the State Government has been deprived of mobilising additional resources to the extent of about Rs. 1 crore per year since 1983-84.

It may be pertinent to point out that the prices of steel and coal, have increased by more than 50% in recent months. The royalty rates have remained intact. Therefore, it is logical to suggest revision in the rates of royalty once in every two years. It is also desirable that the royalty rates should be based on the prevailing pit month value. The Ministry of Steel and Mines should take early decision in the matter.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah): Sir, I request that the following subject may be included in the next week's business.

At present, the entire district of Etah and Mainpuri in Uttar Pradesh is fed by the TV Relay Stations at Agra, Fatehgarh and Mussoorie. But, because of the distance, the programmes telecast lack clarity of sound and visual with the result that a vast majority of the people are not benefited by the programmes. Particularly, during the months from March to June, the clarity is very poor and the viewers are deprived of the programmes. The Relay Station at Fatehgarh does not even clearly feed Qaimganj which is in its own area.

Television being a very useful media for education and entertainment for the masses, it is felt necessary that a Relay Station is opened either at Etah or Aliganj Town for the benefit of the people in the entire Etah district comprising of towns with each having a population of about thirty thousand people.

I would, therefore, urge the Government that a survey may kindly be made and a Relay Station established at the selected place at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following subject may be included in the next week's business.

The cultivation of betel leaves occupies an important place among the different agricultural produces in the country. It is cultivated in a number of States, such as Madhya Pradesh, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. But the betel leaf growers do not get the incentives which are available to other agricultural producers in the form of subsidy.

In this connection, I would like to submit that though betel leaves have been included in the Land Revenue Code in Madhya Pradesh, yet the betel leaf growers have not been given any incentive. Therefore, I would request that since betel leaf has been treated as an agricultural produce, its growers should get all those incentive which are being given to other agricultural producers.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mevelikara) : Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda.

At present many factories are closed at various places and consequently the workers have been thrown out of employment. Some factories in Modinagar in UP, Dalmianagar in Bihar and textiles mills in Kanpur, Bombay, Ahmedabad and Delhi have been closed for quite some time. Consequently, the mandays lost to the nation are quite heavy. State Governments have also not been sounded for taking steps for the opening of the factories. Because of this, the living conditions of the workers are seriously affected. Urgent steps need to be taken for opening of these factories and rehabilitation of the workers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) Sir, I have heard with attention the submissions made by the hon. Members. As everybody knows, we are at the fag end of the current session. I shall, however, put these submissions before the Business Advisory Committee for consideration and inclusion, if time permits.

12.26 hrs.

BUINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty Second Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H K L BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th December, 1986."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Third-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th December, 1986."

The motion was adopted.

12.28 hrs.

INDIAN POST OFFICE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL,* 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898,

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

THE SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND COMMITTEE (ABOLITION) BILL, 1986*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish the Shipping Development Fund Committee constituted under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and to provide for certain matters incidental thereto.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 5th December, 1986.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to abolish the Shipping Development Fund Committee constituted under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and to provide for certain matters incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

S. BUTA SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

STATE OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH BILL, 1986*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Arunachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 5th December, 1986.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Arunachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

S, BUTA SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

CONSUMER PROTECTION BILL, 1986*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the better protection of the interests of consumers and for that purpose to make provision for the establishment of consumer councils and other authorities for the settlement of consumers' disputes and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the better protection of the interests of consumers and for that purpose to make provision for the establishment of consumer councils and other authorities for the settlement of consumers' disputes and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 5th December, 1986.

**STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND
MEASURES (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986***

(English)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I introduce the Bill.

**DRUGS AND COSMETICS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986***

(English)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940."

The motion was adopted.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE :
introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 5th December, 1986.

**MOTION RE : GENERAL ECONOMIC
SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY—*Contd.***

(English)

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up Item No. 20. Shri Sathe.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Sir, with your permission, I would like to intervene in this debate on Economic Situation because references have been made to public sector. If resource mobilisation has to take place in this country, it will be agreed that public sector can really contribute substantially.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Central intervention in the economic situation !

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Intervention is required.

At the outset, I would like to say that I am not approaching this question with an attitude of scoring a debating point. In fact, it is my humble submission that we here in Parliament, in both the Houses, have been delegated with responsibility by the entire people of India. 750 million people have entrusted a responsibility to just 750 and odd people in Parliament to create a situation where the living conditions of our people will be changed for the better. This is a great responsibility and in fact it is our duty. Just less than a thousand people can do so much to change the destiny of 75 crores of our fellow brethren. Therefore, our responsibility is very great.

It is also my submission that if we consider the natural resources with which our Motherland is endowed, as also the human resources, the talent that we have we can convert our manpower into tremendous asset to generate wealth from our natural resources. It is with this attitude that I want to approach this subject, and not with an attitude of trying to either run down or belittle somebody or as I said so any debating point. Entire ethos of country is based on *Samatva*, harmony, the idea going together. The word 'Sam' in Sanskrit in fact sums up our entire culture and ;

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

spirit of our heritage. That is why you find written in our halls that famous upanishadic saying :

*Sam Gachhdhvam Sam Vadadhavam Sam
Wo ManaSsi Jantam,
Samano Mantra Samitih Samani,
Samanam Manah Sah Chittmesham,
Samant Va Aakooti Samana Hridyani Vah,
Samanastu Wo Mano Yatha Vah Susahasti.*

This is the whole culture and spirit and it is in this...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Is it a discussion on spiritual matter ?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : This is concerning economic situation.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It creates great confusion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : This is a socio-economic concern.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Whenever we say economically, we tend to become spiritual.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even if we are interested in economic development, we can also speak about spiritualism. So it follows.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I would only like to quote while we are on this subject Jawaharlal Nehru's speech given to Lucknow Congress in 1936.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Now we are in 1986.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You hear those words, how relevant they are today...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Tata 'Samana' Birla 'Samana', Labour 'Samana', 'Kuli Samana'. All 'Samana', Tata, Birla, all Samana which means the Tatas, the Birlas and the Labour—all are equal :

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir I quote from Page 20 of this Book Jawaharlal Nehru's India Independence and Social Revolution.

"We have been witness of many a miracle in this old and battered land of ours and yet our very success has been followed by failure and dissolution. Temporary failure has little significance when the aim is high and the struggle bound to be a long one. It is but the incentive to further effort. Often it teaches us more than if a victory easily won and becomes a prelude to a greater success. But we profit by it only if we learn his lesson and search our minds for an explanation of that failure but only by constant self-questioning, individual and nation can we keep on the right path and easy and unthinking confidence is almost as bad as a weak submission to helpless dejection."

Sir, therefore, it is time for us in this House, let us take stock of our achievements and where, if at all have we gone wrong or where we could have done more or can do more. And it is here, I want to submit that, if you take the Public sector in this country, given this rich resource of coal what should be the economics ? Given the rich resource of iron-ore what should be the economics ? Should we have more coal production in this country ? What was the object of nationalisation ? We nationalised coal so that exploitation of workers may be stopped. We nationalised coal so that we could produce coal more scientifically and on much larger scale, at much more lower cost so that the people could have fuel not only for heating purpose but also fuel for converting coal into energy and electricity.

Sir : when we nationalized coal in 1972-73, the entire investment in the coal Sector was about Rs. 50 crores. We were producing about 77 million tonnes of coal. After nationalisation, in just 12 years, we have invested Rs. 6,000 crores. Whose money? Public money. If public money has been invested in this sector, will you not expect any cost-benefit to arise out of it? That is my question.

We were employing 5½ lakhs of people at that time. Today, we are employing 7½ lakhs. The output manshift in under-ground mines, when we nationalized, was 0.54 tonne per worker. Today, in an underground mine, after mechanization and modernization, after having put in so much money towards them, the OMS has come down to 0.52 tonne. That means about half a tonne. Let us understand this. If we say that socialism can be achieved by providing maximum employment in coal mines, let, this House decide.....This House is the master.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Mr. Sathe, will you mind my asking a question....
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DATTA SAMANT : *rose*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you interfering? He has a right to speak. When I give you time, you can speak—at that time. No. If you want to speak, I will allow you time; at that time you can say anything. Not now. No.
(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Datta Samant, please take your seat. You contradict him when I give you time. No. Why are you interfering now? Nothing will go on record. I will not allow it. (*Interruptions*)**

He is not the Minister who is replying. Mr Sathe is just intervening. That is all. The Minister concerned is there to reply to everything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot understand why the Members are interfering. No; nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I began by saying that this debate should not be a party-wise debate, but that it should cut across party lines. Actually, the whole Parliament must think about this. If I am wrong, you can point out, but I am just placing certain realities.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When your time comes, you can speak. I will give you also chance to speak. This is not the way.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Overtly and covertly this is an attack on the working class.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a time for this. Mr Choubey and Mr Datta Samant, your names are there. There will be time for you to speak. I am going to call you to speak. At that time, you can say what you want to say. Why are you interfering now? No.....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under what rule? Don't make a statement in the name of using the privilege of raising a point of order. What is the rule that he has violated? You quote that rule.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Under the Constitution, all the Ministers are collectively responsible to the Government. Is Mr Sathe speaking as a Minister or as a Member?

SHRI DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a point of order. There is no point of order. What is the point of order in this—I do not understand.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have spent my life in the trade union movement ; and I do not need any certificate from anybody to say that I am anti-labour or pro-labour.

I am on this point : in this country, what was our objective ? It was to generate maximum employment. How can maximum employment be generated, unless the infrastructure is increased ? Unless we have more of steel production, unless we have more of power and energy for agriculture, for the landless people to have even small scale industries in villages, unless we generate more, how is it possible ?

I will give you a small example.

If one million tonnes of steel is produced, it creates employment for 2 1/2 lakh People. We are today in public sector producing 5.6 million tonnes of steel. So, we are generating employment for about 12 lakh People. Instead, as Jawaharlal Nehru had envisaged when we started Durgapur, that by the turn of the century, we would be producing 100 million tonnes of steel, that is not a dream or an impossible task, because in this very period,—China today is producing 50 million tonnes of steel. I am not going to give an example of Japan or Russia or other countries who are ahead. Korea Japan do not have iron ore in the country- They import iron ore ; they import limestone ; they import coking coal and yet produce steel more than 100 million tonnes in Japan. What I am trying to say is that here is a country with rich natural resources, iron ore which is one of the best, limestone, coking coal, everything why could we not have converted this iron ore into steel and produced more steel ? Will not we ask this question to ourselves ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Who revented you from goings all these things ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am not blaming the working class. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The government has slashed down the steel production ; steel was not being sold.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am talking of the entire work culture. If management responsible ? The management should be held responsible and becountable. But the question is how will it become accountable ?

The entire concept of public sector was a step ands establishing a socialist society with a demantic framework. *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : Is a slogan.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : For every economic activity—we are talking the interest of the working-class.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why they do not want !

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Woh they do not want. That is the real truth, least in public sector how can there be employer an employees relation ship.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you speaking in favour of private sector ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am speaking in support of public sector how to main public sector more efficient. In public sector there is no employer and there is no employee ; even a Managing Director or a Chairman is also an employee ; last employee is also an employee last worker. Why should we not adopt at least in a public sector a total participatory work culture ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Why don't you have it ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We have it. *(Interruption.)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He could not implement the programmes of his own department. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He wants that public sector should become a citadel of vested interests.—Without production more wages and less work. This is the slogan. That is why output manshift is the lowest in coal, lowest in steel and wage is on

an average Rs. 100 per day. We, as a nation, unless seriously apply our mind to this question, it is not possible to do it : and that is how I gave an example of socialist countries, capitalist countries, every country that you can think of. You are not living in an land ; you cannot adopt a frag in the well approach and say that I am all and I don't have to think of the world ; you have to think of the world. Your cost of production in steel today is Rs. 8000 a tonne. Why ? In a plant, you see the economy. It is applicable to all. See the economy. It is applicable to all. If you say that the Government is responsible, I will say, "Yes. The Government is responsible. But are you also supporting it ?"

(Interruptions)

I have given these figures. In a plant where 14,500 workers in the same technology as in Rourkela produce in South Korea at Pohang, 10 million tonnes of steel. How many ? 14,500, I told. I said, iron ore and everything is imported and they produce at a cost of Rs. 3,000 a tonne.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : They have modern technology.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We have the same technology and how many people do we employ in one plant ? In one plant to produce two million tonnes 30 000, to produce three million tonnes 60,000 and to produce 5.6 million tonnes. —I want this House to bear with me and understand this you are spending public money and what are we doing ? —one lakh and twentyfive thousand people to produce 5.6 million tonnes of steel From where will you generate the resources —I want to know this

SHRI VISHNU MODI : It is all obsolete technology.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Obsolete technology ? If you do not improve technology, how can you have more production now in our country ? Even now, our working class friends, and trade union friends, what do they say ? Employ more. Employ more in the steel mill itself. You

start Visakhapatnam, you say there also you must employ to produce 3.4 million tonnes of steel, 40,000 people. If this is the demand, and if that is the socialism according to us, 'Woe be tide' ! We will ruin this country. This is my submission.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Who is responsible ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Who is responsible ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We never said it is socialism. It is capitalism pure and simple. We never said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am not blaming the workers. I am talking about the system.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please order, order.

Why are you all getting up ?

AN HON. MEMBER : How can you develop human resources ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Why am I being disturbed like this ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister is speaking on Government's industrial policy. Why do you take so much time ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If 50,000 crores are being invested in the public sector and we are generating a net profit of Rs. 528 crores, do you call it economics ? Or resource generation ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We do not call it. We do not call it economics,

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is mixing up the issue. He is used to run down the public sector. He is trying to run down us.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can put up your view. Let us continue discussion

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is expressing his views. That is all.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is misleading.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can he be misled? You can argue. You put your views. How can you simply say that he is misleading?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For that, when the time comes you can say. I am giving you an opportunity to speak. I am going on telling that. If you feel that I am not giving you an opportunity, you can speak like that. I am giving you an opportunity for you to speak. You can counter the points then. Why are you going on intervening? Why do you intervene like this? I will call you afterwards.

(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : You are not even producing railway wagons. You are giving it to private sector.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is mentioning his views. He is also a Member of Parliament. Let him speak. After all, he is also a Member of Parliament.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Is it a proper intervention in the economic debate, Sir? He is taking about everything—be universal equality.

*Jal Samana, Sthal Smana,
Vriksh Samana, Pashu Samana,
Kali Samana, Mazdoor Samana.*

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Some people have such a high level of thinking that they cannot even understand certain things. I cannot help that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Yes, Sir, it is difficult for us to understand the great leader like Shri Vasant Sathe. I ask him to go through his own book, Sir.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am just quoting it. Sir, so much was said about certain articles that were printed, which are a part of my book. Let me quote one para where I have stated : "In our Constitution we adopted a principle of establishing a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic in the country. We as a nation are, therefore, committed to the establishment of a socialist democracy. By socialism in a democratic set up, it was envisaged that we would be establishing a casteless and classless society where all men who are born equal, would continue to be treated as equals, where there would be equality of opportunity for all and where there will be no exploitation of man by man." I would like to know if our friends have a better definition of socialism, let them say so. Therefore, to say that I am criticising the object of socialism or I am criticising the concept of public sector, is not only a distortion but is an utter lie and a mischievous lie. I have not, even in one line of my articles, ever stated that we should wind up public sector or we should privatise public sector. All I have said is that we must make our public sector more efficient, more productive so that public sector achieves the commanding heights.
(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Who will do this?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We all.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : You tell me how will this be done?

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will tell you why I say we all. If you say that only those who are in the Government are responsible, that is an easier way of saying this.... . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : We are also responsible. You do something, we will support you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As a whole Parliament I want you to consider this and that is what I have pleaded. I am giving an example that one of the major factors for making public sector undertakings in infrastructure industries uneconomical is our instance on over-manning, ten times more, 20 times more over manning, the public sector in the name of social objective. This is one of the major defects. This is what I am trying to plead. Other defects are also there like management defect, accountability All that I have stated.(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, these are bogus contracts in Mazgaon Docks. Crores of rupees are swallowed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Rest of the things on the economic situation, my friend the Finance Minister will say.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : Sir, at this stage I will just make one submission. If there is a question of buying obsolete technology or comprising on location, the public sector should be consulted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, yes, I will do that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Sir, this economic debate is turning into a public sector debate.(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, I am on a point of order. Article 75, sub-clause (3) of the Constitution of India says : "The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House and the people.(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That everybody knows. In the functioning of the House if there has been the violation of any rule, you just tell me. It is no use quoting the Constitution and saying collective responsibility. That is not regarding the running of the House.

(Interruption)

13.00 hrs.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Prime Minister himself stated about the article written by Shri Sathe that he did so in his personal capacity. How can he do that ? Now he is speaking in his personal capacity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am speaking as Minister Incharge. I intervene in the debate on economic situation specifically to point out to this House, to you, that if Rs. 30 thousand crores are supposed to be raised in the Seventh Five Year Plan from Public Sector.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Rs. 43 thousand crores.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Rs. 35000 crores.

We have invested Rs. 50,000 crores, as I said. I would only submit unless this House itself seriously applies its mind to this question whether public money to the extent of Rs. 6000 crores in coal, Rs. 5000 crores in steel should be invested only to provide employment twenty times more in public sector units. It is for this House to consider whether we can ever make our public sectors economical ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The question is whether we can ever generate resources or we will allow the Finance Minister to generate resources. Or we will not generate resources from the public sector, and we would want to keep on giving money,

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : He has spoken about human resource development. Please ask him to throw light on the human resource development.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The only way to develop human resource and to provide employment to our people is to generate much more infrastructure, goods like steel and coal. China is producing 850 million tonnes of coal, 50 million tonnes of steel.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Why are you failing ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : O.M.S.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : China has not put money in Swiss Bank.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : 97% produce in underground mining—2.1 tonne per worker. And how much do they earn ? Rs. 11 per tonne per day they earn, so that they earn about Rs. 23 per day to produce two tonnes and how much do we give here ? I have already stated. So, the main point is this. If this House in its wisdom feels that the Finance Minister should go on pumping public money in a bottomless pit and allow no production in the so-called public sector without expecting any generation is what I call 'the holy cow'.

(Interruptions)

What is the holy cow ? Holy cow is a cow which has stopped giving milk, which has become barren, which sits in the middle of the road, which everybody says should be worshipped. Every morning you go and touch its tail and forehead so that your daily routine will be good. Not only one, holy cow, but a group of holy cows sit in the middle of the road, stop traffic of this country. This is what you have reduced public sector units to be because of wrong policy. This is my submission.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Who has reduced ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Hon. Minister, you mean to say 'workers.' He himself is criticising.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Narayan Choubey.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He spoke as a Minister on behalf of the Government. To whom is he pointing the accusing finger ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : (Midnapore) : Sir, before going through the points on which I thought I should speak, I have got to speak a sentence on the very good speech given by our Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe. It is nothing but an overt and covert attack on the public sector. On the abuses which are showered on the public sector, somebody is correct in saying that a debate on the public sector be made in this House and then we should be speaking what we want to speak.

But then, in this old country Hindustan, India, we are very adopt in doing something which we do not want to do and we are very adopt in doing such a thing which we pose we do not want to do. Lord Buddha brought in this country and Brahmins and Aryans could drive out Buddha Dharma out of India. And then, Sir, we made him an *avatara* made him the ninth *avatara* of Hindus. So, obviously Buddhism is no more found in India and Buddha has become an *avatara* only. Similarly, we made the public sector. We want to pose that we are in love with public sector, but what you are saying and doing now, as Mr. Sathe has said, is against the public sector and then public sector should go to dogs. But it is worshipped in papers. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, Mr. V.P. Singh is a very good friend of ours and we have faith in him. In some matters he has been successful in taking out money from the black money owners. So, that credit should go to Mr. V.P. Singh. So, I do not want to say anything which will be unpleasant. But still I beg to submit certain things.

Sir, Rabindranath Tagore has written a very famous novel—a big story—which is called *Khudhi Posan*—Hungry Stone. In that story there is a character of one Mehrauli, who is a little bit disbalanced and he walks on the streets, sometimes stops for a while and shouts.

Sub jhoot hai Tafast jao, sub theek hai Tafast jao

(Go away, everything is false). So, despite everything, whatever our Minister of Finance wants to pose, he says,

Sub theek hai, Tafast jao

(Everything is true, go away.)

Whatever the Opposition speaks regarding economy is *jhoot*. “Sub jhoot hai, Tafast jao”

So, I beg to raise some points which clearly show that this is not the case.

[*Translation*]

...(Interruptions)... You are ruining the entire country.

[*English*]

The growth in Agricultural production for the year 1985-86 is one per cent and it is only restoration of 1983-84 production, and during 1982-83 and 1983-84 the growth was 5.1 per cent and now, this year, what will happen we do not know. There was flood, there was drought this year. Production surely won't go to the extent we expected. While speaking on flood, I only want to make one request. In Bengal there were serious floods. Our Government demanded Rs. 272 crores and you have given only Rs. 5 crores. So, you do something for West Bengal. For industrial production in the Seventh Plan we envisaged a growth of 8 per cent, growth of electricity generation is 12.1 per cent, in the mining sector the growth is 13 per cent. But actually in the manufacturing sector the growth is only 6.3 per cent, which was 6.8 per cent in 1984-85. And what is the matter

of concern? The growth in the manufacture of capital goods is even less. It is only 3.5 per cent, whereas the growth of consumer electronic goods is 22.7 per cent. That means, even by this growth of 22.7 per cent of electronic consumer goods, our growth rate is only 6.3 per cent. You can well imagine where this country is being led to. Railways also is an indicator of growth. There has been a huge shortfall in freight traffic in July-August.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What is this, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am giving five minutes each to everybody.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Then I will sit down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you two minutes more.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Then give me five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, two minutes only.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, there is a heavy shortfall in the railway traffic. In the first quarter of this year it has come down by 1.22 million tonnes. Coal fell by 2.76 million tonnes, raw material for steel fell by 1.26 million tonnes.

