

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, July 25, 1986/Sravana 3,
1908 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Shrikaran Sharda who was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Ajmer constituency of Rajasthan.

An advocate by profession, Shri Sharda was an active social worker. He was associated with several educational institutions in various capacities. He served as the Vice-President of International Aryan League. He was also the author of several works and editor of a monthly.

Shri Sharda passed away at Calcutta on 20th July, 1986 at the age of 67 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in

conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence
for a short while)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Development of Tourism in Karnataka

*122. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had sanctioned any schemes for the development of tourism in Karnataka during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned and spent up-to-date, scheme-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). The following are the projects sanctioned for Karnataka during the last three years and the respective amounts advanced so far by the Central Government are as follows :

S.No.	Scheme	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Redoing of illumination of Brindavan Gardens at Mysore	Rs. 40.00	Rs. 40.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Construction of Yatrika at Bidar	Rs. 5.04	Rs. 5.04
3.	Provision of boats for Ulsoor lake	Rs. 1.23	Rs. 1.00
4.	Construction of way-side facilities at Thalkadu	Rs. 1.37	Rs. 1.00
5.	Restaurant Complex at Hampi	Rs. 15.59	Rs. 7.50
6.	Construction of way-side facilities at Jogfalls	Rs. 4.25	Rs. 2.00
7.	Construction of a restaurant and toilet facilities at Shringeri	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 2.00
8.	Way-side facilities with accommodation at Mulbagal	Rs. 14.00	Rs. 5.00
9.	Hoysala Cultural Centre at Halebid (Project implemented through Archaeological Survey of India)	Rs. 33.00	Rs. 5.00
10.	Provision of toilets and drinking water facilities at Aihole, Badami, Pattadakal, Hampi and Bijapur @ Rs. 1.5 lakhs each (Project implemented through Archaeological Survey of India)	Rs. 7.50	Rs. 5.00

DR. V. VENKATESH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to state that the number of foreign tourists are declining very much day-by-day in South India. Karnataka has more number of tourist spots in South India, such as, historical spots like Bijapur, Badami, Hospet and Hampi. Natural beauty towns in Coorg district, forest resorts like Nagartolla and Bandipur and the world famous Mysore city are also there in Karnataka. In addition to these, the holiday resort like Nainital which is very famous is also there. Even Queen Elizabeth stayed there, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru stayed there and Mahatma Gandhi also stayed there. In addition to that, West Coast beaches are also there. Therefore, Bangalore being the capital of Karnataka and the centre of South India itself and popularly known as air-conditioned city of India, I want to know whether, in view of all these natural tourist resorts, the Government is planning to put Bangalore city on the international tourist map by providing and promoting the

tourist facilities in a big way to attract more number of international tourists and if so, what are all the facilities going to be provided to Bangalore city.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : Sir, we have given the details to the hon. Member about the Central schemes which are under execution. We have some schemes which are under consideration. We know that Karnataka has tremendous potential as far as tourism is concerned. The State Government has also undertook to send the blueprints and detailed estimates in respect of the following schemes :

- (a) Cultural centre at Badami and Banavasi.
- (b) Promotion of trekking.
- (c) Development of beach resorts at Malpe and Mavante.

- (d) Flood-lighting of monuments at Bijapur, Badami, Aihole, Pattadakal.
- (e) Construction of tourist lodge at Bhadra.
- (f) Sound and light programme at Srirangapatnam.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Are you prepared for this, regarding U. P. ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Our Minister, along with the Secretary, has visited U. P. and had detailed discussion with his counterpart there. Certain proposals have been made by the State Government. When it comes to us we shall definitely consider them on merits and we shall take all steps to boost up tourism in U. P.

DR. V. VENKATESH : In view of the Bangalore City's excellent climate round the year, national and international conferences and seminars are going on in Bangalore city. Therefore, I want to know whether the Government is going to construct a seminar or conference complex for international conferences or seminars to attract more number of people... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Also one session of Parliament.

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sir, recently we held a meeting with the Chief Minister of Karnataka. It is a fact that Karnataka, especially Bangalore, has ideal weather conditions. It is a very nice city and we are proposing to have a multi-functional convention complex... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : We are making it a concrete jungle now. We should try to safeguard that beautiful city.

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : We are proposing to have multi-functional convention complex here. It is estimated that it will have a capacity for 2000 delegates. It will be used for Exhibitions, Conferences and Cultural Programmes. It will be in the Joint Sector.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, like Karnataka, there are many ancient and historical places in Uttar Pradesh also, such as a place named Bithoor near Kanpur. It is said that this is the birth place of Nana Saheb Peshwa and Sitaji. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has received any proposal for the development of such places ? If not, will the Government make some arrangement for their development ? Government's attention has been drawn to it a number of times.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Belgaum is on the other side of the State and has equal climate of air-condition like Bangalore. There are beautiful Scenarios, Temples and Falls which are more attractive to the foreign tourists who come from Goa which is close-by to Belgaum. May I know what is the proposal before the Government to attract the foreign and local tourists in this regard ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : In the 6th Five year plan, Belgaum was also identified as one of the tourist centres. But Unfortunately, no proposal has come from the State Government. If it comes from the State Government then only we can consider it. Otherwise we are helpless.

Carpet and Pashmina Industry of J & K

*123. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the carpet and pashmina industry of Jammu and Kashmir considered to be one of the best in the World is lately, on the decline due to slump in trade as well as stiff competition from countries like Pakistan, Iran and China; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government for improvement and revival of the old Kashmiri traditional standard and also for promotion of the carpets and Pashmina Industry of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below ;

Statement

(a) Pashmina is not separately codified in Export Trade Statistics and data on export of carpets are not maintained on a State basis. Provisional export figures on carpets for the country during the last three years are as follows :

Year	Value in Crores
1983-84	147.7
1984-85	157.6
1985-86	159.92

The above figures do not indicate a decline in the export earnings, though the country is facing stiff competition from China, Iran and Pakistan.

(b) To provide additional impetus to export of carpets, the following steps have been taken :

1. A separate Carpet Export Promotion Council has been established, with adequate representation to the Kashmir region;
2. Cash Compensatory Support at rates varying between 8 to 18%, depending on FOB realisation per sq. metre and 12% on silk carpets have been announced with effect from 1st July, 1986. This has resulted in a 1% increase in CCS rates for higher knotted carpets.
3. Duty drawback @ 3% of the FOB value of export.
4. Import replenishment under the Import Export Policy.
5. Interest subsidy on packing credit at 3% compared to the 1.5% prevailing earlier till 30th June, 1986.
6. Duty on import of wool has been reduced from 40 to 20% with effect from March, 1986.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The reply does not reflect much in regard to the Pashmina

industry of the State. Various Kashmiri shawls are made from Pashmina which has got great export potential. This raw material comes from Ladakh. In the light of this, my first supplementary is about the Pashmina industry. Is it not a fact that thousands of kilograms of raw Pashmina are being smuggled out from Tibet in Ladakh sector, of our country with the result that the price of raw Pashmina has slumped from Rs. 300 per K.G. to Rs. 150 per K.G. this year. This has resulted in great loss for the local producers. In the light of this, I would like to know what steps the Government proposes to take to save the local Pashmina producers of Ladakh and to promote the famous shawl industry of Kashmir and to step up the exports.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : In the first instance I would like to mention regarding Pashmina shawl, that there is no separate statistic are maintained for the export of Pashmina shawl. But I can tell the hon. Member that the export of shawls in the country have been like this : In 1980-81, the export were for Rs. 1.91 crores; in 1984-85 it has increased to Rs. 6.16 crores. As regards smuggling I do not know anything about it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You will be enquiring about it.

(Interruption)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : My next supplementary is about the carpet industry. I would like to know whether it is a fact that countries like Pakistan, China and Iran are deviating from the production of traditionally designed carpets and creating new designs keeping in view the latest demand in the international market, while the carpet producers of Kashmir are sticking to their traditional designs, the demands for which are declining. In the light of this, what steps the Government of India is taking to produce new designs of carpets which are much in demand in the international market, whether the Government will buy the carpets produced in Kashmir by providing subsidy, as was done a few years earlier, to save the industry from the present glut in the industry.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, the hon. Member has asked quite a few

questions. So, I would like to answer the last question first, and then the first one.

There is no such glut that the Government of India has to intervene for purchases of carpets in Kashmir. No doubt, about four years back some arrangements were made to buy carpets in Kashmir when there was glut. At that time also fortunately I was looking after the Commerce Ministry and I had done this.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : There is no buyer at the moment.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Actually, if you look at the figures of the exports, you will find that exports for 1983-84 were Rs. 147.70 crores. In 1985-86 it has increased to Rs. 159.92 crores. So, it does not indicate that there are no exports. No doubt there is keen competition from Pakistan, China and Iran.

As regards the designs and other things, we have always been giving assistance. There are 75 training centres and quite a few are advanced training centres in Kashmir which provide necessary assistance to the weavers, to the producers, and we also sent experts from our technical Institute at Banaras for giving the advice.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, with regard to the carpet technology, it has to be developed in a big manner. India has enough potential for it in order to develop carpet technology.

Sir, our Indian carpet is one of the best and even the workmanship is the best in the whole world. Such is the case. You have stated in your reply that a separate Export Promotion Council has been set up. Even the Export Promotion Council are not doing their job actually according to norms prescribed by the Export Promotion Council. I have drawn the attention of the Minister to this by a mention under Rule 377. But the Minister has not replied to me so far for the last three months. Any how, I am drawing the attention of the Minister now in this House to the fact that in Tamil Nadu Bhavani is a famous area for carpet technology. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this Export Promotion Council has anything to do with Tamil Nadu,

whether they have got a scheme in order to develop Bhavani as the most important area for carpet technology, at least whether you would open a training centre at Bhavani.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : As regards the activities of the Promotion Council, it is naturally for promotion of exports.

As regards the particular place mentioned by the hon. Member, certainly we will look into it and if there is any justification and potential available, we will certainly do something about it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What about his 377, Sir ?

(Interruptions)

Export of Engineering Products

*125. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the top thirteen engineering companies with a total turnover of rupees three thousand crores export only rupees thirty crores worth of their products as has been revealed by a recent World Bank study; and

(b) if so, the specific steps being taken to overcome various problems coming in the way of raising the export of engineering goods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Government are not aware of such a recent study of the World Bank.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Government has taken a series of measures for promotion of exports which, *inter alia*, include—

(i) changes, in the area of industrial licensing policies and procedures including broad banding of industries, simplification of collaboration procedures, expansion of list of Appendix-I industries open for investment to MRTP/FERA companies etc.

(ii) Import-Export Policy has been announced, last year, for a period of three years to give a consistent long term policy framework.

(iii) To provide duty free easy access to imported raw materials, Import Export Pass Book scheme has been introduced with effect from 1-1-1986 for manufacturer exporters to obtain their requirements of imported raw materials.

(iv) The International Price Reimbursement Scheme for Steel has been extended to cover all varieties of steel including alloy steels. Procedural changes have also been incorporated to facilitate quicker payments.

(v) The new scheme for CCS has been announced with effect from 1st July, 1986 for a period of three years.

(vi) To promote project exports, project assistance at the rate of 10% has been introduced on the service part of the project.

(vii) Scheme for support to infructuous bids by project exporters has been announced.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I request the Minister to be a little more clarificatory. Any way, the Minister has stated that they are not aware of any World Bank study.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that the top 13 engineering companies with a total turnover of Rs. 3000 crores export only Rs. 30 crores worth of their products and quite a number of leading engineering companies do not export at all. I would also like to know whether it is also true that for the last 7 or 8 years there has been no increase in the export of engineering goods and in the first 10 months of the last financial year the export of capital goods had declined by 6.5 per cent, steel and pig iron base items by 5.3 per cent, non-ferrous products by 9.5% and consumer durables by 9.6%. If so, what are the reasons?

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Can you reproduce the question?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : It is a fact that a number of major engineering com-

panies are not exporting even to the extent of general norms of the engineering industry as a whole.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Are these facts or not? That must be stated.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The facts are available with me. I can give the facts that are available with me and I can give the facts about each manufacturing company.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have asked the hon. Minister whether what has been stated by me is a fact or not. Though there is a turnover of Rs. 3000 crores in this industry, they are exporting only Rs. 30 crores worth of products. Is that true or not? Let him state first and then give the reasons.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The question the hon. Member asked is that the top 13 engineering companies total turn over was Rs. 3000 crores but they are exporting only Rs. 30 crores, worth of their products. That has been calculated. It is very dismal. Only 3 companies out of the 13 companies are exporting something. If you allow me, I can read out the figures. *(Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKER : He has already said that it is very dismal. So, it corroborates with what Mrs. Geeta has said now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In the answer, they said, they are not aware of the World Bank study report. Are they aware of their own figures? He said, it is dismal. Does it convey anything?

MR. SPEAKER : What more is clear than dismal?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I want to draw your attention that their Department telephoned me and I informed them wherefrom this World Bank report had come. So, they knew about these things earlier. They could have said, whether these are facts or not. They could have checked them up.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :

The question that the hon. Member has raised is from the Editorial that has come in the *Business Standard*. But we are differing from that. That is exactly what he was trying to explain. The editorial on the World Bank Study Report does not appear to be correct.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What is correct ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : That is what he is trying to explain. Will you kindly listen to him ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He meant that. But he did not say so.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : I have the export figures of each of 13 top companies. I am ready that I can supply to the Member, or I can place them on the Table, or I can read them out.

MR. SPEAKER : You may please put it on the Table. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If he reads them, again it will take a lot of time. We can get them laid on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : How can we put our supplementaries without knowing the details.

MR. SPEAKER : There are other possibilities also. Then again, we can take it up. What is binding us ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If you like, if the House so desires, let him read. You read all the figures.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : I am reading with your permission.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, it will affect the subsequent questions. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order. Let us see.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Sir, first, in the Steel Authority of India Limited, the total sales turnover is Rs. 3141 crores and the export is Rs. 5,24 crores. The percentage

comes to 0.17. (2) Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Rs. 1340 crores is the sales turnover. Export is Rs. 14.08 crores *i.e.* 1.05%. (3) Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. Total sales turnover is Rs. 871 crores; export is Rs. 1.13 crores, *i.e.* 0.13%. (4) Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Ltd. The sales turnover is Rs. 835 crores; export is Rs. 31.31 crores and the export percentage is 3.75. (5) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. Sales turnover is Rs. 385 crores; export is Rs. 11.25 crores and percentage is 2.92. (6) In Larsen and Toubro Ltd., the sales turnover is Rs. 360 crores.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Are you going to have all the 13 companies ? Why can't they be placed on the Table of the House ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : If the hon. Member insists, what can I do, Sir ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The question is asked by the hon. Member and we would like to answer. Unless the hon. Member would not like the answer, we are obliged to....

MR. SPEAKER : If the hon. Member persists, what can I do about it ? I know that this is going to be like this. I warned before it. But if they still persist and say, I am withholding the information, what can I do ? The hon. Member must know. It is all right now. Are you satisfied ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : The turnover is Rs. 360 crores. Export Rs. 4.73 crores. Percentage 1.3.

I have given the broad outline. I can go on reading.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : More than satisfied.

MR. SPEAKER : Ask the second question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : If this is the situation with regard to calculation in the Commerce Ministry, then things must be very bad. In any case, the total calculation even with the help of a calculator can easily be done. Even my little knowledge can tell me.

Now the question is that in reply to the other part of the question, what measures have been taken up. Here again in a long statement, the Minister made a general statement about export promotion measures for the whole of the industry. No specific study about the engineering industry and the specific measures have been mentioned. I would like to know whether specifically engineering industry is being studied and what specific measures have been taken of late which would make a departure from the past six or seven years.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I would like to correct the hon. Member. The question was with reference to the 13 industries. It is not that only 13 industries are the large industries. That is why, my hon. colleague was trying to give the figures.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : The question is not that. Kindly read the question.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : When you pose the question, I am saying it, by way of supplementary.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : My main question referred to that and your statement is with regard to the main question on which I have now put the supplementary.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I would request the hon. Member to bear with me and know the substance of the answer instead of being technical about the number and so on. The point that he was trying to make was what exactly is the figure of exports with reference to certain of the companies where the studies were made. Those are the details which were given. I concede the point that the export performance of the large industries is not happy at all and we are taking different steps. In fact, I am in dialogue with these industries that they must improve their export and, in fact, we are also considering that when they come forth for the expansion of their capacities, should we not impose the export obligation when they are also coming for the fresh licence? All that also we are considering. In fact, the Prime Minister directed that we must see that a condition is imposed for the purpose of exports as

well. These are the different measures that we are taking.

But the question that has been posed by the hon. Member is with reference to the measures that are being taken for encouraging the exports with reference to the engineering goods. There the answer is specifically with reference to this industry we had been giving liberal industrial licence, policy streamlinings and licensing procedures, broad-banding of industries to allow for expansion and simplification of collaboration procedures. 13 engineering industries have been exempted from the MRTP for the purpose of encouraging them not only to increase the production but also to increase their exports. I need not go into the details of all the 13 industries.

Then the List of Appendix I Industries open for investment by MRTP and FERA Companies in respect of 22, out of 27 industries exempted under Section 22A.

These are the different measures Interest payable on non-convertible debenture of non-MRTP and FERA companies has been raised from 1.35% to 15%. To promote the growth of small-scale sector, the ceiling on investment in plan and machinery has been increased from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs. And for ancillary industries from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs. This is all with reference to engineering. Raising of limits in the case of MRTP units from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores, expanding and diversifying exports by way of automatic expansion of capacity for export production, setting up of from trade zones which allow a number of concessions to industries set up in these zones, special facilities for setting up 100% export-oriented units. Then 65 industries which include electronics and automobile sectors and the engineering industry has been selected for capacity expansion and so on. There is quite a lot of measures and if I go on reading them, it will be too detailed, I have illustratively mentioned certain of the measures. The details I will place on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a vast potential for exports.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Are you sure that these measures are all right and that will change the situation ?

Problems of Handloom Industry

*127. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :**
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the handloom industry in the country is facing serious problem;

(b) the main problems and the steps being taken to solve them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the demand of handloom products is decreasing year after year within the country and abroad;

(d) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to know the causes; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to save this industry and the weavers from being ruined ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) No such problems have been brought to the notice of Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The production of handloom fabrics has been going up steadily over the years. The exports, however, have been fluctuating mainly due to external factors relating to policies of importing countries. The figures of production and

exports for the past few years are given in the annexure.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government of India have been implementing the following schemes for the development of the handloom sector :

(i) Loan assistance to handloom weavers for share capital contribution to primary cooperative societies;

(ii) Share capital assistance to primary cooperative societies and State handloom development corporations;

(iii) Managerial subsidy to primary handloom cooperative societies;

(iv) Modernisation assistance for handloom cooperative societies and State handloom development corporations;

(v) Assistance for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;

(vi) Janata cloth scheme;

(vii) Special rebate scheme;

(viii) Financial assistance for setting up spinning mills in the handloom weavers cooperative sector;

(ix) Special hill area development projects;

(x) Thrift Fund Scheme; and

(xi) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme.

Annexure

Year	Production (in million metre)	Value of Export (in Rs. crores)
1979-80	2900	290.41
1980-81	3100	326.63
1981-82	3113	368.87
1982-83	3253	330.89
1983-84	3359	262.32
1984-85	3514	348.86
1985-86	3680 (Prov.)	361.59 (Prov.)

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the handloom industry is not facing any problem. In reply to one part of the question, he has stated that the exports, however, have been fluctuating mainly due to external factors relating to the policies of importing countries. May I know what steps the Government are taking to remove these external factors ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, the statement that I have laid on the Table of the House, enumerates all the steps that we have taken. Besides, a number of welfare schemes have already been started, such as the construction of houses, construction of sheds, introduction of thrift schemes, and schemes for the improvement of their looms and they are receiving benefits from all these schemes.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : My second supplementary to the hon. Minister is whether there is any scheme to set up spinning mills in backward areas to remove unemployment, because it is the question of the livelihood of the people living in the hilly, backward and tribal areas ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : The capacity that should have been achieved by the end of the last year of the Seventh

Plan has already been achieved by the spinning mills. Therefore, it seems difficult for the present to set up new spinning mills.

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : The hon. Minister has stated that the handloom industry is not faced with any problem. During the last 20 years, out of 80,000 handloom units in Gujarat, only 20,000 are left now. The reason is that they do not get even Rs. 15 after a day's hard labour. That is why the people are gradually leaving this industry. I would like to know whether Government's attention has been drawn to this problem and if so, what steps are contemplated in this regard ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, we are seized of this matter. It is an established fact that not more than five metres of cloth can be woven on handloom in a day and it is because of this that we have decided to reserve controlled variety of cloth and Janata cloth for the handloom sector. 500 million metres of cloth will be manufactured by the handloom sector this year. By the end of the 'Seventh Plan, 700 million metres of cloth will be manufactured by the handlooms sector.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the question asked by my colleague, the hon. Minister has stated that the handloom sector is not facing any

major problem. If there is no problem, why is the production not increasing? He has stated that with a view to encouraging them, schemes have been introduced to advance them loans, etc. The demand for handloom cloth in foreign countries is falling. May I know the reasons for this fall in demand? Is it due to poor quality? Secondly, how much funds the Government are going to earmark this year to encourage their other works and to give them loans, and how much is Andhra's share in that?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me make it clear that no funds are earmarked State-wise. The funds are allocated for the entire work. The hon. Member's submission that the quality of cloth is deteriorating is not correct, because it may be seen that out of 3600 millions metres of cloth manufactured in 1985-86, 342 million metres of cloth was manufactured by the handloom sector and cloth worth Rs. 361.59 crores was exported. It proves that there is neither a shortfall in exports nor in production.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : He has not stated as to how much funds they allot to each State?

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied that the funds are not allocated State-wise; haven't you heard that?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Are you satisfied, Mr. Speaker, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do about it?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : How much do they allot to the States...

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : In each State, we have schemes on 50-50 basis. In case, any scheme is received from Andhra Pradesh on 50-50 basis, they are sure to get funds.

[English]

Ban on Recruitment for Existing Vacancies and Creation of New Posts

*128 **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR† :**
SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from the labour Unions and MPs for complete withdrawal of the ban imposed on filling of existing vacancies and the creation of new posts in services under the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). Following requests and representations from Hon'ble Members of Parliament, Ministries/Departments and staff associations etc., the Government have recently modified the guidelines regarding creation of posts/filling up of vacancies.

According to the revised guidelines, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, vacancies both Plan and non-Plan, arising due to promotion, retirement, death, resignation, dismissal, removal or deputation etc. can now be filled up. Likewise, the procedure for filling up of and creation of Plan posts has been liberalised.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : This is a very important question. Sir, the rural areas are the hardest hit. As you are having a soft attitude towards rural areas, I would like to ask two points raised in this answer. One is regarding the recent modification which is also subjected to fulfilment of certain conditions and also the filling up of and creation of plan posts have been liberalised. I would like to know as to what is the liberalisation? What are the conditions that have been imposed?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : In the recent liberalisation, so far as Plan posts and Non-Plan posts are concerned, several guidelines have been issued. One is that vacancies both for Plan and Non-Plan arising due to promotion, retirement, death, resignation, dismissal, removal or deputation etc. may be filled up. The second is that while creating any new assets such as purchase of vehicles, establishment of new organisations etc., staff

required for running assets of such items should also be provided. The number of posts that can be available by re-deployment from the existing ones should be taken into account while deciding staff requirement.

As regards creation of posts under Plan Schemes, the staff component should be considered as part of the entire plan scheme at the formulation stage. While approving Plan Schemes by Ministries/Departments under the delegated powers by EFC, PIB, no piece-meal decision should be taken in respect of approval of scheme leaving aside staff component. Whenever a scheme is approved, the necessary staff for execution of such scheme may also be provided for. However, a condition should be imposed that precise timing of filling up of such posts should be indicated with reference to the various stages of the completion of projects/schemes. But for this, there is no modification existing regarding guidelines for creation of non-plan posts. With regard to creation of non-plan posts also, some modifications are issued and for certain posts, the Finance Minister and for certain posts with the approval of the Cabinet, such posts should be created.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : The hardest-hit in this regard is Department of Posts and Telegraph. Even the branch post-office in villages where the Government is to pay only a paltry sum of Rs. 200 etc. cannot be opened. As per one estimate, more than 2000 justified proposals for the opening of post-offices have not been sanctioned because of this ban. No post-office has been upgraded. Rather they were closed and downgraded. This has hit the village development very hard. In view of this, when such a ban was imposed in the year 1974.—I am referring to the order dated the 30th August 1974, the following exemptions were given : the operational posts in the Indian Meteorological Department and the Posts and Telegraphs Department all these are approved yardsticks. In view of this order of the Ministry of Finance in 1974 giving exemption to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs regarding filling up of operational posts, will the Minister consider at least this? If complete withdrawal of this ban is not in contempla-

tion, at least this order of 1974 could be again taken into account and the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and the other Departments mentioned in this circular could be exempted and creation of additional posts and recruitment to operational posts could be allowed. Will the Minister consider this?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : We quite appreciate that there is a lot of demand from all the Ministries for creation of certain posts and for filling up of posts. These bans were imposed as a measure of economy. Therefore, whenever we found the justification, then the necessary modifications were issued and guidelines were given to them. I can give the total number of posts created and allowed to be filled even after the imposition of the ban. The number was 1,75,000; and other posts 9,229. With regard to the demands of the Postal Department also, we would certainly like to look to their very justified and genuine demands, and we will keep in mind the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister what was the total number of posts created for the Department of Posts and Telegraphs? In reply to Prof. Narain Chand Parashar's question, the Minister has stated that one lakh additional jobs have been provided. We would like to know how many of these were for the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. Also, is opening of Branch Post Offices or PCOs considered a Plan or non-Plan expenditure? It is helping the development of infrastructure in the countryside. We want a specific answer from the hon. Minister to this point.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Presently I do not have the exact figure about particular Department, but I will furnish the figure to the hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : We have received representations from Trade Unions associated with many government departments. Therefore, the question that has been asked is a very general one. In a number of Departments, a similar situation exists; whether it is Posts and Telegraphs or whether it is Railways or

whether it is even the Reserve Bank of India, we find that even in respect of sanctioned posts, no recruitments have been made. The general reply that people receive is that there is a total ban, a total ban not only on the creation of new posts but also on filling up of the vacant posts. It is understood that Government have, perhaps, taken a decision to relax the ban at least on filling up of the vacant posts. I would like to know whether, in fact, this is so and whether this is being implemented, that is to say, apart from creating fresh posts which are required for the expansion of facilities, for example, in the Tele-communications Department, whether Government have the intention of filling up the sanctioned posts, which are lying vacant at the moment, during the current financial year.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : I think my answer has not gone home. I said that so far there is no total ban. Only there is a change in the procedure. If a post is to be created then at a certain level it can be created in the Finance Ministry. If the post is higher, drawing more than Rs. 3000 it has to go to the Cabinet. We have only changed the procedure and the administrative ministries are not allowed to create the posts themselves. They have to suggest for creation of posts with justification and in some cases the approval has been given by the Cabinet and by the Finance Ministry.