Then, about liberalisation of import, everybody has spoken. This year itself, the machinery import has grown by Rs. 831 crores, compared to 1984-85. The year in the first six months, there is total negative growth of capital goods. This has led to downgrading of public sector. Who else can speak better than Shri Vasant Sathe in downgrading the public sector? The labour cost as percentage of total cost of steel in 1982 in U.S.A. was 49%; in U.K., it was 30%; Japan 21%; and SAIL, India, it was 20%. I hope, the Minister will take notice of this thing also.

[Shri Narayan Choubey

External debt and balance of payment position is increasing day by day. The debt service will be 23.04% this year; foreign exchange reserve is declining in the first quarter, by Rs. 500 crores. Two months only from now, the decline has become Rs. 1,000 crores and the value of rupee is nothing but 13 to 15 paise. The deficit in balance of payment, the other day, I was told, has come down to some extent from Rs. 7951 crores to now Rs. 7,000 crores. Still it is very huge. Internal loans in the first six months of this current year, we have taken loans to the extent of Rs. 1500 crores more as compared to last year from internal market. Our borrowings for the public sector are increasing. The average rate of interest on Government and public sector borrowings has increased from 6% last year to 11% this year. As far as the return of investment in Government and public sector is concerned, it is only 3%. I agree with you, it is only 3%.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : About price, you are also suffering. You are giving a party. You must have suffered a lot.

Consumer Price Index in September, 1985 was 619. In September, 1986 it was 676. The inflation rate has gone up from 5.1% last year to 9.2% this year. Even the wholesale price index has grown, thanks to the policy of the Government. Even the RBI report says, the contribution of administered prices to the rise in wholesale price is 35.7%. It is the Government which is responsible for the rise of wholesale price index, to the tune of 35.7%, by increasing the administered prices. Our Government speaks for the people. The maximum number of people are agricultural labourers. I do not want to take your time. Only very recently, 2 days back, a meeting of the Labour Consultative Committee was held, on 3.12.1986. The report says, the statutory minimum wages for the agricultural labourers are lower than the wages fixed by the Government which should be required to bring a man above the poverty line. Even

these wages, the workers do not get. They get bullets if they demand wages. We see this in Kalahandi and other parts of Orissa. You have taken the plan that labour can get work at least 100 days out of 365 days in a year. In that also, we have not been successful. At many places, the workers get work for 50 days or 60 days only, for the whole year. Suppose a worker has worked for 50 days or 60 days for the whole year and the total wages that he gets are divided by 365 days, then the amount will be so less that you cannot buy even a bottle of campa cola or a packet of bidi.

The land reform is given a go-by. How can you generate money inside the country without land reforms? If the country has no internal market, how can you compete with Japan, America, France etc., in foreign markets? So, land reform is a must. I hope that you must take points for implementing land reforms.

Unemployment problem, what to speak of? The Government has spoken for public sector. Is it not the duty of the Government to the unemployed youths? There is colossal unemployment, to the extent of 2.75 crores registered unemployed. Unregistered is more than 7 crores. The other day, the Minister of State has stated that 1,05,000 factories are closed due to lay-off and lock-out because of sickness. Who are responsible for this? Not we. Some Rs. 5000 crores of Government money is blocked there. Today we have the largest number of illiterates of the world. If the rate of illiteracy proceeds in this fashion, 54% of the total illiteracy of the world will be in India by the end of this century. It is known to you.

The largest number of child labour is in India. About black-money, his book says that it is Rs. 80000 crores. We say that it is Rs. 1 lakh crores and the Government says that it is Rs. 40,000 crores.

Now the Swiss Bank things have come. Everybody says that it is only a tip of the ice-berg. In such a situation Indian capital is exported. About new concessions, you may kindly tell us how many concessions you have given. Our policy is going to create islands for elites surrounded by ocean.

of poverty and oceans of misery. All these things that you have done in the last several years to bring out black-money from here and there is going towards that. For the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, it has become a fashion to speak for elites and to speak for electronics, as for Morarjibhai it was a fashion to speak prohibition.

I hope Sir, the Government will look into my points. The policy is to be changed. Without changing the policy you cannot save this country despite your good desire. The road to hell may be paved with good intention, but it is hell after all.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir : Our Finance Minister has a good mind and he has given his best. I would like to equate his achievements to the achievements that our large contingent had at Seoul Asiad. I have some figures. After seeing it you may yourself say whether it is your achievement or failure.

It has been observed that a number of problems have been associated in financing our Five Year Plans, right from the First Five Year Plan. In the First Five Year Plan the deficit financing was to the tune of Rs. 323 crores. The foreign assistance at that time was Rs. 149 crores. In the Second Plan Rs. 954 crores was the deficit financing and the foreign assistance was Rs. 1049 crores. In the Third Plan Rs. 1033 crores was the deficit financing the foreign assistance was Rs. 2443 crores. In the Fourth Plan the deficit financing was Rs. 2060 crores and at the same time the foreign assistance was Rs. 2523 crores. In the Fifth Plan, the deficit financing was Rs. 3560 crores and the foreign assistance was Rs. 5834 crores. In the Sixth Plan we had Rs. 11017 crores deficit financing and we sought foreign assistance to the tune of Rs. 9929 crores. In the 7th Plan Rs. 14,000 crores is the deficit financing and we are asking for foreign assistance of Rs. 18,000 crores. So, this is your economy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Try to be brief Sir. The Minister is going to reply at 2 O'clock.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : The problem of debt servicing has become a head-ache for the Government. Debt refers to interest payment on loans and the repayment of the principal capital when it falls due. The payment to be made has grown rapidly from Rs. 323.8 crores in the First Five Year Plan to Rs. 3770 crores in the 5th Plan and Rs. 3626 crores during the first four years of the 6th Plan. According to World Bank estimate the annual repayment would go up from 685 million in 1981-82 to 1645 million in 1985-86. A large share of external assistance has to go towards settlement of old debts and there will be very little for new investment. The ratio of debt servicing to export earnings was as high as 10.6 per cent in 1982-83 which was about 1 per cent in the First Five Year Plan. It had been projected to pick up around 20 per cent in 1987-88.

-So, Sir, this is the picture. We have said the public sector to be the main factor for resource mobilisation. We are putting lot of money in it but we are not getting the results as per our expectations. The public sector has to pick up as per our expectation if we are to mobilise the resources.

We have to do three-four things to bring about resource mobilisation. On account of rise in prices and inflation the small savings and public loans which we were getting earlier have become very limited. Only a few affluent are able to have savings.

Now I come to the achievement aspect. After 35 years of planned development nearly 50 per cent of our people, that is, over 683 million live in abject poverty. Our rank is 133 in the list of 148 countries listed as poor countries. This is as per the Reserve Bank Atlas 1986. Where do we find after 40 years of Independence and 35 years of planned development? Our rank is 133 out of 148 countries listed as poor countries.

According to the survey conducted by the Reserve Bank every second person found illiterate in the world is an Indian. So you can understand how you are progressing. India has 42.4 crore illiterate persons out of 82.4 crore illiterate in the world.

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

The main reason for our not achieving any progress in our economy is that from the very beginning we have adopted mixed economy, namely, private and public sector together. That is the main reason why we are not able to have progress. The system which you are following is totally wrong. The system should be totally reversed and a new system should be developed to bring rapid progress and to march with the other countries in the world.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today I got an opportunity to listen to long speeches and one pleasant thing which was common in all the speeches was that nobody found fault with our Finance Minister. Everybody has said that he is a nice man and an honest Finance Minister. The country is fortunate to have such a devoted Finance Minister. I want to ask a few questions from those who have expressed disappointment in their speeches. Perhaps, most of them live in the cities. I ask them to look at the villages, from where most of the people come and want to speak in their own languages here. If they happen to visit the village streets, they will themselves hear the villagers admiring the hon. Minister of Finance. They will also find that today every villager is being inspired by two of his achievements. First, a feeling of self-reliance has been instilled in them which was absent hitherto and secondly, they have acquired a feeling of self confidence. This, perhaps, is also a contribution of this policy. The people who have criticized us are the ones in whose regime, the farmers had to sell their sugarcane at a price of Rs. 10 per quintal, as a result of which they had to burn their produce. This proved to be the main cause of their downfall. I want to remind the hon. Minister of Finance of the days when he was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. At that time he took a right decision and announced a remunerative price of sugarcane for the farmers which left a lasting imprint in the political circles. I want to say that he should continue to pay attention to the farmers in future as well. He has said two things. First, he has said

that agriculture is the backbone of our economy. I would like to ask him two questions. He also comes from the rural area of the same State as I do. He has said that when the production of sugar in the country goes down, we have to import it from other countries which affects our economy. I want to tell the hon. Minister that when I go to the factory gates where sugarcane is weighed, I feel embarrassed. This year, the farmers are going to get a hike of merely one rupee per quintal, whereas our sugarcane production has increased manifold. I would like to tell him that imported sugar is neither sweeter nor cheaper. Therefore, he should see that people's representatives are kept in the Agricultural Prices Commission and other bodies who could make a distinction between wheat and barley, could assess the cost of inputs for sugarcane and know how its production can be increased. I would like to say that Rs. 300 crores are lying in the Cess Fund created for the development, promotion and increased use of sugarcane and its products. I would like to say that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research should carry out research to increase the production of sugarcane.

Secondly, the shortage of oilseeds is a matter of concern to us. We have to import it from other countries. As a result of his better policies, the economy is in good health, the purchasing power of the people has increased and their edible oil in-take has also registered an increase, due to which its shortage is being felt. If the Government wants to increase the production of oilseeds, they must do three things. Firstly, they will have to develop a crop of variety which can be raised after paddy in the crop cycle, as at present we do not have any such variety of oilseeds which can be sown after paddy. Secondly, the Government should create a buffer-stock of oilseeds. When there is an increased production, it goes waste. Therefore, compulsory insurance should be introduced for this purpose. Crop insurance must be introduced in the areas where oilseeds are grown, be it Rajasthan or Uttar Pradesh. Otherwise you cannot promote its cultivation. Shri Vasant Sathe has said whatever he knew, in Sanskrit, Hindi and English but I want to say that we must check wastage in this our land of abundance.

I want to put forward two-three suggestions before you to check wastage. You know everything very well. You have produced barefoot doctors, on which you are spending crores of rupees. They do not have even medicines and people are dying. You must stop this wastage.

Secondly, your village industry has become a white elephant. It is like a huge fort away from the prying eye of the public. We do not know about their activities.

You are unable to provide remunerative prices to the farmers. The F.C.I. spends Rs. 29-30 on the maintenance of each bag of foodgrains. Thousands of wagons of wheat are being pilfered. At least, you should cut down expenses on this score and give farmers their due share so that we can march forward.

So far as your expenses on the Pay Commission are concerned, you say that some additional expenditure will have to be incurred. Secondly, expenditure is being incurred on natural calamities like drought and flood. You should formulate a comprehensive scheme for drought and floods, so that the nation is benefited. Your Meteorological Department is good for nothing. In Uttar Pradesh, a prestigious scheme called Sharada Sahayak scheme or Saryu Canal Scheme has been going on since the time when the hon. Finance Minister was the Chief Minister of that State. Prices are escalating but I do not think that these schemes will be completed even after 3-4 generations. These schemes are monuments of our planning and you should give them due priority so that the money already invested in them could be put to use.

The hon. Minister has mentioned quite often about selling cheap cloth, but so far I am unable to understand for whose benefit this is sold? How can you take decisions, sitting in a room and without knowing the actual positions of the area?

Some time back, you had announced that loans would be provided from the banks to the urban poor. You did not put any restriction therein and thus announced a liberal policy which seems to be a royal

gesture. But when I visit my constituency, I find a long queue in the cities. The bank officials do not know whom to give loan and whom not. The bank officials as well as the persons who want to take loans face difficulty in the process. You should adopt a well defined procedure so that they could get loans.

In the end, I want to say only this much that you should see to it that some representatives of the farmers are kept on the Agricultural Prices Commission, so that the people sitting in this commission do not overlook the interest of the farmers. You repeatedly say that India lives in the villages and you also consider the farmers as the backbone of the economy. You have called them the heart of the economy just to please them in the same way as we offer fruits to the 'Nandi' bull. They, no doubt, feel elated by your remarks, but you must try to strengthen them; otherwise the entire scheme of things will be upset.

In the end, I would like to say that the people with conservative out-look consider it their duty to criticize the Government. Let them do their duty. You go ahead with your job in your own way. You have to develop the whole country. The development should not be confined to a particular place, it should be a balanced development for the entire country. Our youth should not be misled by their false slogans. You have to divert their energies towards building India of the future.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity for participating in the debate on the general economic situation in the country. I have been on the waiting list and sitting here for the last two days.

Sir, I wanted to discuss in detail the public sector, but there is not much time at my disposal.

There have been a number of statements from the responsible Ministers and ultimately the blame for all the ills in the industries is

[Dr. Datta Samant]

put on the labour. In this context, I would like to mention that only ten per cent of the labour in this country is organized and that is in the big industries. It is only because of the failures on the part of the Government in not having taken the required action well in time that so many industrial units have become sick. However, they have always been putting the blame squarely on the workers. The Government does not seem to have any love for the workers. If the Government do have any love for the workers, what about the ninety per cent unorganised workers? At least they should have implemented the minimum wages for them. No initiative has come from the Government in that regard.

Coming to the public sector, I am at the moment confining myself to the 123 mills which have been nationalised and taken over by the NTC. Fifty per cent of these units are from the big houses, MRTP houses. When the cow has become old, they have handed over to the Government. It is not that somebody has sucked its milk only, they have sucked its blood also. Several crores of rupees, in fact, as much as Rs. 1500 crores, were advanced to the textile magnates for the modernization of the mills. but they swallowed the money and did not take suitable action. Now, they have handed over the mills to the NTC. What are you going to do when this is the attitude of these big houses? I want to mention one point about your textile policy. When the textile workers were on strike in Bombay, ultimately I was blamed and my name was being mentioned everywhere. But what has the Government done? You did accept that the mills are not doing well...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We were together on this issue some time back, when I was on the Commerce side. The only difference is that you closed the mills and I opened them.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : It is not correct. The Government has accepted, in principle, that the textile mills are not doing well. For importing polyester fibre, you have given a concession of Rs. 131 crores in the last two years. When I raised this issue

in this very House, I was told that it was done with an intention to make cloth available at cheaper rates. But the rates have gone by 5 or 6 per cent. Now you are thinking of withdrawing it.

Then in this Plan soft loans to the extent of Rs. 750 crores with just six to eleven per cent are given to the textile mills. I can mention many mills and the hon. Minister can note down. Century Mills, Morarji Mills. Standard Mills, Bombay Dyeing—altogether 14 mills got more than Rs. 100 crores for modernisation. With this process of modernisation, they can have 10 times more production with just one-third of the present workmen! 13 mills in Bombay have made profits of about Rs. 60 crores. Of course, they will do very well. Now we are talking of modernisation of about 100 mills only. But once the Prime Minister has talked about modernising every thing! We are doing all that at the cost of government money. Those who are cheating the country, those who are supposed to be kept behind the bars, they are being helped by the Government! These big companies are modernising their units with government money and they are throwing out my lakhs of workers from employment. The same thing will be repeated in Kanpur. 14,000 workers will be removed because of this modernisation. Just a handful of textile owners in this country are going to reap profits at the cost of lakhs of poor workers and at the cost of government money. Is it the policy of the Government?

You have given all those import concessions to a few people. But what about cotton? Cotton garments are having a terrific demand. But only a few people who are exporting garments are earning profits. The farmers are not even able to get a good price inspite of having a good crop. The Government will say that they will subsidise it. Ultimately, this is the only thing that is going to the farmers. This is the misfortune of the textile workers and farmers. With your textile policy, only a handful of textile owners of this county will go up. Big mills also should produce janata cloth. You have been giving concessions to these big people all along. Now these concessions should be given to the poor people too.

Sir, I do not want to take much of the time of the House. But I would like to stress three or four points. The hon. Minister has given a lot of figures. He is very honest in giving the figures. Personally he is a very honest man and I appreciate all that. Many members also made a mention about it. But now let us come to the problem of unemployment. In the Seventh Plan, Government has said that 9.2 million jobs will be created. I ask a categorical question. Can you give me the exact figure as to how many jobs have been created in the last two years? You may say that more jobs are being created. On the contrary the number of jobs in the organised sector is going down day by day. We are entering 21st Century. But our economy and our planned expenditure is only going to help traders and private enterprises. Unemployment has reached 2.7 crore limit. In the first plan it was 5.1 in the second it went up to 7.11 and in the third 9.6 and so on. But nobody has cared. During the Janata days, they have planned and discussed and they stated that unemployment would completely be eradicated. That is not done. Out of all those who registered their names in the employment exchanges, not even 5 per cent got jobs all over the States. So employment offices are literally clogged and their number is gradually going up. All this unemployment leads to further problems such as terrorism, regionalism and so on. This is because of the young people who are forced to be out on the streets due to lack of employment, that all these problems are being created.

As regards poverty alleviation programmes, you have sanctioned about 360 crores rupees more. But when it comes to implementation, it is not yielding results. Not even three million, can really benefit from your schemes according to the reports.

I would also like to know about your policy regarding plan expenditure. What is your plan expenditure? Is it your object that only Tatas, Birlas and many other private people should develop their industries with all your help to modernise the industries? I am categorically asking you this question. What is your monitoring system? How are you going to have some control over these things? With 5 per cent

or 10 per cent of the share of the big employers, they are controlling about 90 per cent amount of the average shareholders of the Government. If tomorrow somebody wants to start an industry, 80 per cent to 90 per cent money comes from the Government but subsequently the Government will not have any control whatsoever over this money. Rs. 40,000 crores of blackmoney, which you unearthed, it has gone down the drain. The money is going to Swiss Bank. That is why parallel economy is coming. That is why prices are rising. So what the Government is going to do, that I want to ask. At present 1 lakh units are sick. I do not have the exact figures with me now. Rs. 4000 crores or 8 per cent of the Banks' capital is blocked there. There are about 560 big units and about 1 crore workers are unemployed. 2 per cent of the blame goes to the workers. I think, the hon. Minister must have gone there. He started his speech with the workers. The rest 52 per cent of the blame is due to mismanagement. What the Government is going to do? Last year, we passed a Bill. For the last 20 years, we have been discussing this issue in this House. You have given me only 30 minutes. Till today, the Board is not appointed. In Bombay, practically, everyday, people are closing their industries and coming down to suburbs and again everybody is helping them. I am not against the industry in the villages, but not at the cost of the people who are living in the city and taking more advantage there and exploiting them with all these things. So, I say that this is not the way the Government should adopt in controlling everything. Subsidies are given for fertilizers and food. Last year, I have said that wheat was taken at Rs. 157/-. Rice was taken at Rs. 1.52 from Punjab. About 30 million tonnes of goods was taken out. Transport charges is only Rs. 1.50. Now the hon. Minister is subsidising it by 60 paise. Last year, it was Rs. 1600 crores and this year it is going to be more Rs. 2000 crores. On what cost? Last year more than 50 per cent of the procured wheat and rice was sold to the private people. In Bombay they are selling it at Rs. 4/-. It is a tragedy. At this stage when there is about 27 million tonnes of wheat and rice procurement figure is with you—why prices of wheat and rice are not going down? According to your figure, last year, it had gone up by 6 per cent and this year, it will be 4.2 per cent. I am

[Dr. Datta Samant]

going to ask a question that in spite of such procurement, the farmers did not even get anything. In between, people are taking advantage of it. The Government machinery is not doing anything and ultimately the man who purchases it is exploited to the maximum extent. I can give you a number of examples, where the administration is poor. I have got with me, the figures of my unit. It is a capitalist system. It is a bureaucratic system. The public sector is the corrupt system. Hon. Members are discussing here honestly sitting in the big paradise. What is going on? What are your people doing there? God only know about that. In the NTC, at least 10 Chairmen were dismissed. What have you done for them? We have shouted here regarding that. Therefore, unless we control all these systems and change the approach, I do not think, the figures which I got with me, is going to work or suffice in the future. I have got plenty of figures with me. But you are not giving me time.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : I think that the Minister while proposing to withdraw the subsidy from fertilizers will insure that it is not going to affect the farmers. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. When the Minister replies, you can raise the question. I already called him.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, on 27th of this month, the hon. Minister has come out with four notifications for withdrawing all the concessions given to the cars. In that they are going to collect about Rs. 100 crores. The price of flat and all these cars will be raised by Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 and only Maruti will be benefited because it is a fuel efficient car.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I only heard, you were say and that I have Withdrawn concessions to the farmers.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : You have withdrawn for all. You have withdrawn for Maruti. I am not supporting any car. You have withdrawn the concessions given to

5-6 cars only, continuing with Maruthi. I am not favouring any car manufacturer. Therefore, the prices will go up by about Rs. 30 000 to Rs. 40,000 and Maruthi will remain like that. So, make it uniform for Maruthi too.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA (Berhampore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Energy Minister, Shri Satheji has initiated the very interesting discussion on public sector enterprises. In fact such type of discussions on our public sector enterprises should be held, because it is one of the important centres of our economy, in which we have invested Rs. 45,000 crores. .

Sir, I am surprised to find that after investing so much money, we are getting an annual return of only Rs. 800 crores to Rs. 900 crores. We are supposed to generate internal resource in the Seventh Five Year Plan from the public sector to the tune of Rs. 35,000 crores. If we are generating Rs. 800 to Rs. 900 crores per year, we can at best generate about Rs. 4000 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan. I do not know how the Finance Minister would get this Rs. 35,000 crores from the public sector which he has planned for the Seventh Five Year Plan, which he has planned for the 7th five year Plan. Therefore, my submission would be that the public sector enterprises should be made profit-making at any cost, because after so much of investment of money, if do not get the proper return, it would be a complete wastage of public money. Therefore, every effort should be made to make them profitable.

Regarding excess labour that Sathe Ji has talked about, that is probably one of the reasons for losses in public sector no doubt about it. But in a country like ours, we cannot afford to chuck them out. There may be some excess labour in the public sector. So, every effort should be made by Government to usefully employ them, if necessary even by increasing the capacity of those plants and also by insisting upon a proper productivity in those plant. For this purpose, a responsible trade unionism is necessary.

I will point out the situation prevailing in West Bengal. Our friends who are the ruling party in West Bengal had been preaching irresponsible trade unionism, before they came to power there in 1977. They were telling the workers, in the name of trade unionism, not to work but to go slow, to resort to pen-down strike etc. But since they came to power in 1977, they have started telling workers to produce more, so that their Government is not put to shame. Naturally, the workers who were told by them for 30 years not to work but to go slow, etc. will not start producing more all of a sudden.

So, this is the kind of irresponsible trade unionism which is going on in our country. So long as trade unionism in our country is not responsible, they can not increase productivity and prevent losses of the public sector undertakings. If workers think that this is a place where they can stay on and on without giving productivity because the job security is more than 100%, it will be a sad state of affairs. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this serious problem, because a lot of industries are getting closed down in West Bengal. It is a very big problem there. So, we are asking the Ministry to open the closed private sector factories, so that there is no unemployment.

At the same time, an atmosphere will have to be created not only in West Bengal but throughout India, wherein the responsibility of the workers in public sector enterprises, as also private sector ones, is understood by them. They will have to understand this, and produce more, in order to save these public enterprises which play a very vital role in our country, where we have invested not less than Rs. 45,000 crores.

Secondly, I would like to make another point: unfortunately, nobody has pointed this out in the august House so far. According to me it is a very important problem, viz. the population explosion. As you know, the rate of growth of our economy is about 5%. Sometimes, if there is a good monsoon, this rate may jump up to about 6%; nevertheless it normally hovers around 5%. But the population also is increasing at the rate of 3% every year. We are adding a

population of the whole of Australia every year, in India, where the land area is much less than that of Australia. If we allow this to happen, if we allow the whole population of Australia to be added to the entire population each year, no matter how much we go on for economic development, even if we double the economic development, growth rate of development from 5 per cent to 10 per cent, I am sure nothing will happen. As a child, I used to watch it. Probably everybody had done it. On a slippery pole a monkey was trying to go up in one hour two feet and in the second hour he was coming down two feet. That has become more or less a situation today in India. However, we try to progress today, however much our hon. Minister and Prime Minister are trying to alleviate the misery and Poverty in our country, which has really come down, but, nevertheless, the results are not spectacular. A lot of poverty still remains to be removed. Therefore, I would request that every effort should be made so that our population control takes every serious turn and everybody takes it seriously so that we can bring down the rate of population growth from 3 per cent to 1 per cent.

I am happy to know that the rate of inflation has gone down in 1983-84 from 8.9 per cent to 3.8 per cent in 1985-86. But even then in our country you will well appreciate that much of the prices of essential commodities depend upon whether we have a good rainy season or not; if we have a good rainy season, more or less everything seems to be O.K.; but if we do not have a good rainy season, then everything is in trouble and the prices shoot up like anything. The main reason for that is that although we have invested a lot of money in irrigation, good benefits of irrigation are not yet obtainable and much of the water that comes from the irrigation facility that we have installed is wasted and more areas, I know, are flooded regularly and no flood control measures are taken. So, I, would request the hon. Minister to see that irrigation projects yield a maximum return and wherever we have not yet been able to go with irrigation water or we have not been able to prevent floods, we should take these projects immediately because thereby we shall be saving a lot of country's precious foodgrains.

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA (Nowgong) : At the time of presenting the statement in the House, Hon. Finance Minister expressed satisfaction over the economy and also simultaneously expressed anxiety for certain problems such as increase in government expenditure, increase in non-plan expenditure and trade deficits. Over and above that, there is a growing problem of unemployment and inflation. If there is really a growth of economy, then why it has not created more and more resources to uplift poor section of people and pull them to the gainful employment. At the same time, we have found that lakhs and lakhs of People have been thrown out of employment by declaring thousands and thousands of industrial units as sick units. What we find in rural areas is that thousands and thousands of unemployed youths are running from Pillar to Post in search of employment. May I ask the hon. Minister that if there is a real growth of the economy, then why these problems are there? Is it not a wastage of our national assets because human beings are treated as national assets.

Our economy depends on the development of agriculture because 80 per cent of our population depends on agriculture, and for the development of agriculture, we should project our national resources such as land, forests, water, etc. If we fail to protect our national resource, then there will be no scope for agricultural and industrial development because development of agriculture alone will lead to the development of industries. Therefore, we should develop our agriculture and in this respect I would like to submit that efforts should be made for creation of more and more irrigation potentials. But what we have found is that there are some impediments such as delay in acquisition of land, slow progress of work and non-availability of Power. Power is the backbone of both the sectors—agriculture and industry. Unless we generate more and more power, there will be no development of industry and agriculture. Therefore, we should encourage private sector to participate in generation of more and more power.

In the industrial sphere, there are improvements in industrial products. But there are some areas for further improvement

and expansion such as cement, sugar, milk, cloth, motor vehicles, shipping industries and fertilizers.

We have been facing the problem of balance of payment. This year the government has been able to manage the balance of payment position because of lowering down the prices of oil and fertilizers in the international market but this is purely a temporary phenomenon; it will not continue for all times to come. Therefore, steps should be taken to increase the volume of export and to reduce the volume of import. We import more and more capital goods for our industry. I would like to stress for giving more and more facilities to our indigenous industries so that our indigenous industries can manufacture such capital goods and reduce the burden of payment of foreign exchange. Again Sir an agriculture depends upon monsoon, which is not regular. For instance, this year, we, the People of India, have been experiencing severe drought and devastating floods throughout the country. Therefore, we should take some steps for the construction of more and more irrigation works so that the country would not suffer from want of water and floods

The people in the rural areas are suffering like anything. Therefore, may I ask the Finance Minister whether these are not the indicators about the state of our economy? If there is any rapid growth of our economy why these things are there? Why is there unemployment? Why is there inflation in our country? Because, 80 per cent of our people normally depend on agriculture and agriculture depends on what? On the monsoons.

If the monsoon properly comes they can raise their crops and cultivate them and also raise the commercial crops and increase agricultural production. If the monsoon fails there are no crops. This year the people, all over India have been experiencing floods, severe floods and droughts. Throughout the country floods and drought are there. Therefore we should take steps to construct more and more irrigation works so that the country would not suffer for want of water and from heavy floods.

We have to protect all our natural resources and forests. If we fail to give them proper protection then again the agricultural production suffers. And then industrial production also will suffer because our industries depend upon agriculture. Therefore, my submission is that we should make an attempt to create more and more irrigation potential and develop agriculture. And in this respect we find that there is some difficulty, and I want the honourable Finance Minister to think over those difficulties. For instance in matters about land acquisition there is lot of delay. Not much progress has been made in this respect. At the same time people are suffering due to inadequate supply of power. Power is the most essential ingredient for industry and for agriculture also.

The private sector industries should be encouraged to participate in the national development in order to increase the power supply also. In the steel industry also we find that there is lot of scope for improvement. All the key industries and products such as cement, sugar, motor vehicles can be produced in the private sector. We should be able to provide adequate quantity of power to them for this. I want more and more emphasis to be laid on generation of power.

Lastly, in the matter of balance of payments the Government of India could have managed it but because of lower prices in the oil sector and petroleum products the people continue to suffer. Therefore, it is high time that we lay emphasis on industries to protect the workers working there.

I would like to mention about the volume of exports also. The volume of exports in the foreign market has been declining. That is because of the lack of quality of goods. Therefore, we should improve the quality of our products and ensure that there is an increasing volume of exports to foreign countries.

With these words I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been allotted only two minutes' time; what can I speak in two minutes? However speaking in general terms, I want to say that all the hon. Members have spoken on agriculture. If there are good rains, we do better on food and economic front, but when we receive poor rains, the situation is just the reverse. This clearly shows that the development efforts of the Central Government entirely depend on agriculture.

Sometime back we had floods in Andhra Pradesh which caused tremendous loss. We must think about such contingencies. Besides, I want to tell you that all the agro-based industries are gradually becoming insolvent. Oil industry and Rice Industry are the major industries which depend entirely on agriculture. These days, they are incurring losses.

14.00 hrs.

Because if it involves loss, then none will buy groundnut and if jute industry sinks, then none will buy jute. We have seen that the price of cotton this year is somewhat remunerative as we have entered into agreements to export cotton and I congratulate the hon. Minister for this achievement.

I would like to request the hon. Minister that the farmer must get a remunerative price for his produce. At present, the industries using paddy and groundnut are in a miserable condition. We should think over this issue. Sometimes we import groundnut oil. It should be produced here instead of being imported. We should encourage our farmers to achieve this goal. You should find out as to what crops can be produced in different areas of different States. Similarly, instead of importing sugar, the farmers here should be paid remunerative price for sugarcane and encouraged to increase its production. A Comprehensive scheme should be chalked out for the production of pulses.

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

Previously, we had permitted the import of P.V.C. granules at a duty rate of 30 per cent, but later on it was discontinued. We should import P. V. C. granules only after assessing as to how much we need, how many industries are based on it and what is the quantum of local production.

The P.V.C. granules based H.D.P. bags industry and jute industry both are incurring losses because of lack of coordination between the two. We shall have to issue licences only after a due consideration. The H.D.P. bags industry is suffering losses even after an investment of crores of rupees. Therefore, I request you to pay attention to this issue... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wind up...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no Please stop now...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record now...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Take your seat now.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT)
Sir, I would like to propose that this House sit after the Half-an-Hour discussion this evening so that we can continue with and complete all the legislative business that is existing on today's agenda.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes. We have already agreed.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Thank you. I would also like to inform the Members that we will be offering a kind invitation for dinner.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the hon. Minister of Finance.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Sir, I have given my name also. It is an injustice to me. - You said you will allow me for two minutes. Please allow me at least two minutes. He can wait for five minutes, Sir. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. If there is any clarification, you can seek. . .

(Interruptions)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : It is a lot of injustice to me, Sir. I am asking only for two minutes. We have discussed here for two days, three days. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two minutes only I am giving you.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I have also pleaded your case.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : I thank Shri Chatterjee also.

Sir, I admire the personnel integrity and honest of the Minister and at the same time, I am not able to appreciate the rosy painting that he has given about the economy today. He said that he is going to improve the growth rate by about five per cent. I am not able to appreciate it, I do not know how he is going to justify it. In the last discussion on economic situation he had said that the discussion from the Opposition side is very empty. But I would now say that his judgement is going to be totally empty.

I would not like to go deep into that but I would like to quote retain things from the public sector which is directly under the control of the Finance Minister.

**Not recorded.

Sometime back when I raised a starred question, the Minister of State for Banking said—he is not able to give a clear picture about the activities that are going on in the banking sector. In the national interest I would like to quote some activities which are going on in the banking sector which has become a big sector, major thrust of the Seventh Five Year Plan economy is dependent on it to-day.

1983-85 bank fraud cases—

Panjab National Bank	— 865
Canara Bank	— 514
Bank of Baroda	— 483
Bank of India	— 478
I. O. B.	— 316
Syndicate	— 311

There are so many examples to quote. But the hon. Minister, a responsible Minister just now was quoting that the public sector has failed due to the workers problem. He was blaming the poor organised sector who are half naked and are not able to fill their belives fully. At the same time I would say that it is a day light dacoity of the masters to-day. The public sector is failing. We cannot achieve socialism just by slogans.

Mahatama Gandhi has given so many policies initiated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pursued by Shri V. P. Singh, and Rajiv Gandhiji. But he is going as a man of slogans.

Now I come to the tax structure. You appointed Mathai Commission in 1954. You have raised tax by 10% and than 34% and in 1984 you have raised to 17%. You are having so much of amnesty scheme and you are squeezing the industry and getting all the money. I appreciate your tax collection and all that and with a limited amount of tax you cannot improve economy.

Now I come to the expenditure part of it. I would like to say you said that you will reduce expenditure by 5%. I do not know. Have you got report from inter-departmental Ministry. I will give you an example here. (*Interruptions*) Defence-Budget, you all said in your projection geo-physical,

political changes. You have to increase the Defence Budget. I would like to say in a city of my State you have got Defence Research Laboratory. There you have spent so many crores of rupees. You got so much of material. You spent so much and so many people are working there. But if you do not have a scientist there, I do not know how you are going to run Defence laboratory. Is it not a wasteful expenditure? I would ask the Minister to comment upon this.

I now come to subsidy. You are giving so much sbusidy for the fertilisers. But the fertilisers are not reaching the farmers in time. For rabi season you are giving it. At such a late time.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : You do not know you please talk of some other thing. Do not say that the farmers are not getting fertilisers.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Agricultural production—0.9 crores (*Interruptions*) Coming to the Ministry of Commerce, this Ministry has become Ministry of deficit. You are not able to increase exports and you are going to the Soviet Russia. You are keeping it as a trade secret. People outside are saying that export is limited to some sections of the people. I happened to meet an expcrtter day before yesterday. He said that export is being totally exploited by North Block. I do not know how exporters can increase their export. If you want I will give you an example of deficit. (*Interruptions*) 1984-85, you have said Rs. 3130 crores. This deficit has gon upto Rs. 6500 crores.

(*Interruptions*)

Though you have said it is Rs. 5000 crores, it is more than Rs. 7000 crores. Plan is accepted with total deficit budget—Seventh Five Year Plan. Rs. 14000 crores is going to be more than Rs. 30,000 crores.

Coming to the balance of payment. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already taken five minutes. You may conclude. You may ask questions as clarifications which I will allow.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : First let me thank the hon. Members for their comments, suggestions, critical comments, because that also gives warning and to be alert on certain direction and aspects. And they have been well meaning and it is in that spirit that I take the critical comments also, and I am also grateful for whatever appreciative compliments have been given.

Madhav Reddiji yesterday mentioned about the deficit financing of Rs. 5000 crores drawing from the paper that we have submitted for 1987-88, and he has said that it is too large. I would request him only one thing. I have given the full paper. Now, with a different deficit if you could give me a different document, I would be very willing and happy to receive it and see whether we can make amendments on this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes, Sir, we should make suggestions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : This is what precisely the interaction I look forward to and very seriously, Sir, because till now the budget-making process virtually was a closed affair. On 28th February the Finance Minister came and read it out the hon. Members debated it made suggestions, and while in tax matters some relief may be given, some change may be made on administered prices or something, so far as the macro-management of the economy is concerned—how much revenue to be raised, how much borrowing, how much deficit, how much contribution for public sector and how much non-plan expenditure—this macro-management was almost a closed affair so far as the hon. Members and the Parliament are concerned and after the interaction of various Ministries, when the document was prepared and presented in February, there was hardly any scope to change the macro parameters. A very serious effort has been made for the first time we come to the House to involve the House and the hon. Members in the very process of budget-making. That is why we have come with this document of 1987-88 and I would look forward towards the suggestions of the hon.

Members and if the deficit is large then, Madhav Reddiji, I will request you to reduce deficit and then work out other figures to see how they work out because it is an organic whole. It is not one variable which one can debate. It is the whole fabric that we have to take into account. If we change the deficit, what will be the effect on other parameters? And if the approach to the budget is like that, there will be very meaningful debate and interaction and so far as the economic issue are concerned, of course no economic issue can be divorced from politics, but certainly it can be divorced from partisan approach and that has been my effort in this House, when economic issue of the country have to come, to take it as a national issue and thereby listen to all the aspects and where there is need for correction or amendments, certainly we are open to it, we do not stand on our ego on that and also try to convey what our perspective is and it is in that spirit I would take this. In fact I will be writing to you, the hon. Members, giving you a separate sheet where you can keep your own copy and send one to me and I will go through each one of them. I cannot announce a prize on that, but my prize will be that I will be benefited, I will acknowledge it in the House saying that this is the improvement this hon. Member has contributed to this, this has been an improvement upon the suggestion I put, and I might accept it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Member will be budgeted !

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : He will be on the assets side of my balance sheet. So, this is what I look forward to.

The other thing is that I also want to make it as a convention, not only this year, because these figures will change. These are annuals, but the convention is there, the convention of involving of the House and the Members in the budget-making process. This is the convention I want to lay and this is what I am looking forward to give much more importance to it than to the individual things.

[Translations]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It would change; when you relinquish the charge and someone else takes over.

[English]

SHRI VISAWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That is precisely, Choubeyji, we as individuals come and go, but conventions remain and they continue, and they are much more powerful than any one individual here or there, that is a passing phase.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Raja Sahib, you are thrusting a great responsibility on the shoulders of opposition.

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : A day will come for a change.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The other thing that has come out boldly is that our commitment to development is undiluted. This document squarely proves that in 1987-88, we are going to commit to the Plan 22% of the outlay in real terms in 1984-85 prices. Already in two years, we have done far more than 40%, about 41% in real terms, in 1984-85 prices. In the Sixth Plan, we could do about 28% to 29% in the first two years in real term. So, I think, all the prophecies—that—now there is a resource crunch, there is a long-term fiscal policy, tax rates have been frozen, Government hand had been tight, it cannot fund the Plan—now having fulfilled it for three years and solidly the proof being before you, I think, all the prophecies, I would not make any comment, but at least who made these prophecies should be honest enough to revise them.

14.16. hrs.

(SHRI BASAVARAJESWARI—
in the Chair.)

SHRI MADHAV REDDI : They were only fears.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Well, those fears can be shed. I am very happy that Shri Madhav Reddi who is sitting on that side, occupying the first seat can say that his fears are shed and he is now confident. I think, it is something with which we are very happy about it,

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Fears are shed to some extent.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Shri Madhav Reddi does not say, fears are shed. Past fears are shed. Future fears may come.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Well, I cannot reform a habit. But at least after facing the facts, what amends they have done, I take cognizance of them.

The other point was made just now by Shri Ranavirji about the agricultural sector. One thing more, I want to say. Again that is related to tax policy and also ideological approach which has been debated. About the tax kitty, well, it was worked out and I assure that during the Plan period, we will be able to raise Rs. 9300 crores more; to the Central kitty, it will be about Rs. 7500 crores or so, more than the Plan. And that is one thing the soundness of our tax policy and long-term fiscal policy is. Coming to agriculture, I am taking this first. There are, of course, many points. But, I think this is the central theme of our economy. We cannot understand Indian economy unless we understand the rural economy and the forces therein. It has been the hub of our strength, hub of our self-reliance. It was with the farmer and our land reform together, the essential ingredients, that we could come to self-sufficiency.

Sugar again was another test of the farmer. Last year, when we were debating this here, sugar was very bitter for me. Even in the Central Hall, perhaps I could not walk because sugar price was so high. In my own Party, perhaps today the debate is not so much about it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : In home ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I must have time to have a little more debate there.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : Keep it a secret. Don't divulge that information.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : My openness is limited to Budget, not discourses in the home.

But let us recollect again. We announced 2-year sugarcane price policy. We announced to the farmer a price hike of two and a half rupees and assured him another 50 paise for the next year; and again one rupee this year. And our sugar import, compared to 1984-85 has dropped by 75%. Last year, if I spent about Rs. 600 crores, today I will be spending about Rs. 150 crores, or so. This is the strength that we have. I am sure in edible oil also, though we will have to go through a bitter period of a little rise on the edible front, but given the right inputs and also technology to the farmer—something which Shri Rana Vir Singhji meant that with seeds and variety and all that, we can make a breakthrough—and the incentives, this dependence on imported edible oil where Rs. 1,000 crores of money goes out, can be saved and can go to much more other useful things that we purchase. But just like in industrial self-reliance, of course, for capital goods—Shri Somnathji here pleaded also—foreign capital goods are cheaper. We have also started to build our self-reliance in capital goods and indigenous industry. We did not allow cheaper capital goods to just flood in. We had a little of our own machinery but we will buy.

In oil seeds also, we have to go through a difficult period and let us not lose nerves. I am sure in a few years time, the farmer will make this country self-reliant in edible oil and that is what we want.

The other point that is made which is necessary to be understood is that in edible oil, previously the oil was being released regularly same quantity every month. Now

we have changed it. When the farmer is to sell and when there is a flush season for it, at that time, we are reducing the release of edible oil. So, farmer gets his price. But when it is a lean period, when he has sold and gone to the trade and at that time, the trade wants to exploit the situation by hoarding and at that time we are going to release more edible oil to bring down the price. We have done this anti-cyclical arrangement from last year. It has worked well. We are going to continue with it.