So far as the second part of the question is concerned, all these posts which were created before the ban orders came into force in 1984 were allowed to be filled in and now under the recent guidelines we are allowing those posts also which became vacant because of dismissals, removal for so many reasons to be filled in. Therefore, to suggest that there is a total ban is not a correct statement.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : All I am asking is : are you going to fill up all the vacant posts within the financial year at least ? We need this assurance.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : We are going to initiate plenty of measures of economy. Under that if we find it fit even for the purposes of more efficiency as well

as to upkeep the economy in expenditure, if it is desirable, we will certainly look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL : Sir, this question relates to the promotion and filling up of the vacancies. One of the guidelines laid down for this purpose is 'subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions'. I would like to know what are these certain conditions ? I would specifically like to know what these certain conditions are with regard to the promotion of scheduled castes and filling up of resultant vacancies ? This problem is not confined to the Departments of the Government of India, but the State Government Departments are also affected by it. Under the so-called 'certain conditions', the officers belonging to the scheduled castes are debarred from promotion. Therefore, I would like to know what these certain conditions are ? My second supplementary is why the promotions and facilities due to the officers belonging to the scheduled castes before de-reservation of the posts are delayed ? Thirdly, it is compulsory for the Department to get non-availability certificate. I would like to know whether the Departments obtain that certificate before filling these posts ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition is that we have to maintain the ratio of reservation with regard to the posts reserved for the scheduled castes. There is no question of giving any relaxation in that.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL : Since annual C.Rs. are spoiled under these 'certain conditions', I would like to know as to what these certain conditions are ? What I want to know is whether you are prepared to give relaxation in these 'certain conditions' ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Not quite relevant. Grade a posts on the Plan side can be filled up with the approval of the Finance Minister. The posts in Grade B, C and D can be filled up with the approval of the Secretary (Expenditure)

and the posts carrying basic pay of more than Rs. 3000 are to go before the Cabinet for approval before they are filled up. The proposals for filling up of Non-Plan posts are sent to the Cabinet after the approval of the Finance Minister and it is the Cabinet that decides whether these posts are to be filled up or not. These are the conditions that we have laid down.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the name of improving the economic condition, all new appointments have been banned since 1974, as a result of which the problem of unemployment has further aggravated. Keeping in view this problem of unemployment, is there any proposal under consideration of the Government to lift this ban on new appointments in the near future ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : It is not correct to say that all appointments have been banned. As I have told earlier, all 1,75,000 posts that were created earlier have since been filled up. Even after that, 9229 posts have been filled up and it makes the total number of posts filled up quite large. So far as the question of filling up of other posts is concerned, such as Home Ministry, Railways where the security environment and the security measures are involved, the justification is given, but it is not possible to lift the ban totally as yet.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : You are saying that the ban is continuing.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Some provisions have been kept under which some posts can be created and filled up, the ban notwithstanding. It is not yet possible to lift the ban completely.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : The Central Government as well as the State Governments have made provision for the payment of overtime allowance. It has been seen that on the one hand the Central Government and State Government employees work less and on the other hand, they always hanker after overtime. I would like to suggest why new appointments are not made in the offices instead of paying overtime so that the people could get employment ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Thanks for your suggestion. I would like to inform the House that the Prime Minister is also of the view that the employees should dispose of adequate quantum of work in lieu of their pay. We are also seeing to it that they work accordingly and for this purpose, the quantum of work has already been laid down. It can be seen that the work is going on smoothly in spite of the fact that the posts are not being filled up. It proves that the employees are working more efficiently.

[English]

Opposition by UK and USA to imposition of Selective Sanctions against South Africa

*129. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI† :**
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite India's plea, the United States and Britain vetoed non-aligned move on 18 June, 1986 in the UN Security Council for selective sanctions against racist South Africa;

(b) if so, whether the United State and Britain have given any reasons against imposition of economic sanctions; and

(c) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In his statement before the Security Council, the UK Representative recalled his country's opposition to the imposition of mandatory sanctions based on Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and added that economic boycotts do not work. The Statement referred to the UK's consultations with its partners in the Commonwealth and the European community and said that the UK was not prepared to be pushed into adopting particular measures in advance of such consultations.

The US Representative recalled the long standing opposition of the US to mandatory economic sanctions on the grounds that this would foster greater intransigence on the part of extremists of South Africa and impede the path of negotiations. Further, he expressed the view that sanctions would hurt 28 million people in South Africa and also damage other economies in the region.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : This is a quite serious problem. The problem of apartheid in South Africa is causing great concern all over the world. Whatever plea might have been taken by the two countries, namely, U.K. and USA while applying veto to the NAM proposal of enforcing selective sanctions against South Africa it is quite evident that they do it for their own vested interests and their own commercial interests.

Sir, apartheid is a crime against humanity and India is in the forefront of the movement against apartheid to bring it to an end as quickly as possible. In that context, the economic sanctions have been rightly considered as an effective step to put an end to this apartheid. In the world conference organised by the U.N. along with the cooperation of NAM and also the nations of African unity our Prime Minister has rightly said that the only peaceful way to end apartheid was to enforce monetary sanctions against South Africa.

MR. SPEAKER : This is question hour. Why are you misusing question hour ?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : My question is : What is the thinking of the Government of India to bring an end to apartheid in the face of such opposition ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I will just over-rule this. Not allowed. How can I allow such a question ? Mahendra Singh.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : In the light of pro-racist pro-imperialist and pro-terrorist policies of USA and UK, especially

sheltering of terrorists, giving them training facilities and facilities for collecting of vast funds which are being channelised to our country for the purpose of encouraging secessionist and communal forces in the country, will the Government consider strict measures of protest and take necessary steps for isolating these countries on these issues ?

SHRI K.R. NARAYAN : This is a separate question and does not arise out of the present one.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, we are all sufficiently aware of the stand which has been taken by the Governments of USA and UK on the question of mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa. There is no point in this question except one thing because all these facts are known. Last time an Eminent Persons Group was set up by the Commonwealth countries to visit South Africa and talk to the concerned people. I do not know whom they talked to but they must have talked to some representative of the Botha Government and representatives of the people who are affected there. They have reported back. I would like to know whether it is a fact that this Eminent Persons Group on which India was represented by Sardar Swaran Singh has reported that the attitude of the Botha regime is quite intransigent on this question. Secondly, the USA Government, and in fact, recently a couple of days ago, Reagan himself has publicly declared that he is totally against sanctions which he considers to be immoral, according to him. So, in this context, I would like to know from the Prime Minister, because he is shortly going to attend a meeting of some of the Commonwealth Heads of Government what strategies and what tactics the Indian Government proposes to follow taking into account the fact that none of these countries are willing to budget from their impractical proposition, while we are completely committed to the policy of imposing sanctions.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : It is true that so far as the Eminent Persons Group is concerned, they

have reported about the intransigence of the Botha Government. In fact, they have also gone to the extent of saying that there cannot be any other course except imposing sanctions against South Africa. On the question of strategy and tactics, I would like to submit that the Government of India is bound by the NASSAU declaration, where paragraph 7 says, that sanctions have got to be imposed.

The mini-summit conference of the Commonwealth Nations is going to be held in the first week of August where the Prime Minister would represent India and discussions would take place. Our position is absolutely clear, but then what strategy and what tactics have got to be adopted for the purpose of achieving that objective is a matter where we are clear in certain respects, but it can only be done through the process of negotiation in London. It is true that some of the countries are taking a very hard line. Britain notwithstanding the fact that they are a party to the NASSAU declaration is taking a little harder line, but we have got to persuade Britain. If Britain cannot be persuaded what steps have to be taken is a matter that would be gone into at that time. It is too hypothetical a question for me to answer at this stage. We are, no doubt, clear. But then the point is that it depends on what response the countries are going to give.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Undoubtedly the Minister is aware that more than the commercial interests, it is the geo-strategic interests that determine the attitude and the postures of both the United Kingdom and the USA. Sir, near Cape Town, there is a cave dug into the hill, called, 'Silver Mine' and equipped with computers and electronic gear to keep tabs on ships over 25 million square miles between Venezuela and India. Having regard to this, we have to reckon that both the UK and the USA are not going to change. Therefore, to me it appears that the best bet are the people of South Africa. The workers of South Africa who have unionised themselves are going on strike. They are the only people who can bring the economy of South Africa to a halt. What is the World Community thinking in terms of helping the workers in South Africa to stand up to all the difficulties that they will face

when they launch a strike and bring the economy of that country to a halt?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, in fact, this is an issue which is also disturbing our mind as to how best to reach the workers of South Africa. Not only that, but actually there are certain countries which supposing if they resort to taking the action of imposing sanctions, are likely to be affected. What has to be done, what help could be extended to them from the member-countries of either the Commonwealth or the NAM and also, how best we have to reach the South African workers are the matters which are under discussions and consideration. Nothing very clearly has emerged at this stage and if something emerges, we will certainly take the nation into confidence.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, probably the idea of expelling Britain from the Commonwealth is gaining ground. The Prime Minister also said something like this. Yesterday in that Seminar while giving your speech, you said that you would try to expel Britain from the Commonwealth. Having all this in our mind, in what direction is the Foreign Ministry working? Are they working in this direction to expel Britain from the Commonwealth.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : It is difficult to give answers in anticipation. But I assure the hon. members that we would not lag behind in taking the sternest possible action. What exact action has got to be taken is a matter which has got to be devised on the basis of discussions.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : There is a dependence of the Frontline African States on South Africa in terms of coal, non-ferrous materials and other infrastructure facilities. Even if these economic sanctions are brought about by the UK and the USA, still certain Frontline African States are dependent on South Africa for certain things. Would the Government consider taking steps, as we are a member of the NAM, to see that this dependence is cut, by including the NAM in the movement to provide facilities for these Frontline African States?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : This is precisely what I have just said earlier that certain countries are likely to be affected by imposing the sanctions. Apart from the fact that the Frontline States are very much dependent on South Africa, even for port facilities, certain Frontline countries which are totally land-locked, are dependent on South Africa. Therefore, before any action is taken, all the possible measures that have to be taken to safeguard their interests would be considered and necessary action would be taken only after taking into consideration, the *pros and cons* of the matter.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Demand for Indian Sarees and Blouses in European Countries

*124. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any demand for Indian sarees and blouses in the European countries and also in the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the details regarding the demand during last three years, year-wise, particularly of man-made fibre blouses; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned from export during last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). Sarees are in demand by only Indian settlers abroad. The details of exports of sarees are furnished in the statement-I given below. There is little scope of exports of Indian blouses. However, ladies blouses are exported in significant quantities to U. S. A. and E. E. C. The details of such exports including exports of man-made fibre blouses are furnished in the Statement-II given below.

Statement-I

Export of Sarees to U.S.A. & Europe

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Value
1983-84	783
1984-85	747
1985-86	978

Source : Central Silk Board, Bangalore.
Silk and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council Bombay.

Statement II

Export of Man-made Fibre Blouses and Blouses to U.S.A. and E.E.C.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Man-Made Fibre (Blouses)	All Blouses
1983	1538.90	15370.43
1984	1827.61	15338.71
1985	4672.32	20577.40

Source : Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.

Steps to Attract Tourists in Kerala

*126. SHRI VAKKOM PURU-SHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken/contemplated by Union Government to attract the tourists to the State of Kerala; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to provide adequate infrastructure for tourism promotion in the State and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Several

steps have been taken including publication of promotional literature exclusively on Kerala. The Department has featured Kerala in the Domestic and International Campaigns. Trivandrum Airport has also been opened for charters.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Union Government provides financial assistance for creating infrastructure for tourism promotion to all the States including Kerala. Details of the schemes in Kerala are given in the statement given below.

Statement

Assistance given to the State of Kerala

1. Way-side amenities Rs. 10.28 lakhs with accommodation at Alleppy during 1985-86
(Rs. 4 lakhs has been released as advance)
2. Way-side amenities Rs. 10.28 lakhs with accommodation at Kotarrakara during 1985-86
(Rs. 4 lakhs has been released as advance)
3. Way-side amenities Rs. 10.28 lakhs with accommodation at Cannanore during 1985-86
(Rs. 4 lakhs has been released as advance)
4. Way-side amenities Rs. 10.28 lakhs with accommodation at Palghat during 1985-86
(Rs. 4 lakhs has been released as advance)
5. Way-side amenities Rs. 10.28 lakhs with accommodation at Wynad during 1985-86
(Rs. 4 lakhs has been released) as advance)
6. Purchase of boats for Rs. 50.78 lakhs Quilon, Cochin Thekkady and Kumarakom
(Rs. 25 lakhs has been released)

7. Purchase of trekking Rs. 3.24 lakhs equipment in the State of Kerala
(Rs. 2.91 lakhs has been released)

Smuggling Racket in Delhi Customs and Excise Collectorate

*130. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a well organised smuggling racket was recently unearthed in the Delhi Customs and Excise Collectorate; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the action taken by Government against the officials found involved in the racket ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The officers of Collectorate of Customs, Delhi unearthed a racket in the abuse of the facility of duty free import of raw materials/components permitted under the DEEC (Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate) Scheme and evasion of customs duty amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs in June, 1986. The facts of the case are as follows :

M/s Rene Diffusion (Pvt.) Ltd., 619/80, Chhatarpur, Mehrauli, Delhi was permitted to import polyester fabrics and zip fasteners of foreign origin free of duty under the DEEC Scheme for manufacture of ready-made garments for export, under bond. Accordingly, they imported 1.13 lakh metres of polyester fabrics valued at Rs. 12.5 lakhs (CIF) and one lakh pieces of zip fasteners valued at Rs. 1.03 lakhs (CIF) in March, 1986.

In order to fulfil the export obligations under the Scheme, the Unit filed four Shipping Bills for export of ready-made garments consigned to a party in Afghanistan. These consignments were duly examined and cleared for export out of the bonded warehouse. The goods were declared and certified as 100% polyester garments (ladies night dresses/nightwears) with 20Cms. polyester zips.

On information, all the four consignments were intercepted and re-examined by customs authorities and they were found to contain ready-made garments made out of cotton fabrics of Indian origin mixed with ready-made garments made out of imported polyester fabrics. Some of the zip fasteners fitted on the garments were of Indian origin. The goods contained in the four consignments valued at Rs. 16.15 lakhs were seized under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962.

Investigations conducted revealed that the unit clandestinely removed and disposed off a part of the polyester fabrics and zip fasteners in the open market. In this connection, four persons including the Inspector of Customs, incharge of Bond were arrested under the Customs Act and their residential premises have also been searched. Polyester fabrics, cotton night dresses polyester ladies night dresses and zip fasteners valued at Rs. 41.75 lakhs were also seized from the factory premises of the firm.

The Inspector of Customs concerned has also been placed under suspension and departmental proceedings are being initiated against him.

Reduction in Import Levy on Pakistani Basmati Rice by EEC

*131. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the European Economic Community (EEC) proposes to reduce the import levy on basmati rice much to the advantage of Pakistani exporters;

(b) if so, the reasons there for and its impact on the import of Indian rice by the E.E.C. Countries; and

(c) the reaction of Government and the steps in view to maintain the exports of Indian rice ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). It is understood that a proposal

to reduce the existing import levy on basmati rice by 50 per cent for imports upto a total quantity of 15,000 tonnes per annum, regardless of the country of origin is under consideration of the European Economic Community (EEC). The proposed reduction will improve the competitiveness of basmati rice in the Community market. Since our current interest is more in the export of husked basmati rice, we have requested for deeper reduction of levy in respect of husked basmati rice. We have also sought abolition of the quantity limit to which the reduced levy will apply.

Closure of Textile Mills in Gujarat

*132. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills which have been closed down in Gujarat;

(b) since when these mills have been closed down;

(c) the main reasons for the closure of these mills;

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

(e) whether Government have taken any decision that in future no mill will be nationalised; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by Government to restart these closed mills for the welfare of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d). As per available information 16 textile mills in Gujarat were lying closed as on 30-6-1986. The dates from which they were closed down, the main reasons for the closure of these mills and the number of workers unemployed as a consequence of the closure of these are as given in the statement given below.

(e) and (f). The New Textile Policy of June, 1985 envisages that 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. Take over by the Government or nationalisation of such sick units does not provide solution to the problems of sickness and the Government would not, as a rule, intervene in such cases.

A Nodal Agency as envisaged in the New Textile Policy has been set up to evolve and manage Rehabilitation Packages in

respect of such textile units that are found to be potentially viable.

The New Textile Policy envisages the formulation of a scheme to provide relief for an interim period in addition to payment of statutory dues to workers who might be displaced by permanent closure of units. Towards this end a Rehabilitation Fund has been created.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Mill	Date of Closure	No. of Workers Affected
1	2	3	4
1.	The Fine Knitting Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad.	10-7-70	191
2.	Manekchowk and Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad.	14-12-76	1345
3.	Bhalkia Mills Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad.	12-3-82	1726
4.	Marsden Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad.	19-10-82	2296
5.	Kailash Mills Pvt. Ltd. Umbergaon.	31-1-83	72
6.	Maharana Mills Pvt. Ltd. Porbandar.	13-2-83	2049
7.	Sri Mandvi Spg. Mills, Mandvi, Kutch.	2-9-83	310
8.	Navjyot Mills Ltd. Kadi,	18-12-83	887
9.	Tarun Commercial Mills Ltd. Ahmedabad.	7-3-84	2033
10.	Abhey Mills Ltd. Ahmedabad.	1-4-84	1423
11.	Gujarat Spinning Mills. Ahmedabad.	6-4-84	600
12.	Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad (No. 1) (Bagicha Mill).	1-6-84	1408
13.	Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd. (No. 2) (Himabhai Mfg) Ahmedabad.	1-6-84	1427
14.	Sree Bansidhar Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd. Ahmedabad.	16-9-85	1001

1	2	3	4
15.	Commercial Ahmedabad Mill Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad.	20-10-85	2154
16.	Gaekwar Mills Ltd. Billimora	11-6-86	2031

The above mentioned mills were closed for a number of reasons such as financial difficulties, technical obsolescence, labour trouble, etc.

Import of Rubber

*133. PROF. K. V. THOMAS :
DR. D. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rubber to be imported during 1986-87;

(b) whether the import of rubber would adversely affect rubber growers in India; and

(c) the steps being taken to keep the price of rubber in the internal market at a reasonable rate ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :
(a) During 1-4-1986 to 18-7-1986 S.T.C. contracted for import of 40,000 Tonnes of rubber. Further imports would depend on price situation prevailing in the domestic market.

(b) Imports and release of rubber are so controlled as to safeguard the interest of both consumers as well as growers.

(c) Government have introduced a buffer stocking scheme so as to keep the prices of rubber in the internal market at a reasonable level.

Demonetisation of One Rupee Note

*134. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his statement as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 10 June, 1986

about Government's thinking to demonetise rupee one currency note is correct;

(b) whether he is also reported to have stated that the life of one rupee note is not more than six months;

(c) if so, the additional expenditure involved in substituting one rupee currency note by one rupee coin;

(d) what is the average life of the notes of other denominations;

(e) how far this decision is for the convenience of the public as even now coin shortage is persisting; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (f). Yes, Sir. In view of the continuing public preference for the one rupee notes, complete replacement by one rupee coins within a short period is not considered desirable. Efforts are, therefore, being taken not only for augmenting coin production but also for increasing printing of one rupee notes. The additional expenditure involved in the substitution of the one rupee currency notes by one rupees coin has to be seen against the considerably longer life of the coin.

While a one rupee currency note is expected to last for about six months and a two rupee note for about eight months, notes of higher denominations have a comparatively longer life period. Precise life periods of these notes have not been scientifically worked out.

Release of Indians in Pak Jails

***135. SHRI SUBHASA YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) the latest efforts made by Government of India for the release of Indians who are in Pakistani jails since long;

(b) whether discussions have been held between India and Pakistan on this subject;

(c) if so, when and outcome thereof; and

(d) the time by which all the Indians who are in Pakistan jails are likely to be released ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (d). In addition to the constant efforts at diplomatic levels both at New Delhi and Islamabad, this matter has been taken up in the meeting of the Foreign Secretaries (January 1986) and the meeting of the Sub-Commission IV of Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission (February 1986). This was also discussed in a meeting between the Prime Minister and Gen. Zia in New Delhi in December 1985.

63 Indian prisoners were repatriated from Pakistan on 20.2.1986. Regarding release of rest of the prisoners, response from the Government of Pakistan is awaited.

Barter Trade with Tanzania

***136. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Government of Tanzania for barter trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof with special reference to the commodities to be bartered between the two countries.

(c) whether private parties will be taking part in the execution of the agreement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No Sir.

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

Bank Credit for the Poor

***137. SHRI T. BASHEER :
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :**

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

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued any instructions to the nationalised and commercial banks to step up credit to the poor; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India issued instructions in February 1983 to all commercial banks advising them to raise the proportion of advances to priority sector to 40 per cent of their total advances by the end of March 1985. The banks were given a sub-target, within the priority sector, of lending to weaker sections and were advised that the outstanding advances in favour of weaker sections should be at least 10 per cent of total advances by the end of March 1985. The actual performance of public sector banks in lending to priority sector is set out below :

	March 1985	March 1986
(i) Percentage of priority sector advances to total advances	41.3	42.0
(ii) Percentage of weaker section advances to total advances	9.4	10.3

Seizure of Smuggled Goods by Customs Officials of Lucknow Divisions

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs officials of Lucknow Division have seized goods worth more than rupees thirty lakhs during the last five months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The officers of Lucknow Customs Division seized contraband goods valued at Rs. 35.82 lakhs in 226 cases during the period February to June, 1986. Gold, synthetic fabrics, watches, ready-made garments, zip fastners and narcotic drugs were the main commodities seized during this period.

Setting up of Complaint and Grievance Cell for Tourists

*139. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a complaint and grievance cell to closely monitor complaints received from tourists in the country;

(b) if so, when the proposed cell is likely to be set up; and

(c) to what extent the proposed cell will help in improving the condition of tourist spots and remove grievances of tourists in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) There is already a complaints cell in the Department of Tourism.

(b) and (c). An Inspection Unit has been formed in the Department of Tourism which *inter-alia* looks into the complaints received from the tourists (both foreign and domestic). It has now been contemplated

that each State Government/Union Territory be requested to set up their own Complaints Cell and constitute Coordination Committees with representatives of the field offices of the Central Department of Tourism etc. to help settle the complaints received either directly or through the Central Department of Tourism to the satisfaction of the concerned parties. This proposed measure stipulating active involvement of the State Governments/Union Territories will help in expeditious settlement of the complaints as well as ensure in improving the conditions at tourist spots.

[Translation]

Blackmarketing of Coins

*140. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of black marketing of coins in the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection from January, 1986 till date; and

(c) the action taken by Government against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). There has been a general shortage of coins in the country. There have been unconfirmed reports of persons exchanging coins at a premium. There also have been reports about hoarding and melting of coins. Government have taken a number of steps to increase the availability of coins by augmenting production in the Mints and supplementing it with imports. The situation has now improved. Members of Parliament have been personally addressed about the steps taken in this regard and requested to advise about the shortage pockets so that suitable action can be taken to supply coins to those areas.

Chief Ministers of State Governments and Union Territories have been advised about the various measures taken to improve the availability of coins to the public and requested to take action under

the provisions of the Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971 which prohibits melting and hoarding of coins with the intention of melting. Details of the number of persons arrested and action taken by the State Government/Union Territories from January, 1986 are being collected.

India's Offer of Technical Services to Libya

*141. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has offered technical services to Libya for its economic development;

(b) the names of other countries to whom India has made similar proposals; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Offers of technical co-operation are made every year to a large number of developing countries in diverse fields depending upon the stage of evolution of our economic cooperation with them.

[English]

Inquiry against Chairman, Sagar Gramin Bank

1105. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports of the Inquiry Officer on allegations against the Chairman of Sagar Gramin Bank has been received; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The report is under security in consultation with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Assistance to Small Industries

1106. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has considered the necessity of setting up a small industries development fund which will serve as a focal point for co-ordinating assistance to the small-scale sector at the apex level; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the assistance proposed to be provided to institutions engaged in promotion, financing and provision of extension servision to the small scale sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Small Industries Development Fund (SIDF) has been set up in IDBI to provide a focal point for coordinating financial assistance to the small scale sector. This Fund will be used to provide financial, promotional and extension support to the small scale sector. The on-going scheme of IDBI for equity support to small scale sector would be suitably enlarged and would be operated through SIDF. The assistance from SIDF for term loans will be by way of refinance assistance through the network of State Financial Corporations, State Industrial Development Corporations, commercial banks, cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks. Apart from assistance for setting up of new units and for their expansion and diversification, the Fund will be used to finance modernisation and rehabilitation of small scale units. The on-going schemes for artisans and village and cottage industries, scheduled caste entrepreneurs, ex-servicemen, etc. would be operated through SIDF. Assistance will be provided to the National Small Industries Corporation to cover supplies of machinery to small and tiny units and to Small Industries Development Corporations for setting up of industrial estates for small scale units. SIDF will also be used to finance activities

for identifying new industrial opportunities in the small scale sector and for assisting new entrepreneurs.

Concessional aid to India by Aid India Consortium

1107. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of concessional aid sought for by India at the Paris meeting of the Aid India Consortium held during June last to meet its foreign exchange requirements for its development programmes for the year 1986-87;

(b) the aid expected to be provided by the Aid India Consortium; and

(c) particulars of the important ongoing and new development projects which will be financed by this concessional aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Consortium has been considering India's requirements of external assistance in its periodical meetings. It is a group of Countries/Institutions which has been set up at the initiative of the World Bank to consider availability of aid to India in the context of its requirements. The assessment of aid requirements in made by the World Bank and Government of India does not indicate any figures of requirement of aid.