So far cess fund in regard sugarcane R&D.....(Interruptions). I told Dr. G. S. Dhillon that if he comes up with any proposal, we will immediately agree. About sugarcane prices, may I remind, that he mentioned one rupee that has been given this year ?

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH : In Uttar Pradesh, you had lot of it but when you had become Finance Minister of India, it is only one rupee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't interrupt. Don't intervene in the matter. Let the hon. Minister say.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Just observe this figure. From 1980-81 to 1984-85, in five years, sugarcane price was raised from Rs. 13/- to Rs. 14/-, one rupee more. In 1985-86, Rs. 2½ in the first dose, then, 50 paise in the next dose and then one rupee in the next dose, Rs. 4/- in all.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj) : But you have not bothered to see the amount spent on production.

[*English*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Now you shifted your ground. Same way, on wheat also, Rs. 5/- in 1985-86 and again Rs. 5/- in 1986-87. So, we are taking care of that and I do not think there is any need for worry.

The insurance scheme was introduced last year. We are assessing it and certainly it will be priority area of oilseeds when we think of further extension to other crops.

The other area of subsidy and that has been raised by hon. Members is whether it will affect the farmers or not. What we are looking for is subsidies. We are trying to cut overhead costs. For instance, in food, many hon. Members said and Shri Bhagatji has taken initiative quite a bit and has succeeded in concrete results in certain areas. We are looking further into it as to how we can reduce over-heads. If we buy at about 162 from the farmer and sell it at 190 to the consumer and subsidise with so much money ..

(Interruptions)

So, how can we reduce the over-heads and thereby reduce the subsidy? It is the same way in fertilizers also. What we are looking at is that can we look into the various heads of the fertilizers subsidy and could reduce those heads whether in transport or other items; last year we could reduce Rs. 300 crores on fertilizers' transport. So, by reducing these heads, we can reduce it.

But one thing that also should be understood is that virtually we have held fertilizer prices—even after last year's little increase; it was what was virtually five years back. While inflation in the country is taking place at 5, 7 per cent the price of fertilizers is being kept low one commodity we are holding, irrespective of whatever be the inflation but the burden of higher cost will be reflected somewhere—either in the budget or from somewhere else; It is for Hon. Members to suggest as to how to manage this situation and how to handle this situation.

The other thing which Shri Madhav Reddi mentioned yesterday—more in a general way—was of deficit financing. An hon. Member just now mentioned of the deficits in various things.....

(Interruptions)

He said, the deficit has been growing. Now, the deficit growth is just like—as somebody says that when the economy grows, it also grows. It is the same way, in what proportion it is growing. If a child grows, its shirt will also grow. Otherwise, if you try to fit the same shirt of three years' old; either he cannot work or the shirt will tear. We cannot put the same deficit of four years back and try to run the economy up-to-date.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad):
RBI credit should also be there.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I would like to say that from next year, we will reflect the net RBI credit also because that is economic deficit. Let us be honest. We will not only show the budget deficit, but we will show the RBI net credit also. Let the country know the whole economic situation and have faith that we can manage the economy better. Let me share real difficulties with the people and with the House.

In 1979-80, the deficit was Rs 2427 crores. In 1985-86, the deficit was Rs. 4490 crores. According to your logic, the deficit is lower than the deficit of Rs. 2427 crores because the Rs. 2427 crores deficit in 1979-80 was 2.26 per cent of the GDP, while Rs. 4490 crores deficit is only 1.91 per cent of the GDP. So, this is smaller deficit. Also, Rs. 2427 crores deficit in 1979-80 was 13.1 per cent of the total expenditure in the budget; whereas Rs. 4490 crores deficit is only 8.3 per cent of the total expenditure. So, the Rs. 4490 is smaller than Rs 2427 as a deficit.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur): So simple!

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Yes, it is. . .

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): So clear also. . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : That is a solid economic reason. That is the rationale how we assess it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Economics is not logic.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : But logic has to be economically used.

Shri Madhav Reddi raised the point of amnesty scheme ; the other Members also raised it. He has said that the raids have been stopped. It is not that we have gone on a holiday, Mr. Madhav Reddi, just because some amnesty schemes have been announced. I do not have to give all this proof because already many Members have given me encouragement in the sense that at least on this count they have said that the Government has taken firm action. All that I want to point out is that, if you see the seizures and tax-evasion detected of customs or excise or tariff or under all other laws, in 1984 it was—I am leaving out the decimals—Rs. 200 crores and in 1985 it was Rs. 608 crores—three times more. And it is not that the number of raids has increased. The number of raids, in fact, has fallen from 89,000 to 80,000. That means, the big fish are caught more. The quality of the raids has improved. With lesser number, we are getting three times more, namely, Rs 600 crores from detection of tax evasion and seizures. I need not quote the figures now ; some time in Question Hour I will show how the number of arrests under COFEPOSA and all that has gone up. The element in the amnesty scheme is that there has been no tax concession ; there is no compromise in the share which is of the country with any person who comes for amnesty. In other schemes, you have to pay back, for example, the Bearer Bond, with interest. Here we are not paying back ; we are keeping it. All that we are saying is this : if you bring evidence against yourself which I would have first to collect and prove in court, if you are saving me from that trouble, then I am just not putting you in jail ; but I am going to take all my money. This is not a perpetual policy. The dates have been announced and the terminal dates are known.

For once you become soft and say : "Allright ; if you want to mend your way, we are giving a chance, and if you really mend your way, certainly we will take all our dues but will not put you behind the bars ; we will allow you to change but not after that date". Also there is a necessity because when we started it last year, there was a big hullabaloo in the press, "The system has been like this ; now all of a sudden we are being caught ; how can we do ?" That sort of thing was there. . . .

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Why did you not catches them earlier, why are you catching them now ?

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : After this date, I can strongly say, "Well, I have given you time ; your time is over ; if you have not corrected yourself, you have taken the risk of it and you have to face the consequences". It is very clear

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : The newspapers report everyday that so many raids are being conducted. But what measures are you adopting to check the very rich people here who are transferring huge amounts to Switzerland ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It has already been discussed at length in the House and if you take up this matter now, it will consume much time of the House. The Government will take all possible steps at its command and will make all-out efforts to check the outflow of money.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I think, there will be no further extension of time.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him continue,

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I have expressed myself on that point. Let me come to the substantive parts of the debate. Otherwise, we will get diverted. Each point is worthy of consideration in a separate discussion, I understand; but we will lose the main track.

Another point was made on cars and electronics, that much is being said, but the luxury items are being promoted. So far car is concerned, the bigger cars we have not allowed, we have reduced it.

Dr. Datta Samant is not here. I was very much surprised when he had on one count pleaded for the public sector and said you are doing everything for the private sector and you are running down the public sector; but when it came to favouring Maruti vis-a-vis other private sectors, he said that you are doing a wrong thing. At least he should allow us with a bias to help the public sector.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He is scoring a point only.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a good point.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Anyway, we will go into the details. I am having a discussion with the Industry Minister today.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is the indigenous content of a Maruti car? How much are you importing for the manufacture of Maruti car?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: That point is well taken. There is foreign exchange outgo. We somehow want to connect it. That is why Commerce Ministry is also looking into this matter. We are thinking that in the Company Law we can we bring an amendment where the companies will have to show their foreign exchange earning in the Balance Sheet itself. When it comes for new licencing etc., that point could come into consideration. So, there is a pressure on the Houses no use foreign exchange that they earn foreign exchange. In this way we are trying to connect it up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I asked a question in this very session what is the amount of foreign exchange that is being utilised by this automobile companies. The answer is that statistics are not available.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I share your concern Somnathji.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The projected indigenisation has not been done.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I don't think we have difference of opinion on this point. When there is a foreign-exchange outgo, it is all right to start with. But indigenisation should take place and in a genuine form, not putting some label of another Indian Company and they import and supply to Maruti and Maruti saying that the have indigenised because an Indian Company is supplying while that Indian Company is importing. We are looking into it, we are putting this X ray—not that we want to put a cover on it—it should be X-rayed and the genuine indigenisation should take place. That is the only way.

This is precisely the point even in Electronics also. It is not the electronics itself, but we should look to indigenisation. It is a labour intensive area. The whole information explosion that has taken place in the world, we should not be left behind. But the point is that as we go, we have to indigenise and bring our domestic capacity.

A point was raised about Banks. Chinta Mohanji raised a point about banks and the functioning of the banking system. May I say, one thing should be appreciated that we started with 8000 branches and now it is 52000 branches? The rural branches were only 2000 roughly. Now we have about 3000 rural branches. See the tremendous expansion that has taken place. So, in this expansion I don't say that there are no loopholes or lacunae. When you have such a fast growth without giving any time for consolidating, weaknesses do crop in and I don't want to cover it up.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Even if you see the deposit growth, initially before nationalisation, it was Rs. 4600 crores. Now it is about Rs. 93000 crores. That is the expansion of this banking system. The expansion that has taken place, we hardly had an idea of it.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : How much amount is involved in the different activities of the banks ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I would say about the performance of the banks in the last Year, 1985. The deposit growth was coming down from 1982 to 1984, it was a declining curve. From about 17.6 per cent it came down to 17.3 per cent. That was the decline. It has shot up to 18.5 per cent in one year. That is the improvement that we could do in the year 1985. At the same time the gross profit which was negative in 1984, viz., minus 10.6 per cent last year we could increase the profit to 32 per cent.

The target for direct finance to agriculture is 15 per cent. It was below target in 1984. It was hardly about 13 per cent. In 1985 we could bring it to 14 per cent and in March 1986 we have raised it beyond 15 per cent, that is, beyond the target.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : What about the bank credits to the small scale sector ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: As regards priority sector advances for the poorer sections, I do not deny there are leakages and lacunae. The target for the weaker sections was 40 per cent. In 1983-84 only 38 per cent could be achieved. In 1985 itself we crossed the target and it was about 41 per cent. In March 1986 it is about 42 per cent. So here also it is above target. This is priority sector advances which include small scale sector.

For the weaker sections 10 per cent is the target and it was about 9.5 per cent in March 1985. In March 1986 we have been able to achieve more than 10 per cent.

Hon. Members has expressed that in the distribution of the loans to the poorer sections the representatives of the people should be involved. It was raised in the House during the Question Hour. We are considering to adopt some steps in DRD and other committees. In some States, Collector is the Chairman. So MPs naturally rightfully do not attend such meetings where an official is the Chairman. We are thinking and I will have inter-action with the Rural Development Minister that peoples' representatives could chair those committees and they could do so by rotation and the official can be Secretary to the Committee. This is one arrangement we are considering and I will talk to my colleague the Rural Development Minister.

Secondly, Sir, when Indiraji nationalised the banks she dedicated these resources to the people. Now how could this inter-action be increased? So we have asked all the tanks and all the branch managers—I will request the hon. Members if the branch managers are not acting—accordingly in their constituency then they should bring it to our notice—that on 15th of every month they should allot a certain amount of time to meet the customers themselves. They should try to remove their grievances and should not continue to sit in their rooms and get applications and take action. They should also go out and meet people in the villages, the beneficiaries and others and see how really the things are happening in the field. Not only the Branch Manager, I have also asked the officers of the Banking Department in the Finance Ministry that they should make surprise checks on the 15th of every month; they should go out in the field and find out what actually is happening.

At the same time, for dispersal of loan, we have asked them to fix two days in every month so that the dispersal is made regularly and undue delays are not there.

At the same time, the procedure will also have to be improved. Now, the procedure is—Village Level Worker, BDO, DRDA, Veterinary Surgeon, Branch Manager. Then, whether the State have given their part of the subsidy, whether that is deposited in the Central Bank, and then it goes to the branch from that bank. It is not only a three-legged race, but a six-legged race. We are doing something how to undo that.

Shri Mahajan yesterday mentioned about the housing for the poor. We have the Indira Vikas Yojana and Rs. 125 crores were allotted for providing housing to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We will continue this housing scheme for the poor, and that will be taken care of.

Shri Bholanath Sen mentioned about subsidies. I have already dealt with this matter.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee raised the point of capital goods industry. I think that is a vital point and I do not want to make any debating points. But I agree that the capital goods industry is the hub of self-reliance in our strategy and we will keep it healthy and see it grows. On that perception there is no deference of opinion. Last year we reduced the project duty to 45 per cent, this year we have raised it to 55 per cent and if need be, we are ready to go ahead more. I have no compunction. We will have to keep our capital goods industry alive, but at the same time we have to moderanise it. If we do not moderanise it, it would be mummifying obsolescence. If the technology remains old, we keep on holding to it. It would be a fossilized economy of the past. That would be just running some museum where we go and see the animals of the past. We have to strike a balance between the two. In this process we cannot go so far that we kill our capital goods industry and at the same time, we cannot protect it to the extent of 300 or 400 per cent that it does not move at all. We have not to strain it, but train it and go ahead, and also take care of it.

Now, I come to the point that Shri Somnath Chatterjee made, that the States are not being given sufficient funds..... (Interruptions). So far as State transfers are concerned, there is no better representative for States than myself here in the Central Government. Against the budgetary estimates of last year, we have given Rs. 764 crores more to the State by better tax collection. Out of every Rs. 100 that I collect, Rs. 51 go to the States.

(Interruptions)

Growth is 45 per cent. I give you the data here and you give me compliments also. But with all this growth of direct taxes, it does not help reducing my deficit. 85 per cent of it goes to the States. So, I labour and sweat for States. Why are you worried about it?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
What about the special deposit scheme? The provident fund is not being deposited and the States are being deprived of the money.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will be coming to that. What I am saying is that out of the total kitty of Rs. 774 crores if I get the net resource transferred, the total comes to Rs. 4300 crores more than the Budget estimates to the States.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Go to the Maharashtra Chief Minister. He will also ask for money.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will come to the point of provident fund and States being affected by the interest rates being raised on the provident fund and all that. One thing, you should not forget. You must also have been arguing that we deposit the employees' money in low interest-giving funds and just like bonded labour, this is bonded money and so on.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
That does not mean that you put it in the special deposit only. The State Governments do not get a share in this money. The object is not to pay them more money.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH :
No, no. The object is to pay them more money. My problem is this. When I disagree, there is a problem; when I agree, even then there is a problem!

(Interruptions)

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

We have to realise that the problems of the centre and the States are the same. Centre and States, it is the same entity. We are responsible not only to Centre, but to States as well. We are responsible to both Central and State Plans. The plan of the country has to be fulfilled. Now we have come out with 'Indira Vikas Patra'. This is a new instrument which gives 20 per cent simple interest; in five years the amount will double. And the States will get two-thirds out of this money. There is no more attractive instrument yet to be afloat, which I have given to the State Government. That takes care of your point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What about consignment tax. Say something Sir. Try to do something.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: About consignment tax, I wrote to the Chief Ministers. There are some basic inputs like iron ore crude petroleum bauxite, coal, etc. On these items, there should be a common regime in the country. If every State is to have a different regime on basic inputs, the whole economy will have its impact. Suppose in a hospital there is a patient. One senior doctor comes and gives him an injection. Then another junior doctor comes and gives him another injection. What will happen? It may be two separate injections, but the system is the same; it is the same patient who has to receive these injections. Whether the Centre gives or the State gives, it is the same economy which is being injected. Here we have to cooperate. I wrote to the Chief Ministers that exemption power should be with both the Centre and the State. But the Chief Ministers have not agreed to it. So, there is a stalemate. There is need for more dialogue on this aspect.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is there any chance of calling for a meeting?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I did say that there is need for dialogue. We will have a dialogue with them.

Then Shri V. C. Jain mentioned about drought in Rajasthan. We are meeting the Members of Parliament from Rajasthan tomorrow. So, I need not say anything further on it.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Sir, the situation is equally bad in Uttar Pradesh too.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I want to say one thing about droughts and floods. In the Sixth Plan, we spent about Rs. 2000 crores. In the very first two years, we have exhausted the same amount. Now, we have to assess this strength of the treasury when it is pitted against God. How much can you fight with the God?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : So you say, war against God.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only five minutes left. Let him conclude.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sorry. Madam, I am trying to meet the points of the hon. Members.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : In between, don't ask questions.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : She has come to your rescue.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : You are giving to every State, except Assam.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The other point which was made was about inflation. I am coming to some of the important points. I cannot go to every point. So about inflation, one thing should be understood. Till now, it has been a style that Opposition Members and everyone ask from the Government, why this has happened. And the Government starts answering on everything, whether it is within its powers or not. So, I want to frankly say what the Government can do and what it cannot do. The Government honestly say that it cannot do this.

So far as the management of price is concerned, Government has got 3-4 instruments and for that Government is responsible and should be answerable. One is money supply and the other is indirect taxation of commodities. The third is the administered price.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We are all increasing it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: You mean that we are answerable. So I am not debating that. So far as the effect of these areas are concerned, 'Yes'. It is the Government's money. But there is a vast area in the Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index and that is the agricultural produce. More than 50 per cent of the Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price Index is of the agricultural products wheat. In that area, production is by and large dependent on the crop, the rains. This year, potato crop has not come up to expectations and last year, it may be tomato. I can produce more cloth. But I cannot produce tomato and potato. No Government can produce it, in any factory.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Vishwanath Pratap and Vishwanath down there.....

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: That is different.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What about unemployment problems ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: So what are your options ? You just say what can the Government do ? So spend foreign exchange to import it from some country where tomato and potato is produced.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : For God's sake, don't do so.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We will not do it we shall remain without potato and tomato but will not spend foreign exchange on these items.

[English]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : He is naughty grand father from Bengal.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The other thing is the dynamics of our growing economy. While the value of Rupee has declined, the per capita income has gone up. Before, the War, during the British times, there was relative price stability. In one rupee, one could buy 16 kg. of wheat. That does not mean that the people were better-off.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Who has pleaded for it ?

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: You should understand that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You understand that.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: You understand that and don't say it. You understand that very well, but you don't say it. You present it in a form. You are not talking here, but you are talking beyond the wall. That is why you are addressing.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You kindly speak of unemployment problem because your time is ticking away.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: So, per capita income has grown in spite of whatever you say on the value of the rupee. In 1950-51, the index was 100 and it has become 165 in 1984-85. So let us in the dynamics of our growing economy, we should understand, that inflation does not necessarily reduce the purchasing power.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Purchasing power can still increase, if the income distribution goes there with those who have got to get more money.

15.00 hrs.

Now coming to employment ; this is a very vital issue, and in this employment strategy, again the agriculture sector has to play the major role.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, how much more time do you want ? I will have to extend the time for you.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Let him finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At 3 O'clock we have to start the Private Members' Business.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I will finish within five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will extend the time by five minutes.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In the agriculture sector, out of 4.70 crores that will be absorbed in the 7th Plan, 1.80 crores will be absorbed there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : For how many days in a year ?

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please...let him continue. Don't interrupt. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: So, it is given impetus. Here, what I want to say is that basically we have to give impetus to agriculture, for our employment problem. Manufacturing will absorb only 66 lakhs.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Do you mean to say that industrial sector will get less importance ? That is what it means. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: No ; what I am saying is that in our strategy, we cannot forget the agriculture sector. We have to maximize on the industrial sector also. But let us not be under an illusion, that only the industrial sector is going to serve the employment problem, and not the agricultural sector.

One last word on the public sector. That is the one thing on which I will use my time now. Public Sector is the cardinal point of our economy. There is no debate on that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
Do you agree with Mr. Sathe ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: What Mr. Sathe was trying to emphasize was that we have to make it more efficient, and that there are problems in it. That is all. (*Interruptions*) It has shown performance. This year, electricity, railways and coal have shown improvement.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta) :
I am a new member of this Parliament. But when I see this sort of interruptions, I feel very sorry as I would like to hear also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: No ; it is a welcome interruption. I do not mind it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
Interruption is all right ; disturbance is bad.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:
I am not disturbed by both.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is very frequent interruption.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We have to improve the performance of the public sector ; and I also see the workers' participation at the managerial level. Their participation at a level higher than the floor and shop levels, is necessary for the improvement of the public sector. I see it very clearly.

In a mixed economy, apart from its role in the economy, I see the public sector as a bulwark against total take-over by the private sector. This is a very important political point which I want to make, viz. public sector is a bulwark against total take-over by the private sector, not only of economy, but also of politics. Therefore, public sector is politically also very necessary.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY
Furthermore, it should also be capital-high.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:
I have said that already, Mr. Choubey. But this aspect is not only in respect of economy; it has a political significance also, and we should recognize the political significance of the public sector. I have had some taste of trying to fight the power of money. I know if they had the whole say, how much inroads they can build. If Government does not have the strength of the public sector, and the whole economy was in their hands, on what ground we could fight them? I know the strength of their network. I think it is, therefore, necessary to save the political system. Politically it is necessary. Of course, we have to make it efficient, and it has to contribute to the resources. We have to take the labour into confidence. On this, I think, there is no difference of opinion.

I think Mr. Sathé was also trying to make the point that there were some problems there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up Private Members' Business. Shri R.P. Suman.

15.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Twenty-Eighth Report

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 3rd December, 1986."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 3rd December, 1986."

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL 1986***

(Insertion of New Articles 23A, 23B and 23C)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 5.12.86.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986*

(Amendment of Article 85, etc.)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

FOREST (CONSERVATION)
AMENDMENT BILL 1986*

(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 5.12.86.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL 1986*

(Amendment of Article 368)

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I introduce the Bill.

STANDARDISATION OF STYLE OF
NAMES OF CITIZENS BILL, 1986*

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for standardisation of style of names of citizens.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for standardisation of style of names of citizens."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 5.12.86.

**INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1986***

(Amendment of Section 230A)

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

15.09 hrs.

**FLOOD CONTROL AUTHORITY OF
INDIA BILL, 1986—(Contd.)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Chandra Verma on the 21st November, 1986, namely :—

"That the Bill to provide for the setting up of a flood control authority of India to control floods and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : I raise to support the Bill. Dr. Verma has done a laudable work in bringing this measure before the House. The other day we discussed floods and droughts in this House and we discussed

that floods have become an annual affair with us ; it has become almost endemic in our system and it causes colossal damage in terms of loss of property, crops, human lives and cattle heads. Besides it causes untold hardships and sufferings.

Government has been aware of this problem and as far back as in 1954, a national programme for flood control was set up which studied the problem and made certain recommendations for constructing reservoirs, embankments *bunds*, etc. A reasonable degree of flood protection was provided to about 13 million hectares out of 40 million hectares which have been identified as flood prone.

So, in 32 years we have been able to provide some sort of flood protection measures to 13 million hectares up to 1985. In fact, at this rate, I do not think that it will be possible for us to cover or provide flood protection measures to the rest of the flood-prone areas. I think it may not be possible even to cover half of it. During First Plan to Sixth Plan we have spent more than Rs. 1700 crores over flood protection and much more on flood relief. Actually, we have spent thousands of crores on flood relief. The Minister himself said that on an average they are spending Rs. 400 crores per year on flood relief and still there has been no respite from the scourge of flood and we are suffering. I know that the Government of India has been exercised about this problem and in 1976 the National Flood Commission was constituted which made a number of recommendations in 1980. It took about four years to study and make recommendations. Those recommendations were considered and reviewed by the Central Government. On that basis guidelines were framed and instructions were issued to the State Governments to implement those recommendations.

In 1981 and 82 the Irrigation Ministers' Conferences were held at which these recommendations were discussed and the Government of India impressed upon the State Governments to prepare an expeditious plan for the implementation of these recommendations.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 5.12.85.

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

Madam, only six States so far were able to do some thing in the matter of implementation of the recommendations and furnish information to the Central Government and that too very scanty information. The Central Government, it appears, is merely there to provide funds for flood relief and to give them loan assistance for flood protection and beyond that they can do nothing else. There is no way of ensuring implementation of these recommendations, and floods continue to ravage the country with unceasing regularity. This is the position. This constitutes a stupendous task before the country, and the problem appears to be intractable. It is a sad state. The State Governments are expected to take every possible measure to control the floods. But in my opinion it is beyond the resources of the State Governments to take effective steps to control the floods. Manifold measures have to be taken and comprehensive plans have to be made. But they have not been able to do so far and you might recall that the recommendation of the Mitra Committee for preparing a plan for every major river in the country has not been implemented. Only with regard to the Damodar Valley the plan was fully implemented. Regarding Brahmaputra it was started in 1982, but it has not been fully implemented. With regard to other States nothing has been done. West Bengal did appoint a Committee under the Chairmanship of Man Singh to make certain recommendations. It could not be implemented because the West Bengal Government itself did not make adequate allocation of funds. They allocated only Rs. 11 crores and the whole plan was to cost about Rs. 125 crores. Thereafter, a comprehensive plan has been prepared by the West Bengal Government which could be implemented in 25 to 30 years and which is pending with the Central Government. For everything the State Governments are coming to the Central Government for their help. Therefore, it is to be seen whether we should depend upon the State Governments for meeting the scourage of floods or there is a need for a Central Authority to do this because there are instances where the rivers are passing through one State to another State. Supposing a river is passing from Madhya Pradesh to Andhra Pradesh and the Madhya Pradesh Government is not prepared

to make any contribution for raising the embankments and all that, then who will do it? So, as I said, the problem is stupendous and needs the use of science and technology also. In my opinion, it is far beyond the resources of the State Governments to tackle this problem.

Floods are no longer unpredictable. We are able to know the movement of floods. An hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh while speaking on the last occasion said that the Central Water Commission did warn them of the coming floods in Godavari and that helped them to save many lives. So, we have the flood forecasting machinery with us but we do not have a comprehensive outfit to deal with the situation.

We all know that the embankments that we have erected to control the floods on both sides of the rivers also prove inadequate after some time due to siltation. The other day my friend Mr. Chardulal Chandra-kar made a suggestion that there should be a Dredger Corporation which should undertake the job of dredging activities so that the siltation could be removed. Then, a suggestion was made that when the floods come, they cause disaster and there is no arrangement for meeting such a situation. We have been meeting this situation on *ad hoc* basis. Therefore, it has to be considered whether we can leave things as they are and we should depend upon the various agencies that we have set up, or we should have a Central Authority with adequate powers to deal with the situation.

The National Floods Control Commission made several recommendations among which one recommendation was for constituting a Central Authority under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, who should be assisted by a strong body of technical men. That idea was mooted by the National Floods Control Commission and I do not know what the Government has done so far. But it is very necessary that we should have a Central Authority with adequate powers to be able to deal with the situation. They should have funds of their own. They should have the powers that wherever there is a question of inter-State dispute, they can take decisions which will be binding on all

the parties concerned. They should prepare Comprehensive plans for the catchment areas and the river basins. They should take soil conservation measures. All these measures they should be able to take. Dredging operations can also be taken by this Authority. Disaster management can also be under taken by this Authority. Therefore, from all accounts it appears that we need such an Authority. There are many advantages also. Along with it we can have hydro-electric generation. The hon. Minister till the other day was incharge of energy also and we know that hydel power is very cheap. China has solved this problem by mini-hydel plant. You can adopt this plan. There is an entry of it in the Union List, so are able to solve inter-State disputes. We can appoint such an authority. If you think that there is a constitutional obstacle in the way you can go in for an amendment in the Constitution. In countries like Canada, Australia, U.S.A. which has a federal set up, they have this subject in the Union List. There is no problem to keep it in the Concurrent List.

We are going to have super computer. This is what the Prime Minister said. It will be able to forecast meteorological movements and we will be able to know actually the behaviour of the monsoon and plan accordingly. Then we can also prepare areawise programmes and plans. We can prepare river basin plan in catchment area. We are also in a position to develop remote sensing techniques through the use of satellites.

Two or three days ago the hon. Minister in reply to a question about the Himalayan Region—whether there is any remote sensing technique or not, said that there is no such arrangement. In fact I was surprised and also pained. When we are making such a big headway in this respect and the Prime Minister is so keen about it we have not yet developed that capability, It is necessary that we should develop this remote sensing technique through the use of satellite to be able to know the movement of glacial Himalayan Region. We should know about snow melting, about the movement of glacier. 60% of the Indo-gigantic river flow from Himalayas. They get their water from that and if you know all this, we will be able to

prepare our plans. The river basin plan requires not only creation of reservoirs, embankment but also requires aforestations so that it may act as a soil conservation and prevent siltation and carrying of silt through river water and we can control flow of water. We have scientific data with us. The Prime Minister is also thinking of having a area wise data, by preparation of collection system, so that we may be able to know the real position in the various States and in the various areas on the basis of which a plan could be prepared.

Now I am submitting before the Minister whether it is possible for the State Government alone to do all this or whatever the Central authority will be able to do it. In my own opinion it is the Central authority, which alone will be competent to take all these measures, it will have its own resources. My friend from Telugu Desam suggested that initially the Central Government may give Rs. 500 crores and the State Government should contribute their quota to create its funds and then you can impose levy on the various sectors of society. These are suggestions which should be considered for creating a fund to be placed at the disposal of the Central authority.

With these words I commend the proposal contained in the Bill moved by Dr. G.S. Verma.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Madam Chairman, I have only a few words to add to the discussion.

Madam, this is a very good Bill brought by Dr. Chandra Shekhar Verma—Flood Control Authority of India Bill. I support this Bill. It is a well meaning Bill,

We have found that some steps have been taken by the Central Government to control the floods. Out of 40 million hectares of flood-prone area, only 13 million hectares have come under flood protection. This is a very minimal thing. We find that the Central Boards that have been set up and all the State Boards could not cope with the problem. They have some schemes and plans for implementation of the schemes. But the States could not implement these

[Shri R.P. Das]

plans and schemes only because of lack of funds. The States did not have enough funds to implement the plans and schemes. That is why these schemes have remained all along unimplemented. That is why some hon. Members have already raised the question that the responsibility should be taken over by the Centre also not by the States alone. It should not be a State subject alone because States do not have the necessary funds. Their resources are very meagre. Therefore, it is quite impossible on the part of the States to implement any of the bigger schemes on the rivers. This makes the projects and all the schemes remain unfulfilled. Take the case of Tista projects of North Bengal. It requires Rs. 450 crores, but funds are not forthcoming from the Centre. Therefore, the project could not be implemented for years. For years over funds were not available from the Centre. This States of West Bengal is in such a financial constraint that it is not possible for the State to give funds for quick implementation of such a project as a Tista project. Therefore, Sir, I would urge upon the Minister to find out funds for this Tista project. If it is not possible for the Centre to do so at the present moment, then I should say, again that all these plans and schemes of the State Government would remain unimplemented. They will have a very slow pace of implementation and this slow pace of implementation would never serve the cause. Therefore, the question of bringing these rivers under the Central scheme and under Central projects is imperative.

Sir, this slow progress in implementing the plans and schemes clearly shows the necessity of having a bigger body like the proposed Flood Control Authority of India, the Bill for which has been brought in this House by Dr. Chandra Shekhar Verma. I support this. This sort of a body could go to some extent to help the States. If we look at it from another angle, we will find that the State agencies so far have more or less failed to implement its guidelines, its intentions because of absence of such a body.

In view of the severe floods and draughts in 1954, Government thought that something had to be done for the protection from the

flood. But very little has been done since then in this regard. Sir, the flood protection agencies, in the mean time, have clearly proved that they are not competent enough to face this gigantic task of flood protection in the country. Therefore, this Bill really suggests that a bigger body has to be set up immediately and that body may be called the Flood Control Authority of India. For this reason, I support the Bill.

I think, this Authority can go in for all the task of anti-erosion of soil ; it can also take up afforestation projects. At the same time, it should also undertake construction of big dams across the rivers ; construction of embankment along the big rivers wherever necessary. We know that, at present, all these tasks have been entrusted to the Central and state agencies. But due to non-allocation of funds by the Centre and insufficient funds being given to the States, this plan remain unimplemented. That is why, there should be one bigger Central body and that body should be given enough powers and funds so that it could carry out the programmes of flood protection throughout the States.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Madam, I rise to support this Bill introduced by Dr. Verma. The intention behind bringing this Bill is very noble. Our country faces the calamities of flood and drought every year and crores of rupees are spent on relief works but in spite of all this, no constructive way out is found and, as such, floods and drought cannot be eliminated from the country. Every year thousands of people lose their lives, crops are destroyed and farmers have to suffer huge losses due to the fury of floods and drought. Last year, while Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh experienced floods ; Rajasthan and Maharashtra witnessed drought. Rajasthan's 27 districts were hit by drought. We cannot check natural calamities, but we shall have to see as to how these natural calamities can be put to the benefit of the country by mobilising resources.

[English]

Under the leadership of our Prime Minister, we are going for the 21st Century. We are looking forward for the 21st century. We are moving for the 21st century.

[Translation]

Our scientist and technologists should carry out research to evolve methods for controlling flood and drought. The results of such a research will save thousands of people from death or becoming homeless and crores of rupees being spent at present will also be saved. Today we spend crores of rupees every year for controlling floods and drought.

15.34 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
In the Chair]

The Central Government as well as the State Governments contribute funds for this purpose but despite all this expenditure, no effective way out is found. There should be some permanent solution to get rid of the flood and drought problem. I would like to request the hon. Minister to acquire modern sophisticated electronic computers. It will help in forecasting well in advance the possibility of floods in a particular State, so that arrangements could be made in time. We participated in the World Youth Festival held in Moscow. At that time, the computer had forecast that there would be rain at the time of inaugural ceremony.

[English]

Why are you not sending one engineer team to Russia?

[Translation]

The resources that India has, are unmatched in the world. But they need to be mobilised. Our country commands great respect in the world. The development activities are also being undertaken on a large scale, but the problems of flood and drought also need to be tackled on a permanent

footing. There are dams on river like the Ganga, Godawari, Kaveri, Narmada and Tista etc. Most of these dams are either in a damaged state or are yet to be completed. I want that the entire situation should be reviewed so as to bring about certain improvements. Just now, an hon. Member from Bengal expressed his views. Though I do not find favour with his views, yet I would support him on the issue of Tista Project (Inter-rup:ion)

Our State was hit by floods in September. My constituency was the worst hit in the entire Bengal. The situation was so bad that even small boats were not available. The poor did not get even Halogen tablets and food. I want that the discussion on this Bill should be above political considerations. But one thing I would certainly like to say. The Chief Minister of our State has two daughters. One is called 'flood' and the other 'drought'. Whatever funds are given for flood and drought relief go to the accounts of their party fund and are not spent on the poor. When the floods struck there, the Prime Minister reached there even before the Chief Minister could reach there. Even his full security was not with him. An old man there had commented that the Chief Minister, District Magistrate and District Collector had not come, but the Prime Minister had reached.

When the relief camps were set up there, the red flags of the Marxists were put on them. A family consisting of five members was given 100 grams of 'chura' alongwith a party pamphlet asking them to vote for the C.P.M. Even the bread given to the poor is stamped by the C.P.M. Previously, the Ramakrishna Mission, Bharat Seva Shram Sangh and other religious organisations used to provide relief to the poor during floods, but this time, these organisation were not permitted to conduct relief works. No religious mission was allowed. When a calamity strikes—as has been the case of Bengal this time, where lakhs of people suffered due to floods—politics should not be dragged into it. We should make collective efforts to protect and provide relief to such people. I would submit that flood and drought both cause huge damage but of the two the floods are more devastating. There should be an emergency service to evacuate the flood hit people and doctors should be available there.

[Shri Vakkom Purushothaman]

You know that during floods, about 150 persons stay under the same roof. The water becomes contaminated which causes a variety of diseases, but they do not get proper medical help.

You should bring forward the Flood and Drought Control Authority of India Bill instead of this Flood Control Authority of India Bill. You should utilize the services of science and technology in this endeavour so that we could show to the world that we are second to none.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : I express my thanks to Dr. Verma for bringing forward this Flood Control Authority of India Bill. Dr. Verma and myself come from the region through which the Ganga flows. The maximum water holding capacity of the Ganga is about 4 to 5 lakh cusecs. If the quantity of water remains upto five lakh cusecs, she looks, beautiful, captivating and the one that removes the miseries of the people. But the moment the quantum of water increases to 22 to 24 lakh cusecs, it becomes the devastator and no longer remains captivating. I and Dr. Verma represent Monghyr and Khagaria constituencies respectively which are situated on the banks of the Ganga. Perhaps no other Member of this House witness devastation so closely every year as we do. Even the rains in Madhya Pradesh cause floods in Monghyr. Rain water of Madhya Pradesh flows into the Ganga through the Sone river which causes lightning floods and colossal losses. Whether the rains fall in Delhi or in the foothills of the Himalayas, our district Monghyr is the worst affected area every year. So I would request the hon. Minister to visit our district in August next, the time when the floods are at the peak, so that he could have a glimpse of our miseries caused by floods. I do not want to present before the House any big technical issue. We have three major reports on flood with us. The first report was prepared by the Agriculture Commission, the second one by the Irrigation Commission and the last one was the report submitted by the Flood Commission. All these reports have suggested measures for preventing losses caused by floods. I think we cannot suggest more measures than what is contained in these reports. The main

thing is that we cannot check floods. If someone says that floods can be checked by the embankment of the Ganga, I do not find it practical. The most essential thing is to prevent the losses caused by floods and it is well within your reach. Mr. Minister, you cannot prevent floods but you can prevent the losses caused by floods to a large extent, if not completely, by adopting post-flood and pre-flood measures.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the worst devastations caused by the floods is to be seen in any area, it is in my area. Drinking water becomes scarce. All embankments are breached resulting in inundation. Water-logging takes place in the shape of a drain or ponds which causes disease and puts all agricultural operations out of gear. Therefore, I would personally suggest that immediate steps should be initiated to build check dams in the upper areas wherever possible. You should set up a combined task force of the Survey of India, the Geological Survey, State Government and the Ganga Flood Control Commission which could prepare a map after surveying each area. If you have district wise maps, division wise and block wise, you can prevent floods by constructing check dams. It means that movement of water can be controlled. I think you can prevent floods in the upper regions of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Patna by constructing check dams there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you cannot assess the extent of loss caused by flood unless you conduct Micro Level Contour Survey and initiate area planning. The Central Government should take initiative in this matter. There is nothing like the State Government being embarrassed if you go ahead with setting up an authority to deal with it. I think it is better if you get some help from the State Government. So I want you to get a total survey conducted by the Flood Control Department to have an assessment of the losses caused by floods. It will benefit the Health Department and the Agriculture Department as well. So I urge you to implement the post-flood and pre-flood immunisation programme at the earliest.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I support this Bill and I urge you that should Dr. Verma choose to withdraw this Bill, the Government should bring forward a comprehensive Bill to undertake this work.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Flood Control Authority of India Bill introduced by Dr. G. S. Verma which will pave the way for bringing forward a Bill for the setting up of Flood Control Authority of India and making provisions for the subjects related thereto. Sir, famine and flood are the major problems before the country. The easiest as well as the most difficult solution to solving both these problems is the conservation of forests. If we do not conserve forests, floods as well as famine will continue to occur and no one will be able check them. So the most important and most essential thing is the development and conservation of forests.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on conservation of forests I want to mention about my area. I want to tell you about a very old incident about our desert area. About 250 years back, the then ruler of Jodhpur ordered timber for the construction of his palace. To meet the demand for timber, the employees of the ruler went to a village in Jodhpur district and started felling a 'Khejri' tree. A woman who was churning milk near-by, heard the notice of noise of sawing of tree

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, Mr. Jain. We have to conclude the discussion on this by 3.50 p.m. I think some more members want to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, we can extend the time on this Bill. By how much time shall we extend it?

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: It must be extended by one hour. It is a very important issue.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. One hour extension is given.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: The woman whose name was Amrita stood up and saw that the servants of the King of Jodhpur were felling a 'Khejri' tree. She at once said that felling of trees was a crime there and that they would not allow the felling of trees. That woman hung to the 'Khejri' tree and lost her life. Along with her 3 girls also lost their lives. In all, 363 farmers lost their lives. The green trees were felled over their dead bodies.

Therefore, the problems of famine and flood will keep recurring unless we conserve forests. Therefore the foremost thing for the Environment and Forests Development Department is to take interest in the ecology and to accomplish this task.

Generally, we see that inter-state disputes crop up. The Narmada dispute concerns Rajasthan and especially the desert area of Rajasthan will receive water from it. The Tribunal took 15 years to settle this dispute. The various inter-state disputes are referred to the Tribunal and it takes 10-15 years to settle them. The Chief Ministers of the concerned States hold talks. For example, the Chief Minister of Karnataka holds discussions with his counterpart in Maharashtra and these discussions continue for a long time, but the dispute are not settled. Due to the non-settlement of disputes, we can neither control the floods, nor implement our hydel power projects. Hence, in the Bill which he has introduced.

[English]

Under 56 of the list, the union of the 7th Schedule.

[Translation]

It has been suggested that in case of such disputes, the Central Authority should get the required powers to settle all such disputes. At present, these disputes drag

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

on for years. due to which development cannot take place and projects cannot be implemented. But, in case the Centre gets the authority to settle the river disputes, then the developmental work can take place smoothly. The Central Authority should get the requisite powers, so that it could settle the disputes and solve the problem.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, we have spent Rs. 1200 crores to provide relief to the people of the flood affected areas, where as we have spent only Rs. 780 crores for implementing the flood control schemes. The case is similar in regard to the famine conditions as well. Whenever there is a famine, large amounts are spent on relief work, but not much is spent on projects which could control such situations. It is due to this reason, that the construction work of the Indira Gandhi Canal Project has not been completed even today. The construction work of this Canal began wayback in 1968, but has not been completed till today. Had this work been completed, our desert areas would have bloomed. I have to say it with regret that you have not made enough efforts for the control of famines.

I agree with Prof. Ranga's suggestions regarding creation of an Authority. He has said that in order to implement the flood control schemes, a re-construction tax has to be imposed on the concerned states. This would enable us to collect enough funds which could be utilised for such constructive work.

There is a river called Luni in our desert area. When this river was flooded, we had to suffer heavy damage. Many cattle heads perished and human lives were lost. But you will be surprised to know that it proved to be a blessing in disguise also because we raised a bumper crop and the water level of our wells also increased.

The second crop, after the floods have receded, is always good. But the same is not true of the crops in the famine-hit areas. Only one kharif crop can be raised under such conditions. Moreover, the Central Government aid for relief purposes is

sanctioned under advance plan or is given in the form of loans, whereas in the case of floods, 75 per cent of the aid is given under non-plan expenditure. I want to imply that the Governmental assistance for relief purposes in famine affected areas is inadequate. Hence, the quantum of assistance given for the flood hit areas should be equal to the assistance given to the famine-hit deserts areas relief,

With these words I support the Bill introduced by hon. Shri Verma.

[English]

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO (Siddipet) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate Dr. Verma for having come with this Bill. Members from both sides for the last two weeks have expressed themselves in favour of this Bill. In spite of the unanimous support from the House the Minister may not accept this Bill and may ultimately reject this Bill.

Sir, even if he rejects this Bill I would request him to come forward with a concrete Bill in future for controlling floods in our country. In every Session we are discussing either about drought or floods but ultimately the steps that we take are only temporary relief measures.

16.00 hrs.

The Government never thought of any permanent arrangement to face the floods in the country. Sir, the floods are mainly confined to some particular areas near the major river beds. Every year, you see the floods either in Bihar or U.P. or Andhra or Gujarat. Recently, in Andhra we had a major flood. I don't think you might have seen that type of calamity in the country during the last five or six years. During the floods in Andhra, there was a loss to the extent of nearly Rs. 1,700 crores for the people of Andhra Pradesh. These people were crying for the Central aid and in spite of such a big loss, we could get only Rs. 132 crores as aid from the Centre. It is not the case with Andhra Pradesh only. But wherever floods occur, the assistance given by the Centre was not at all sufficient to compensate for the loss.

In order to prevent the floods, we must give a serious thought to this problem and find out a permanent solution to prevent this sort of floods in our country. What I feel is whether it is Andhra or U.P. or wherever there are major rivers in our country, we must take measures to control the flow of water during the rainy season by constructing recurrent dams at short intervals on that particular river. Even our former Irrigation Minister, Shri K.L. Rao, had also advocated the diversion of rivers like Ganga from north to south so that we could find a permanent solution for the floods; not only floods but also to face the drought situation in the country. Not only Ganga, if you divert the major rivers from one place to another, you can irrigate the drought prone areas. You can get more crops; you can remove poverty you can improve the economy of our country. I, therefore, request the Minister to draw up a plan to divert the rivers permanently to get major dams on recurrent basis to save the water for the purpose of irrigation so that our water will not be wasted. This will bring about an improvement in our economy.

With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I support the Flood Control Authority of India Bill, 1986. At the same time, I would like to say that there has been a lot of discussion regarding floods and drought in this House. I think, this subject is discussed in every session. I am grateful to Dr. C.S. Verma for introducing it in the form of a Bill instead of a debate. This topic attracts a large number of speakers in every session, who deliver long speeches. However, speeches can only form the contents of a book, but cannot save anybody's life. The hon. Minister should pay attention to this point. Just now, while sitting in the Central Hall, I mentioned that this point ought to be raised in the House, and some of my colleagues replied that it would be of no use. These issues are not given much importance. I want that such bills regardless of whether they are Private Member's Bills or Government Bills, must receive full attention.

Besides, I would like to submit that although Flood Control Boards have been set up in all the States, yet there are certain disputes which cannot be settled by these Boards, and it is due to this reason that the present Bill has been introduced. For example, at many places the cause of floods is inter-state rivers; one State releases the water into another state which leads to floods. In this connection, I would suggest that an Authority or a Board should be set up at the national level, which should conduct a survey of the entire country in order to find out as to which areas are flooded every year, for it is essential to control such situations. If incidentally an area is flooded by a river which emanates from another state, we cannot take precautions beforehand. But wherever floods are an annual feature, there should be a survey at the national level and maximum funds should be allocated for this purpose.

At the same time, I would also like to say that the Chairmen of the State Flood Control Boards should be the Ex-officio members of the Board which is to be constituted at the national level. Besides, the experts of the State Flood Control Boards should also be associated with the all-India national level Board, because they could give the details of those areas which are prone to floods.

One of the major reasons underlying the occurrence of floods is defective drainage system. This fact can be verified by conducting a survey in any State. Several defective drains have been constructed. Defective drains are constructed on the recommendations of certain influential people. What is the use of such drains if instead of flowing out, the water flows in. It simply implies that the drainage system is defective. In this manner, considerable amount of State Government funds are misused. You might have seen that during the time of floods, funds are sanctioned for earth-works, but actually nothing is done, and it is shown on paper that so much of earth work had been done which had been washed away by the floods. I think there is maximum corruption in this department. The extent of corruption in this Department can be gauged if you ordered checking of

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

the property owned by the Executive Engineers, Suprintending Engineers and others. There are hundreds of daily wage workers in the Drainage Department, but they work as domestic servants in the homes of the officials. If 100 such workers are actually employed, it is shown in the register that 500 workers are on the rolls.

Therefore, I would like to say that it is true that we are helpless against the natural flooding of rivers, but the man-made floods, which occur due to the inefficiency or the negligence of the officials, bring a bad name to our Government and we are unable to answer the queries of our people. Hence, I want that a proper check should be maintained to see that the funds sanctioned for this purpose are actually spent or not and strictness should be exercised in this matter. If possible, district-wise committees comprising the representatives of the people—district MLAs with a Member of Parliament as Chairman, should be constituted, which should check whether the funds have been properly utilised or not. Usually, these funds are diverted to areas where there is no need for drainage system. The officials in league with some farmers go out of their way to harm or to benefit someone. Therefore, I would say that it is absolutely essential to include the representatives of the people in the Flood Control Board, as otherwise the system would not improve. The local people are able to point out correctly in which direction the drains should flow and from where it should start, but the officials are not able to do it correctly because they make amendments in the original plan to serve some vested interests. I would also suggest that such a Board at the national level should be constituted not for the purpose of floods alone, but to control all kinds of natural calamities, including droughts and hailstorms and also for providing relief to those affected by such calamities. I agree that this subject falls under the State List. But when, there are huge losses of life and property every year, this subject should be brought under the Concurrent List, so that the funds granted by the Centre for this purpose are utilised properly.

With these words I support this Bill and conclude.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill which has been introduced in the House by my colleague, Shri Verma, is praiseworthy. I come from an area which is affected by floods for nearly 8 months in a year. The hon. Members might recall that I have repeatedly drawn the attention of the House to the plight of that area viz., North Bihar. It is also called Mithila and it is badly affected by floods every year. I think, there is no other area in the country which is so badly affected by the floods.

A number of rivers originate from the Himalayas and in the absence of any obstruction down the hill, they directly flow into Mithila. The flow of these rivers is so powerful that they ruin lakhs of people on their way, whether it is Kosi, Kamla, Bhutahibalan, Adwara or Bagmati. The names of these rivers except Chutahibalan, sound good. All these rivers are like dragons that devour anything that comes in their way. They cut through the alluvial soil and the fertile land first as a knife cuts the cake. An important point that needs to be mentioned here is that these rivers do not have a definite course, they keep on changing their courses. Even repeated requests in this regard could not solve this problem. With the efforts of late Shri L.N. Mishra, a dam was constructed across Kosi river but the work is still incomplete. The proposed Western Kosi Canal is not yet complete and silting in the river is causing a problem. Thousands of people were ruined last year due to the breach in the Kosi dam. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had to rush there. He was not the Prime Minister but the General Secretary of the Congress Party at that time. A number of people were ruined at that time. This is not only true of the Kosi river alone but also of rivers like Kamla. When the latter is flooded, you would not believe, it looks more or less like a sea. It happens almost every year. The river Bhutahibalan originates from Himalayas in Nepal and flows down to the plains without any obstacle on its way. When it is in spate, it ruins lakhs of people within an hour. I mean to say that this destruction is a recurring feature and if we calculate, the amount of relief that has already been spent on it since independence it might run into crores of rupees. But that is a different story. I will

tell you later what happens to that relief fund. Some steps are being taken in this direction and the hon. Minister is also trying to monitor the funds. All these rivers originate from Nepal. I would suggest that in consultation with the Government of Nepal, a reservoir or a dam should be constructed in order to tame these rivers. If these rivers are tamed, it will not only change the economy of Nepal, but will also meet the power requirement of Northern India particularly, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh as also Orissa and West Bengal and will facilitate speedy industrialisation of the area. Today our natural resources are causing destruction, but if we harness them properly we can make our land a heaven. The question is not of negotiating with the Government of Nepal but of negotiating with those foreign agencies who can help us in the construction of these reservoirs and in taming these rivers.

As soon as the month of March ends, the people of Bihar begin to shudder lest there should be heavy rains in the coming months. The rainy season sets in as soon as the month of May begins and by June it starts raining so heavily that there is no let up it. The people cannot move out of their houses. The pregnant women cannot move out of their houses in order to reach the hospital for delivery. Similar is the plight of the old and the infirm. There is so much of water around that it is very difficult to wade through and, moreover, there are no other means of communication. There is so much of destruction in North Bihar, that it seems that it is not a part of the country. We repeatedly raise this issue in the House that something should be done in this regard. Actually, the engineers and the bureaucrats have their vested interests in such floods. They wish floods to strike every year. The relief funds are misappropriated by the engineers and bureaucrats and as a result, the general public suffers. Even the affluent people of that area have been forced by the floods to migrate to Delhi and Punjab and eke out a living there. There are people who own 100 acres of land there, but even they have migrated to Delhi and are working here. They are badly affected by the destruction caused by these rivers, which emanate from Nepal. These rivers bring death and destruction.

Therefore, the Bill introduced by Shri Verma is welcome. If the proposed Flood Control Authority is set up, it will not only look into all these problems, but will also find out ways and means to prevent floods. It will be a great achievement. The floods ruin lakhs of people, besides destroying the fertility of the soil. The entire area between Kosi and Farakka bears testimony to it. Kosi falls into the Ganges and from there right upto Kala Gola or even upto Farakka the river bed of the Ganges is getting silted. On the one hand Kosi, Kamla and Balan are causing havoc and on the other side the Ganges is ruining Bihar and Bengal.

Besides, we are in desperate need of water particularly for irrigation purposes. The need of the hour is proper planning. We can utilise every single drop of water if we plan properly.

Today, we have cordial relations with the Government of Nepal. If these rivers are not tamed and dams are not constructed across them in Nepal, then that particular area of North Bihar which is called paradise would turn into a hell. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request you, that it is high time to mete out justice to the starving people of North Bihar because there are no industries and the people are solely dependent on agriculture and that too is destroyed by the rivers.

With these words, I support this Bill and urge the Government to bring a comprehensive legislation on its own incorporating the main provisions of this Bill therein.

(English)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir: I rise to support the Bill moved by Dr. Chandra Shekhar Verma.

Many hon. Members have pointed out that floods are a recurring phenomenon and an endemic situation which occurs with a regularity. To me, however, it is not that man regards water as a hostile force. Man was born in water. We know of situations where water is the gift of God; and yet abundance of something can be a difficult thing to manage.

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

We are faced with this situation of flood control in many parts of our country, which requires a total approach. We must plan the management of our water resources as such. And, therefore, when we speak of flood control, we are not speaking merely of a system for monitoring rainfall in the catchment area, or the rise in the level of waters or of forecasting the onset of the flood season or even of establishing a disaster pilot system. We are certainly not speaking of the *ad hoc* relief that is provided to those who are the victims of this flood. We are not just talking about our dam-building capacity, or the installation of a dredging system.

We must really think in terms of how to command, control and put to use the entire water resources of our country, for fruitful purposes. I have no figures with me, but I imagine that a very high proportion of our water still flows into the ocean, into the sea, without being of much benefit to the country. So, on the one hand we allow our waters to go away into the ocean, and on the other we allow our waters to devastate our land. This is an anomalous situation, which can be corrected only by what I call a total planning system, and a system in which there is an efficient management of our water resources.

I would like to point out that apart from identifying the flood-prone areas geographically and geologically, the country must be scientifically classified into basins of various river systems. I am not talking of the minor rivers—there are any number of them in our country—but about the major river systems in our country which need to be planned as an integrated unit, as a basin or sub-basin.

I know a lot of work has been done, because as far as research and development part is concerned, India is not behind any other country in the world in the field of technology of flood control, or of water management. It is really a question of husbanding our resources and going about them with a political will. I find that we do spend a lot of money. We have not made much progress. However, somebody mentioned here the figure that only 13 million hectares have been brought under flood

control over the last 40 years ; and that it is not only a small segment but we also know that the flood control is only partial because areas which are said to have been brought under flood control still suffer from recurrent phenomenon because sometimes there is adhocism in our approach ; sometimes there is regionalism in our approach ; sometimes there is regionalism in our approach and also the river systems do not respect State frontiers ; the river systems do not even respect international frontiers. Therefore, there has to be a plan cutting across the State boundary within the country and cutting across international boundary with our neighbours. Therefore, I suggest that this is a matter which can only be handled properly and efficiently by the Union Government. As it is, Union Government does do all the research, does make all the plan, does provide the fund for meeting urgent and emergency situation and yet whenever we have something to report here the hon. Minister says that he has given money; he has no control over this thing. This is the recurring reply that he gives us in the House. He is a Minister of Water Resources and water resources are a national asset, a national problem and a national challenge. Therefore, I support the basic idea of this Bill that the flood control authority must be a national authority ; it must be statutorily established, if necessary, by bringing about an amendment in the Constitution, by bringing flood control under the Concurrent List where we can make a clear cut division just as in the case of irrigation we have major irrigation programmes directly handled and planned and funded by the Central Government and minor irrigation is left to the State Governments. Similarly, here, all the major river systems in the country must be directly handled by the Central Government, by the Union Government, and it is with this end in view that I have supported this Bill.

We have a Kosi system in which something has been done. Our hon. friend just now complained that even a Kosi system is still prone to recurring floods and enormous devastation. On the other side, we have the Teesta system which is also under implementation. We have the Mahanadi system and nobody knows anything about the Mahanadi system ; not even the slightest work has been done in that area.

Except certain embankments from year to year ; there is no total planning at all. If you look at the geographical picture of north-east India between Kosi system and the Teesta system, you have to consider it as a sub-basin in a scientific sense. This Mahanadi system, as far as its planning is concerned, I also plead particularly for the Mahanadi system because I happen to represent that unfortunate part of our country.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : I thank you for giving me an opportunity to a peak in this debate on flood control Bill brought forward by our good friend Dr. Verma. Since he has brought this Bill, that has provided this House an opportunity to discuss such an important matter.

How to control the menace of floods which is a national calamity is not the subject matter of the discussion today only here, it has been discussed in different forums, in the State Assemblies, in Parliament during the different sessions in as much as Congress prior to independence had applied its mind to this aspect. The Planning Committee that was set up by the Congress under the Chairmanship of our old lamented first Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, who was the architect of modern India, he had also hinted about it. Our rivers cause havoc when there are heavy rains in different regions. These rivers are required to be dammed, and they are required to be tamed. There is no other alternative. Because of such planning because of such advance planning prior to independence immediately after independence, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's Government, first Government, took up three major river valley projects. Hirakud on the river Mahanadi, Bhakra Nangal and Damodar Valley Project. They are the pioneers in this field. And a lot also has been done. Money—large amounts of money has been spent on this. But this has not been sufficient to control this menace. India being a vast country—it cannot be called a country, we can call it a sub-continent or even a mini world—the geographical position and the climatic condition is such that when there is dearth of drinking water in the summer in some areas, in some other parts there are floods.

In some parts in the Himalayan range or in the Eastern parts, and Assam region there are floods at that time. This is our plight in India.

As the Revenue Minister of a State I have seen the plight of the flood affected areas. I have myself talked to the parents. While they were discussing the problems, they narrated how before their very eyes, flash floods came and took away their son in floods. What sort of description can be given? It is simply beyond description. When we see their plight only tears roll down our eyes. There is no solution, in sight except construction of dam, embankments etc. Nobody seems to know how to control it.

The hon. Minister is certainly aware of it. The Hon'ble Member and the State Governments also know it. This is a stupendous problem, of water management. Because of want of rains somewhere there are drought conditions and the crops are withering away and in some places because of heavy downpour the crops are damaged. We know that in one instance, three years back, in 1983 or so, within 24 hours there was a heavy downpour of 625 mm that is 25 inches of rainfall was recorded during one single day, in twenty-four hours. That sort of rain caused havoc. In some areas these floods are most unpredictable. Earlier we could know that these are the areas which are flood-prone areas and these are the areas which are drought-prone areas. Because of denudation of forests, these days even in dry areas and in the hilly tracts suddenly there heavy rain resulting in flash floods.

Earlier there were areas where there was no necessity for drains. Now they have become absolutely necessary in those areas because of unexpected rains and it thus adds to the problems. This has become a menace. Because of the population growth—abnormal population growth—the river and nala beds are being encroached upon and causing floods. At some other places the cause of the rivers are changed, and that contributes to floods.

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

What is necessary? What is required now? I agree and I endorse the view points expressed and the suggestions given by several honourable friends. It is not something to be disputed. This is an uncontroversial matter. But, what is necessary? Comprehensive planning and integrated planning are necessary. We are concerned about this problem.

Somebody mentioned about the political will. Yes, political will is there in abundance on the part of the Government. But the Government requires the support from all political parties. The time has come for Collecting thinking in this regard and Cooperate with the Government whole heartedly.

Last week there was a Conference of the Irrigation Ministers. They were discussing some problems. I do not know exactly what transpired in that conference but naturally it is time that water be declared a national property, a national asset. Flood control is not a subject which can be effectively dealt with by the States. So, naturally, it has got to be brought over to the Union List as has been done in federal countries like America, Canada and Australia. The States also should not have any objection. Not only it should be placed in the Union List, not only we demand construction of dams on all the rivers and also the construction of embankments and so many other things, but at the same time, how funds can be created, how resources can be mopped up for this lofty and laudable scheme, that has also to be thought of. Yesterday, while I was going through the debate, I found that Professor Ranga has made a very good suggestion that some sort of a fund should be created, some sort of a levy or some sort of a tax be imposed for this purpose. All the Opposition Members, regardless of their party affiliations, should agree to such a provision. We know that we are in dearth of money. In our programme, we have so many different schemes. Everything is noble but it is a question of priority. Everybody wants that floods should be controlled, rivers should be tamed and dammed. Naturally, by doing so, the floods will be controlled and it will provide irrigation for

our agriculture. Without irrigation, can you talk of advancement in the field of agriculture? We cannot just conceive of progress, prosperity of farmers as a class, or advancement in the field of agriculture without proper irrigation. Till today how far have we gone in the field of irrigation? Hardly 32 per cent, or 33 per cent of the entire crop area. Even that is also doubtful. These are the figures on papers but in the fields the position is something different. So, naturally, water should be declared a national property, a national asset, and should be brought under the Union List. There should be a consensus among the political parties and of the States also. Sitting together they should apply their mind jointly as to how a comprehensive plan could be drawn up and implemented and how the requisite finances could be mopped up. We have to raise something. We have to contribute something. That has to be supplemented by the Government of India by the World Bank and by different financial institutions.

I was referring to the Hirakud Dam which is now about thirty years old. But till today it is yet to be fully completed. It has not been fully completed. On the contrary, it is unfortunate that it has developed cracks. I would request the hon. Minister Shri Shankaranand Ji to kindly visit that Dam. That has created a panic in that area. A plan estimate is pending in his Ministry involving about Rs. 700 lakhs to Rs. 800 lakhs. Some global tender is involved in this matter. It has to be attended to on priority basis. This is one of our first modern temples in terms of development. Pandit Ji was calling it a temple, a modern temple, and that temple has developed cracks, threatening the security of the entire State.

Silting of the reservoir is another problem. Why this problem is coming up? It is because the afforestation programme which is a part of the original plan, is not materialising. So, wherever there is a dam, it should be looked into so that silting up is avoided, so that the dam lives its full term, it does not die an untimely death which involves lot of risk.

Brahmani river is the second river in Orissa to be demand and to be tamed. Since there are no funds, the second phase of the project is not progressing at all. The relief portion is a very temporary measure. When floods come, you give some relief. But that is only a taken thing. Can you compensate the loss that they are suffering, those people, the afflicted persons. Human lives and property worth crores of rupees are lost.

In one year only crop worth Re. 2000 crores has been washed away. That we cannot calculate in terms of money. It is beyond description and beyond calculation also. Naturally it is a question involving human consideration economic consideration and it has to be above politics. With this I support this Bill. This is a very good Bill. It has a very laudable objective and I would request the Government to apply their mind and come out with a comprehensive Bill taking the entire scenario of the country in mind.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : We have got information just now that five people have been murdered by the terrorists in Bangla Sahib in Delhi.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Fifteen.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Fifteen or five ? I understand five people have been murdered in Bangla Sahib. The House must condemn this thing. We want a statement by the Home Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will find out from the Minister.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: You ask the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will try to get the information.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : We want to have a statement from the Minister. Let him come and make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We do not have any confirmation.

Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill introduced by Dr. C.S. Verma regarding setting up of a Flood Control Authority. The problem of floods and drought has become a permanent bane for the country, specially for North Bihar. As a result of this, every year, standing crops on thousands of acres are destroyed; thousands of lives are lost and thousands of cattle heads also perish. During the natural calamities, the grant provided by the Government gives only temporary relief to the people and it does not provide a permanent solution to their problems. It is a matter of shame for us and we should try to find a permanent solution to it, so that the human lives, Cattle and crops could be saved from perishing. The Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 2000 crores for flood control and Rs. 1000 crores for drought control since Independence but you may appoint a commission to enquire whether the schemes that were launched to prevent such calamities, did function satisfactorily. In fact, these schemes added to the miseries of the people instead of redressing them. For instance, when we did not have projects like Western Kosi Canal, Kamla Dam, Gandak project and Sone Canal project, the loss to life and property was far less as compared to the loss that occurred after these projects were launched. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the area which I represent includes Vishail, Ghanshyampur Hasanpur and Kuseshwar etc. of North Bihar which is particularly flood prone. Previously, standing crops on only one thousand acres of land used to perish as a result of floods, but after these schemes were launched, standing crops in ten thousand acres of land are destroyed. Similarly, whereas only 800 persons used to die in floods earlier, as many as 5000 persons die now. Previously, whereas 700 houses of the poor were washed away, nearly 10000 houses are destroyed now. The Government should go a step further and find out how much work is done by the Flood Control Authority to redress the grievances of the people. The relief granted from the Centre is not used to redress the miseries of the people but is misappropriated by the officials. The floods bring miseries for the people but are blessing for the officials. This indeed is a matter of great sorrow for us that goes

[Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan]

officers take, advantage of the miseries of the people. It certainly needs to be looked into.