(b) The total aid pledges indicated at the Consortium Meeting held on 16th and 17th June, 1986 in Paris were of the order of US \$ 4.5 billion.

(c) The particulars of the ongoing and new development projects to be financed by this will be known after the detailed negotiations with various donor countries and institutions are finalised.

Profits/Losses by Public and Private Sector Hotels

1108. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) names and number of hotels in the Public Sector and their profits and losses in the Sixth Plan period and also thereafter;

(b) how is the performance of those of the same category in the private sector;

(c) the average occupancy rate of the 5-Star public sector hotels and how does it compare with that in the private sector; and

(d) how is the performance of those public sector hotels which cater for middle-class occupants who can afford only moderate rates ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Distribution of Loans in Trivandrum District through Credit Camp

1109. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether loans and assets worth Rs 13.37 crores were distributed to 35,859 persons on 27 May, 1986 in a credit camp at two places in Trivandrum district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time taken by banks to scrutinise the loan applications;

(d) the conditions on which loans were given to weaker sections; and

(e) when the first instalment of loan is payable ?

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

(b) to (e). Public Sector Banks organise credit camps in different parts of the country at the initiative of field functionaries

as a part of the overall measures taken by them to increase the flow of credit to the weaker sections—in line with the targets laid down for such credit deployment. Since no central monitoring of such credit camps is considered feasible or necessary by the Reserve Bank of India the present data reporting system does not yield separate detailed information in respect of the credit camps or the amounts and particular types of loans disbursed through them. At the same time as per Reserve Bank of India's guidelines from time to time, banks have to follow well defined procedures for identification, scrutiny, appraisal, liberalised terms and conditions for margin money, security, etc. as well as repayment schedules for bank loans channelled towards the 'weaker sections'.

Opening of Bank Branches during 1986

1110. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks proposed to be opened during 1986; and

(b) the number out of which have been opened upto 30th June, 1986, Statewise :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The aim of Branch licensing policy for 1985-90 is to achieve a coverage of 17,000 population per bank office in rural and semi-urban areas of each Development Block. The policy also aims at filling up spatial gaps with a view to ensure the location of a bank office within 10 kms. from each village. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the State Governments/Lead Banks to identify centres on the basis of norms laid down in the policy and to forward the lists of identified centres finalised by the State Governments to RBI. The question of issuing licences for opening additional bank offices would be considered by RBI in terms of the branch licensing policy, only after the lists of identified centres are received from the State Governments. No targets relating to number of branches to be opened during the

year 1986 have been fixed. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the number of branches that may be opened in 1986.

Public Sector Banks have opened 76 new offices from January to March, 1986 as per details given below :

Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of offices opened
Assam	7
Bihar	11
Gujarat	2
Karnataka	4
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	4
Maharashtra	5
Orissa	2
Punjab	1
Uttar Pradesh	17
West Bengal	12
Delhi	3
Total	76

Inclusion of Buldana District under Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme

1111. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has recommended to the Union Government to include Buldana district under the "Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme" during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) Government have taken due note of the recommendation for appropriate necessary action.

Achievement of Field Officers in Implementing Central Schemes of Tourism

1112. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a system has been devised by Government to assess the achievement of each field officer by setting a target to be achieved in terms of tourist traffic and in implementation of Central financed scheme;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same; and

(c) the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). Assessment of achievements of field officers posted abroad is based on performance parameters like efforts to generate favourable publicity in the local media and newspapers, participation in exhibitions and trade fairs and organising "Know India" seminars and record in motivating local travel agents, travel writers and tour operators to promote and sell India as a travel destination. In the case of field officers in India, the achievement are assessed on the basis of their effective liaison with the State Governments concerned in formulation and implementation of projects for the improvement of tourism infrastructure, facilitation at airports, participation in exhibitions/trade shows, public contact programme, assisting tourists in general and liaison with State Governments and local travel trade for promoting domestic tourism.

As a result of stepped-up promotional efforts, there has been an increase of 14.6% in the tourist arrivals for the period January-June 1986 over the last year. Also,

there has been a significant increase in domestic tourism.

[*Translation*]

Indo-Pak Trade in Private Sector

1113. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Pakistan have agreed to increase their bilateral trade in the private sector;

(b) if so, the areas in which initiatives would be taken for the purpose; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be given by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). Several products are being imported by Pakistan from other countries, in which India has the capability. The effort was to secure the opening of trade by the private sector in Pakistan in these. The Pakistan Government has not yet responded in the matter.

The trade was to be promoted through public sector enterprises and greater contact between trade and industry.

[*English*]

Reservation of Items for Production in Handloom Sector

1114. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society (AIHFMCOS) has urged Union Government not to yield to the pressure from the mill and powerloom sector to reduce the number of items reserved for production in the handloom sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The notification affective from 31.3.86 by which 22 items were reserved, was considered by the Advisory Committee set up under the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985, at its meeting held on 23rd June, 1986 and its recommendations are under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Non-Payment of Share to Informer of Black Money

1115. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government gives 10 per cent of the black money unearthed to the informer of black money as reward;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of cases since 1983 to date wherein the informers of black money have not been paid the amount of reward; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Rewards are granted to informants in cases where the specific information, documents or other evidence furnished by them, which were not already within the knowledge of the Income-tax Department, have resulted in assessment and collection of taxes on concealed income or wealth or estate. It is granted at a rate not exceeding ten per cent of the extra taxes levied and actually realised if these taxes are directly attributable to the information and documents furnished by the informant. The quantum of reward is also subject to the monetary ceiling prescribed from time to time.

(b) and (c). The final position regarding the cases of reward and the amount of reward payable in full and final settlement can be known only after the proceedings, to which the information furnished are

relevant, have become final and the extra taxes, directly attributable to the information, including documents, supplied by informants, have been levied and realised. This is a continuous process and depends on the various stage of enquiries, investigations, assessments and appeals etc. in a case.

There are some cases where rewards have not been granted in respect of the information furnished by informants. The main reasons for non-payment of rewards in such cases are as follows :

- (i) cases where the information furnished was not found fit for taking any action and consequently the informant is not entitled to any rewards;
- (ii) cases where the information furnished did not result in levy and collection of extra taxes and therefore the informants are not entitled to any reward;
- (iii) cases where the extra taxes levied and collected are not directly attributable to the informations furnished by the informants and consequently the informants are not entitled to any reward;
- (iv) cases where the information furnished by informants are being processed, examined and scrutinised by the Income-tax Department and no final action has been taken;
- (v) cases where assessments have not become final and/or appeals or other proceedings are pending and the extra taxes have not been levied and realised;
- (vi) cases where the extra taxes levied have not yet been realised.

It is not possible to collect and compile information regarding all such cases within a reasonable time as information regarding tax evasion is furnished by informants to the Commissioners of

Income-tax and the Directors of Inspection (Investigation) spread all over the country. They are also the authorities competent to grant reward. The effects and time required for collection and compilation of the information may not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved by the collection of the information.

[English]

Casualty of Indian Residents/Students at Chernobyl Nuclear Plant in Kiev (USSR)

1116. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any casualty to Indian residents and students was reported due to leakage at Chernobyl Nuclear Power plant near Kiev in Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, whether the question of payment of compensation to the bereaved families has been taken up with the USSR Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement, Distribution and Export of Cotton

1117. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cotton Corporation of India has maximised its procurements from various States, paying a heavy price from which it may not be able to recoup easily;

(b) the steps being taken to dispose of the carry over stock of 4 lakh bales of cotton to which will be added 110 bales of next seasons's crop;

(c) the efforts being made to export more cotton and to maximise the consumption of cotton at home; and

(d) the reasons for delay in formulating a national cotton policy that can cope up with the virtual glut in cotton supplies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). During the current cotton seasons, the Cotton Corporation of India has so far purchased 11.87 lakh bales under price support operations and 3.40 lakh bales under commercial operations. It had an opening stock of 1.79 lakh bales on 1st September, 1986. Out of these stocks, the Corporation has already contracted to sell 12.50 lakh bales leaving a balance of 4.70 lakh bales, to be disposed off in the coming months. The Corporation is making efforts to dispose of these stocks by domestic sales/exports.

(c) To encourage exports, following steps have been taken :

(i) An export quota of 11.02 lakh bales has been released.

(ii) Minimum export prices have been removed.

(iii) A long-term policy on export of cotton yarn with liberal incentives has been announced;

(iv) To maximise the consumption at home CCT has adopted modified sales terms like extending letter of credit, bill facilities; allowing movement of bales on deposit of 10% of the value thereof; strengthening the institutional arrangements for sales.

(d) Government is taking steps from time to time for easing the glut in cotton supplies by taking measures such as formulating a realistic policy on land use, evolving a long term policy for export of cotton and yarn.

MPs in Delegations to International Conferences

1118. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the particulars of Members of Parliament included in official delegations to foreign countries or to international conferences during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : The required information is being collected from various Ministries and Departments and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Assistance by Financial Institutions
for Promotion of Industrial
Development in Kerala**

1119. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance given by various public sector financial institutions for the promotion of industrial development in Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the actual amount utilised by Kerala in each of these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The details of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the financial institutions namely, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, life Insurance Corporation of India, Unit Trust of India, General Insurance Corporation, Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, State Financial Corporations and State Industrial Development Corporations to Kerala during the last three years are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

(April-March)	Sanctions	Disbursement
1982-83	77.94	64.23
1983-84	79.03	66.05
1984-85	155.40	98.24

**Investment by NRI in Industrial Sector
in Kerala**

1120. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount invested by non-resident Indians in the industrial sector in Kerala so far; and

(b) the details of the plan in this regard for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The total amount approved for investment by non-resident Indians in the Industrial Sector in Kerala during the period January, 1982 to December 1985 was Rs. 272 lakhs.

(b) Though no targets have been fixed for NRI investment during the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Central and State Governments have taken a number of steps to attract NRI investment in the Industrial Sector.

**Opening of Regional Rural Banks in
Karnataka**

1121. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks opened in Karnataka during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether Government propose to open more Regional Rural Banks in 1986-87; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Five Regional Rural Banks were established in Karnataka between April, 1984 and March, 1985. No Regional Rural Bank was established in 1985-86. All rural districts in Karnataka are presently covered by Regional Rural Banks.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

**Visit of MMTC Delegation to Japan
and South Korea**

1122. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) visited Japan and South Korea recently to negotiate the prices of iron ore to be exported to them during 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). An MMTC delegation visited Japan and South Korea in February, 1986. The delegation finalised the quantity and prices of iron ore to be exported to Japan in 1986-87. Despite reduced steel production and iron ore consumption in Japan, the quantity contracted by MMTC for export during 1986-87 to that country was much higher compared to 1985-86. The quantity contracted for export to Japan in 1986-87 is 10.5 million tonnes of iron ore and 2.5 million tonnes of Kudremukh concentrates, totalling to 13.0 million tonnes as against 11.5 million tonnes in 1985-86.

The visit of the delegation to South Korea was mainly to review the implementation of the contracts of iron ore and manganese ore for the year 1985-86. During a subsequent visit of a South Korean delegation to India in March, 1986, the contract for 1986-87 for 2.5 million tonnes was finalised.

[*Translation*]

Insurance Policy Holders in Basti District (U.P.)

1123. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of life insurance policy holders and the amount of insurance in district Basti of Uttar Pradesh has been increasing continuously during 1980 to 1985; and

(b) if so, the percentage thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of life insurance policies and the amount of sum assured

(New Business) in Basti District of Uttar Pradesh has been increasing continuously during 1980-81 to 1984-85 except for the years 1980-81 and 1983-84 as per particulars given below :

Year	Percentage of increase over the previous Year	
	Policies	Sum Assured
1980-81	—21.2	—20.8
1981-82	+4.6	+18.5
1982-83	+10.0	+39.4
1983-84	—3.4	—2.3
1984-85	+5.7	+31.8

[*English*]

Calcutta High Court Judgement in Peerless General and Investment Company case

1124. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta High Court in its recent judgement ruled that the activities of the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company do not attract the provisions of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes Banning Act, 1978.

(b) whether the company has since applied to the Reserve Bank of India for exemption from the directive issued by the Bank to all Non-Banking Companies to restrict their deposits from the public to 25 per cent of the paid-up capital and reserves;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has forwarded the application exemption to the Union Government for comment, and

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

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

(b) to (d). Reserve Bank of India has reported that the Company has submitted an application to it seeking exemption from the provisions of Non-Banking Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1977. A copy of the application of the Company has also been sent to Government by Reserve Bank of India. A decision on the application will be taken by Reserve Bank of India in due course after taking into consideration all relevant factors.

Prices of Coconut and its Products

1125. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any comprehensive scheme to shove up the prices of cocount and its products to remunerative levels;

(b) whether export of coconut oil and coconut is a part of this scheme; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total quantity of coconut and oil exported so far;

(d) whether any attempt has been made to explore the West Asian market; and

(e) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No, Sir. However, in order to help coconut growers in the situation of fall in prices, a scheme of market intervention has been evolved for copra by the Ministry of Agriculture. This scheme is being implemented in the State of Kerala and Union Territories of Lakshdweep and Andaman Nicobar Islands, at present through the National Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and State Cooperative Marketing Organisations. The market intervention prices for copra of fare average quality is Rs. 1200 per quintal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Export of coconut and coconut oil is not allowed except that export of a limited quantity of desusked coconut whole and dessicated coconut has been allowed.

(d) and (e). Domestic prices are higher than international prices. Hence no exports to the West Asian markets is possible.

Lottery draw of Savings Bank Accounts

1126. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lottery draw of Post Office Savings Bank accounts is held twice a year;

(b) if so, whether the results are not being widely published;

(c) the number of winners who have not drawn the prize money so far;

(d) the amount of prizes undisbursed; and

(e) whether it is due to lack of publicity ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Department of Posts have stated that according to information available with them in respect of 815 Head Post Offices, 585 prize winners have not drawn prize money amounting in all to Rs. 6,74,500.

(e) No, Sir.

Reduction in Margin for Loans to Sick Industries in West Bengal

1127. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of large number of sick and closed industries in the State of West Bengal rendering lakhs of workers unemployed, Government propose to issue instructions to nationalised banks operating in the State to reduce the margin requirements to a maximum of 15 per cent in deserving cases for advancing against commodities not covered by selective credit controls in order to help the State to combat economic recovery;

(b) if so, by what time such instructions are likely to be issued; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India considers granting specific relaxations in credit facilities, in areas affected by particular problems like natural calamities, political disturbances, etc. The position of sick units in West Bengal does not necessitate a specific relaxation as regards reduction in margin for extending financial assistance to sick units.

Sanction of Loans to sick units in West Bengal

1128. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of special circumstances arising out of large number of sick and closed industries in West Bengal rendering lakhs of workers unemployed, Government propose to issue instructions to nationalised banks operating in that State to sanction on merit additional working capital credit to commercial borrowers to the extent of 50 per cent;

(b) if so, by what time such instructions are likely to be issued; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it considers extending specific relaxa-

tions in credit facilities to industrial/commercial borrowers in areas which may be affected by particular problems such as natural calamities, political disturbance, etc. RBI has also reported that conditions of sick units in West Bengal do not call for any such relaxation. The commercial banks consider sanction of working capital limits to various units depending upon merits of each case according to guidelines issued by RBI from time to time.

Trade between India and Mauritius

1129. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any trade agreement between India and Mauritius; and

(b) if so, the quantum of trade in rupees in the year 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) India's trade with Mauritius during 1985 was as follows :—

	(Rs. crores)
Exports	15.10 (Provisional)
Imports	0.08 (Provisional)

Source : DGCI and S, Calcutta.

Searches on Premises of Officers of Department of Revenue

1130. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some searches have been made on the premises of officers of the Income-tax, Excise and Customs Departments and of other officers of the Department of Revenue during the last six months;

(b) if so, the total value of wealth and precious metals seized during the course of searches;

(c) whether some foreign goods have been seized and if so, the value thereof and

the number of officials from whose possession these goods were seized; and

(d) the number of officers from whose houses incriminating documents were recovered ?

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.

Supply of Arms to Pakistan by U. S.

1131. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD :
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA
MURTY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen newspaper reports about sale of 300 pieces of Copperhead, one of the most sophisticated Cannon-launched and Laser guided artillery projectiles ever produced by the U.S.A., costing about 38000 a piece to Pakistan;

(b) whether Pakistan has already received from U.S.A. a consignment of 100 Sidewinder air-to-air Missiles, with an all aspect attack capability;

(c) whether this sophisticated weaponry being provided to Pakistan by U.S.A. is a potential threat to the security of our country; and

(d) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Government continues to maintain a constant vigil over all developments having a bearing on the country's integrity and security.

Irregularities in Purchases by Supply Departments

1132. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latest report of the Comptroller and Auditor General has revealed some serious irregularities committed in purchases by the Department of Supply;

(b) if so, the items of purchases and the amounts involved therein;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted responsibility fixed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Nine paras have been included against Department of Supply in the CAG's Audit Report of 1984-85, pointing out certain commissions and commissions, leading to some extra expenditure and losses.

(b) The items purchased are—Trawlers and Tugs/Rs. 78.13 lakhs, Wooden packing cases/Rs. 10.59 lakhs, Tubular polythene bags/Rs. 2.17 lakhs, Jute unproofed canvas mail bags/Rs. 3.17 lakhs, House Wiring cables/Rs. 3.11 lakhs, Boxes wooden partitioned/Rs. 2.65 lakhs, Helmet spares/Buffer horizontal/Rs. 2.11 lakhs, Horizontal boring machine/Rs. 1.52 lakhs and Mobile diesel generating set/Rs. 0.95 lakhs.

(c) and (d). As per procedure enquiry in the form of Vigilance examination is conducted in all such cases before fixing responsibilities. All the cases, as brought out in the nine paras included in the latest report of the CAG of India, are being examined from Vigilance angle and responsibility if any, shall be fixed after completion of the examination.

[Translation]

Iran-Iraq War

1133. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran-Iraq conflict has again aggravated recently; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India and the steps taken/contemplated by India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Reports indicate continuation of ground operations and air strikes effected by both sides.

(b) Government of India had issued a statement on 18th Feb. 1986 conveying concern and anguish on the renewed escalation of the Iran-Iraq conflict at that stage. India would like hostilities to cease immediately and for both countries to move away from the path of conflict and confrontation and to reach a negotiated peaceful settlement.

Smuggling of Narcotics

1134. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI
GUPTA :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent reports that smuggling of narcotics has registered an alarming increase during the past few years;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the increasing use of narcotics by children who are made addicts by adults for furthering their own interests and the common sources of its availability are the betel shops near schools, colleges and universities and anti-social elements hanging around; and

(c) what stringent measures are contemplated by Government to curb this evil, including deterrent punishments to smugglers and other contacts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Reports received and seizures made would seem to indicate that in the past few years, there has been a significant increase in the transit trafficking of narcotics.

No assessment about the increasing use of narcotics by children is available. However, Government have commissioned a study about drug abuse situation amongst students in the four Metropolitan cities and five other towns. Besides, educational authorities have been alerted to keep a vigil against drug abuse in the educational institutions and inform the local enforcement authorities, if any such abuse is noticed.

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, which has been brought into force with effect from 14th November, 1985, provides for stringent punishments for drug-trafficking offences. The field formations remain vigilant to check the smuggling of drugs. In addition to appropriate anti-smuggling measures taken in co-ordination with Central and State Government authorities, close co-operation with the international agencies concerned and also with the drug law enforcement agencies of U.S.A., U.K., etc. is maintained to curb smuggling of drugs.

A new organisation under the name of "Narcotics Control Bureau" has been set up for the purpose of effectively co-ordinating action against illicit traffic in drugs.

[English]

Trade Gap

1135. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trade gap in 1985-86 is likely to be Rs. 9000 crores as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 22-6-86; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise loans from international sources to meet this gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to the available provisional data, the trade deficit during the first nine months of 1985-86 i.e. April-December, 1985 is Rs. 6211 crores. It is difficult to precisely state the trade deficit for the entire period of 1985-86.

(b) Trade deficit is financed through surplus on invisibles and normal capital

inflows. No special borrowing arrangements are necessary to meet this gap.

Allocation of Funds for Development of Tourism in Southern States

1136. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation (KSTDC) has recently asserted that the Union Government are having partisan attitude in allocating funds for tourism development in the South as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 24 June, 1986;

(b) if so, how much funds were allocated for the development of tourism in South during the last three years (year-wise);

(c) the details of the tourist spots in the South on which development work was initiated during the last three years; and

(d) what is the progress of these tourist spots and further steps taken by Government to develop the tourist spots of South in a phased time bound manner ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No, Sir. The question of allocation of funds to Karnataka was discussed between the representatives of Government of Karnataka and the Central Government at the level of Ministers where Karnataka Government expressed their satisfaction about the number of projects being sanctioned for the State.

(b) and (c). The Central Department of Tourism does not make State-wise allocation of funds, but provides central assistance for individual projects forwarded by the State Governments based on the merits of such projects and the availability of funds. The State Governments are requested to forward suitable project proposals for central assistance during the 7th Five Year Plan. The following details indicate the tourist spots in the Southern States where the projects have been sanctioned by this Department during the last three years :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3
Karnataka		
1. Provision of boats for Ulsoor lake	Rs. 1.23	Rs. 1.00
2. Way-side facilities at Thalkadu	Rs. 1.37	Rs. 1.00
3. Way-side facilities at Jogfalls	Rs. 4.25	Rs. 2.00
4. Restaurant and Toilet Facilities at Shringery	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 2.00
5. Way-side facilities with accommodation at Mulbagal	Rs. 14.00	Rs. 5.00
6. Construction of Hoysala Cultural Centre at Halebid (Implemented by Archaeological Survey of India)	Rs. 33.00	Rs. 5.00

1	2	3
7. Provision of toilets and drinking water facilities at Aihole, Badami, Pattadakal, Hampi and Bijapur (Implemented by Archaeological survey of India)	Rs. 7.50	Rs. 5.00
Total	Rs. 67.35	Rs. 21.00
Andhra Pradesh		
1. Provision of boats for Hussainsagar, Ramappa and Pakhal lakes	Rs. 5.30	Rs. 4.75
2. Way-side facilities with accomodation at Lepakshi	Rs. 16.08	Rs. 4.00
3. Construction of a cafeteria with accommodation at Nagarjunasagar	Rs. 23.70	Rs. 5.00
4. Additional Accomodation at Ramappa	Rs. 20.81	Rs. 5.00
5. Additional Accommodation at Pakhal	Rs. 2.33	Rs. 1.00
6. Construction of beach cottages (12) at Rishikonda	Rs. 20.80	Rs. 5.00
7. Celebration of Golconda Festival	Rs. 0.50	Rs. 0.50
Total	Rs. 89.52	Rs. 25.25
Kerala		
1. Way-side facilities with accommodation at Alleppey	Rs. 10.28	Rs. 4.00
2. Way-side facilities with accommodation at Kottarakkara	Rs. 10.28	Rs. 4.00
3. Way-side facilities with accommodation at Cannanore	Rs. 10.28	Rs. 4.00
4. Way-side facilities with accommodation at Palghat	Rs. 10.28	Rs. 4.00
5. Way-side facilities with accommodation at Wynad	Rs. 10.28	Rs. 4.00
6. Provision of boats for Cochin, Kumarakom Quilon and Thekkady	Rs. 50.78	Rs. 25.00
7. Celebration of fairs and festivals	Rs. 2.56	Rs. 2.56
Total	Rs. 104.74	Rs. 47.56

	1	2	3
Tamilnadu			
1. Construction of 8 beach cottages at Kanyakumari		Rs. 13.36	Rs. 10.00
2. Way-side amenities at Thirukallundram		Rs. 3.92	Rs. 1.96
3. Way-side amenities at Thiruthani		Rs. 3.92	Rs. 1.96
4. Tourist Reception Centre with accommodation at Rameswaram		Rs. 18.45	Rs. 7.00
5. Tourist Amenities at Chidambaram		Rs. 7.86	Rs. 4.00
6. Provision of 26 boats for Ooty lake		Rs. 4.14	Rs. 3.60
7. Provision of boating facilities for Pulicat lake		Rs. 2.85	Rs. 2.50
8. Pallavapura Tourist Complex at Kanchipuram		Rs. 20.00	Rs. 5.00
9. Restaurant Block at Courtallam		Rs. 5.44	Rs. 2.00
10. Restaurant Complex at Pichavaram		Rs. 5.91	Rs. 2.00
11. Development of watersports at Muttukadu		Rs. 6.39	Rs. 5.75
12. Landscaping at Mamallapuram		Rs. 15.32	Rs. 10.00
13. Floodlighting of Rock Fort at Trichy		Rs. 5.05	Rs. 4.54
14. Transport for Madumalai Wild Life Sanctuary		Rs. 2.52	Rs. 1.26
15. Yatri Niwas at Kanchipuram		Rs. 35.00	Rs. 3.00
16. Toilets and drinking water facilities at Mamallapuram (Implemented by Archaeological Survey of India)		Rs. 1.50	Rs. 1.00
	Total	Rs. 151.63	Rs. 67.57
Lakshdweep Islands			
1. Accommodation facilities at Kavaratti, Minicoy and 8 other islands		Rs. 37.38	Rs. 5.00

(d) The implementation of projects all over the country is reviewed by Central Government from time to time. The last review meeting was held on the 16th of

July, 1986. The State Governments have been requested to expedite the completion of projects sanctioned by the Central Government.

Export of Handloom Goods from Madras

1137. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that handloom goods were being exported from Madras to New York previously; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to be restored again in order to have more foreign exchange for our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Handloom goods are being exported from Madras to USA.

Increase in Customs Duty

1138. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of raw materials and other materials on which customs duty has been increased during last four months; and

(b) the reasons for increase in duty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). During the last 4 months, customs duty has been increased on the following :

- (i) Fatty acids, DMT, PTA, printing ink, carbolic acid (Phenol), nonyl phenol, styrene and certain varieties of PVC resin in the interests of indigenous production, and
- (ii) Specified raw materials, piece-parts and capital goods for electronics industry as part of rationalisation of the duty structure.

Assessment of Search and Seizure Cases

1139. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of search and seizure cases in which assessments are still pending as on 1 July, 1986; and

(b) number of cases in which assessments were completed and prosecutions filed for tax evasion and concealment of income in 1985-86, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The number of search and seizure cases in which assessments are pending as on 1.6.1986 are 8161.

The number of cases, state-wise, in which assessments were completed and prosecutions filed for tax evasion and concealment of income in 1985-86 is as under :—

Name of the State	No. of cases
Andhra Pradesh	54
Assam	21
Bihar	26
Gujarat	63
Haryana	4
Karnataka	15
Kerala	1
Maharashtra	249
Madhya Pradesh	31
Orissa	10
Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	152
Rajasthan	62
Tamil Nadu	51
Uttar Pradesh	433
West Bengal	27
Delhi (Union Territory)	67
Total	1266

Monopoly Purchase of Jute by JCI

1140. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has demanded monopoly purchase of jute by Jute Corporation of India (JCI); and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No such formal demand has been received from the State Government of West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

Tourists Traffic in J and K

1141. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether declining trend has been noticed in tourists traffic in J and K State during last three years;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to reverse the present trend ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) As per the information available from the State Government the number of tourists, both Indian and foreign, who visited Kashmir Valley during the last 3 years are as given below :

	Number	Percentage Change
1983	439,529	—
1984	229,142	—47.9
1985	503,614	+119.8

(b) The decline in tourist traffic during 1984 was mainly due to the adverse media coverage of some of the unfortunate events in India particularly during the latter half of that year.

(c) The tourist traffic to J and K has already registered significant increase during 1985. The steps taken by the Central Government for increasing the inflow of tourists to J and K include reassurance campaigns and holding of Kashmir festivals, special publicity efforts on Kashmir and introduction of concessional fares by railways and Indian Airlines and concessions by the hotels and houseboat owners for travel to Kashmir. These steps have further stepped up tourist inflow during 1986. A festival of Kashmir high lighting the culture and cuisine of the State was held in Delhi and Bangalore. These festivals were a great success as they generated an interest and awareness about the State.

Export to Norway

1142. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of goods exported to Norway;

(b) the foreign exchange earned thereby during the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to increase the items and quantity of goods for export to Norway ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Main exports from India to Norway include textile goods, leather and leather manufactures and coffee.

(b) Exports to Norway during the period 1980-81 to 1984-85 were as under :

Year	Value : Rs. Crores
1980-81	9.20
1981-82	10.64
1982-83	8.99
1983-84 (P)	8.39
1984-85 (P)	10.31

P—Provisional and subject to revision.

(c) Steps to promote Indian exports to Norway include exchange delegations, market surveys, buyer-seller meets, seminars, etc.

**Performance of Nationalised Banks
in West Bengal**

1143. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of nationalised banks in West Bengal is much below the national target;

(b) whether the flow of credit in relation to the deposit has been very poor in rural and semi-urban areas as compared to other States;

(c) whether bulk of the credit deployment has been in Calcutta alone leaving very little for 15 districts;

(d) whether a sizeable part of the loanable funds is not being ploughed back and is flowing to other areas; and

(e) the steps the Union Government propose to take to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Credit deposit ratio of public sector banks in West Bengal stood at 50.0 per cent as at the end of June 1983. The corresponding ratio for all-India was 67.7 per cent.

Banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India to increase the flow of credit in deficient sectors and to maintain Credit : deposit ratio of 60 per cent in respect of their Rural and Semi-Urban branches separately. In West Bengal the credit deposit ratio of rural and semi Urban branches of public sector banks was 32.9 per cent and 25.1 per cent respectively as at the end of June 1985. Corresponding ratios for all-India were 61.0% and 52.8%. Credit : deposit ratio of public sector banks in Calcutta was 76.2 per cent as at the end of December 1984.

(d) and (e). Credit deposit ratio in a particular area is mainly determined by the level of economic activities which in turn, are in-

fluenced by several factors such as infra-structural facilities, transport, power, proximity of sources of raw material, access to market, local entrepreneurship, availability of schemes of lending for developmental purposes, reasonable recovery expectations and co-operation from the local Government machinery.

Following a representation from the West Bengal Government about low Credit : deposit ratio in the State, a sample study was conducted by Reserve Bank of India in 6 districts, to identify the factors for low C:D ratio and also to suggest suitable measures for improvement in this regard.

The Reserve Bank of India had discussions with the State authorities of West Bengal with view to take effective measures for the improvement of credit deposit ratio. A special meeting of State Level Bankers' Committee was convened and the various Departments of the State Government were asked to have a relook into the annual action plans already prepared for all districts so as to achieve the objective of stepping up the credit deposit ratio. The State Government has also been advised to consider the recommendations made by the Sen Committee on Agricultural Productivity in the Eastern Region and to prepare suitable bankable schemes. The actual progress, as a result of these measures, would be visible only at the end of the year 1986.

Boost to Tourism during Seventh Plan

1144. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased state :

(a) the yearly average growth of tourist arrivals to India during the last three years;

(b) the number of tourists who visited yearly during the same period and names of the places visited;

(c) the expected number of tourist arrivals this year and the names of the places likely to be visited; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to boost tourism in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). The number of foreign tourists, excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, who visited India during the last 3 years and the first 6 months of the current year along-with percentage changes are as given below :

	Number	%Change
1983	884,731	+2.9
1984	835,503	-5.6
1985	836,908	+0.2
1986 (Jan-June)	443,100	+14.6*

*Compared to corresponding period of 1985.

(c) While the Department has targetted a growth of 15% in foregin tourist arrivals during this year, it is not possible to indicate any anticipated number, as tourist arrival depends on a whole range of variable factors, both international and domestic. As the statistics of foreign tourist arrivals are compiled on an All-India basis from the Disembarkation Cards, it is not possible to have clear statistics about the exact places in the country visited by foreign tourists after their entry. There are large number of destinations in the country popular with foreign tourists, for example Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Benaras, Goa, Srinagar, Bodhgaya, Bombay, Aurangabad, Madras, Leh and Calcutta.

(d) The steps initiated by the Central Government to boost foreign tourism in the country include reorientation of publicity campaigns giving emphasis on consumer advertising, stepping up of public relations with overseas media agencies, tour operators and travel agencies, participation in international travel fairs and exhibitions, development of infrastructural facilities and improvement of transport systems including airlines capacity and permitting tourist charters.

Import Licence for Wood Pulp

1145. **SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to import wood pulp only to the extent of 33 per cent of its total requirement for the purposes of blending with indigenous pulp;

(b) if so, when this decision was taken and what was the position before this decision;

(c) the number of licences issued for import of wood pulp;

(d) when the licences were issued for what quality; and

(e) reasons for delay in issuing import licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (e). Wood pulp required for paper industry is under Open General Licence. However, Rayon Grade Wood Pulp was shifted from the List of Open General Licence Items to the List of Limited Permissible Items on 10.9.1985. Ministry of Industry recommended on 24.7.1985 that to provide adequate protection to indigenous Rayon Grade Wood Pulp industry, only one-third of the total requirement of Viscose Filament Yarn/Viscose Staple Fibre plants should be permitted to be imported. Representations were, however, received from indigenous Rayon Grade Wood Pulp industry that there was heavy accumulation of stock due to large scale import under OGL and hence further licences for imports should be withheld. The matter was considered in consultation with technical authorities and a decision was taken to permit imports on the basis of actual lifting of indigenous material by Viscose Filament Yarn/Viscose Staple Fibre manufacturing units in the country. Accordingly, licensing authorities have been advised in 10.7.1986 to issue licences for import of Rayon Grade Wood Pulp to 6 units for a total quantity of 14,239.5 tonnes.

Hotels and Motels under ITDC

1146. **SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Hotels and Motels under India Tourism Development Corporation all over India, State-wise; and

(b) the number of hotels and motels in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement given below.

Statement		
S. No.	Name of the Unit	State/Union Territories
1	2	3
1.	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	Bihar
2.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	Delhi
3.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	Delhi
4.	Hotel Samrat, New Delhi	Delhi
5.	Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi	Delhi
6.	Hotel Janpath, New Delhi	Delhi
7.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	Delhi
8.	Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi	Delhi
9.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	Delhi
10.	Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam	Kerala
12.	Hotel Ashok, Bangalore	Karnataka
13.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	Karnataka
14.	Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan	Karnataka
15.	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho	Madhya Pradesh
16.	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad	Maha-rashtra

1	2	3
17.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	Orissa
18.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	Rajasthan
19.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	Rajasthan
20.	Hotel Madurai Ashok, Madurai	Tamil Nadu
21.	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mamallapuram	Tamil Nadu
22.	Hotel Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	West Bengal

Note : ITDC does not operate any motel in the country at present.

[*Translation*]

Increase in Mineral Prices by MMTC

1147. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of many minerals have been increased recently by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). MMTC has increased procurement prices only in respect of Iron Ore for the year 1986-87; the increase being Rs. 4 per tonne for supplies from Bellary-Hospet Sector in Karnataka and Rs. 10 per tonne in the average price for Orissa Mining Corporation, a State Government Undertaking. Prices for other sectors are under negotiation.

(c) The main reasons for the increase are :

- (i) Statutory upward revision in minimum wages of mining labour;
- (ii) increase in cost of transportation; and
- (iii) increase in other inputs of mining such as explosives etc.

[English]

World Bank Suggestions to Promote India's Export

1148. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any concrete suggestions have come from World Bank sources to promote our export;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided on any concrete steps to face the situation arising out of reduction of concessional loans from international sources and growing gap in the international trade and to meet debt services;

(d) whether any exercise has been made about the impact of new liberal import policy on foreign exchange position; and

(e) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to World Bank's country report on India. This Report is an internal and restricted document of the World Bank and

as such the details contained in this report can not be provided.

(c) Repayment of debt is made mainly from country's export and invisible earnings. Government have been following a cautious policy of external borrowings. The overall external debt position at the moment is within prudent limits. The level of country's indebtedness and the likely burden of debt servicing are being constantly kept in review to ensure that they remain within manageable limits.

Steps have been taken to reduce the dependency on external borrowing, to accelerate our exports and to ensure efficient import substitution.

(d) and (e). Foreign exchange position depends upon a number of trade and non-trade factors. It is, therefore, difficult to isolate the impact of import policy as announced from time to time on foreign exchange position.

Export of Coffee

1149. KUMARI D.K. THARA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of annual production and exports of coffee during the last three years; and

(b) India's share in the world market during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

(In Tonnes)

Year	Production (Crop Year July-June)	Exports (Coffee Year October-Sept.)	India's Share in World Exports
1982-83	1,29,514	68,801	1.74%
1983-84	1,04,624	67,025	1.59%
1984-85	1,95,443	76,968	1.86%

Violation of FERA by Companies

1150. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies/Company Executives booked for violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have conducted a study to find out the reasons for the tendency among these companies/Executives for violation of the law;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government are considering to make such a study in details ?

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

Realisation of Excise Dues from Cigarette Companies

1151. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cigarette firms have already paid the excise dues of one hundred crore of rupees by now after the excise case judgement of the Delhi High Court;

(b) if not, the names of the companies which have not paid the dues so far; and

(c) the action taken to realise these dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The judgment of the Delhi High Court delivered on 1st May, 1986, was applicable to six cigarette companies, viz. M/s. I.T.C. Ltd., M/s. G.T.C. Industries Ltd., M/s. V.S.T. Industries Ltd., M/s. Godfrey Phillips India Ltd., M/s. J. K. Cigarettes Company Ltd. and M/s International Tobacco Company Limited. These—companies have together paid so far an amount of Rs. 85.19 crores

out of a total outstanding amount of Rs. 94.13 crores pending as on the date of the judgement. The amount paid is over and above a sum of Rs. 24.30 crores which was already paid before the pronouncement of the judgement of the Delhi High Court. The concerned cigarette companies have been asked to pay up the balance amount of Rs. 8.94 crores by 30th August, 1986.

[*Translation*]

Evasion of Excise Duty by big Bidi Manufacturers

1152. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that big bidi manufacturers in Bihar and other States evade excise duty and other taxes to the tune of crores of rupees;

(b) whether Government propose to take any effective steps to check this tax evasion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

[*English*]

Production and Import of Coins

1153. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of coins and their imports during 1985-86;

(b) the expected demand and production during 1986-87; and

(c) steps taken to increase the production of coins and one rupee notes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) During

1985-86, 2222.71 million pieces of coins were minted indigenously and 1402.94 million pieces imported.

(b) As per the estimates furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, the demand during 1986-87 would be about 3400 million pieces of coins. The expected availability is around 4000 million pieces, including imports.

(c) The following steps have been taken :

- (i) Production in the existing Mints has been stepped up through increase in number of working hours, introduction of incentive scheme for the workers replacement of old coining presses and addition of new coining presses.
- (ii) Domestic production has been supplemented with import of about 2000 million pieces of Re. 1, 50 paise and 25 paise coins between 1.4.1985 and now. Orders for import of another 2000 million pieces have been placed.
- (iii) A new Mint is being set up at NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, with capacity of 2000 million pieces per annum. This is expected to be commissioned during 1988.
- (iv) Incentive Schemes and increased hours of working have been introduced in the Presses to augment production of notes. This has resulted in stepping up the production of Re. 1 notes from 487.65 million pieces in 1984-85 to 775 million pieces in 1985-86. For the first-half of 1986-87 (April-September) the production target is 550 million pieces.

Trade Deal with Brazil by STC

1154. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has signed any trade deal with Brazil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Though no trade deal has been signed, STC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with M/s. Interbras, Brazil, on 22nd May, 1986 for export to and import of goods from Brazil. Under the Memorandum, the products identified for export to Brazil are wheat, rice, jute goods, chemical products, transmitting towers, anti-polio vaccine, insulators etc., whereas items for import from Brazil are alcohol, soyabean oil, sugar, railway equipment, thermoplastic material etc.

Both the parties will endeavour to increase the two-way trade by exchange of goods where the over-all value of goods exchanged would be in the ratio of 1 : 1. M/s. Interbras have also agreed to assist STC in the export of Indian goods to countries like Iran, Iraq and Nigeria where they have large buying powers.

The Memorandum of Understanding is valid for a period of one year. It can be renewed, extended or modified by written agreement between the two parties.

Agreement for Security at Nuclear Facilities

1155. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has initiated any steps towards formulating an International agreement outlawing attacks on nuclear facilities and for specifying International standards of security to be maintained at such facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any such understanding or agreement is proposed between India and Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). It was agreed at India's initiative during Prime Minister's meeting with General Zia in New Delhi on December 17, 1985 that the two countries will work out an agreement whereby each will undertake not to attack the nuclear installations and facilities of the

other. The two sides have exchanged drafts and held discussions on a unified text. However India has not taken any steps towards formulating an International agreement on the subject.

Review of Working of Export Promotion Agencies

1156. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are reviewing the role and performance of three prominent official agencies engaged in promoting the country's foreign trade;

(b) if so, whether a number of groups have been set up in this regard;

(c) whether these groups have submitted their suggestions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In February 1986, the Government set up a Group to undertake an indepth study of the role, activities and performance of the Trade Development Authority, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and Trade Fair Authority of India.

(c) and (d). The Group has yet to submit its report.

Use of Vehicles Registered in the Names of Companies/Firms for Personal Purposes

1157. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that private carriers, cars, tempos, scooters, two-wheelers etc. registered in the names of firms/companies for commercial purposes are also used for personal and private purposes but the expenditure incurred is always shown in the books of accounts as having been incurred for business purposes thereby misusing the facility given under the law; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to put a check on this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The expenditure incurred on running and maintenance of vehicles is allowed by the assessing officer on the basis of actual use of the vehicles for the purposes of the business. Necessary enquiries are made regarding business and personal use of the vehicles before the assessments are completed. Suitable action under direct taxes laws is taken in cases where misuse of this facility by the assessee comes to light.

Lead Banks in Sikkim

1158. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any lead banks in Sikkim;

(b) if so, the number of such lead banks; and

(c) the details of their activities during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that State Bank of India is the lead bank for the entire State of Sikkim from April, 1985. State Bank of India has at present 11 branches functioning in the State of Sikkim.

State Bank of India has mobilised deposits of the order of Rs. 291.11 lakhs by the end of December, 1985. The outstanding advances from the branches of State Bank of India as at the end of December, 1985 were Rs. 65.67 lakhs.

In discharge of its lead responsibility State Bank of India has prepared an Annual Action Plan for the State of Sikkim for the year 1986 indicating bankwise and sectorwise allocation of outlays for the year. The total outlays included in the Annual Action Plan for the year 1986 are of the order of Rs. 554.80 lakhs.

Rubber Manufacturing Units in Kerala

1159. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up rubber manufacturing units in Kerala under the Union Government during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Participation at Hong-Kong Trade Fair by TFAI

1161. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) had participated in the recent International Leather Fair organised at Hong Kong;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred by the Trade Fair Authority of India;

(c) whether Trade Fair Authority of India has fetched any order to supply Indian leather goods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) An expenditure of about Rs. 3.77 lakhs was incurred by the Trade Fair Authority of India.

(c) and (d). As per information supplied by participants, business amounting to Rs. 150.10 lakhs was booked by them at the Fair.

Import of Iron Ore by South Korea

1162. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether South Korea has proposed to start bilateral trade with India in its efforts to increase the import of iron ore; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Bilateral trade with South Korea has been going on for a long time and iron ore is one of the items of our export basket.

Allotment of Agencies for Sale of Units by U.T.I.

1163. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the normal time taken in the allotment of an agency for sale of Units by the Unit Trust of India;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed for the allotment of these agencies and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases pending with the Unit Trust of India in Delhi for the last six months, one year and more than one year, separately; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the allotment of agencies in pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The normal time taken by the Unit Trust of India (UTI) for allotment of agency for sale of Units varies between 30 to 45 days provided the applicants satisfy the eligibility criteria and furnish good references.

(b) No time limit has been fixed by the UTI because processing of applications depends on a variety of factors such as receipt of good reports from Referees/Chief Representatives, execution of agreement, the size of agency force required in a particular year etc.

(c) The number of cases pending with the UTI, Delhi, is given below :

Less than 6 months	120
More than 6 months but less than 1 year	70
More than 1 year	70

(d) In most cases, delays occur because there is no response from the referees whose names are given by the applicants themselves. It is for the applicants to ensure that formalities are completed within the shortest time. The UTI is considering the question of fixing a time schedule for treating the cases in respect of which there is no response from the referees as rejected.

Prices of Synthetic and Cotton Clothes

1164. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the effect on prices of clothes both synthetic and cotton consequent on the implementation of the new textile policy; and

(b) if the price has increased, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). There was increase in the prices of cotton (mill) cloth and handloom cloth by 2.3% and 1.4% respectively between May, 1985 and May, 1986. These were, however, below the level that had taken place one year prior to announcement of the new Textile Policy in June, 1985 which were 5.1% and 3.1% respectively. The prices of blended cloth dropped by 10% during this period. Marginal increase in prices of mill made and handloom cloth is attributable to the increase in the cost of various inputs.

Steps to Promote Tourism

1165. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign tourists to India and Jammu and Kashmir in particular during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the steps initiated to promote tourism in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The number of foreign tourists, excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, who visited India and the Kashmir Valley during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as given below :

	No. of tourists to India	No. of tourists to Kashmir Valley*
1984-85	801,336	35,029
1985-86	875,575	39,606

*As per the information available from the State Government.

(b) The steps taken by the Central Government to promote tourism in different States of the country include identification of new centres of tourist potential, construction of low budget accommodations of Yatri Niwases and Yatrikas and other facilities at the existing tourist centres, promotion of packages specially for the youths and provision of wayside facilities along important roads, providing better railways and airlines connections and encouraging tour packages offered by public and private sector travel agents. Publicity campaigns are also undertaken to create special awareness among the people about domestic tourism. As regards Jammu and Kashmir, apart from a special Kashmir promotion campaign, the railways and Indian Airlines have introduced concessional fares for travel to Kashmir. The State Government, the hotels and the house-boat owners have been persuaded to announce concessions. Besides, the State Government in collaboration with ITDC has organised a very successful Festival of Kashmir which would be repeated to promote the culture and cuisine of other States also.

Contribution to Total Revenue by Top Ten Companies

1166. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the contribution to total revenue made by top ten companies in India by way of excise/import duties and corporate taxes, separately; and

(b) the plans of Government to provide incentives to companies for their good behaviour in this regard ?

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

Import of Soyabean Oil

1167. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether four leading diamond export houses have allegedly imported soyabean oil worth about Rs. 2.5 crores by misusing their import licences;

(b) if so, the conditions of import licences issued to them;

(c) the manner in which soyabean oil has been disposed of on arrival in India;

(d) the penal action taken against these exporters for violation of the terms and conditions stipulated in the import licences issued to them; and

(e) the preventive measures taken to check such cases in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir, Reports have been received by the Government that certain Export Houses (in diamond trade) have made unauthorised import of Industrial Degummed Soyabean Oil (inedible) against Additional Licences issued to them.

(b) The Additional Licences were issued in pursuance of Supreme Court Judgement dated 18.4.1985 as clarified by judgements dated 5.3.1986 and 15.5.1986.

(c) and (d). The Customs at Kandla from where imports of the item have been reported have issued show cause notices against the importers and against them Adjudication proceedings are in progress.

(e) The Government have issued suitable instructions to All Port Licensing Authorities and Collectors of Customs, clarifying such imports of inedible crude soyabean oil for industrial use as unauthorised against Additional Licences issued in pursuance of the aforesaid Supreme Court Judgements.

Outstanding Indirect Taxes

1168. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the estimated amount of Indirect Taxes locked up in dispute/litigation or held over by the trade and industry by way of evasion or otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : An amount of Rs. 640.67 crores approximately is pending realisation as on the 31st March, 1986 on account of confirmed demands relating to Customs and Central Excise duties.

Export of Wheat through Japanese Trading Company

1169. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of wheat through a Japanese Trading Company has been discussed with a high-powered trade mission from Japan which visited India recently to promote bilateral trades;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) which of the Indian agencies exporting wheat participated in these discussions; and

(d) whether these exports will be on Government account or will be handled by private agencies only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d). A delegation of Nissho Iwai Corporation of Japan during its visit to India, held discussion on

the 4th July, 1986 with the officials of the Food Corporation of India. The discussions were exploratory in nature and no concrete proposal was discussed.

Export of Fish and Meat

1170. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total foreign exchange earned during the last three years till 31 March, 1986 by export of fish and meat;

(b) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey to find out the adverse effect of such exports on the nutrition of average Indian; and

(c) if so, the findings of such survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Exports of fish and meat during the last three years were as follows :

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Fish and fish products	Meat
1983-84	373.02	55.87
1984-85	384.29	69.06
1985-86	398.00	73.95

Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, New Delhi).

(b) No such survey has been conducted by the Ministry of Commerce.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of US Trade Mission

1171. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a United States Trade Mission has recently visited India to explore the market for export of American timber and wood products to India;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been arrived at in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) A US Timber and Wood Products Trade Mission visited India from June 18-22, 1986 to study and evaluate the India market for timber and wood products.

(b) The Trade Mission did not sign any agreement with any Government Agency.

(c) Does not arise.

Action Plan for Export Promotions

1172. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export promotion measures have been finalised;

(b) if so, the product group and special thrust area identified during the current financial year; and

(c) special incentives to be given to boost their exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). Policy Measures are continuously evolved for increasing India's exports. The thrust sectors which have been identified in the sphere of export promotion in the medium term are : 1. Tea, specially in packaged and value-added forms; 2. Cereals, in particular wheat; 3. Processed Foods, include-

ing fruits and juices, meat and meat products and fresh fruits and vegetables; 4. Marine Products, specially in value-added forms; 5. Iron ore; 6. Leather and leather manufactures, with an emphasis on the latter; 7. Handicrafts and Jewellery; 8. Capital goods and Consumer durables; 9. Electronics goods and Computer Software; 10. Basic Chemicals; 11. Fabrics, piece-goods and made-ups; 12. Readymade garments; 13. Woollen Fabrics and Knitwear; and 14. Projects and Services.

A series of measures have been taken in the area of fiscal policy, industrial policy and import policy and for providing institutional support for export promotion. The effort has been to ensure that in the growth sectors capacities are generated, capital goods and equipments are available for upgrading technologies, raw materials are available at international prices and easier access provided for such materials and components as have to be imported and exports are profitable.

**Proposal to Replace Indirect Taxes
by Modvat**

1173. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to replace all the indirect taxes including customs duty and sales tax by MODVAT in the event of its success; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Modvat provides for credit of the excise duty and additional duty of customs (countervailing duty) paid on inputs used in the manufacture of various products. Modvat does not provide for replacement of any indirect tax. There is no such proposal before the Government.

Construction of Serais in States

1174. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places, State-wise where the Yatri Awas Serais would be constructed under the auspices of Awas Vikas Samiti along with the estimated expenditure in each case and the date on which the projects were first sanctioned and taken up for construction; and

(b) the likely dates of the completion of the projects and the estimated expenditure at the time of completion ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). Bhartiya Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti has drawn up a perspective plan of constructing 41 Yatrikas during the Seventh Plan period as shown in the statement I given below. Details of Yatrikas commissioned as well as under construction with estimated expenditure, date of sanction/date of completion and likely date of commissioning are given in the statement-II given below.