Mr Chairman, Sir, Kamla-Balan Project is pending for a long time. Actually, Kamla and Balan are two separate rivers which on their way join other rivers originating from the Himalayas. In order to check floods, you were to construct these dams parallel to the Kosi river, but you have abandoned them midway. Do your engineers not know this thing? If you ask a layman there, he will also say that it should be constructed further on. You should construct it upto are river from that side and from this side upto Kamla-Balan, close to the Ganges and after joining these two, a canal may be constructed by providing sluice gates in between. This canal can provide the required amount of water to the farmers in order to fight the drought and the excess water will go into the Ganges. This will provide a permanent solution to the problem. This fact is well known to the Engineers but if it materialises, they will lose extra source of their income. Being the representative of that area, I would request the hon. Minister to look into it so that further work on Kamla-Balan Dam could be started.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, every year floods cause damage worth Rs. 200 crores and you provide Rs. 50 crores for flood relief. The Kamla-Balan Dam project and other minor schemes will cost only Rs. 148 crores. If you honestly invest this much amount, you will be able to control the floods. If you do not do it and go on wasting Rs. 250 crores every year on flood control without any positive result, then how are you going to do justice to the people and fulfil their aspirations? How can we prevent the damage caused to the economy due to floods and save the lives and property which are lost? Therefore, I request you to consider my suggestion in this regard.

Mr. Coairman, Sir, even a layman is concerned about the poverty, backwardness, soil fertility and natural calamities in North Bihar. Then why cannot the officials comprehend it? How can we find a permanent solution to it? As I have told you, the dam is already breached. What will happen at

the time of floods is that all officials will be reaching there from Delhi and other place by helicopter. But I ask you to make an enquiry just now, because the dam is already breached and the water has dried up. The Begampur Dam was breached during September-October last year. Later on, it was revealed that the breach was caused by the officials, so that they could get another allocation of funds. The Army personnel were ready to repair it for Rs. 4 lakhs. Why then this contract was given to a contractor for Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs? When the Army personnel were ready to do it, what was the need to spend 60-70 lakh rupees? This is simply a betrayal of the trust of the people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister that he is a dedicated person and we are proud of him. Therefore, I would request him to look at the poverty and backwardness in that region. The money sanctioned for the flood control is not being properly spent. Actually, it does not need to spend this much amount there. The real question is that of honesty and redressal of the sufferings of the people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Minister, through you, that the relief funds granted by the Centre are not reaching the needy people. Therefore I would like to say that the Central Government should discontinue this practice. This relief fund is being pocketed by the officials and it is not going to benefit the people in any way. Therefore, we want that priority should be given to finding a permanent solution to it rather than granting relief fund.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are three types of sufferings. The first type is suffering on account of hunger—the crops are destroyed and the people die of starvation. The second is suffering on account of losing a house—the houses are destroyed by the flood; and finally the epidemic that follows. You have to solve all these problems.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I would like to bring to your notice.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was brought to my notice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, three policemen are reported to have been killed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That has been brought to my notice and I have sent it to the Home Minister to collect detailed information, and after the details come, I place them before the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Mr. Minister, I would submit that if the funds granted by you are spent in a planned way to complete these dams, it will not only benefit the people but will also help in controlling the floods. Therefore, I request you to find out a permanent solution to the miseries of the people.

You may ask any engineer about the force of the current and depth of the flood water, but he will tell you nothing. Actually, they do not visit the site ; they simply make assessment while sitting in Delhi or Patna. On an average of 5 to 10 persons are drowned daily. Let at least one engineer meet this fate ; otherwise, they will not be able to understand our miseries.

This is a big problem, with country-wide dimensions. It has broken the backbone of the people. Therefore, I would request that a special arrangement be made for the Kamla-Balan Dam so that a permanent solution to this problem could be found.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Member, through you, for bringing forward this Bill in the House. The floods have been discussed a number of times. Even then I would say that floods are a curse for our country. The loss caused by floods is the loss to National assets. If the total funds granted for flood relief are worked out, the figure will be many times more than the funds spent on flood control, and that too go waste. The funds spent on relief works are pocketed by the officials.

I also come from an area which is prone to floods. The area to the South of the Ganges has a number of rivers like punpun, Dardha, Phalgu, Baldaiya, Murhar. These rivers are flooded every year as a result of which not only the crops are ruined but the top soil is also washed away, thereby turning the land into a desert. I think thousands of hectares of land have been rendered desert due to floods this year and a layer of 3 to 4 feet of sand has been deposited over it. The fields are not fit for cultivation. The farmer used to grow paddy and wheat on this land but now it gives a barren look. The farmers do not have land to cultivate. Many of them are marginal and small farmers who have not been left with land worth cultivating.

I would suggest that the Government should formulate a scheme for those farmers who have been rendered landless and extremely poor, to restore the fertility of soil by removing the sand that has been deposited in the fields.

I have one more suggestion to give to check floods. Previously also, when zamindars dominated the agricultural scene there used to be floods. They also used to control floods. However, the damage caused by floods now-a-days is far more than caused in the past. The reason being that all the distributaries of the rivers have been silted making the river-beds shallow. The level of water has gone up and even a small amount of excess water causes flood. The distributaries alongside the rivers should be desilted. If it is done, it can check floods.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that most of the suggestions given by the hon. Members are useful. When Zamindars were there, they also used to take measures to check floods. The distributaries along the rivers used to be desilted every year and there used to be several outlets instead of one. But now those distributaries are full of sand and that is why water level rises very high during floods. Therefore, you should get the flood control schemes formulated by your officials approved, in order to control floods. If these schemes are approved, we can not only save our districts

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

from floods, but also make a permanent arrangement for irrigation. Besides, you can also save crores of rupees which are otherwise spent on relief works.

The Punpun-Dardha project is pending with the C.W.C. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 22 crores. I fail to understand that when you can spend Rs. 200-300 crores by way of relief, why can you not spend just Rs. 22 crores for this project? If you can get this project approved, I think, it will save Jahanabad, Patna, Gaya and Aurangabad districts from the fury of the floods. Every year you spend crores of rupees on relief works, but if you spend the same amount on this project, we can control floods forever in these districts. The approval of this project will be a right step on year part.

Just now I met the Irrigation Minister of Bihar in the Central Hall. I spoke to him about the Punpun-Dardha project. He told me that he would include that project in the agenda of the meeting that is to be held on 8th and 9th of this month and would try his level best to get it approved. I would like to inform you that the foundation stone of this Punpun-Dardha Project was laid in 1984 by Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh and a lot of money was spent on it. But I am sorry to say this project has not even been got approved so far. Why are betraying the was farmers?

There is large-scale soil erosion in many villages of Bihar. This will certainly create a big problem in the near future. The Harijans, living on the banks of the river in Bera village of Masaurhi block in Patna district are also endangered by it. You are also constructing a colony for their rehabilitation but a better colony is already there. I want to know what steps Government propose to take to save the people whose land is endangered due to soil erosion. Similarly, the Harijans living on the banks of the river in Sugaon village of Makdumpur block in Jahanabad are endangered by soil erosion. I have written to the Bihar Government and to the Centre in this regard but to no avail. If you spend even a small amount of money for this purpose, these villages can be saved.

A proposal, regarding the construction of embankment on Punpun river was submitted to the Government. It is pending for the last ten years. You should get it approved as well. I have been requesting the Government to approve these schemes ever since I was elected to this House, but it has turned a deaf ear to our entreaties.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The extended time is already over. Still there are a number of Members who like to speak.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Let it continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will extend it for another one hour. We will extend the time for the discussion of this Bill. Some more Members want to speak.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Shri Sudhir Roy has to move his Bill.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : The time need not be extended by one hour. It may be extended by half-an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shall we extend the time by one hour or half-an-hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : It may be extended by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. The time for this Bill is extended by one hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Half-an-Hour discussion will be taken up.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind the hon. Member who has introduced this Bill that in fact there was no need for this Bill, because all the objectives of this Bill have already been met.

[English]

In 1976, National Flood Commission was set up.

[Translation]

All these objectives were set out in the terms of reference of the said commission and it submitted its report in 1980. So, at the outset, I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the fate of that report? The National Flood Control Commission submitted its report in 1980. Was any action initiated on it after 1980? It deals with all those objectives which the present Bill intends to fulfil.

[English]

“to identify the areas which are prone to floods ; to suggest measures for flood control ; to make a time-bound plan for joining the rivers which are prone to floods with the ones which are not so ; and to suggest measures for development of land in areas which are prone to floods.....”

[Translation]

The commission submitted a comprehensive report. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what happened to that report? How much money was spent in bringing out such a voluminous report?

[English]

The flood control work was started in 1954 in our country.

[Translation]

The flood control was started in 1954, and since then crores of rupees have been spent on it. The Government should not hide the figures and should categorically state the entire amount that has been spent so far on flood control in the country. I dare say, crores of rupees have been spent on it. I fail to understand why the Government cannot think of the points raised by the hon. Members. The Central Flood Control Board was set up.

[English]

State Flood Control Boards were set up ;
A Central Flood Control Board was set up ;
A Commission was set up.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

So many organisations have been set up and the hon. Minister might be having all the reports and the requisite material but not the necessary resources.

The hon. Member, who has introduced this Bill, has demanded Rs. 100 crores. What do you think, will this amount suffice? Rs. 700 crores were sanctioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose. What is the intention behind this Bill? All the spade work has already been done and the details are with the Government. The Bill clarifies that :—

[English]

It will be an autonomous body.

(Translation)

Then what will our hon. Minister do? Will he wind up this Department? Will this autonomous body replace it? If the hon. Minister is left with no work, what is the need of keeping him? Then, you go ahead with setting up of the proposed Flood Control Authority. What a strange set up? The Bill provides that there would be a Chairman

[Shri Mool Chand Daga

of the Authority. Will he be an old man of 65 years? What will be his age? Will he be an expert and if so, what would be the terms and conditions of his employment? Have these things been left to be decided by a subordinate authority? The Bill provides for a Board consisting of members from every State and Union Territory. How many members will there be in the Board?

[English]

Too many cooks spoil the broth.

(Translation)

To my mind, you will have to make a big round table for that Board. After all what was the need for bringing this Bill? Do you know what all the Government has done in the past in this regard? Then the Bill States :—

[English]

“The cost of taking up the flood control measures suggested by the Authority shall be borne by the Central Government.”

(Translation)

The Central Government will not be able to come to the rescue of small villages that may be hit by floods. Will you handover all the powers to the Central Government? Suppose, a protection wall has to be constructed along a river, in a small village, will the Central Government decide these matters? While drafting this Bill, have you ever thought that there are several river water disputes still pending with the Government? For example, Rajasthan was to get its due share from the Narmada river but it has not been settled so far. The Brahmaputra river water dispute is still continuing. A number of meetings have been held with Bangladesh regarding distribution of Ganga waters and Farakka dam. What will be the powers of the Flood Control Authority after setting up the Board? To whom will you give these power?

[English]

Here you say :

“The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.”

(Translation)

The Central Government will frame the rules. But the programmes, that you have formulated in the Bill, already exist in the records of the Central Government. What do you want after all?

You have said :—

[English]

“the manner in which the Chairman and other members of the Authority shall be nominated”.

(Translation)

Arunachal Pradesh is going to be granted statehood and you would like implement it immediately, as it would enable the State to send a Member on the Board. The same is true of Mizoram and Goa, Rajasthan is a big State areawise and even though it is not frequently hit by floods it can nominate only one Member to the Board like other States.

Government is spending a lot on flood control every year but despite this Shri Verma has brought this Bill and has demanded Rs. 100 crores, Mr. Minister Sir, to my mind, he has done a favour to you by bringing this Bill as it would lessen your work. But have you even thought will Rs. 100 crores suffice? It includes miscellaneous expense like T.A., D.A. lodging and board expenses of staff and other things. You have brought a Bill, which runs into 15 lines only and have asked to set up such a body but what will be its powers?

[English]

It will be an autonomous body. This will be binding on the State. This will be binding on the Central Government.

[Translation]

You neither know the purpose of this Bill, nor the subjects that you want it to cover. Therefore, I sincerely request you to go through the report on this subject presented in 1980, before introducing this Bill. That is a voluminous report and covers all aspects. Therefore, this Bill is not required at all. The setting up of an Authority to know how much funds are needed and for what schemes, is not justified in my view. All the hon. Members have mentioned in their speeches the extent of damage suffered. The House has already discussed flood and famine in this session twice. The discussion on floods and famine has become a regular feature in every session. Mr. Chairman, Sir, therefore, I shall request the hon. Minister to go through all those proceedings. Today, we do not need this Bill. If anything is needed, it is the political will and the will to do some work. Some persons have said that monitoring work should be done as the funds allocated are not utilised properly. But it is no use repeating it time and again. With these words I conclude.

* SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHASWARA RAO (Amalapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to say a few words about my constituency which was badly affected by the recent floods, while speaking on the flood control Authority of India Bill. Sir, Dr. Chandra Sekhar Verma has done a good thing by introducing the Bill seeking the establishment of flood control Authority of India. I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill.

Sir, India is the land of many perennial rivers. But the recurring floods on these rivers are proving a bane than a boon. Hence the establishment of a permanent Authority to take care of floods will go a long way in mitigating the suffering of the people. We are spending hundreds of crores every year on relief operation after floods. But by investing half of that amount for controlling the floods, we can avoid heavy losses that the floods bring with them.

* The Speech was Originally delivered in Telugu.

Hence this Bill is a right step in the right direction and I request the hon. Minister to agree to it.

Sir, there were heavy floods during August last in river Godavari. My constituency which is surrounded by Godavari was the worst victim. I brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister by writing to him. The entire standing crop in 19 mandals were washed away. There was not even a single acre of land which was not affected by the floods. All the farmers without exception were ruined. Sir, I was also a victim and lost everything that I had.

Sir, there are various reasons why the floods occur every year on river Godavari. Many bunds built by Sir Aurthur Cotton a century ago are too old now. There are several breaches on these bunds.

The waves of floods of 1953 were only of 19 feet. But in 1986 it was 23 feet. Moreover many crocks have already appeared on these bunds. These fragile bunds nearing hundred had given way to the rising waters of Godavari and countless number of villages were washed away during the 1986 floods. The hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to visit the flood affected area. The State Government had to spend a huge amount on rescue and relief operations. The State Govt. had requested the Centre for a grant of at least Rs. 1000 crores. But the Central Government sanctioned only Rs. 132 crores and washed off their hands. If the flood control Authority of India is constituted, it can take proper care of the flood affected States. The proposed Authority can immediately jump into action and come to the rescue of victims in their hour of need. Be it the raising the height of flood banks or the desiltation of the river beds which cause the floods, the proposed flood control Authority can handle in a better way. Sir, one of the main reasons for floods on river Godavari is siltation. Lot of sand is accumulated on the river beds obstructing the free flow of water in the river. Even at the point of confluence with the ocean, there is a heavy siltation in Godavari river bed. Since there is no free flow of river water into the ocean, it is resulting in the floods. Hence desiltation is very necessary. It is a

[Shri A.J.V.B. Mahaswara Rao]

gigantic operation and beyond the means of State Govt. The constitution of flood control authority can go a long way in meeting the challenge. Hence I request the Govt. to accept this Bill without standing on any prestige. Sir, Dhavaleshwaram barrage is one of the oldest in the country and was built by Sir Arthur Cotton more than a century ago. During the recent floods it was washed away. There were breaches in the barrage parts of which were washed a furlong away during the recent floods. It also washed away the hope of raising the second crop in the entire area. The Central Government was requested to give assistance to repair the breaches and rebuild the bunds. But unfortunately, no assistance has come from the Centre so far.

Sir, the early execution and completion of Itchampally-Polavaram project is very much necessary for averting floods on river Godavari. I take this opportunity once again to request the Central Govt. to accord sanction and executive Itchampally and Polavaram project early.

Sir, the elevated portions amidst the river Godavari which are usually called as lankas are very fertile. Many important crops are being grown on these lankas. Some of the villages on these lankas as big as towns. But unfortunately, at the time of floods all these crops will be covered with very thick layers of sand. They have to spend thousands of rupees for removing the sand. In order to avoid the damage that takes place during the floods, it is necessary to raise safety walls namely, floods banks around these villages. The setting up of flood control authority of India will help immensely in taking up such important construction works. Hence I support this Bill wholeheartedly. The land on Rankas are very fertile. Many commercial crops are being grown and thus contributing to our economy. But the fury of floods year after year is washing away the precious crops. Farmers are facing starvation. Hence the flood banks have to be constructed as early as possible. If a permanent Authority is set up, we will succeed in controlling floods and minimising the damage to a considerable extent. Setting up of a permanent machinery is very much necessary now. Instead of

spending crores of rupees in rescue and relief operation, by investing half of that amount for a permanent solution under Flood Control Authority of India, we can save millions of acres crop and avert the loss of life and property. Besides, Flood Control Authority of India can jump into action whenever and wherever there is flood. If constituted, the flood Authority of India can help in storing the flood waters by building necessary storages. This flood water if stored properly, can be diverted to the areas where there is no water. Thus the shortage of water for drinking and irrigation can be completely eliminated. A scheme to store and divert the flood waters of Godavari to the areas where there is drought should also be taken up immediately.

Sir, March and April are the ideal months for taking up the construction work of flood banks. Even the farmers will lend a hand of support since there will not be agricultural operations during that time. At present Central Govt. while releasing grants is asking the State Govt. to take up construction work during monsoon. It is impossible to carry on the construction work during rainy seasons. Hence the present policy of the Central Govt. should be changed. Hence the grants released for raising the flood banks should be done during summer, so that the grants can be better utilised. Entire Konaseema area which is in my constituency is constantly affected by floods. Hence the Central Govt. should release more grants in time for raising the flood banks.

Conclude my speech, thanking you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

17.19 hrs.

SHRI R. S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill under discussion is on Flood Control Authority of India.

Our friends have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to the loss of life and property and damage caused to agriculture by floods every year. The present Bill is praiseworthy and I support it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, half of the country suffers the

destruction by floods and everytime it takes place, it is discussed in this House. Floods cause huge loss of life, and, property worth crores of rupees is destroyed. Crops also are destroyed. The State Governments as well as Central Government allocate funds for relief work in the event of floods. There is nothing bad about providing relief funds to save lives and property at such times. As my other friends have said, the funds allocated for flood relief are not properly utilised. Flood relief works should be conducted only on state and district level and the works taken in hand should be time bound and should be completed within that period. The work, whether it is flood relief or some other scheme, should be completed within time. We cannot be successful unless we see to it that all the schemes and projects started for this purpose are completed within time.

I also hail from North Bihar. Some of our other friends have also discussed North Bihar. There are some rivers which originate from Nepal and flow towards Bengal through Bihar. Sir, I want to mention specially about the Bagmati Project of my constituency Sitamarhi. This Bagmati Irrigation Project was launched 19 years ago. During these 19 years, about Rs. 123 crore have been spent on this scheme. What are the results? About 200 to 225 acres of land has been uselessly occupied by the dam. About 225 acres of land has been dug up for canals. Not even one third of this project has been completed during these 19 years. Due to the non-completion of the Bagmati Project, about nine or ten districts of North Bihar like Sitamarhi and Madhubani along Nepal border are affected by floods every year. The floods cause huge loss to the people. The crops are either destroyed or do not grow at all due to floods. What does it all mean? Despite all these spendings and deployment of engineers and technicians on this scheme and all other efforts to prevent destruction, the results have been altogether negative. Now the destruction by floods has become more severe than in the past and it is all due to the fact that we do not have any timebound programmes. Had those people been left to their own fate, the losses, perhaps, would have been less.

As some other hon. Members have also said, in Bihar we find that when the floods strike, the cultivators curse their fate whereas on the other hand the officers celebrate the occasion. I am not saying this for the sake of criticising the officers nor am I telling some concocted story. The Bagmati Project has been named by the local people as L/4. The funds allocated for flood relief are misappropriated by dividing it into four shares. That money is embezzled in collusion with the contractors.

In such circumstances, it becomes necessary that the Government should assume responsibility of completing all the schemes within a time frame. The Government should not take up a scheme if it cannot complete it within that time frame. In that case, the people could better be left to their own fate.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV (Madhepura) : Mr. Chairman, before I speak on this Bill, I want to know what about the shocking news that Mamataji brought here. Is it a fact? Something unusual has happened here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please speak on the Bill.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : This is a very important Bill—Flood Control Bill. I have not to speak on so many things except one, that is, the Kosi Project in Bihar. Kosi had been known as the 'sorrow of North Bihar. In the year 1954 when Jawaharlal Nehru saw with his own eyes the devastation and damage caused by that flood, he brought that central project, that is Kosi Barrage System. It was hoped and thought that by constructing the barrage and the two embankments, the North Bihar problem would be solved to a great extent, but the problem has not been solved, rather the flood problem has been aggravated. There are two embankments connecting the barrage, the eastern and the western embankments. This has resulted in heavy silting as pointed out by Shri Rajhans. Not only the

[Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

river bed of Kosi is being silted, rather the canal system is also being silted and as a result, the flood has become a regular feature of that area.

You might be knowing, Sir, that when there was breach in the eastern embankment, several blocks like Maheshi, Simri Bakhtiar-pur, Shalkhua, Nahata and a part of Saharsa were washed away. Railway services were also disrupted. With an expenditure of Rs. six crores, the breach was repaired. I have to say that if early steps are not taken by the Central Government, the whole Kosi project may go to the winds. The whole canal system would become worthless.

Side by side after having this barrage and embankment system, water logging has been another problem. Flood has not been duly controlled, rather water logging is causing a serious problem for the cultivators of that area. Sometimes, it has been found that the surplus water from the canal system is given outlet through the drainage system and that is causing another problem. Some villages are being washed away. If the drainage system for the water logging is not created and if the canal system is not cleared of the heavy silting, then the problem of flood, problem of silting would be causing serious damage and devastation to the public at large.

One thing more. It should be treated as a Central project. The work is done through the machinery of State Government and I agree with the views of Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan that the money given by the Central Government is not being spent on the programmes and projects for which that is given.

I have come to know, I do not know whether it is correct or not, that the Wangho river of China was the river of sorrow of China, but with some sort of mechanism they have been able to control the heavy silting and the floods have been controlled there. If it was possible there, it can be done here also and some sort of control measures may be taken for the River Kosi Project.

Lastly, Kosi barrage is just over one km in Nepal territory from the territory of India. This barrage in the territory of Nepal is not a source of convenience for the Indian people. However, it is a source of income for Nepal people and the Nepal officials. I would request to the hon. Minister that this matter must be gone into, how far the people in Nepal territory are taking undue advantage of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will continue discussion on this subject next time. Now, we will take up half-an hour discussion.

Before the half-an-hour discussion starts, I have to inform this House that after the discussion is over, the House will adjourn. No further item will be taken up. And this item also should be completed exactly by 6 O'clock.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

17.30 hrs.

Implementation of Assam Accord

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dinesh Goswami.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to raise a discussion on the points arising out of the answer given by the Minister of Home Affairs on 12 November 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 1372 regarding the implementation of the Assam Accord.

Sir, the nation is in agony today because of the developments in Punjab. In Assam after six or seven years of incessant struggle, peace and calm prevailed. But again, the State is going towards a period of uncertainty because of the non-implementation of the various clauses of the Assam Accord. People are feeling cheated and disenchant.

You are aware that some Assam Students Unions have two phase agitational programme here, one a *dharna* followed by a hunger strike. The Assam Gana Parishad has given a call for a *Hartal* on 8th in the State. And the Chief Minister has expressed in no uncertain terms, his unhappiness at the last meeting that he had with the Home Minister.

There are 15 clauses in the Assam Accord and there are three other items which relate to economic matters. I am not going to deal with all these clauses because time will not permit me. I will deal with particularly those clauses which are important and on which the responsibility lies squarely on the Central Government for implementation.

And those clauses are Clause 5 (9) which deals with amendment of the illegal Migrants Determination by Tribunal Act ; Clause 14 which deals with disciplinary action against employees ; Clause 9 (1) which deals with physical barriers like walls and fences in the border ; Clause 9 (2) which talks in terms of jeepable road which would be manned for the purpose of checking infiltration ; Clause 5 (5) which states that the governmental machinery will be strengthened for detection ; Clause 7 which deals with economic development of Assam ; and two economic aspects, viz. setting up of a refinery and establishment of an IIT.

Let me first Sir, come to Clause 5 (9) of the Accord. Under Clause 5 (9) of the Accord, it was assured that the Government will give due consideration to certain difficulties expressed by the All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad regarding the implementation of the Illegal Migrants Determination by Tribunal Act, 1983. I may point out at that stage that while negotiations were going on, the movement leaders demanded that this Act be scrapped because if the Act prevailed then there could be proper detection or deletion. And at that point of time, the Prime Minister assured the movement leaders that there was no need to scrap the Act. The Act might be suitably amended or modified. We continue to press the Government of India to bring this

amendment and just prior to this Session, we were assured by the Prime Minister and by the Home Minister that in this Session of Parliament, the amendment bill will be introduced and will be passed. Now Sir, today we have come to the fag end of the Session and we have two more extended days. But there is no indication that this Bill will be coming. We told the people of Assam that this Act is going to be amended next Session. And this very fact that this Act has not been amended, has to a great extent, diluted the confidence of the people of Assam on the Government of India. After all Accords are meant not merely to be signed, Accords are meant to be implemented because Accords are commitment of the Nation, not only to the people of Assam, but commitment of the Government to the Nation as a whole. Today for whatever reasons, the Punjab Accord has virtually come to a standstill. The Assam Accord is not being implemented and as newspaper reports go, the Mizoram Accord today is facing difficulty. If Accords are not implemented, then the people gather the impression that these are mere political gimmicks in order to meet a particular situation. The Government is not serious and the people's confidence in the Government gets eroded. Well, people take recourse to the streets, people feel that mere legitimate demands in the parliamentary forums are meaningless. They go for pressure tactics. That is precisely what is gradually happening in Assam. We have had a series of discussions with the officers of the Government of India. I had the last meeting with the Home Ministry where I had the privilege of being present with the Law Minister of Assam and we were told that in two days' time, certain proposals would be given by the Government of India regarding the Amendments of the illegal migrant Bill. But those two days have also passed. Even the assurance of the Law Minister given to us where Mr. Panigrahi was also present has not been fulfilled. I do not want to go into the details of the Act or the Amendments which are necessary because these have already been communicated, but I would like to know now specifically from Shri Panigrahi, what is your stand regarding this Act. When do you propose to bring this Amendment? Are you thinking in terms of introducing this Amendment in this Session ; a specific

Shri Dinesh Goswami]

assurances on this issue? The other point which is creating a lot of disenchantment in Assam, let us say is regarding employees. I have told, even the Prime Minister, that under the provisions of the Assam Accord, it was clearly stated under Clause 14 that there would be no victimisation. Now how many foreigners we have detected? How many foreigners we have deported? These are merely statements which are to be judged on statements from Government. People in Assam will not be able to see who has been detected and who has been deported. But if a person who was victimised during the movement is not brought back into service, if his victimisation does not end in terms of Clause 14 of the Assam Accord, he remains as a symbol of failure of the Assam Accord and a failure of the Prime Minister.

Today in Assam, there are a large number of cases. I have before me cases of pay cuts in the following Departments :

1. P&T Department,
2. A.G. (Audit) Assam
3. A.G. (Accounts)
4. N.F. Railways
5. L.I.C.
6. Director of Census
7. Oil India & Refineries
8. F.C.I.
9. Government Medical Stores, Guwahati
10. Bokajan Cement Corp.
11. H.F.C. Namrup
12. N.T.C. Chandrapur Spinning Mill

These are all varying from 33 days to 110 days. In spite of repeated assurances that this pay cut would be withdrawn, nothing has been done so far. There were 19 cases of victimised transfers—22 Police cases till to be withdrawn 76 cases of termination. All these are of the Central Government employees. 29 cases are of break in service. At one point of time, we have told that we should not pressurise regarding those who have indulged in those violent activities. We said it is all right. We will not support violent activities, but those who have not

gone in for violent activities should not be victimized. Firstly, the Ministry of Personnel issued a circular saying that so far as these employees were concerned, the intermediate period would be treated as *dies non*, i.e. it would be treated as if this period was not existence, and no benefit would be given. Thereafter, another circular has gone; and in that circular, three kinds of earned leave, half pay leave, leave-not-due and extraordinary leave have been taken not of. We have been told that under this provision, the employees are going to get back their full benefit for the period in which they were prevented from serving, not of their own volition, but because of circumstances beyond their control.

But we have pointed out to the Home Minister on the last day that his interpretation was not correct, because when we talk in terms of leave not due, it means only half the pay; and if a person is given extraordinary leave, he does not get any pay whatsoever.

I will beg of the Home Minister : kindly break, bend mad or amend, do whatever is necessary, so far as the rules for the employees are concerned; but take back these employees. Don't victimize them. If you victimize them, you retain in the State of Assam a spark from which Assam may ignite again.

Therefore I will ask : how many employees are there? What will be the cost structure? If there is a disturbance in Assam again, then you do not a challenge know what will happen. India will face the greatest challenge in the northern border, and a challenge in the eastern border. Millions of rupees will be spent. For heaven's sake kindly take these employees into confidence. Remember that they want out of their jobs, not for their own benefit, but because they thought that the cause for which they fought, was a cause which was the cause of the nation. In fact, the nation has admitted later on that the Assam movement was for a n o t e r a l Therefore, I submit that merely for the sake of 70 employees, don't stand on prestige. We know some of these employees. We have seen their suffering. We have seen how they have struggled; by

taking loans from their friends how their families have struggled for maintenance all these years. They did not take to the easy way.

After the Accord, they thought that once the Accord has been signed between the Prime Minister and the leaders of the movement, they would get back their own salaries, and that they would be able to live as happy families. That hope has been frustrated; and that frustration has led to a volatile situation in the State of Assam.

Therefore I submit : break, bend mend or amend the rules. I do not know how you will do it ; but kindly remove the victimization of these employees. Otherwise, I may tell you : this spark of victimization may lead to ignition. Government, times without number, has promised that infiltration has been checked. In fact, there are two provisions. I come to Clause 5 of the Assam Accord which says that the international borders will be made secure against future infiltration by the erection of physical barriers like walls, barbed wire fencing and other obstacles at appropriate places. Riverine routes will be checked. Besides the arrangements mentioned above, and keeping in view the security considerations, a road all along the international border would be constructed.

The Accord was signed on the 15th August 1985. Today we are in mid-December, virtually, of 1986. More than one year and four months have passed. The commitment of the Government of India to the people of Assam and to the nation was that the international borders would be made secure against infiltration, by the erection of physical barriers, barbed wires and other obstacles. Nothing has been done so far.

The other commitment was that besides these arrangements, additionally to these arrangements, there would be a road. During the 18 months, may I know whether the infiltrators have stopped coming, merely because an Accord has been signed by the Prime Minister and all or some students of the AAGSP? Have they said to the

Government of India : "Well, thank you ; you have signed an Accord. We will not cross the border " For 18 months, nothing has been done whatsoever.

There has been a talk of a survey ; but the survey again has been hampered because there has been protest and difficulties from the Bangladesh Government. You are aware of that ; in fact, a near-shooting incident took place, due to which the survey operations had to be stopped. The Government of Assam is asking for the strengthening of their border forces. Nothing has been done.

Now we are told that we will go in for a road first, and then we will think in terms of fencing. This is completely contrary to clause 9 of the Assam Accord, i.e. Clause 9 (i) and (ii), where there was a commitment on barriers, wire fencing and, added to that, a road.

There may be differences on the Assam Accord. I know there are differences—differences of perception between our party and the Congress (I), between our party and CPI (M). Perceptions have differed, on some points. But on the question of sealing the border, there is no difference whatsoever ; and I would like to know what has Government of India done at least on this front.

The Government of Assam has asked for strengthening the BSF. In fact, at one point of time, we were told, and you yourself know, that 50 companies are necessary. But up till now, only less than 20 companies are there. We have asked for more forces. We are not being given.

Kindly inform Assam where are those boards of posts and patrolling positions so that we can really check whether these really exist or only on paper. up-till-now the Government of Assam has not been communicated about them. Is it true that there is a mistrust on the Government of Assam. If there is mis-trust on the present Government, well I don't think the Assam Accord can be implemented.

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

Clause 7 of the Assam Accord says that the government takes this opportunity to renew that commitment of speedy all round economic development. What has happened to that? When the Prime Minister intervention is sought and he takes an interest for 4-5 days in it, the files in different Ministers move. When we go to the Prime Minister and point out about it, he has been kind enough to instruct his Ministries about it. I think a ministerial committee was formed. When the Prime Minister takes interest in it for 4-5 days, the files move; after that, they become as stand still as they were earlier. In fact, we met the Prime Minister. Though he did not say yes in so many words, he admitted that is the position. Your commitment of speedy economic development is the commitment of the Home Ministry, which is not an economic Ministry, but it is a commitment. Therefore, the Government of Assam asked for the creation of the task force in which the State and the Central Government may be involved so that the task force can monitor different developmental projects that have taken place. So far as Economic Ministries are concerned, what is the difficulty of forming such a task force so that instead of going to different Ministries one may come to the Home Ministry and the Minister concerned Mr. Panigrahi—if I ask you what have you done regarding clause 7—in one stroke may say, yes, clause has been operated, implemented in this manner and these are your reports. Why has not the request of the Assam Government been acceded to I don't know.

The Assam Accord also spoke in terms of establishment of an oil refinery. There were three proposals: (1) modernisation of an oil refinery known as Digboi Refinery for which in the 7th Plan an amount of about Rs. 50 crores was earmarked. Then there was an expansion programme of the Baruni Refinery. Along with that, there was a commitment of the oil refinery in Assam. Now the oil refinery in Assam has not been established and we do not know where it stands; but on the ground that an oil refinery will be established in Assam the modernisation programme and the amount which was earmarked in the 7th Plan has been shelved: the expansion

programme has been shelved. The result of the Assam Accord has been that instead of economic development which we would have got, even the normal development has been frustrated. Now, this is the thing which the people of Assam ask us. Why have you gone for the Accord? If the Accord would not have been there, the Digboi Refinery would have been modernised, Barauni Refinery would have been expanded. By your Accord, all these things have been stopped. Well, we have no answer to give to our people. We are going back to Assam in an explosive situation.

We told specifically the people of Assam that IMDT Act was going to be amended. The commitment has come from the Prime Minister. The Act has not been implemented and we have no answer to give to our people. This will necessarily shake the confidence in the people of Assam and they may say that this Accord is a mere piece of paper. What is happening all over the country? Now the people's confidence on Accord has been shaken totally. Therefore, Mr. Home Minister, if you want to bring back the confidence of the people on the Government of India and on the Prime Minister, kindly do something for the implementation of the Accord; Don't take Assam into a of uncertainty after this normalcy which has come after seven years.

I hope the points which I have raised the hon. Minister will reply to them and give some definite and positive answers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): As the time at our disposal is very short, I will be very brief and perhaps as indicated by the chair we have to adjourn at 6 O'clock. So, I would like to reply to the points which the hon. member has raised in his notice. I confine to these three major points.

Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Member, Shri Dineshji, for having this discussion in this House and in fact, with a sober and senior Member like Dineshji here and a sober Chief Minister like profullo Mohonty in Assam, I hope the situation will not go beyond their control because

with a great faith and hope our honourable Prime Minister thought of this Accord. And it is an Accord of peace and amity and it has brought in a kind of peaceful atmosphere in Assam. The sole objective of this historic accord is to see that the entire energy and the efforts of the youth and the Government and the people of Assam are devoted to the cause of rapid and speedy all round economic development of Assam so that wherever they have lagged behind they can make good.

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA : The Central Government have done nothing till this date.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : That has been belied.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I must say that whatever points Hon'ble Goswamiji mentioned here, they were discussed threadbare with the representatives of the Assam Government and the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Law Ministry.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : How much time do you take ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What I would like to mention is that the Government is serious, and our Prime Minister is seriously concerned with the implementation of the Assam Accord and so far as we are concerned, we have almost implemented, perhaps 90 per cent of the Assam Accord.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Never! Never! Do not mislead the House.

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA : Do not mislead the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : What are those which have been implemented, pleased till the House ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : With regard to those migrants, Goswami ji's point of view about this amendments to Illegal Migrants Act, 1983, we know.

A series of discussions are being held and I must admire Dinesh ji and their representatives who came and discussed. They were very sofar and very patient and we tried to discuss for hours together, to see that

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : What is the essence of democracy ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The essence of democracy is continuous process of discussion and dialogue and we are trying to reach an agreement through discussion and dialogue.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Are you suggesting that because we are sober the Assam Accord has been implemented, or that because the Accord has been implemented we are sobre ? We are always sober.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I was saying that 90 per cent of the Assam Accord has been implemented. Only some problems remain which we are trying to resolve.

Then with regard to the implementation of the illegal Migrants Bill, we had long hours of discussions and then you identified five major points. They are : (1) Residence within three kilometres in case of private complaints ; (2) Fee of Rs. 25 with each private complaint ; (3) Burden of proof ; (4) Replacement of three-member Tribunals by single-member tribunals ; and (5) Doing away with revisionary powers given to the High Court.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Affidavits. Sixth : there was another point.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We identified those five points. And then the other day we discussed fully and thoroughly all these points. During the course of our rent discussion a consensus will emerge.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : A note about the Burden of Proof was to be prepared and sent within two days. At least you could have given that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : If I may explain, a note on the Burden of proof will be sent to you soon.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : You are unnecessarily dragging the matter about, to an uncertain destiny.

(Interruptions)

Even the Home Minister personally gave us a promise that he was going to come and see us.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly let him complete.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Only two days before all the representatives of the Assam Government and officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs had met.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The Assam Government has sent its proposals long back. Nothing happened. The officers met them. Ultimately we have pointed out that we will send a proposal. Everytime we come the Home Ministry wants a proposal. Then they tried to thrash out with the Law Minister. All the proposals are pending with you for long. All the proposals have been given. It is not that we are discussing without them. The difficulty is that after the discussions all the papers go to the bottom of the box and that is the difficulty with this department.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I hope we are not going to divulge what we discussed there.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : You are divulging, I am not.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : It was in a good faith that we discussed these things. Therefore, I say that on all these things to which we agreed, the papers are being prepared again and will be sent to you. I hope, very quickly decisions will be taken on these points.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : What do you mean by quickly ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Let us see.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : You give us a specific date. . . .*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Other Members have no right to speak. Please sit down.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, if you allow me half an hour I can explain everything. If you allow us to sit up to 6.30, I can explain everything.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I have to adjourn at 6 O'clock exactly.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The second point about which Dinesh Ji was very much concerned and all of us are also concerned is. . . .*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't disturb please.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You are sitting by Dinesh Babu's side. He is a very sober man. Why you are becoming impatient like this ? You must be guided by him.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : You are misleading the House, therefore, I am assisting him.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The second point which Shri Dinesh Ji has said - and I would say that this is a very important point with which all the Assam representatives were concerned is about the reinstatement of the victimised employees. We have gone through the cases. All the concerned Ministries and Departments have reviewed the disciplinary cases in connection with the participation in the Assam agitation, in accordance with the Assam Accord. Only a list of 77 cases was pending. Out of the whole lot, only 77 cases are pending, as Dinesh Ji has now pointed out. Out of those 77 cases, what was found out was that 58 cases had nothing to do with the Assam agitation.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : This is entirely wrong Mr. Home Minister.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am putting the facts before you. These cases were examined in detail. Do you want that we shall discuss this again? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There cannot be a dialogue like this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am putting before you the facts. It is always open for discussion. A constant review is taking place. Out of these cases 2 persons did not want to be re-instated. In another ten cases decision have been taken for re-instatement. So, already ten plus two 12 cases have been disposed of. The only bone of contention, as Dinesh Ji said is about some Oil India's employee's cases. . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : No, others also.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In those cases it was found that one employee had taken up the job in an American firm. In the second case, the

person concerned resigned from the post and contested the election, and I think he was defeated. He contested on AGP's ticket and he was defeated. Therefore, there may be hardly another three to four cases remaining.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Are you prepared to review?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am placing the facts before you.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Let the position be clear.

We are joining issue with you that these 58 employees were also dismissed not because of their participation in the movement. Therefore, are you prepared to review these cases again?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Let me place the facts before you. They are from the P&T Department. These 58 cases were from the Communication Ministry.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Let us not go into details. Are you prepared to review?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : When you pointed out, then we checked up and found that they were only in the temporary jobs. All these 58 persons were in the temporary jobs and their definition is that they are called 'learners' in the Communications Ministry. Therefore, if you want you can again check up all these 58 cases. Our mind is so open about this.

The third point was about the border roads. . . . *(Interruption)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. You have no right to ask questions like this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I tell you I am open even for two hours' discussion but the time limit is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly address the Chair.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
The third point which the hon. Member has raised is why not to start fencing immediately for erecting physical barriers to check infiltrators from Bangladesh.

18.00 hrs.

I must submit to you that recently also it was discussed with the Chief Minister of Assam and it has been decided that construction of fence may be taken along with survey for the construction of border roads. That is what they wanted. They wanted that it should be done simultaneously roads and fencing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
That also we have agreed. It has been agreed with the Chief Minister, Assam, when the border roads will be constructed, along with that fence will also be constructed. With the Chief Minister it has also been agreed. On the major points.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
I will request the hon. Member Shri Dinesh Goswami, you are constantly in the know of things. You are pursuing these things. Whenever you want to open up any case, the Home Minister's door is open. The Prime Minister is so much committed to see that the Assam Accord is fulfilled in every word, letter and spirit. Even then the Chief Minister, AGP, want to give a call on the

8th December for 'Assam Bundh'. I will request Shri Dinesh Goswami to go and persuade the Chief Minister, better to solve problems through dialogue and not to have this kind of Government sponsored Assam bund which will create more hurdles in the implementation of the Accord and will hinder speedy development.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope there are no questions. Therefore...

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : We are totally unhappy with the reply of the Home Minister—in fact by saying 90% has been completed.

(Interruptions)

This shows lack of sincerity. As a mark of protest we walk out of this House showing our total dis-satisfaction.

18.02 hrs.

Shri Dinesh Goswami and some other hon. Members then left the House)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned.

18 02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 8, 1986/Agrahayana 17, 1908 (Saka).