Statement-I

List of Proposed Yatrikas to be Constructed by Bhartiya Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti

1. Andhra Pradesh

(Any two will be constructed)

1. Srj Sailem
2. Amrawati
3. Srikakulam

2. Assam

(One -do-)

1. Gauhati (Kamakshi Devi)

3. Bihar (Any three will be constructed)
1. Bihar Sharif
 2. Gaya
 3. Deoghar
 4. Harmindir Sahib, Patna
4. Delhi (One -do-)
1. Delhi
5. Gujarat (Two -do-)
1. Dwarkaji
 2. Ambaji
 3. Somnath
6. Himachal Pradesh (Three -do-)
1. Naina Devi
 2. Simla
 3. Kangra (Jawalamukhi)
7. Haryana (One -do-)
1. Agroha
8. Jammu and Kashmir (Three -do-)
1. Srinagar
 2. Chandanbari
 3. Katra
 4. Vaishnodevi
9. Karnataka (Two -do-)
1. Sravenabelagola
 2. Bangalore
10. Kerala (One -do-)
1. Kaladi
11. Madhya Pradesh (Three -do-)
1. Onkareswar
 2. Maheswar
 3. Ujjain
12. Maharashtra (Three -do-)
1. Trimbakeswar
 2. Bhimeswar

3. Nasir

4. Sirdi

13. Orissa

(Any two will be constructed)

1. Puri

2. Bhubaneswar

3. Konark

14. Pondicherry

(One -do-)

1. Karikal

2. Pondicherry

15. Rajasthan

(Three -do-)

1. Mount Abu

2. Nath Dwara

3. Ajmer

4. Jaisalmer

5. Shahpura

16. Tamil Nadu

(Three -do-)

1. Rameswaram

2. Tanjore

3. Kanya Kumari

17. Uttar Pradesh

(Five -do-)

1. Brindaban

2. Nandmehar

3. Naimaisharanya

4. Kampil

5. Rishikesh

6. Allahabad

7. Badrinath

8. Kedarnath

9. Gangotri

18. West Bengal

(Two -do-)

1. Ganga Sagar

2. Madhopur Satara

3. Mayapur

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of places of Sarais/ Yatrikas	Date of sanction of the project	Date of taking up of construction	Likely date of completion	Total estimated expenditure at the time of completion (Rs. in lakhs)
Completed						
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarkantak	9.2.83	21.2.83	—	0.75
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	20.1.82	7.6.82	—	1400
3.	Karnataka	Bidar	9.2.83	5.7.83	—	5.60
4.	U. P.	Nandmahar	3.12.84	20.7.85	—	8.00
Under Construction						
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Onkareshwar	3.12.84	3.12.85	31.12.86	13.50
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Maheshwar	3.2.86	3.6.86	31.3.87	8.00
3.	Orissa	Puri	9.2.83	18.10.84	31.12.87	13.50
4.	Pondicherry	Karaikal	9.2.83	17.10.84	31.3.87	13.50
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Kampil	26.7.83	15.11.83	30.11.86	5.50
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindaban	9.2.83	3.7.83	31.3.87	13.50

Opening of Branches of Himachal Gramin Bank in Kangra Distt. (H.P.)

1175. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Gramin Bank has applied for opening of new branches of their bank in various parts of Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh after the announcement of the new branch licensing policy for 1985-90;

(b) if so, the names of the places for which the licences have been applied for;

(c) the date of sanction of the branches and the likely dates by which the branches will be opened; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the licences would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the Himachal Gramin Bank (HGB) had applied for issue of licences for opening branches in eight centres in Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh, in June 1984 before the Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 was announced. The centres were: (1) Lahru (2) Ghuggar (3) Chanaur (4) Ganoh (5) Sansarpur Terrace (6) Addhe-di-Hatti (7) Rajiana and (8) Peer Saluhi. As the details furnished in the applications were inadequate, RBI advised HGB to furnish additional information. The additional information

was received by RBI after the Branch Licensing Policy, 1985-90, was announced. After scrutiny of the applications, RBI issued licence, as a special case, only in respect of one centre viz. Peer Saluhi on 2.12.85 for opening a bank office. The branch has been opened at the centre in February, 1986. RBI has reported that HGB approached them again in April, 1986, after the Branch Licensing Policy, 1985-90 was announced, for opening branches at the following 11 centres:

(1) Rajoon (2) Majhin (3) Bankhandi (4) Rajiana (5) Bharoli (6) Sarimolog (7) Gander (8) Sunhi (9) Mastagarh (10) Sansarpur Terrace and (11) Darini. RBI has reported that the question of allotment of these centres would be considered in accordance with the provisions of the current Branch Licensing Policy, if these centres are included in the list of centres approved for opening of bank offices by the State Government. As such the likely dates for sanction of licences and opening of branches at these centres cannot be anticipated and indicated at this stage.

Compensation Paid to Owners of Mills taken over by Government

1176. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Textiles Mills which have been declared 'sick' and taken-over by Government during the past three years along with the amount of compensation paid to the owners of each case;

(b) whether any more textile mills have become sick during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the names of the mills and the steps taken to ensure adequate production in them including takeover of their management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI (KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) During the past three years 13 textile mills were taken over by the Central Government (The names of the textile mills are given

in the Statement I given below. Payment of amount for vesting of assets with the Government would arise only at the time of nationalisation. However, Section 5 (1) of the Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1983 provides for payment of amount to the textile companies during the period these are managed by Government at the rates indicated therein.

(b) Sickness is a condition of continued poor operating and financial results. According to available information no cases of mills becoming sick during the current financial year have been reported. However, during period from 1st April, 1986 to 30th June, 1986 14 mills have been reported to have closed.

(c) The names of the closed mills during the current financial year are given in the statement-II given below.

Under the Textile Policy Statement of June 1985, take over by the Government or nationalisation of sick units does not provide a solution to the problems of sickness and the Government would not, as a rule, intervene in such cases. The New Policy contains comprehensive measures for tackling the sickness in the Textile industry. The measures needed for revival of a sick unit have to be based on a detailed and objective study of the causes that lead to sickness and identification of the steps necessary to revive the sick units. In the case of potentially viable units, a Rehabilitation Package would be worked out. As envisaged in the new policy a Nodal Agency has been set up for evolving and managing such packages.

Statement-I

S. No.	Names of the Undertakings
1	2
1.	Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills, Elphinstone Road, Bombay.
2.	Finaly Mills 10/11, Dr. S.S. Rao Road, Bombay.

1	2	1	2
3.	Gold Mobur Mills, Dadashaheb Phalke Road, Dadar, Bombay.	4.	Central India Spg. and Wvg. (Empress Mills), Nagpur.
4.	Jam Manufacturing Mills, Lalbaug Parel, Bombay.	5.	Birala Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Delhi.
5.	Kohinoor Mills (No.1) Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay.	6.	Delhi Cloth General Mills} Co. Delhi.
6.	Kohinoor Mills (No. 2) Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay.	7.	Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi.
7.	Kohinoor Mills (No. 3) Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, Bombay.	8.	Swatantra Bharat Mills, Delhi.
8.	New City of Bombav Manufacturing Mills 63, Tukaram B. Kadam Marg, Bombay.	9.	Shree Sajjan Mills, Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh.
9.	Podar Mills (Process House), Ganpat Rao Kadam Marg, Bombay.	10.	Gaekwar Mills Ltd. Billimora.
10.	Podar Mills N.M. Joshi Marg, Bombay.	11.	Kottayam Textiles, Kerala.
11.	Shree Sitaram Mills, N.M. Joshi Marg, Bombay.	12.	Parvathi Mills Quilon, Kerala.
12.	Shree Madhusudan Mills, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Bombay.	13.	The Quilon Coop. Spg. Mills.
13.	Tata Mills Dr. Ambedkar Road, Dadar, Bombay.	14.	Prabhuram Mills, Kottayam.

(All the above mentioned mills were taken over by the Central Government on 18th October, 1983).

Statement-II

Cotton Textiles Mills closed during the Current Financial year (i.e. from 1st April, 1986 to 30th June, 1986)

S. No.	Names of the Mills
1	2
1.	Akshya Textiles, Coimbatore.
2.	Prabhu Textile, Coimbatore.
3.	Siddha Syntex Ltd. Udaipur Distt.

ITDC-Managed Hotels Functioning in India and Abroad

1177. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the ITDC-managed hotels functioning within the country and abroad at present;

(b) the number of ITDC-managed hotels under construction in India and abroad;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the hotels under ITDC are running in losses;

(d) if so, the names of such hotels and the loss incurred by these hotels during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) the reason for the losses and steps taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (d). The information is given in the statement given below.

(e) The losses are mainly due to :

- (i) Low occupancy on account of augmentation of hotel accommodation, in the private sector.
- (ii) Adverse publicity in the international press resulting in low foreign tourist arrivals.
- (iii) Operation of promotional and seasonal units at some places.

The steps taken by ITDC to improve the profitability in hotels include the following :

- (i) Entering into reservation agreement with several International

travel agents for inclusion of ITDC hotels in chain of hotels for the use of foreign tourists in India.

- (ii) Grant of additional discount to local companies, travel agents, public sector undertakings etc.
- (iii) Introduction of cheap packages for domestic clientele.
- (iv) Promotion of ITDC properties in overseas market through participation in the Travel Trade Forums.
- (v) Product improvement.

The profitability of ITDC hotels has improved with these steps and Corporation earned profits of Rs. 167.36 lakhs during 1985-86.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the hotels	Net Profit/Loss		
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	3.10	7.68	71.41
2.	Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	68.00	58.62	60.50
3.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	23.16	29.23	20.26
4.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam	1.35	3.62	3.50
5.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	11.65	6.36	11.31
6.	Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	38.53	52.02	46.39
7.	Kanishka Hotel, New Delhi	51.10	42.94	95.00
8.	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	(—)2.15	8.45	12.77
9.	Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan	(—)1.68	0.03	0.15
10.	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad	(—)1.06	0.03	0.86

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	(—)1.09	5.66	5.85
12.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	(—)14.18	17.28	48.42
13.	Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu	(—)2.32	(—)4.12	0.47
14.	Hotel Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi	0.34	(—)3.27	(—)7.63
15.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	(—)3.75	(—)2.86	0.16
16.	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	3.41	(—)11.07	(—)20.65
17.	Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi	(—)8.62	(—)0.33	(—)16.71
18.	Hotel Samrat, New Delhi	(—)206.67	(—)128.05	(—)48.84
19.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi*	(—)18.01	(—)58.39	(—)47.71
20.	Hotel Ashok, Bangalore	(—)5.49	(—)59.84	(—)52.88
21.	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho	(—)3.34	(—)2.11	(—)4.48
22.	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mamallapuram	(—)3.22	(—)3.02	(—)1.57
23.	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	(—)9.48	(—)7.98	(—)5.65
24.	Hotel Madurai Ashok, Madurai	(—)6.67	(—)6.35	(—)3.57
Total		(—)87.09	(—)55.47	167.36

*Since closed down.

Note : Two ITDC hotels *viz.* Agra and Gulmarg are under construction. ITDC does not operate any hotel abroad.

Indo-Soviet Pact on Textiles

1178. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Soviet Pact on textile know-how has been signed; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). A contract was signed between National Textile Corporation Limited, New Delhi

and M/s TECHMASHEXPORT, Moscow in April, 1986 for the import of Russian shuttleless looms. The salient features of this contract are as follows :—

- (i) Import of 200 looms of STB-2-330 cms type from Russia.
- (ii) The value of the imported looms to be paid in Indian rupees on deferred payment basis.
- (iii) 75% of the total production per year of fabrics on these Russian looms will be exported by NTC to USSR starting from 1987.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Premium of Policy Holders by LIC Officials in Basti District (U.P.)

1179. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received complaints regarding irregularities in instalments of premium of policyholders by L.I.C. officials in Basti district of Uttar Pradesh during 1983 to 1985;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints and the total amount involved; and

(c) the action taken against the LIC officials found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Complaints of misappropriation of policyholders' premiums numbering eleven, involving a total amount of Rs. 7600 had come to notice of Government.

(c) The concerned Development Officer was dismissed from the service of LIC and the amount misappropriated by him was also recovered from him. He was also prosecuted in a Court of Law, convicted and sentenced to 2 years' R.I. with a fine of Rs. 1,000. In another case, one Assistant has been awarded a penalty of reduction by three stages in his salary.

[*English*]

Export of Wheat during 1986-87

1180. SHRI D. N. REDDY :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target for export of wheat during 1986-87;

(b) the price at which wheat will be exported;

(c) whether any specific contracts have so far been entered into for specific quantities; and

(d) if so, the names of the countries with quantities contracted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Export of wheat during 1986-87 will depend on the international trading environment and exportable surpluses available in the country.

(b) The prevailing international prices are taken into account while concluding contracts for export of wheat.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The contracts for export of wheat concluded are for 2000 MT as gift to Nicaragua; 1,00,000 MT as commodity loan to Vietnam; and for sale of 30,000 MT to Nepal; 50,000 MT to Jordan; and 1,10,000 MT to D.P.R. Korea.

Cooperation of Banking Industry in Implementing Anti-Poverty Schemes

1181. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted that cooperation of the banking industry is lacking for the successful implementation of anti-poverty schemes; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to streamline the working of nationalised banks in the matter of assistance rendered for the anti-poverty programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Under the main anti-poverty programme *viz.* the Integrated Rural Development Programme as against the targetted credit amount of Rs. 3000 crores, the banks has actually disbursed Rs. 3101.61 crores during the Sixth Plan period. As at the end of December, 1985 the outstanding weaker section advances of the 28 public sector banks were Rs. 4894 crores in 178.75 lakh borrowal accounts. As on that date the outstanding advances of the 28 public

sector banks under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme were Rs. 486 crores in 45.51 lakh borrowal accounts. The targets given to banks for lending to weaker sections and loans under DRI have not only been met but have been marginally exceeded. Thus cooperation of the Banking Sector is not lacking in regard to implementation of the anti-poverty programmes.

(b) Streamlining the working of the banks is a continuing process. In the recent past, banks have been advised to see that their rural branches fix two specific days for disbursement of loans to IRDP and other priority sector beneficiaries. This is intended not only to keep the beneficiaries informed in advance but also to facilitate proper supervision of disbursements by higher officials.

Import of Capital Goods by Non-Resident Indians to set up Industries in India

1182. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had allowed Non-residential Indians to import capital goods in India;

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

(c) the progress regarding import of capital goods during the last three years to set up industries in India and the value thereof ?

(d) whether recently some changes have been made in the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Para-47 and 48 of the Import and Export Policy 1985-88 (as amended) contains the provision for import of capital goods by Non-resident persons of Indian Origin.

(c) During the period from 1st April, 1983 to 31st March, 1986 (last three years), a total number of 488 Non-Resident Indians have been granted import licence for capital goods for a total c.i.f. value of Rs. 68,58,93,598.

(d) and (e). Vide Public Notice No. 81 dated 1st April 1986, Non-Resident Indians/Persons of Indian Origin who undertake to return home for permanent settlement within a period of three months from the date of issue of import licence/CCP (which can be extended upto six months by CCI and E for any special reason) will be allowed to import capital goods subject to the conditions laid down in the policy. Value limit for import of capital goods by Non-resident Indians/persons of Indian Origin under OGL has also been increased from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs, subject to the prescribed condition. Before 10th January, 1986 the Non-resident Indians, could import generating sets of above 500 KVA rating, purchased out of applicants' own foreign exchange earnings and resources abroad. With effect from 10th January, 1986 vide Public Notice No. 64, import of generating sets upto 500 KVA rating may also be allowed on merits provided the generating sets in question have been wholly owned and used abroad by the applicant for at least two years before returning to India.

Maintenance of Swimming Pools in Delhi's Hotels

1183. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any investigations into the recent incidents in two swimming pools in Delhi's posh hotels which claimed the lives of two persons;

(b) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the causes of the accidents; and

(c) the guidelines for the maintenance of swimming pools to prevent drowning incidents and also fire accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). An

inquiry into the incident of Samrat Hotel on 31.5.1986 has been ordered through a senior official of the Department. The inquest proceedings under Section 174 Cr.P.C. by the Police are also in progress. As regards the reported incident in Rajdoot Hotel on 30.5.86, a police inquiry into the incident has found it to be an accidental case of drowning.

(c) The guidelines for grant of licence for running a swimming pool, which provide *inter-alia* for the prevention of drowning and fire incidents, are given in the statement given below.

Statement

- (i) The licensee shall not allow more than 40 persons (beginners) in the shallow end and 5 persons in each lane of 2.5 Mtr. width in a full sized pool i.e. 50 Mtr. × 21 Mtr. In smaller pools 20 persons be allowed in the shallow end and 3 persons in each lane.
- (ii) The licensee shall comply with the regulations of the Delhi Administration's notification No. 1517/Spl. Cell/PHQ dated 23.6.1980 framed for controlling the Swimming pools in the Union Territory of Delhi.
- (iii) The licence shall be valid for a period of one year, but in no case shall the validity of a licence extend beyond the 31st. day of December next following the date of grant of this licence.
- (iv) The licensee shall provide necessary life saving appliances to guard against drowning and also fire-fighting appliances on the premises.
- (v) The licensee shall comply with the orders and directions as may be issued to him from time to time by the Commissioner of Police.
- (vi) The licensee shall provide separate bath-rooms and dressing rooms for males and females in such number and of such dimensions as may be specified by the Licensing Authority.
- (vii) The licensee shall provide and maintain showers in the bath-rooms.
- (viii) The licensee shall keep the water in the pool clean and change it at short intervals as directed by the Commissioner of Police.
- (ix) The licensee shall keep ready at hand at least two buoys whenever, the pool is being used by a beginner.
- (x) The licensee shall keep and maintain on the premises of the pool a First Aid Box containing necessary material.
- (xi) The licensee shall not make the swimming pool available to any one for a purpose other than the one for which licence has been granted.
- (xii) The licensee shall not keep swimming pool open after 12 O'clock mid night or open it before 5 O'clock in the morning except with the special permission in writing from the Commissioner of Police.
- (xiii) The licensee shall provide for adequate lighting arrangements during the period the swimming pool is kept open to the public.
- (xiv) The licensee shall nominate one or two persons to conduct the swimming pool and shall appoint a person approved by the Commissioner of Police to the Manager of the Swimming pool whose name shall be endorsed on the licence.
- (xv) The licensee shall allow free access to the swimming pool and the premises appurtenant to it to any police officer visiting the same for the discharge of his duties.
- (xvi) The licensee shall not allow any person :
 - (a) to enter the waters of the swimming pool unless has

taken a shower bath and a foot bath in the bath room provided by the licensee on the premises of the pool;

- (b) to enter or remain in the pool at any time other than that prescribed under these regulations or to enter or remain on the premises appurtenant to the swimming pool fifteen minutes before or after the opening and closing hours, respectively;
- (c) to enter the waters of the swimming pool in any apparel other than either a recognised swimming costume or a swimming trunk.
- (d) either before or after entering the waters of the pool use soap, oil or any other substance or preparation whereby the waters of the pool may be rendered turbid or unfit for use of bathers;
- (e) wilfully or otherwise to foul or pollute the waters of the pool by spitting or in any other manner whatsoever;
- (f) suffering from any skin disease, venereal disease or any other contagious disease to use the swimming pool;
- (g) who does not know swimming or is a beginner to enter the waters in the absence of a qualified instructor appointed under these regulations;
- (h) below the age of eight years to enter the waters of swimming pool, unless he is accompanied by an adult person.
- (i) the licensee shall not allow any animals to enter the swimming pool or the premises appurtenant thereto.

(xvii) The licensee shall not make any additions or alterations in his

licence without the permission of the Commissioner of Police, Delhi.

Seizure of Heroin, Charas, Gold and Foreign Currency in Delhi and Bombay

1184. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) details of seizure of heroin, charas, gold and foreign currency in Delhi and Bombay during the period 1 January, 1986 to 30 June, 1986;

(b) the value thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check such activities ?

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

Supply of Yarn to Woollen Mills in Karnataka

1185. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any yarn has been supplied to woollen mills in Karnataka during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) whether the quantity supplied was adequate to meet Karnataka's requirements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) There is no Scheme to regulate distribution of yarn to woollen mills as it is freely available in the Market,

**Involvement of Foreign Missionaries
in Irregular Foreign Exchange
Transactions**

1186. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign missionaries have been recently found involved in irregular foreign exchange transactions;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the length of their stay in India, and the name of the country they belonged to; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

[*Translation*]

**Misappropriation of Money in United
Bank of India Branch in
Bokaro City**

1187. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the action so far taken by Government in regard to a recent case of misappropriation to the tune of Rupees three crores at the Bokaro city branch of United Bank of India; and

(b) whether the matter has been investigated and if so, the number of persons against whom action has been taken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). At the Bokaro Steel City Industrial Estate Branch of United Bank of India, serious irregularities came to light in 1983. Shri Abhai Kant Jha, the then Agent, was found to have granted advances to many borrowers far in excess of his discretionary financial powers, in violation of the lending norms and procedures, and without maintaining proper books and registers and even

issuing bank drafts for large amounts without receiving money or debiting the customers' accounts, etc. Transactions of such irregular nature have been assessed at Rs. 2.30 crores approximately. In connection with this case, the Bank initially suspended Shri Abhai Kant Jha and, subsequently, terminated his service on 6th April, 1984 by paying him three months' emoluments in lieu of notice. A complaint was also filed with the CBI in 1983 and, following investigation, the case has been charge-sheeted and is now pending for hearing in the Court of the Special Judge, Patna. Another FIR was lodged in January, 1985 with the Police at Balidih Police Station in connection with several other instances of malpractices. Three more cases have been registered by the CBI, Patna Branch, on 30-5-86 against Shri Abhai Kant Jha and 29 other private parties. These cases are now under investigation by the CBI.

The United Bank of India has also reported that it has prematurely retired one senior executive in the rank of Deputy General Manager in this connection.

The Bank has also taken steps to reconstruct records of the Branch, wherever necessary, and also to recover loans and advances. So far, nearly Rs. 14 lacs have been recovered.

[*English*]

**Involvement of Indian Overseas Bank
and R.B.I. Officials in Fraud**

1188. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two officers of Indian Overseas Bank in Delhi and a clerk in Reserve Bank of India were found involved in a fraud involving Rs. 1.20 crores;

(b) if so, the particulars of five firms involved in this foreign exchange violation alongwith bank officers and clerk; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) have reported that in a case registered by them against Shri M.L. Gupta and Sons Pvt. Ltd. and others no officer of Indian Overseas Bank in Delhi is involved. However, two officers of State Bank of India and a Clerk in the Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi, are involved in this case.

(b) The particulars of the five firms and the Officers/Clerk involved in the above case, which has been registered by the CBI are given below :

- (1) M/s. M.L. Gupta and Sons Pvt. Ltd.
- (2) M/s. Sandeep Traders
- (3) M/s. Yanta International
- (4) M/s. U-Like Fashions
- (5) M/s. Kanta Impex
(situated at 48-A, DDA Sheds,
Okhla Industrial Area, Phase II,
New Delhi).
- (6) Shri C. P. Chopra, Divisional
Officer, State Bank of India,
New Delhi.
- (7) Shri B.B. Ahuja, Manager (Exports),
State Bank of India, New Delhi.
- (8) Shri M.P. Jain, Clerk, Reserve
Bank of India, New Delhi.

(c) The C.B.I. have reported that they have registered a regular case under Section 120 read with Sec. 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC and Sec. 5 of IMPEX Act, 1947, for detailed investigation.

Alleged Malpractices in Bank of Baroda

1189. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :
SHRI SIMON TIGGA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Corruption Wave in Bank of Baroda" appearing in the 'The Hindustan Times' of 17 May, 1986; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation ?

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

(b) Bank of Baroda has reported that no such loss, as reported in the news-item, has been suffered by the Bank in Patna/Bihar Region.

As regards the cases referred to in the news-item relating to large excesses over the sanctioned limit in two accounts, the Bank has reported that in one case the outstandings included arrears of interests applied from time to time and legal action has been instituted in the matter on 25-1-86. In the second case, the account has been brought to order and is now being conducted satisfactorily.

In so far as the 'tie-up scheme' with a leading automobile company is concerned, the Bank has reported that it was introduced at its Muzaffarpur, Golmori, Patna Main and Patna City Branches and was approved by the Central Office of the Bank at the stage of formulation of the Scheme. The Bank has further reported that although the Scheme does not envisage guarantee by third parties, as the facilities are adequately covered by hypothecation of vehicles, apart from cash margin, yet guarantees were obtained to avoid possible post-disbursement follow-up and recovery problems.

With regard to the allegation relating to disbursement of loan at a time before the completion of body building and without any authority either from the loanee or from the body builder, the Bank has reported that there is nothing objectionable to debiting the loan account for payment in advance for the cost of body building nor in the payment for the two being made to a common agency. According to the Bank what is necessary is that there should be satisfactory invoices in support and invoices

in respect of body building cost were found to be in keeping with the market rates for this service ?

US Aid Package for Pakistan

1190. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the new liberalisation of the US aid package for Pakistan by which Pakistan could use the entire amount of over 400 million dollars for military purchases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The US Government has announced, subject to Congressional approval, a security and economic assistance package of \$ 4 02 billion for Pakistan for the financial years 1987-93.

(b) Government continues to maintain a constant vigil over all developments having a bearing on the country's integrity and security.

Fixation of Service Conditions of Erstwhile Employees of Bank Cochin by SBI

1191. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the service conditions of erstwhile employees of the Bank of Cochin are yet to be fixed by the State Bank of India;

(b) if so, when the service conditions are likely to be fixed; and

(c) whether these will be enforced with retrospective effect ?

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

(b) and (c). The State Bank of India have advised that the matter is under

negotiation with recognised union/association and is expected that a finality will be reached within couple of months. They have further advised that as per the Scheme of Amalgamation of the Bank of Cochin Limited with State Bank of India, it is not mandatory for the Bank to extend retrospective effect.

Sale of Small Cars on Premium

1192. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that small cars like "New Maruti 800" are generating a substantial amount of black money;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the premium on small cars has gone up to the order of rupees fifteen thousand to rupees thirty thousand; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Government have received no such information in respect of New Maruti 800 which is being sold only after March 1986.

(c) Some instances of transfer of Maruti cars on premium had come to the notice of Income-tax Department. In cases where sale on premium can be established assessing officers will be taking appropriate action in the relevant assessments which can be made only in 1987-88.

China's Proposal for Better Exchange Relations with India

1193. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China is keen to open up better exchange relations with India in the field of agriculture, commerce etc, as reported in the 'The Hindustan Times' dated 27 June, 1986;

(b) if so, whether any official proposals have been received or reactions ascertained and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER):

(a) Government have seen the report in the 'The Hindustan Times' dated 27 June, 1986.

(b) During the 6th Round of Official level talks which were held in New Delhi from 4-11 November, 1985 exchange programmes in the field of Culture and Science and Technology were finalised.

A Trade Protocol was also signed during the visit of the Chinese Vice Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Mr. Lu Xuejian, to New Delhi in November 1985.

(c) While there has been some improvement in bilateral exchange in these fields, it has been Government of India's consistent view that genuine normalisation can be achieved only when a just and comprehensive settlement of the boundary question is reached.

Smuggling by Diplomats/Government Officials

1194. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE

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

(a) whether some cases of smuggling of restricted items have been detected at airports, sea ports and across the borders since 1 May, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating their number and items smuggled into the country or smuggled out of the country, the total value thereof, the number of persons involved in smuggling, the number of persons brought to book and action taken against them;

(c) whether any diplomats or officials of the Government of India or foreign Governments were also involved in smuggling;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) action taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The details of contraband goods seized while being smuggled into/out of the country including goods seized at the airports, sea ports and across the land borders indicating major commodities seized and the number of persons arrested in connection with smuggling activities during the months of May and June, 1986 are given below :

(Value : Rs. in lakhs)

No. of seizures	Gold	Watches	Synthetic fabrics and yarn	Diamonds and precious stones	Indian and Foreign currency	Dangerous drugs	Others	Total value of seizures	No. of persons arrested
7136	1126	161	271	25*	220	348	781	2932	406

(Figures are provisional)

Stringent action is taken against all these found involved in smuggling activities both departmentally as well as through prosecution in Court of law. Apart from imposition of personal penalties and confiscation of goods in appropriate cases, preventive detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also

resorted to.

(c) to (e). The details of the smuggling cases detected in which diplomats and the Government officials were found involved, during the months of May and June, 1986 are given below :

- (i) On 12th May, 1986, the officers of customs Collectorate, Delhi seized 200 gold biscuits weighing 23.320 Kgs. at Indira Gandhi International Airport from Shri. Mbayi Nyembwe Kadima, Second Secretary in the Zaire Embassy, New Delhi, who had arrived from Singapore by KLM Flight No. KL-836. The gold biscuits were found concealed in his two suitcases. The matter was taken up by the Ministry of External Affairs with the Embassy of Zaire in Delhi in India, who informed that Mr. Kadima was acting in his personal capacity, Mr. Kadima has been withdrawn by the Government of Zaire from their Embassy in Delhi.
- (ii) On 12th/13th June, 1986, one Inspector of Central Excise from Collectorate of Central Excise, Bombay was found involved in the case of seizure of foreign textiles and electronic goods valued at Rs. 1.96 crores. On 12th June, 1986, the officer was detained under COFEPOSA. He was suspended and the departmental proceedings are being initiated against him.
- (iii) On 12th May, 1986, one Preventive Officer of Customs Collectorate Bombay was arrested for his involvement in the case of attempted smuggling of 2952 Kgs. of hashish concealed in 236 bags of boric acid which were seized on 2.5.1986. He has been placed under suspension and departmental proceedings are being initiated against him.
- (iv) During May, 1986, the residential premises of 4 B.S.E. Officials were searched by the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Income-tax Department and other officials in connection with their involvement in smuggling of contraband goods in connivance with smugglers across the Indo-Pak border. Further, investigations into his case are in progress and appropriate action as warranted under the law would be taken on completion of the investigation.

- (v) On 18th/19th June, 1986, one Sub-Inspector of Delhi Police was intercepted at the Indira Gandhi International Airport and 44 gold biscuits weighing 4.4 Kgs. with foreign markings valued at Rs. 9.41 lakhs were recovered and seized from him. He was arrested. Further proceedings are in progress.

Loss Incurred on Hostel at Delhi

1195. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry's Hostel at Delhi has incurred a loss of several lakhs of rupees during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the annual loss suffered during the years 1983-84 to 1985-86;

(c) the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such losses;

(d) the efforts made to find out the officials responsible for the losses;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken proposed to be taken against them;

(f) whether there is any proposal under consideration for construction of new hostels in Delhi and abroad; and

(g) if so, the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The Ministry's Hostel at K.G. Marg has incurred a loss of Rs. 4.11 lakhs in 1983-84, Rs. 2.55 lakhs in 1984-85 and Rs. 5.45 lakhs in 1985-86.

The loss is on account of non-revision of licence free including service charges, as also outstanding licence fees due from some of the allottees.

(c) Remedial measures already undertaken and those proposed to be taken include revision of licence fee and service

charges and efforts to recover outstanding dues.

(d) and (e). Efforts continue to be made vigorously to recover the outstanding dues from the defaulters. Since revision of licence fee etc. is mainly a procedural requirement, question of fixing responsibility on any individual official does not arise.

(f) and (g). There is a proposal to get additional and allotted for the construction of a new hostel in New Delhi. Financial implications will be worked out when details about the additional hostel are finalised.

South Africa's Attack on African National Congress Bases

1196. SHRI MAHEDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that South Africa attacked the so-called African National Congress bases in the three front-line countries namely, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India and other non-aligned countries thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) South Africa attacked these countries recently on the pretext that African National Congress was operating from bases there.

(b) Government of India has condemned the attacks alongwith the other non-aligned countries.

Exemption of Ready-Mix Powders From Excise Duty

1197. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soya products, pasta and noodles which are manufactured by the multi-nationals and

large scale industries have been exempted from the Central Excise duty whereas central excise duty of 15 per cent has been imposed on the ready-mix powders like vada, idly, gulab jamun although these are produced in small scale sector;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to grant exemption to the small scale sector industries manufacturing ready-mix powders in the country; and

(c) if so, by when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Pasta and noodles carry nil rate of duty in the Central Excise Tariff. Soya milk and soya textured protein have been exempted from excise duty. Under the new Central Excise Tariff, ready-mix powders like, vada-, idly-, and gulab jamun-mix are liable to duty at 15% ad valorem.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received in the Ministry requesting for total exemption from excise duty on certain ready-to-cook mixtures like, idli-mix, vadamix, etc., and a decision is likely to be announced shortly. However the scheme of general exemption for the small-scale sector is applicable to such products also.

Stepping up Export of Engineering Goods

1198. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme called 'Specific package of incentives' for stepping up engineering exports in areas where the Indian industry will have competitive strength in the world market;

(b) if so, which are the industries identified for this purpose;

(c) whether the performance of engineering industry on the export front has been disappointing despite liberalisation its policies;

(d) whether the proposed scheme of 'Packages of incentives' would accretate engineering exports; and

(e) if so, its impact in terms of export values ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). On the basis of D.V. Kapur Committee Report on Perspective Plan and Strategy for exports of Engineering and Capital Goods, certain industries with good export potential, have been identified as 'thrust' industries. A statement indicating the list of these industries is given below. Detailed exercises have been undertaken to identify special policy initiatives, if any, required in the specific 'thrust' industries.

(c) to (e). The provisional data indicates a decline in engineering exports by 13% during 1985-86 as compared to 1984-85. Policy measures taken by Government should have a positive effect on exports. It is, however, difficult to quantify the impact.

Statement

1. Commercial vehicles, two and three wheelers
2. Agricultural tractors
3. Machine Tools
4. Auto spares and ancillaries
5. Chemical and Process Plants
6. Textile machinery
7. Sugar machinery
8. Mining machinery
9. Refrigeration equipment
10. Earthmoving equipment and cranes
11. Electric motors and starters
12. Castings and Forgings including industrial valves
13. Transmission line Towers
14. Bicycles and parts
15. Power Equipment
16. Power distribution transformers
17. Switchgear and control gear including general control panel.
18. Cables and conductors—Power Cables, PVC cables
19. Cables and conductors—AAC/ACSR, dry core co-axial
19. Pipes and tubes seamless pipes
20. Electric fans and parts
21. Water supply and irrigation pumps
22. Process pumps
23. Diesel engines
24. Air compressors
25. D.G. Sets
26. Diesel locomotives, Railway wagons and components
27. Coaches
28. Tool Rool products
29. Solar/Renewable energy equipment
30. Watches
31. Clocks
32. Times pieces
33. Electronics and computer software
34. Manufacture of mica and Mica products
35. Hand tools.

Bank Credit for Implementing Development Programmes in Gujarat

1199, SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the flow of bank credit at the end of March 1985 in implementation of development programmes in Gujarat;

(b) whether this flow of bank credit is less in relation to credit-deposit ratio in Gujarat;

(c) whether it is having adverse effect on the development programmes in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Total advances of banks in Gujarat stood at Rs. 2721 crores as at the end of June 1985.

(b) to (d). Credit : deposit ratio of banks in Gujarat was 54.7 per cent as against 69.7 per cent for all-India as at the end of June 1985.

The banks have been reviewing the low credit : deposit ratio at the State Level Bankers' Committee meeting. The State Government has been advised to take steps to formulate various bankable schemes besides implementing National Waste Land Development Plans. These steps are expected to provide scope for deploying more funds by banks which will in turn push up the credit deposit ratio.

Proposal to set up Security Paper Mill at Baroda (Gujarat)

1200. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of State in the Ministry of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Security Paper Mill at Baroda in Gujarat State;

(b) whether Government is spending huge foreign exchange in the import of security papers; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken to augment indigenous supply of security paper by setting up more paper mills in the country ?

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

(b) Foreign exchange worth about Rs. 12.10 crores was released for import of 1750 Metric Tonnes of security paper during 1984-85 while in 1985-86 foreign exchange worth about Rs. 39.56 crores was released for import of 5500 Metric Tonnes of security paper.

(c) The Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad has been modernised at a cost of Rs. 23.79 crores in 1983 with a view to increasing its production capacity to 6000 tonnes per annum. Currently production is around 3600 tonnes per annum and efforts are under way to achieve soon the full rated capacity.

Issue of Passports by RPO, Ahmedabad

1201. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for issue of passports are long delayed in the Regional Passport Office at Ahmedabad even after verification is signed by M.P. or M.L.A.;

(b) number of applications received by the Regional Passport Office at Ahmedabad for issue of passports during April-June 1986;

(c) number of passports issued out of the total number of applications received during these months;

(d) the number of applications delayed for over 3 months; and

(e) the steps taken to minimise delay in the issue of passports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) No, Sir. Whatever delay takes place in the issue of passports by RPO, Ahmedabad is due to time taken in return of passport verification forms by state Police and Security authorities as this verification is compulsory. The requirement of verification of passport

applications by M.Ps and M.L.As etc. is not required w.e.f. 1st Nov. 1985.

(b) Number of applications received by Regional Passport Office; Ahmedabad for issue of passports during April-June, 1986 is given below :—

April	—	7520
May	—	5646
June	—	8066

(c) Number of passports issued during these months is as follows :

April	—	9231
May	—	8258
June	—	10014

(d) 9136 passport applications as on 30.6.1986.

(e) As delay in the issue of passports is generally caused by non-receipt of police clearance reports from the local authorities the RPO has been instructed to remind the police authorities if the police clearance reports are not received within 45 days. The Director General of Police in each state is being requested to issue suitable instructions to the District Police Authorities to expedite police clearance reports within a maximum period of one month, after receipt of personal particular forms from the Passport Offices. The RPO has also been directed to keep close liaison with the local police authorities for expediting police clearance reports in respect of passport applicants.

Attack on Indian Embassy in Santiago (Chile)

1202. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some people occupied Indian Embassy at Santiago on 20th May, 1986 to lodge a protest against some police action in the city;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c). On 20th May, 1986, at about 11.30 a.m. five persons belonging to a social organisation called 'Co-ordinado Metro-politana de Pobladores' (Metropolitan Coordinator of Settlers) entered our Chancery premises. They handed a memorandum protesting recent searches by local military and police authorities of working class areas in Santiago and requested the Ambassador, as Representative of the Government of India which is Chairman of NAM, to issue a declaration condemning the Pinochet Government for its policies of repression. Our Ambassador replied that he was not authorised to make any such declaration. The visitors left the Chancery after five hours. Their behaviour was throughout peaceful, respectful, well-mannered and amenable to reason.

Indo-USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry

1203. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry have been set up;

(b) if so, the main activities and objectives for which the Chamber has been set up;

(c) whether private industrial houses and export-import business houses would be directly involved; and

(d) if so, the details in regard to the actual working of the Chamber ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (d). A society with the name 'The India-USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry' has been set up under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. According to its Memorandum of Association, it has been set up primarily to promote trade and economic relations between India and the USSR. The membership of the Society, which would be managed by a Governing body is open to all individuals.

companies, firms, societies or associations of manufacturers, exporters and importers in India.

Electronic Devices for Clearing Cheques

1204. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to clear the outstation cheques and local cheques by electronic devices (Magnetic Ink Code Recogniser) was proposed in Delhi and other places;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has installed the necessary machine in the clearing house for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India has worked out a Scheme of National Clearing of outstation cheques with the help of Mechanised Cheques Processing facility. Under the above Scheme, MICR Technology is proposed to be introduced for cheque clearing initially between 4 Metropolitan Centres, *viz.* Bombay, Deihi, Madras and Calcutta, after installing medium speed sorters. The Mechanised cheque clearing process facility will be utilised for clearing of local cheques also at the above Centres after high speed sorters have been installed. As part of the implementation of the Scheme of National Clearing of outstation cheques, two medium speed sorters have already been installed at Bombay at the Bankers Clearing House. Cheques drawn on Delhi and received from customers by banks/branches at Bombay are being cleared under the Mechanised Cheque Clearing Process at Bombay from the 8th July, 1986. Preparations are under way for installation of Medium speed sorters at Delhi also and when they become operational, cheques presented at Delhi branches and drawn on Bombay would be cleared under the Mechanised Cheque Clearing Process.

As a number of formalities have to be underzone and proper infrastructure created

before the Scheme can become fully operational, the Scheme is being implemented in phases.

Liberalisation of Imports of Certain Goods

1205. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that last year imports were relaxed even for banned items except for animal tallow;

(b) whether liberal imports were allowed for units manufacturing textile, jute, cement, steel, and fertilizer for bringing modernisation; and

(c) the reasons which necessitated modernisation in the aforesaid trades ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Only 'Cod liver oil' (Pharmaceutical Grade) has been removed from the list of Banned Items and has been placed under Limited Permissible List.

(b) and (c). Import of Capital Goods for modernisation is allowed for improvement of productivity and competitiveness.

Take Over of Sick Mills by NTC

1206. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'No More Take-Over of Sick Mills by NTC' appearing in English daily "Patriot" of 1-2-86;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received by Government to take-over sick mills during 1985-86 and how many have been accepted with reasons for the same;

(c) the number of proposals received after January, 1986 till date and how many have been accepted:

(d) whether any request has been received to return the mills already taken over by National Textiles Corporation and made viable; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1985-86, five proposals were received from the State Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal for take over of 16 sick/closed mills. None of the proposals has been accepted.

(c) Since 1st January, 1986, 4 proposals were received from the State Governments of Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra for take over of 7 sick/closed mills but none of the proposals has been accepted.

(d) Units, where management has been taken over, can be made viable through investment on modernisation only after they have been nationalised.

(e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Status of Industry to Tourism

1207. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accorded the status of industry to tourism in principle;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to encourage public and private establishments to invest capital for promotion of tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). In July 1984 following a recommendation from Planning Commission the National Development Council accepted in principle that Tourism should be accorded the status of an industry. Accordingly the State Governments were requested to declare tourism as an industry. Some of the State Governments have already done so whereas others have been requested to declare Tourism/Hotels as industry.

(c) The Central Government have granted several incentives/concessions to

encourage investment of capital for promotion of tourism. These include exemption of hotels from the MRTP Act in the matter of expansion and new projects, income-tax holiday to new hotels, higher depreciation allowance, Central subsidy for construction of new hotels in specified backward areas, interest subsidy on hotel loans advanced by IFCI and other Central Financial Institutions, foreign exchange incentive quota for hotels and travel agents, concessional customs duty on a number of items imported by hotels for actual use, priority in allotment of telephone/telex connections and LPG, concessional rate of interest/interest subsidy on transport loan to tourist car operators for purchase of tourist vehicles and manufacture of tourist coaches, incentive quota to travel agents and tour operators for undertaking promotional tours abroad and import of vehicles (upto two in a year), office equipment etc.

Some of the State Governments, notably Kerala have also announced several concessions and incentives.

[*English*]

Proposal to Build Hotels in USSR

1208. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under way of Government to build hotels in USSR;

(b) if so, number of such hotels and whether these will be set up in public or private sectors; and

(c) foreign exchange earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) There is no such proposal.

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

Measures to attract Foreign Tourists to Orissa

1209. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of foreign tourists to India during the last two years;

(b) if so, what is the percentage; and

(c) whether any specific steps have been taken to attract foreign tourists to Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). The percentage changes in the foreign tourist traffic to the country, excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh, during the last 2 years and the first 6 months of the current year are as given below :

	%Change over previous year
1984	-5.6
1985	+0.2
1986 (Jan.-June)	+14.6*

*Compared to corresponding period of previous year.

The negative/low growth in foreign tourist arrivals was mainly due to the adverse media coverage of some of the unfortunate events in India during the latter half of 1984 and the first half of 1985.

(c) The specific steps taken to attract foreign tourists to Orissa include development of tourist attractions and augmentation of accommodation facilities in that state and the publicity of specific attractions of that state in foreign markets.

Outstanding External Debt

1210. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 86 on 22 November, 1985 regarding external debt position and state :

(a) the outstanding debt of Government of India as on 1.4.1985 in respect of loans taken from foreign commercial banks;

(b) the average rate of interest chargeable on the loans; and

(c) the value of repayment obligations on these loans for 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) to (c). Part of the foreign exchange requirements of public sector projects are met through external commercial borrowings by the public sector organisations themselves rather than the Government. While some of these borrowings are from foreign commercial banks, they also consist of Suppliers Credits, bonds floated in foreign capital markets etc. Loans from foreign commercial banks are both on fixed rates and floating rates linked to London or other Inter Bank Offered Rates. Hence it is difficult to arrive at an average rate of interest for these borrowings.

The details of the external commercial borrowings sanctioned to public sector in the three years ending on 31st March, 1985 are as follows :

	(Rs. crores)
1982-83	1544
1983-84	459
1984-85	1086

These borrowings are carefully regulated consistent with the need for maintaining a prudent debt service ratio.

The value of repayment obligations in respect of public sector undertakings in 1985-86 is being collected.

World Bank Loan for Telecommunication Sector

1211. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed World Bank loan, worth \$ 300 million for the telecommunication sector has not materialised so far;

(b) whether the World Bank is insisting that the Seventh Plan allocations for the sector should be raised to Rs. 6000 crores against the approved funds of Rs. 4000 crores;

(c) if so, the details thereof and other reasons for delay in sanctioning the proposed loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). We have posed the 9th Telecommunication Project to the World Bank. Details are under discussion with the World Bank.

Export of Coffee

1212. SHRI RAM DHAN :
KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a downward trend in the export of coffee since 1980;

(b) the quantity of coffee exported in 1983, 1984 and 1985; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Although there has been a downward trend in the export of coffee since 1980 but the exports have risen from 64,859 tonnes during 1984 to 95,532 tonnes in 1985.

(b) The export of coffee during the past three years was as under :

Year	Export (in tonnes)
1983	70,334
1984	64,859
1985	95,532

(c) India's exports are mainly governed by the annual export quota fixed by the International Coffee Organisation. In order to increase export of coffee ICO has been requested for higher allocation of quota. Coffee Board has also signed a contract with the USSR buyers for export of 25,000 tonnes of coffee during 1986. As an export incentive Cash Compensatory support is also provided on export of coffee in the value added form. Coffee Board is also participating in various International Fairs, as a measure to increase export of coffee. To increase production of

coffee, so that more crop should be available for exports, Coffee Board is operating a number of schemes like Research programme, extension service, Training programme, production and supply of quality seeds and providing loans and subsidies under development plan.

[Translation]

Smuggling of Gold and Dollars

1213. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of gold and dollars is continuing on a large scale in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of persons detected for indulging in this activity during the last two months;

(c) whether Government have so far taken any action against them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate that gold continues to be one of the most sensitive items smuggled into the country. Foreign currency including US dollars also continue to be sensitive to smuggling into/out of the country.

(b) to (d). Statistics pertaining to number of persons found involved in connection with smuggling of gold and foreign currencies are not maintained separately. However, during the months of May and June, 1986, 406 persons were arrested in connection with all types of smuggling activities, including smuggling of gold and foreign currency, throughout the country.

Stringent action is taken against all these found involved in smuggling activities both departmentally as well as through prosecution in Court of law. Apart from imposition of personal penalties and confiscation of goods, in appropriate cases, preventive detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also resorted to.

**Take-Over Textile Mills functioning
in Delhi**

1214. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Metropolitan Council has recommended for take-over of the textile mills functioning in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action in this regard so far;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

**Diplomatic and Trade Sanctions
against Britain**

1215. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Commonwealth countries are considering or have decided a series of diplomatic and trade sanctions against Britain in view of Britain's continued opposition to economic sanctions against South Africa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The Government are not aware of any moves for diplomatic and trade sanctions against Britain.

(b) Does not arise.

**Assistance of Japanese Experts in
Exports to Japan**

1216. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japanese experts have given cooperation in the development of some Indian products for export to Japan; and

(b) if so, the names of Indian products in which they have agreed to cooperate with India ?

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

(b) Ready-made garments and carpets.

Export of Jute Products

1217. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the growth rate of export of jute products during the last three years year-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to boost the growth rate of export of jute products in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The trend of export of jute products has been as under during the last three years :

Year	Exports		Percentage increase/decrease over previous year	
	Qty. (000 tonnes)	Value (Crore Rupees)	Qty.	Value
1982-83	329.5	201.83	(—)18.6	(—)15.7
1983-84	233.5	163.71	(—)29.1	(—)18.9
1984-85	264.7	299.93	(+)13.3	(+)83.2
1984-85 (Apr'84-Feb'85)	241.2	267.52	—	—
1985-86 (Apr'85-Feb'86)	233.4	250.27	(—) 3.2	(—) 6.4

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Following are the major steps to boost exports of jute products in the Seventh Five Year Plan :

1. Providing higher cash compensatory support for exports of jute products.
2. STC-Jute Industry Consortium on 50:50 loss-sharing basis for exports of Carpet Backing Cloth in North American Markets.
3. Use of jute cess amount for promotion of exports.
4. Participation in international trade fairs, sponsoring of delegations etc. to overseas countries for exploring market and increasing export of jute products.
5. Introduction of a system of buffer stock of raw jute for avoiding wide fluctuations in raw material prices in order to stabilise the export prices.
6. Encouraging development of exportable products through R and D efforts.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Tourism in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana Belt in Bihar

1218. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken to develop tourism in the Chhotanagpur and Santhal Pargana belt of Bihar since 1980 year-wise;

(b) the amount spent for this purpose; and

(c) the details of plans, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c). Forest Lodge at Betla at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.76 lakhs in Chhotanagpur is under construction. An amount of Rs. 36.00 lakhs has been released to the State Government which is the executing agency.

[Translation]

Rise in Consumer Price Index

1219. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI H.M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are indications of steep rise in consumer price index recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to check price rise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to

(c). In the first two months of the current financial year (upto May, 1986—the latest available) the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (base 1960=100) rose by 2.0% as against 2.4% in the corresponding period last year.

The Government has been closely watching the price situation and has taken a number of steps to contain inflation within reasonable limits. The thrust of Government's anti-inflationary policy continues to be on effective supply and demand management including strengthening of the Public Distribution System, regulated releases of sugar and edible oils, enforcement of fiscal discipline and keeping the aggregate liquidity in the system under control.

[English]

Indo-Pak Trade

1220. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Pak trade is declining from year to year;

(b) if so, the details from 1980-1981 to 1984-1985; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

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

(b)	(value in Rs. Crores)		
Year	Exports	Imports	Total turnover
1980-81	1.02	75.39	76.41
1981-82	4.95	54.70	59.65
1982-83	6.60	32.28	38.88
1983-84	11.77	27.79	39.56
1984-85	12.91	15.75	28.66

(c) Pakistan's Import Policy restricts the market access of Indian exports to Pakistan, particularly the products that can be imported by the private trade in Pakistan from India.

Diplomats caught in Acts of Smuggling

1221. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of diplomats caught on acts of smuggling during the last year and action taken against them;

(b) the number of customs officials found involved in smuggling cases during the last one year and action taken against them; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce more effective checks against smuggling in the International Airports if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) During the year 1985, two diplomats were found involved in smuggling activities. The goods involved were seized and confiscated to Government and at the request of the Ministry of External Affairs they were withdrawn from India by the Government of the country to which they belonged.

(b) During the year 1985, 33 officials/staff of the Customs and Central Excise Department were found involved in smuggling activities and various other acts of omission and commission leading to leakage of revenue. Out of these, five were arrested, under the Customs Act, one compulsorily retired from service and one convicted by Court for two years rigorous imprisonment. In addition, departmental proceedings have been initiated against all, which are at various stages of progress.

(c) The anti-smuggling drive at our international airports has been further intensified. The preventive and intelligence set up of the Customs Department at the international airports has been further strengthened in terms of man-power and equipment. The trends in smuggling and

seizure made at the airports is kept under constant review for taking appropriate remedial action.

**Finances to Agro-Based Industries by
Financial Institutions**

1222. KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of total finances given by each of the major financial institutions to agro-based industries during the last two years; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the percentage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The details of the assistance disbursed by various financial institutions to agro-based industries like food and food products, sugar, cotton and jute textiles, pulp and paper products, rubber and rubber products, tobacco and tea plantation etc. as a percentage of the total assistance are set out in the statement given below. The institutions consider all viable projects submitted to them for financial assistance and take decision on merits. A Textile Modernisation Fund is being set up in the IDBI for meeting the modernisation needs of the textile sector. A Sugar Development Fund has also been set up by the Government which is operated by IFCI for the sugar sector. Modernisation assistance on soft terms is provided by the financial institutions for modernisation of various industries. These measures are intended to help the growth of respective industries.

Statement

	1984-85	1985-86
	Disbursed	
1. IDBI (July-June)	19.3%	16.0%
2. IFCI (April-March)	30.0%	21.7%
3*. LIC	3.6%	1.5%
4. UTI (April-March)	20.4%	13.1%
	1984	1985
5. ICICI	27%	19%

*Figures of LIC relate to term loans only.

Export of Sea Food

1223. KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an Export Corporation to exclusively handle export of sea food;

(b) the figures of annual export of sea food during the last three years;

(c) India's share in the world market; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase export of sea food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Exports of Marine Products during the last three years are as follows :

Year	Export (in Rs. Crores)
1983-84	373.02
1984-85	384.29
1985-86	398.00

Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority (Cochin).

(c) About 0.74% [Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority, (Cochin) and F.A.O. Year Book, 1984].

(d) Steps taken to increase export of marine products included production of cultured shrimps, modernisation of shrimps processing plants, encouragement of production of value-added items like IOF, improvement quality of products and measures for exploitation of deep sea fishery resources.

**Racket involving sending of Foreign
Exchange to Pakistan**

1224. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CBI has unearthed a well organised racket involving sending of millions of dollars of foreign exchange to Pakistan as reported in Hindustan Times dated 11 April, 1986;

(b) if so, details thereof and the amount involved therein; and

(c) remedial steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). On a complaint from the Enforcement Directorate (FERA) that huge amounts of foreign exchange in the form of Travellers cheques are being issued on Foreign Travel Schemes (F.T. Schemes) to a Delhi-based Travel Agent Shri Parvez Alam Dost proprietor of M/s. Dost Travel by the officials of the United Bank of India, New Delhi on the basis of forged documents, the C.B.I. has registered cases u/s. 120-B IPC r/w 420, 467, 468 and 471 IPC; 120-B IPC r/w 489-B and 489-C IPC; 420 IPC and 12 of Passport Act, 1967 against S/Shri Parvez Alam Dost, Nafees Ahmed, Sayed Ahmed and Smt. Kariman and others. During the investigation by C.B.I., 22 persons were arrested.

Investigations by the C.B.I are in progress. In the interest of effective investigation, it is not advisable to disclose further details at this stage. Further action, as warranted by law, against the persons found involved and remedial measures, as may be found necessary, will be taken on completion of the investigations.

Utilisation of Bank Funds under 20-Point Programme

1225. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for making assessment of the 20-Point Programme in the districts in different States and for proper utilisation of bank funds under the programme;

(b) the measures taken to ensure that the rural people get bank loans easily without the possibility of bank employees

and middlemen grabbing their loans; and

(c) the position of the implementation of the 20-Point Programme in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the banks to integrate all bankable/viable schemes drawn under the New 20-Point Programme under the District Credit Plans (DCPs.)/Annual Action Plans (AAPs.) drawn up for each district. The implementation of the DCPs./AAPs. are reviewed by the District Consultative Committees.

(b) The guidelines issued by the RBI to the banks require the banks to make available to the borrowers simplified application forms in the regional languages with the details of the terms and conditions relating to margin and security norms, etc. Banks have also been advised by the RBI to ensure that involvement of intermediaries/middlemen is scrupulously avoided in respect of advances to weaker sections. With a view of convenience to the borrowers as also to reduce malpractices and to facilitate inspection by higher level officials of the banks, banks have been advised that rural branches should disburse loans to priority sector borrowers on two specific days in each month.

(c) According to the latest available data pertaining to the end of June, 1984, the outstanding advances of the public sector banks under the New 20-Point Programme stood at Rs. 365.61 crores involving 7.12 lakh borrowal accounts, in Bihar.

Promotion of Tourism in Bihar

1226. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Union Government have taken to promote tourism in Bihar so far;

(b) how many Yatrikas and Yatri Niwas are likely to be set up in Bihar during the current plan period; and

(c) to what extent the tourists visiting this country will be encouraged to visit tourist spots in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The various steps taken by the Union Government to promote tourism in Bihar include improvements in the tourism infrastructure at selected tourist centres on the basis of schemes received from the State Government, providing new accommodation facilities and supplementing existing accommodation facilities at these centres, preparing a master plan for National Heritage Development in respect of Bodhgaya, constructing a Forest Lodge at Betla and launching a Sound and Light Show at Buxar. The various schemes undertaken by the Department are listed in the Statement given below. Also, Bihar figures very prominently in the comprehensive master plan being prepared by the Ministry in collaboration with the Archaeological Survey of India and the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh for

comprehensive development of the main centres of Buddhist pilgrimage in Eastern India. This master plan will include proposals for improvement in roads, railways and airlines communication, providing wayside amenities at intervals on the main routes, restoration and renovation of ancient monuments and providing appropriate accommodation at all the major tourist centres.

(b) A proposal for the construction of a Yatri Niwas at Gaya is being processed. Land has been acquired for the construction of a yatrika/sarai in Bihar Shariff. Land is to be procured for construction of yatrikas at Buxar, Rajgir and Gaya.

(c) To publicise tourist centres in Bihar, directories (Informative Booklets) and folders (colourful leaflets) on Bihar specifically on Patna, Vaishali, Rajgir have been produced. Special brochures on places connected with the life of Buddha are also being planned.

Statement

Expenditure Incurred by Central Government in Bihar

(in Rupees)

Name of Centres and Schemes	Five Year Plans					Total
	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Buddhist Centres						
(i) Bodh-Gaya						
(a) Management of Rest House	16,250					16,250
(b) Tourist Bureau at Bodh-Gaya, Gaya, Rajgir and Ranchi	46,641					46,641
(c) Construction of 4 double bedded room in Tourist Bungalow (Class I)		72,000				72,000
(d) Development of area around Mahabodhi Temple			13,00,000			13,00,000
(e) Renovation of Travellers Lodge			1,33,000	5,000	12,78,000	14,16,000

Name of the Centres and Schemes	Five Year Plans						Total
	II	III	IV	V	VI		
(f) Acquisition of Land				6,54,000	9,02,000	15,56,000	
(g) Land Scaping of Gautan Van					3,00,000	3,00,000	
(ii) Raiglr							
(a) Tourist Shala		2,33,000				2,33,000	
(b) Ropeway		3,52,000	3,78,000			7,30,000	
(c) Cafetaria					2,50,000	2,50,000	
(iii) Patna							
(a) Reception Centre-cum-Motel			6,76,000	50,00,000		56,76,000	
(b) Boats at Tailaya					6,12,000	6,12,000	
(iv) Bella							
Forest Lodge					37,00,000	37,00,000	
Trained Elephants					1,35,000	1,35,000	
(v) Hazari Bagh							
Transport					2,40,000	2,40,000	

Name of Centres and Schemes	Five Year Plans						Total
	II	III	IV	V	VI		
(vi) Buxar							
S.E.L. Show					27,69,000		27,69,000
(vii) DVC Area							
Rest House	5,00,000						5,00,000
Transport	1,37,000						1,37,000
(viii) Palamau National Park							
Mini Bus			41,000				41,000
Promotion of Fairs and Festivals					88,000		88,000
Total	6,99,891	6,57,000	25,28,000	56,59,000	1,02,74,000	1,98,07,891	

**Cash Compensatory Support to
Garment Exporters**

1227. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the garment
exporters have demanded cash compensatory
support (CCS) of 20 per cent to enable them
to boost sales to non-quota countries which
offer vast potential;

(b) whether it is a fact that a higher
CCS is imperative as India is not able to
utilise quotas to countries mainly the US
and the EEC;

(c) if so, the target for export of ready-
made garments by 1990; and

(d) the details of incentives being given
to garment exporters to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI
KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) CCS has been announced for slow
moving items for increasing their utilisation.
Higher CCS has been announced for non-
quota markets and man-made fibre
garments.

(c) In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the
target for garment exports for the year
1989-90, has been fixed at Rs. 1336 crores
at 1984-85 prices.

(d) A statement is given below.

Statement

Steps taken to Boost Garment Exports

The following measures have already
been taken to boost the export of garments.

(i) Sophisticated garment manufactur-
ing machines not manufactured
indigenously are allowed to be
imported on OGL. As many as
114 machines for garment manu-
facture have been placed under
OGL, 97 of them enjoying con-
cessional import duty.

- (ii) CCS rates have been increased with
effect from 1.7.1986. These rates
have been extended upto 31.12.88.
Slow moving items under quota
which were earlier not eligible for
CCS have also now been made
eligible. Higher rates of CCS have
been announced for exports to
non-quota countries.
- (iii) Cotton garments have been brought
under the Scheme of Contract
Registration with a view to provide
an element of certainty to exporters
in the matter of CCS.
- (iv) It has been decided to set up a
Fashion Technology Institute in
Delhi for Education, research and
training in the areas of fashion
design for garment manufacture.
- (v) The duty drawback rates for
garment have been increased.
- (vi) The number of days of pre-ship-
ment credit has been increased from
90 days to 180 days.
- (vii) Import entitlements and the REP
licences have been liberalised vide
Appendix 17 of the Import-Export
Policy for 1985-88.
- (viii) Many items of raw material/fabrics
are permitted to be imported under
the Advance Licensing Scheme
under Appendix 19 and duty free
REP Scheme under Appendix 21 of
the Import-Export Policy 1985-88.
- (ix) The Import-Export Pass Book
Scheme for manufacturer exporters
has also been introduced.
- (x) Additional assistance is given for
new products and new markets.
- (xi) Under 100% Export Oriented Units
and Free Trade Zones Schemes,
facilities for liberal import of
capital goods and raw materials
along with many other concessions
are given.
- (xii) Government has been giving
liberal assistance for sponsoring
and funding promotional activities

such as market studies, Buyer-Seller Meets, participation in international fairs and exhibitions, etc.

Sanctions against South Africa

1228. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist South African regime have been applied by any country; and

(b) if so, the nature of such sanctions applied and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). India was the first country to impose comprehensive sanctions against South Africa and the 40th Anniversary of imposition of these sanctions fell recently on July 17, 1986. Besides India, the Socialist countries in East Europe have imposed comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. The Scandinavian and some other West European countries are among those countries which apply wide ranging sanctions against South Africa. However, at this moment, it is difficult to judge the results, because as long as sanctions are not universal, alternative sources of supply and alternative markets can often be found.

Working of Nationalised Banks

1229. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued instructions to the Chief Executives of nationalised banks to improve cost effectiveness, reduction in establishment expenses, securing increases in productivity, improvement in recovery of the bank dues with interest, better house keeping to plug leakages of revenue and fraud; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Finance Minister, when he met the Chief Executives of public sector banks on 14th May, 1986 urged them to lay stress on improving cost effectiveness, reduction in establishment expenses, securing increases in productivity of manpower, improvement in recovery of bank dues with interest, better house-keeping, eliminating frauds and leakage of revenues, etc.

Since profitability will continue to be an important parameter to judge the banks' performance, banks have been advised to pay special attention to economy in expenditure, cash management, deposit mix, etc. Banks have also been advised to lay greater stress on reconciliation of accounts and ensure that better progress is shown.

Banks have been advised to take appropriate follow-up action on the decisions taken at the meeting of Finance Minister with the Chief Executives on 14 May, 1986. The Governor, RBI has also impressed upon the Chairmen of public sector banks the imperative need to improve the viability and profitability by giving proper attention to the various areas of importance mentioned above.

Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers in U.P.

1230. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced insurance scheme for the handloom weavers in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the insurance scheme and when it will be put into operation;

(c) whether similar scheme is also proposed to be introduced in Andhra Pradesh for the welfare of handloom weavers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI

KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, in Uttar Pradesh the State Government have introduced a Group insurance scheme since 1985. Under this scheme the premium amount is Rs. 23.52 per Weaver per annum and the risk amount is Rs. 2500 out of this premium money 50% is paid by the weaver and 50% by Bunkar Welfare fund. The weavers under the age group of 18 years to 55 years are covered under this scheme and the risk covered is upto 60 years. So far 14000 weavers have been covered under this scheme.

(c) to (e). No, Sir. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing Thrift Fund Scheme with additionality of Group insurance cover of Rs. 500 for each subscribing weaver member whose age does not exceed 55 years. The Group insurance premium of Rs. 4.50 per beneficiary per annum is met by State Government. So far 6034 weavers have been covered under this scheme.

Location of Cell to Monitor Complaints in Andhra Pradesh

1231. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM** : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the locations of cells for monitoring complaints from tourists in each of the States with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which the cells are expected to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). Instructions are under issue requesting all the State Governments/Union Territories to set up complaints cells urgently. They may consider location of these cells at places as they deem convenient.

Raids on Individual and Corporate Tax-Payers

1233. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of raids on individual and corporate tax-payers, separately, for alleged evasion of income tax/wealth tax etc. since January, 1985 in each quarter;

(b) the undeclared income/wealth so discovered in each quarter; and

(c) the tax assessed and fine imposed and realised corresponding to these raids in each quarter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The number of searches and seizure operations conducted by the Income-tax Department from January, 1985 till 30.6.1986 is 9313.

2. The details of each quarter are as under :—

Period	No. of searches	Approx. value of assets seized
		(Rs. in lakhs)
January to March, 1985	1979	1100.22
April to June, 1985	1246	653.93
July to Sept., 1985	2195	1156.63
Oct. to December, 1985	1499	1430.44
January to March, 1986	1491	1791.01
April to June, 1986	903	941.22
Total	9313	7073.45

It is not practicable to provide specific details required as under the income Tax Act the time limit for completion of regular assessments is two years from the relevant assessment year and the fines are dependent on statutory non-compliances during the course of assessment proceedings.

External and Internal Debt of Government of India

1234. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the net internal debt on 31st March, 1986 by value and as a proportion of national income for the preceding year;

(b) the net external debt on the 31st March, 1986 by value and as a proportion of national income for the preceding year;

(c) whether Government have set any limits to internal and external borrowing; and

(d) the value of proposed internal and external borrowing during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B.K GADHVI) : (a) and (b). The estimated book values of net internal debt and external debt of Central Government as on 31st March, 1986 are Rs. 70428 crores and Rs. 18342 crores respectively. According to quick estimates, national income in 1984-85 is placed at Rs. 173207 crores. As the debt figures are cumulative balances and the national income figure is income for one year only the debt incurred in 1985-86 is shown below as a proportion to national income in 1984-85 :

	Debt incurred in 1985-86	Percentage to national income in 1984-85
	(Rs. in crores)	(Quick estimates)
Internal Debt	11891	6.9%
External Debt	1706	1%

(c) Though no formal limit on borrowings has been fixed, the overall borrowing has a reference to the total expenditure provisions authorised by Parliament.

(d) The book value of the estimated internal and external debt of the Government in 1986-87 is Rs. 10214 crores and Rs. 2607 crores respectively.

Expenditure on Promotion of Tourism Abroad

1235. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure envisaged for promotion of tourism abroad during the current year;

(b) the break-up of the expenditure, country-wise;

(c) the break-up of the expenditure on promotional programmes; and

(d) the names of countries of origin with more than one thousand tourists during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The budget estimates for the year 1986-87 for publicity and promotion of tourism abroad are :

	Non-Plan	Plan
	Rs 101.05 lakhs	Rs. 310 00 lakhs

(b) The break-up of the expenditure Operation-wise is as under :—

Operation	Non-Plan	Plan
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Australia	15.00	52.63
America	22.17	115.63
U.K.	16.44	40.00
East Asia	13.34	38.96
West Asia	9.75	26.67
Europe	24.35	36.00
	101.05	309.89

(c) The break-up of the expenditure during the year 1986-87 on all promotional programmes will be as under :—

	Non Plan	Plan
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Overseas promotion	101.05	309.89
Production of tourist publicity literature/ other material	—	180.00
Promotion of Domestic Tourism	—	80.00
Hospitality/Media Relations	6.75	15.00
Foreign Domestic	—	5.00

(d) Statement showing names of the countries (alongwith arrival figures) with more than one thousand tourists in India during 1985.

Country of Nationality	No. of arrivals
1	2
North America	
1. Canada	29,022
2. U.S.A.	95,920
Central and South America	
3. Argentine	1,028
4. Brazil	1,469
5. Mexico	1,637
Western Europe	
6. Australasia	6,878
7. Belgium	5,812
8. Denmark	5,480
9. Finland	2,277

1	2
10. France	44,091
11. Fed. Rep. of Germany	44,790
12. Ireland	2,203
13. Italy	23,187
14. Netherlands	13,158
15. Norway	2,663
16. Portugal	2,374
17. Spain	7,578
18. Sweden	8,037
19. Switzerland	14,855
20. U.K.	119,544
21. Greece	2,057
Eastern Europe	
22. Hungary	1,405
23. Poland	8,915
24. U.S.S.R.	14,202
25. Yugoslavia	1,628
Africa	
26. Ethiopia	1,854
27. Kenya	6,084
28. Mauritius	3,026
29. Nigeria	10,872
30. Somalia	1,991
31. South Africa	3,093
32. Sudan	2,225
33. Tanzania	4,133
34. U.A.R.	1,784
35. Zambia	1,765

1	2	1	2
36. Bahrain	10,481	East Asia	
37. Dubai	20,784	57. China	2,247
38. Iraq	1,220	58. Hongkong	1,327
39. Israel	1,448	59. Japan	30,573
40. Jordan	2,410	60. Korea	3,939
41. Kuwait	4,959	Australasia	
42. Oman	14,081	61. Australia	22,047
43. Qatar	4,120	62. New Zealand	4,267
44. Saudi Arabia	20,728	Pakistan	150,126
45. Syria	1,578	Bangladesh	272,350
46. Yemen	7,464	Production of Cotton, Woollen and Synthetic Fabrics	
South Asia		1236. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :	
47. Afghanistan	6,711	(a) the total production of cotton, woollen, synthetic and mixed fabrics in the country during 1985-86;	
48. Sri Lanka	69,063	(b) the break up of production by mill, powerloom and handloom sectors, alongwith corresponding figures for 1984-85; and	
49. Iran	23,305	(c) the break up of production of major items or varieties, i.e. saris, dhoties, lungis, shooting shirting with corresponding figures for 1984-85 ?	
50. Nepal	15,883	THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). The production of cotton, blended/mixed and 100% non-cotton cloth sector-wise during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is as under :—	
South East Asia			
51. Burma	1,171		
52. Indonesia	2,011		
53. Malaysia	23,265		
54. Philippines	3,027		
55. Singapore	18,485		
56. Thailand	6,051		

(in million metres)

	1984-85	1985-86
Mill Sector		
Cotton	2619	2587
Blended/mixed	808	783
100% non-cotton	5	6
Total	3432	3376
Powerloom Sector		
Cotton	3348	3435
Blended/mixed	432	509
100% non-cotton	1665	1942
Total	5445	5886
Handloom Sector		
Cotton	3073	3156
Blended/mixed	38	45
100% non-cotton	26	35
Total	3137	3236
Woolen Fabric Production		
Wearbles (million metres)	59.05	64.84
Non-wearables (million kgs.)	30.00	33.74
Hosiery (million kgs.)	3.42	3.76

(c) The break up of production of items *i.e.* saris, dhoties, lungis, shooting, shirting with corresponding figures for 1984-85 is not available.

Reorganisation of Central Board of Excise and Customs

1237. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to reorganise the Central Board of Excise and Customs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and objectives in view ?

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

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

Export of Gems and Jewellery

1238. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of exports of gems and jewellery during 1985-86 and the increase over the previous year's performance;

(b) the progress made in setting up new export oriented complexes for gold jewellery; and

(c) other steps recently taken to boost export of gold jewellery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Exports of gems and jewellery during 1985-86 in terms of provisional figures was Rs. 1494 Crores which corresponds to an increase of about 14% over those of the previous years performance.

(b) An export oriented jewellery complex at Delhi is at an advanced stage.

(c) The measures recently taken over for promotion of gems and jewellery exports include amendments for simplification of Gold Jewellery Export Promotion and Replenishment Scheme to enable gold to be made available against exports at almost current international price.

Tea Authority of India

1239. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to set up Tea Authority of India has been mooted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). There is no such proposal, at present, under consideration.

New Guidelines for Investment in Capital Market

1240. DR. B. L. SHAILESH :
SHRI GANGA RAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since framed a new set of guidelines for investment in the capital market;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction to Government order banning the conversion of non-convertible

debentures and non-convertible portion of convertible debentures on the stock exchange market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). A copy of the Government Press Release regarding the Issue of "Tax Free" Bonds by Public Sector Enterprises is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2848/86]

(c) The decision has generally been welcomed. There has been no adverse reaction in the share market.

Export of Iron Ore from Orissa

1241. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of iron ore exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total quantity of iron ore exported from Orissa alone during the above period;

(c) whether there is decline in the export of iron ore from Orissa;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the agency through which the iron ore is being procured and exported; and

(f) the measures proposed to be adopted to increase the procurement of iron ore from Orissa for export during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Total quantity of iron ore exported from India during the last three years is given below :

Year	Quantity (in million tonnes)
1983-84	21.948
1984-85	25.395
1985-86 (Provisional)	27.955

(b) Total quantity of iron ore exported from Orissa (Paradip Port) alone during the last three years is given below :

(Qty. : in million tonnes)

Year	Quantity
1983-84	0.927
1984-85	1.607
1985-86 (Provisional)	1.867

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) MMTC, the canalising agency for export of iron ore, procures the ore in Orissa from M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation, a Government of Orissa Undertaking, and from private mine owners.

(f) The following measures are proposed to be adopted to increase procurement of iron ore from Orissa for export :

- (i) Continuance of liberalised policy without any quota restrictions for procurement of iron ore;
- (ii) Continuance of production incentives for supply of higher quantities;

(iii) Efforts to finalise long term procurement arrangements;

(iv) Improvement of iron ore handling facilities at Paradip Port and to deepen the port to receive vessels upto 1,70,000 DWT, with a view to increase exports, which in turn would increase procurement of iron ore; and

(v) Efforts to diversify into new markets for increased exports.

World Bank Aid for Production of Fertilizers

1242. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any aid from the World Bank for production of fertilizers;

(b) if so, the quantum of aid received and details of the terms of repayment; and

(c) whether this amount is intended for setting up new fertilizer manufacturing units or is to be used for developing existing ones?

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

(b) and (c). A Statement is given below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of Assistance	Date of Agreement	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5

Completed Projects

1.	Cochin II Fertiliser Project (Credit 264-IN)	\$ 20 m.	30-7-71	Expansion of FACT's facilities by construction of a fertiliser production plant of 485000 tpy.
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Gorakhpur Expansion Project (Cr. 279-IN)	\$ 10 m.	7-1-72	Expansion of Fertilizer Corpn. of India 8 by construction of additional facilities to increase capacity to about 3,14,000 tpy of urea.
3.	Nangal Fertiliser Expansion (Cr. 357-IN)	\$ 58 m.	9-2-73	Expansion of FCI's Nangal unit by construction of fertiliser production capacities of 3,00,000 tpy of ammonia and 3,30,000 tpy of urea.
4.	Sindri Fertiliser Project (Cr. 520-IN)	\$ 91 m.	18-12-74	Construction at FCI's Sindri unit fertiliser production capacities of 900 tons of ammonia and 1000 tons of urea per day.
5.	Trombay IV Fertiliser Expansion and Plant Operation Improvement project (Cr. 481-IN)	\$ 50 m.	19-6-74	Expansion of FCI's production facilities to increase the capacity of Nitric acid by 2,50,000 tpy and nitrophosphate fertiliser by 3,55,000 tpy and improvement of plant Operations Improvement programme of FCI and FACT.
6.	Fertiliser Industry Project (Credit 598-IN)	\$ 105 m.	31-12-75	Measures aimed at increasing capacity utilisation and pollution control in projects of FCI, Neyveli Hindustan and Steel, GSFC, SPIC, IFFCO, Zuari, Coromandal, Madras Fertilisers, HFC, NFL and RCF.
7.	IFFCO Fertiliser Project (Loan 1079-IN)	\$ 109 m.	24-1-75	Construction of a Fertiliser Plant at Phulphur by IFFCO with a daily capacity of 900 tons of ammonia and 1500 tons of urea.

1	2	3	4	5
Ongoing Projects				
8.	Hazira Fertilizer Project (Credit 1125-IN)	SDR 321.5 m. (about \$ 400 m.)	28-10-81	Construction of a Fertiliser Plant at Hazira by KRIBHCO with a daily capacity of about 2700 tons of ammonia and 4400 tons of urea. The credit is due to close on 30-6-87.
9.	M.P. Fertiliser Project (Loan 2415-IN)	\$ 203.6 m.	25-5-84	Construction of a Fertiliser Plant at Vijaipur by N.F.L. with a daily capacity of about 1350 tons of ammonia and 2200 tons of urea. The Loan is due to close on 30-6-89.
10.	Cooperative Fertiliser Industry Project (Loan)	\$ 302.2 m.	World Bank has approved the loan on 26-6-86	The project consists of the following : (i) Construction by IFFCO at Aonla a fertiliser project with a daily capacity of 1350 tons of ammonia and 2200 tons of urea (\$ 112 million). (ii) Rehabilitation of IFFCO's phulphur, Kallol and Kandla plants (\$ 40 m.) (iii) Import of Fertiliser and related raw-materials by GOI (\$ 150 m.) (iv) \$ 0.2 m. for conducting a study by GOI to develop a performance evaluation and control system for all publicly owned fertiliser plants.
Total		\$ 1348.8 m.		

Terms of Repayment

The Credits are repayable over a period of 50 years with a grace period of 10 years. The credits are interest free but a service charge of 3/4% p.a. is charged on the amount utilised and outstanding from time to time. The Loans are repayable over a period of 20 years with a grace of 5-7 years. The Loans carry variable interest rates and the rate applicable for the period from 30-6-86 to 31-12-86 is 8.23% per annum.

Import of Rubber through STC

1243. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of natural rubber imported through State Trading Corporation since January, 1986;

(b) the names of countries which are major suppliers of rubber to India; and

(c) whether the import of rubber is intended to stabilise the prices in the domestic market and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) S.T.C. imported 46,976 Tonnes of natural rubber since January, 1986.

(b) Major suppliers of rubber to India are Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

(c) Imports of rubber and its releases are so regulated as to stabilise prices in the domestic market within a limited range of variation.

Peerless General Finance and Investment Company

1244. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after receiving a judgement in its favour from the Calcutta High Court, the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company, Calcutta has not been able to resume its normal functioning, as a result of which thousand of depositors have not received their money even after maturity; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for safeguarding the interests of the depositors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Subsequent to the enactment of Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978, the State Government of West

Bengal served a notice on M/s Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Ltd., Calcutta in 1979 asking the Company to submit a winding up plan. The Company had moved the Calcutta High Court by filing a writ petition and obtained a stay order restraining the State Government of West Bengal from proceeding further in the matter. Since the Company has continued to function on the basis of the stay order obtained by it from the Calcutta High Court, the recent judgement delivered by the Calcutta High Court upholding the appeal of the Company and quashing the notice served by the State Government of West Bengal has not altered the situation as far as functioning of the Company is concerned.

Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has no information about non-functioning of the Company. Reserve Bank of India had received some complaints about non-payment of certificates even after maturity which were sent to the Company for taking necessary corrective action.

Rehabilitation Package for Sick Textiles Mills

1245. SHRI K V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a nodal agency with the Industrial Development Bank of India as the convener for evolving a rehabilitation package for sick textile mills;

(b) if so, whether the agency has submitted its report to Government; and

(c) to what extent the growing problem of sickness in the industry would be removed by the implementation of the suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reports of the Nodal Agency on the sick textile mills in Rajasthan and Gujarat have been received.

(c) The objectives of the Nodal Agency are to identify such sick textile units as are

potentially viable and to work out a rehabilitation package for them and to monitor their financial and technical performance. It is envisaged that the rehabilitation package measures stipulated in the Nodal Agency Scheme would enable potentially viable sick units to come out of their difficulties.

Implementation of Health Code System by Banks

1246. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the banks have been asked to ensure that the health code system evolved by the Reserve Bank of India was implemented properly; and

(b) action being taken by banks in regard to recovery of sticky advances ?

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

The banks recover their dues through constant follow-up, increase in the frequency of periodic inspections, realisation of the security available in the accounts and by resorting to other measures including recall of advances as well as initiation of proceedings against the borrowers, guarantors, etc.

Multilateral Negotiations in Geneva

1247. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has told the delegation of the EEC which visited India during May 1986 that it would not like to discuss with them any bilateral arrangements about export of textiles and clothing till the multilateral negotiations concluded in Geneva;

(b) if so, whether the multilateral negotiations were concluded in Geneva;

(c) if so, the details of the same;

(d) whether EEC has been intimated about India's desire to discuss with them

bilateral arrangements about export of textiles; and

(e) if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Incentives to 100% EOUs

1248. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of 100 per cent Export Oriented Units has been extremely poor;

(b) the number of units which have withdrawn from the scheme;

(c) the export target and achievement of these units during 1985;

(d) the reasons for not achieving the target; and

(e) the measures being taken to provide a fillip to the 100 per cent Export Oriented Units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No, Sir. The performance of these units has been steadily increasing as the year-wise export turnover furnished below would indicate :

Year	Estimated Value of Exports
1981-82	Rs. 10.41 crores
1982-83	Rs. 37.87 crores
1983-84	Rs. 59.14 crores
1984-85	Rs. 104.23 crores
1985-86 (Upto December, 1985)	Rs. 122.79 crores

(b) 5 (five) units have been permitted to withdraw from the Scheme.

(c) and (d). No export target has been fixed for these units, most of which are in the private sector. It is expected that the total export by all the units during the financial year 1985-86 would be about Rs. 150 crores.

(e) Specific incentives and input support have been already provided by Government to 100% Export-Oriented Units. The working of the Scheme is closely reviewed to identify and remove bottlenecks. Problems faced by individual units, if any, are promptly looked into with a view to resolving difficulties.

Export of Frogs

1249. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been received from various organisations, including Moral Uplifting Society, Delhi in regard to export of frogs and its effect on ecology; and

(b) whether Government propose to change the existing policy on export of frogs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Representations had been received from various organisations in regard to export of frogs and its effect of ecology.

(b) Export of frog legs is not taking place since April 1986 and export quota for frog legs for 1986-87 has not been released.

Import of Castor Seeds from China

1250. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted imports of castor seeds from China as reported in "The Economic Times" of 4 July 1986;

(b) if so, the details of the imports, price paid, cost on landing, including duties, freight etc;

(c) whether Government are aware that such imports are likely to depress local prices; and

(d) if so, whether there is any possibility of increasing indigenous production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Customer Service in Banks

1251. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the quality of service in nationalised banks is deteriorating all over the country;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that guidelines for customer service and courteous behaviour become the rule in banks;

(c) whether any training is being imported to all categories of staff to ensure that good behaviour and the work ethic are inculcated in them; and

(d) whether a system of surprise checking has been instituted in various branches of commercial banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). While the scope and need for improving customer service in banks is recognised, according to available assessment there has been perceptible improvement in the customer service of banks as a result of various steps taken by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India in the recent past. The efforts have been directed towards both, improving the speed and quality of service and securing faster redressal of customer grievances. Banks have been asked to monitor implementation

of customer service measures by their branches. Senior officers, during their visits to branches are expected to assess the performances of branches in this regard. Banks have also been asked to undertake surprise inspections to ensure punctuality and continuous manning of customers counters. The banks have also been advised to take measures to (a) bring about amongst their officers and staff attitudinal changes in their response to customers' needs and (b) work for greater interaction between the officials and customers to promote better understanding amongst them.

Zambia's Threat to Withdraw from Commonwealth

1252. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI R.S. MANE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Zambia has threatened to quit the Commonwealth on the ground that Britain has failed to issue sanction against Pretoria Government; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) The Government has seen press reports to this effect.

(b) We are constantly in touch with front-line countries of Southern Africa including Zambia to keep abreast of latest developments in Southern Africa. We are also in touch with other countries of the Commonwealth over the question of action that the Commonwealth can take against South Africa.

Seizure of Unaccounted Assets

1253. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of unaccounted assets seized by the officers of the Income Tax Department during raids conducted between

January, 1986 and June, 1986, month-wise;

(b) whether any reward in cash or kind has been given to the officials on the basis of value of assets seized, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the policy of Government of rewarding officials on the basis of value of assets has been successful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The value of unaccounted assets seized by the officers of the Income-tax Department during searches conducted during January, 1986 to June, 1986 is as under :

January	Rs. 6.44 crores
February	Rs. 6.67 ..
March	Rs. 4.80 ..
April	Rs. 2.92 ..
May	Rs. 3.80 ..
June	Rs. 2.69 ..
Total	Rs. 27.32 ..

(b) and (c). In two cases where the seizure of assets of approximately Rs. 1 88 crores was made during the period, an interim reward of Rs. 2.40 lakhs to the officials has been sanctioned. The Scheme of reward for officials has shown encouraging results.

Purchase of Cotton by CCI

1254. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the profit or loss by the Cotton Corporation of India in the year 1985;

(b) the number of bales purchased by Corporation in the year 1985 and the rate of purchase; and

(c) the total number of bales exported by the Corporation or sold to the National Textile Corporation and the rate of sale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The net loss of the Cotton Corporation of India amounted to Rs. 10.68 crores in the year 1984-85.

(b) The Corporation purchased 6,68,694 bales at the average rate of Rs. 2828 per bale, in the year 1984-85.

(c) The Corporation exported 81,377 bales while the sales to National Textile Corporation were 3.85 lakh bales. The average rate for exports was Rs. 3823 per bale while for sale to NTC the rate was Rs. 2403 per bale.

Import of Silk

1255. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of silk imported in the year 1985 with names of the countries from which imported;

(b) whether the import of silk is under any buy-back agreement; and

(c) if so, the number of industrial units which have been permitted to import silk under buy-back agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The data regarding total/country-wise import of silk during the year 1985 is yet to be compiled by DGCI and S, Calcutta. However, during this period, the Central Silk Board had imported 25 tonnes of silk from China under its Price Stabilisation Scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Outcome of Foreign Visit

1256. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the countries visited by him in the months of May and June, 1986; and

(b) the outcome of the talks held with the leaders of the countries visited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The External Affairs Minister accompanied Prime Minister to Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Tanzania, Bulgaria, USSR, Ireland, and U.K. (the last in transit) in May and June, 1986.

(b) The visit to the frontline African States of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Tanzania underlined India's solidarity with and support to the African States, particularly to strengthen their capacity to resist South African pressures.

The talks with the General Secretary of the Communist Party and Foreign Minister of USSR and the President and Prime Minister of Bulgaria covered bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest and renewed links at the highest level.

Matters of mutual interest, both bilateral and international particularly the situation in Africa and the forthcoming mini-Summit of Commonwealth Leaders in London were also discussed with the Irish and Canadian Foreign Ministers.

During the transit halt in London, bilateral and international issues were discussed between the External Affairs Minister and the British Foreign Secretary, including activities of anti-Indian extremists in U K, the situation in Sri Lanka and South Africa.

Export of Indian Liquor

1257. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to prohibit import of foreign liquor into India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether liquor produced in India is exported; and

(d) if so, the concessions given for the export of Indian liquor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). The import of foreign liquor is already restricted. Its import is allowed to a limited extent to the tourist hotels against the foreign exchange earned and for the use of foreign dignitaries visiting India.

(c) Yes, Sir. Potable liquor/Indian Made Foreign liquor containing alcohol not exceeding 50% (V/V) is only allowed for export.

(d) Incentives in the form of REP licences, Duty draw-back, exemptions from excise levies, etc. are admissible against its export.

Second Jute Mill in Kendrapara, Orissa

1258. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government for the establishment of a second jute mill at Kendrapara in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the letter of intent to set up a jute processing plant at that place has been issued;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps taken to issue the letter of intent at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d). An application dated 17.10.1985 was received from M/s Orissa State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., Bhubaneswar for grant of an industrial licence for establishment of a new jute mill at Kendrapara in Orissa. The application was considered by the Government and the same was rejected due to capacity constraints.

Development of Natural Lakes of Tourist Importance

1260. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a programme for the development and maintenance of some natural lakes of national tourist importance; and

(b) if so, the names of such lakes on which Central assistance is proposed to be spent in the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The development or maintenance of lakes does not fall within the purview of the activities of Ministry of Tourism or the inter-se-priorities fixed for it by the Planning Commission. However, the Ministry approves projects for improvement of the tourist infrastructure submitted by State Governments.

(b) During the 7th Plan period, Central assistance is being provided for the introduction of water sports, on lakes, as indicated below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Sanctioned	Released
1	2	3
1. Hussain Sagar, Rammappa and Pakhal (Andhra Pradesh)	5.30	4.75

1	2	3
2. Cochin, Kumarakam, Quilon and Thekkedy (Kerala)	50.78	25.00
3. Ulsoor Lake (Karnataka)	1.23	1.00
4. Bhopal Lake (Madhya Pradesh)	7.71	3.00
5. Umiam Lake (Meghalaya)	29.00	10.00
6. Muttukadu Lake (Tamil Nadu)	6.39	5.75
7. Ooty Lake (Tamil Nadu)	4.14	3.60
8. Pulicat Lake (Tamil Nadu)	2.85	2.50
9. Gomti River, Lucknow (U.P.)	3.10	1.85
10. Badhkal Lake (Haryana)	9.90	—
11. Fatch Sagar Lake (Rajasthan)	3.94	1.97
12. Ramgarh Lake, Jaipur	2.09	1.67
13. Chilka Lake, Orissa	5.94	3.27

Development of Sea Beaches during Seventh Plan

1261. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified some sea beaches for development during Seventh Five Year Plan and if so, their names;

(b) whether the above programme includes some sea beaches in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism has decided to develop Goa, Kovalam (Kerala), Madras-Mamallapuram (Tamil Nadu), Puri-Konark (Orissa) and Andaman Islands as major beach resorts.

(c) In Orissa the proposals for the following schemes have been submitted by the State Government :

Estimated Cost

1. Yatri Niwas at Konark	Rs. 29.35 lakhs
2. Way-side amenities at Chandrabhaga near Konark	Rs. 11.50 lakhs
3. Construction of Shopping Complex and Day Centre at Konark	Rs. 16.85 lakhs
4. Way-side facilities at Rameswar, District Puri	Rs. 19.44 lakhs
5. Yatrika at Konark	Awaited

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs have been provided for beach tourism for the year 1986-87.

Portfolio Investment by Non-Resident Indians

1262. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are keen to obtain more foreign exchange funds;

(b) if so, the reasons for not permitting Portfolio Investment by Non-resident Indians;

(c) whether this matter was examined by any Independent committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Non-Resident Indians are permitted to make Portfolio Investment within specified limits.

(c) and (d). The Committee set up by the RBI in 1985 to review the existing procedures in connection with various facilities under the NRI Scheme with a view to simplifying and improving these procedures had examined the Portfolio Investment Scheme. It did not recommend any change in the present policy in this regard.

Permission to Bank Officials to Carry Fire Arms for Self Defence

1263. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI R.S. MANE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bank officials of Bombay have been permitted to carry fire arms for self defence against bank-robbers; and

(b) whether similar permission will be given in other metropolitan cities also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). As per available information, at present armed security guards, posted at vulnerable branches/offices of public sector banks are permitted to carry fire arms. Dena Bank

however has reported that twelve of its Branch Managers have been provided since long with pistols for self-defence. Other Banks have not asked for such permission from police authorities in Bombay or elsewhere. There is no proposal to seek such permission either.

Conversion of Sales Tax into Additional Excise Duty

1264. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of each State Government on the recommendations of the Tripathi Committee on replacement of Sales Tax;

(b) whether Union Government propose to convene a meeting of State Finance Ministers to achieve consensus on the recommendations of the said committee; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The recommendations of the Tripathi Committee on replacement of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board, and petroleum products by additional excise duty were considered by a Conference of Chief Ministers held on 2.11.1983. In that Conference, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal were not in a position to accept the recommendations. They expressed the view that the replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty will affect the powers of the States and erode their revenues and resource position. The other States did not oppose the scheme. Many of them indicated their acceptance of the recommendations with or without reservations. At the end of the Conference a resolution was adopted to the effect that efforts should be continued to bring about consensus among State Governments on the issue.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Location of Headquarters of Spices Board

1265. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding location of the headquarters of the proposed Spices Board; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to have the headquarters of the Spices Board at Cochin.

Effect of MODVAT on Prices

1266. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's expectations of reduction of consumer prices of products covered by the new scheme of MODVAT, have been belied; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to modify the scheme or withdraw it completely ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Modvat Scheme has been in operation since 1.3.86. While MODVAT is expected to reduce the cost of final products covered under the Scheme through the instant availability of credit of duties paid on the inputs and consequential reduction of interest costs, the consumer prices of such products depend on several other factors such as, changes in the rates of duty made to keep the Modvat Scheme broadly revenue-neutral and market forces governing the demand-and-supply position. There is, presently, no proposal for modification or withdrawal of the Scheme.

Promotional Measures for Export of Products of Marine Industry

1267. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the declining trend in the export of marine products which had accounted for over four per cent in 1982-83; and

(b) the steps being taken for adoption of better fish farming practices and improved infrastructure in order to achieve higher exports of marine products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Export of Marine products during 1985-86 was 83651 tonnes, valued at Rs. 398.00 crores, as compared to 1984-85, when it was 86187 tonnes, valued at Rs. 384.29 crores. The marginal decline in the quantity exported in 1985-86 was mainly due to poor landing of shrimps and Commercial Species of fishes like anchoviella which are exported in dried form. (Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin).

(b) Steps taken in this regard include setting up by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) of Prawn Hatcheries, one each in the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh with the assistance of foreign technology. promotional assistance by the MPEDA to develop new prawn farms, set up prawn seed banks and develop scientific farming practices.

Issue of Import-Export Pass Books

1268 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of manufacturer-exporters who have so far availed of the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme since January, 1986; and

(b) the value and the nature of inputs imported by them for export production and the value of exports done by them under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Import-Export Pass book is a licence under Import Control Order, 1955. The details of the same are published in Weekly Bulletin of Import

Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, copies of which are sent to the Parliament Library.

(b) The licences under this scheme have been issued only after April, 1986 and therefore information regarding imports and exports under this scheme is not available.

Arrests under COFEPOSA in Kerala

1270. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act in 1985 and 1986 in Kerala; and

(b) the number of persons still under custody ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of persons detained in Kerala under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, during the years 1985 and 1986 (upto 30.6.1986) is given below :

Year	No. of persons detained under COFEPOSA
1985	42
1986 (upto 30.6.86)	10

(b) The number of persons still under detention is 26.

Reservation Policy in Banks

1271. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation policy is adhered to in the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, whether there are any unfilled reserved vacancies in these banks; and

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

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

(c) Available information, as on 1.1 1986, is given in the statement below.

Statement

Data Provisional

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Officers	Clerks	Sub-staff	Officers	Clerks	Sub-staff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Central Bank of India	8	13	—	15	218	149
2.	Bank of India	24	368	78	24	518	186
3.	Punjab National Bank	24	293	79	45	367	122
4.	Bank of Baroda	163	122	33	153	283	84
5.	UCO Bank	36	222	1	28	247	92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Canara Bank	76	406	75	45	280	161
7.	United Bank of India	20	120	144	11	164	116
8.	Dena Bank	47	8	7	39	219	28
9.	Syndicate Bank	NIL	56	14	78	189	37
10.	Union Bank of India	24	35	13	23	97	113
11.	Allahabad Bank	21	106	51	45	114	81
12.	Indian Bank	—	214	6	12	90	35
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	34	133	—	8	11	12
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	5	84	18	10	107	45
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2	15	30	NIL	58	39
16.	Corporation Bank	15	53	3	28	117	22
17.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	4	10	—	6	74	7
18.	Vijaya Bank	8	77	11	14	82	22
19.	New Bank of India	7	67	9	8	59	53
20.	Andhra Bank	25	—	—	17	5	—
Total		543	2402	572	609	3299	1404

Irregularities in MMTC

1272. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore export deal with Japan was negotiated by MMTC without clearance from the Secretaries Committee as reported in "Telegraph" dated 24th June, 1986 under the caption, "MMTC by passed Panel";

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, what is the factual position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no Secretaries Committee for clearance of MMTC's price negotiations

for export of iron ore. There is a practice of consulting the Ministry of Commerce on the issues relating to price negotiations before MMTC's delegation leaves for Japan for price negotiations. Consultations were accordingly held with Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Finance, after which MMTC was authorised to go ahead with the finalisation of prices of iron ore with Japanese and other buyers for the year 1986-87.

Import of Natural Rubber

1273. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether natural rubber has been imported during 1985-86;

(b) if so, the quantity imported;

(c) whether Government proposes to ban import of rubber; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. STC imported 38,538 Tonnes of natural rubber during 1985-86.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Imports of natural rubber and its releases are so regulated as to bridge the demand-supply gap and ensure a fair price to the grower.

Proposal to Exploit Potentiality for Tourism in Kerala

1274. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the great potential for international as well as domestic—tourism which exists in the Trichur as well as Palghat districts of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to exploit this potential ?

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

(b) On the basis of proposals received from the State Government, an amount of Rs. 10.28 lakhs was sanctioned for construction of wayside facilities at Palghat, during 1985-86 and an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs have been released, for the purpose, as an advance. No proposal in respect of Trichur has been received from the State Government. Proposals from the State Government for development of Tourism infrastructure in both these districts will be favourably considered subject to availability of funds and interse priorities.

Spindlages for Sick Textile Mills

1275. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of textile mills are unviable and becoming sick due to inadequate spindlages;

(b) whether Government propose to grant them more spindlages so as to make them viable; and

(c) if so, not details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

World Bank and Externally Aided Projects in Karnataka

1276. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of World Bank and externally aided projects under implementation in Karnataka;

(b) the names and stages of implementation of these projects;

(c) whether some more projects have been proposed to be implemented with World Bank loan and are in the pipeline; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The details of projects under implementation in Karnataka with assistance from World Bank and other external agencies, together with projects posed to the World Bank are furnished in the statement given below.

However, the list of projects posed to the World Bank is tentative. Final decision on these would depend on various factors such as inter-sectoral priorities, availability of Bank funds and counterpart rupee resources.

Statement**1. World Bank Projects****(I) Under Implementation :**

S. No.	Name of the projects	Amount of assistance in US dollar million	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka Irrigation	117.64	
2.	Karnataka Tank Irrigation	54.00	
3.	Third India Population project	70.00	To be implemented in Karnataka and Kerala States
4.	Karnataka Sericulture project	54.00	
5.	Karnataka Social Forestry	27.00	Co-finance with UK grant of £15.03 million
6.	Cashewnut project	22.00	Multi-State project. Karnataka's share is not available.
7.	National Cooperative Development Corporation III	220.00	This is a Central sector project being executed by NCDC in nine States including Karnataka. The project provides for development of soyabean production and processing, cotton processing and construction of rural godowns. Karnataka is participating in construction of rural godowns and cotton processing components.
8.	Rainfed Areas Watershed Development	31.0	This is a multi-State project implemented in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
9.	National Agricultural Extension project III	49.0	A multi-State project with the participation of Karnataka, Gujarat, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir.

(II) Projects posed to World Bank :

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Remarks
1.	Upper Krishna or Karnataka Irrigation II	The project is in various stages of processing and has yet to be appraised by the World Bank.
2.	Kalinadi Hydroelectric project	The project has been appraised by the World Bank in April, 1986 and negotiations are likely to be held in September, 1986.

Other Externally aided projects**Under implementation**

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of assistance in million	Name of the donor country	Remarks
1.	Karnataka Industrial sheds.	Dfl-45	Netherlands	
2.	North Kanara Integrated Development Project.	Dkr 59.8	Denmark	
3.	Agricultural Training and Extension (WYTEP) Women and Youth Training and Extension Project.	Dkr 44.8	Denmark	
4.	Tadri Community Fisheries Development Project, North Kanara.	Dkr 37.0	Denmark	
5.	Janatha Housing Water Supply.	Dkr 19.7	Denmark	
6.	Rejuvenation of Handpumps.	Dkr 29.0	Denmark	
7.	Mysore Papar Mills Forestry.	£10.03	United Kingdom	
8.	Karnataka Social Forestry.	£15.03	-do-	
9.	Technical assistance to Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore.	6 billion Italian Lire.	Italy	Government of Italy is financing a collaboration on Research and development between CESI of Italy and Central Power Research Institute Bangalore out of technical assistance funds.

Frauds in Foreign Branches of Indian Banks

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

1277. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of frauds cases detected in foreign branches of Indian banks during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount involved in each case; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Information regarding the total number of cases of fraud in foreign branches, irrespective of the date of actual occurrence, as reported by the public sector banks to R.B.I. during the years 1985 and 1986 (upto 31.3.1986) and the amounts involved therein is given below :

Name of the Bank	No. of fraud cases	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1985		
1. State Bank of India	8	5.00
2. Bank of Baroda	15	66.55
3. UCO Bank	2	19.03
4. Indian Overseas Bank	5	38.38
5. Bank of India	1	0.03
6. Central Bank of India	1	5985.00
	32	6113.99
1986 (upto 31-3-1986)		
1. Bank of Baroda	2	0.89
2. Syndicate Bank	1	0.15
	3	1.04

Note : 1. Data Provisional

2. The total amounts involved in these cases of fraud do not necessarily represent the actual losses to the banks.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that banks have been advised to report promptly all cases of frauds at their overseas branches. On receipt of reports on fraud cases from banks, the RBI analyses them and deficiencies, if any, found in the systems and procedures are brought to the notice of banks by the RBI. The banks are also advised to look into staff accountability aspect and award commensurate punishment to the delinquent staff.

Non-Utilisation of Old Mint Building in Calcutta

1278. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the old Mint Building in Calcutta has been kept unutilised for all practical purposes;

(b) if not, the specific uses it is being put now;

(c) whether any machinery or other assets required for coinage purposes still remain in the old Mint;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any machinery, stores and precious metals have been removed from the old Mint; and

(f) if so, the details, description and quality of items so removed and the time and place they were removed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). A promotion of the old Mint premises is being utilized as the office of the Inspector General, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). A portion of the workshop is being used as the barracks for the CRPF. The electric sub-station in the premises caters to the needs of the Mint's residential quarters. The rest of the Buildings is dilapidated and unusable.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). When the Alipore Mint was established in 1950's all coinage activities were stopped in the old Mint and a Silver Refinery was set up there. At that time, all machinery and assets required for coinage were sold as outdated. The Silver Refinery was closed in October, 1985. The machinery and assets presently available at the old Mint premises are those relating to Silver Refinery and not coinage. Details regarding disposal of machinery and other stores are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Export of Jewellery

1279. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of jewellery is increasing;

(b) if so, the figures of export during 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(c) the total weight of cut and polished diamonds sold abroad during 1985-86 ?

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

(b) Export figures (provisional) are as follows :

	(Value in Rs. lakhs)	
	1984-85	1985-86
Gold Jewellery	8609.86	8780.18
Non-Gold Jewellery	148.64	238.65
Imitation Jewellery	48.97	95.10

(c) Approximately 5.4 million carats.

Nationalisation of Peerless General Finance and Investment Company

1280. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from various organisations/associations for nationalisation of Peerless General Finance and Investment Company; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Government have received several representations urging nationalisation of M/s. Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Limited.

(b) The Division Bench of Calcutta High Court in their recent Judgement has held that the activities of the Company are not attracted by the provisions of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978.. Consequently, the notice served by the State Government of West Bengal in 1979 asking the Company to submit a winding up plan has been quashed by the Calcutta High Court. Copy of the Judgement of the Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court has been received only recently and the same is being studied in detail for further necessary action.

SC/ST Employees in Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Delhi

1281. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees of Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Delhi, category-wise; and

(b) the number (with percentage) of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe employees, category-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b).

Category-wise details of total number of employees and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management are given in the statement given below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned strength	Actual in position	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Director	1	—	—	—	
2.	Professors	4	—	—	—	
3.	Deputy Director	1	1	—	—	on deputa- tion
4.	Programme Officer	1	—	—	—	
5.	Senior P.A.	1	—	—	—	
6.	Office Supdt. cum Accounts Officer	1	—	—	—	
7.	Library Assistant	1	—	—	—	
8.	Accounts Assistant	1	—	—	—	
9.	Assistant	1	1	—	—	on deputa- tion
10.	Sr. Stenographer/PA	1	1	—	—	on deputa- tion
11.	Jr. Stenographer	2	1	—	—	
12.	LDC	3	3	1	1	
13.	Staff Car Driver	1	1	—	—	
14.	Peon/Messenger/Frash	5	3	1	—	
Total		24	11	2	1	

Restriction on the Import of Basmati Rice by E.E.C.

1282. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European Economic Community has imposed ceiling on the import of Basmati rice from India; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the restrictions imposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to Extend Rubber Plantations

1283. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States where fresh rubber plantation is proposed to be started; and

(b) the details of the assistance proposed to be given to these States to grow rubber ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) Rubber plantation programme is being extended to the North Eastern Region, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

(b) Assistance in the form of cash subsidy, scientific and technical support and supply of high yielding materials are being given to the rubber growers in these areas.

Reservation of Articles Exclusively for Handloom Sector

1284. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether four Southern States are opposed to dilution of Government order reserving production of 22 varieties of cloth exclusively for handloom sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Southern States Weavers Conference held at Madras on 21-6-1986 had passed resolutions requesting Government of India to widen the scope of Reservation for Handlooms

(b) The notification effective from 31-3-1986 by which 22 items were reserved, was considered by the Advisory Committee set up under the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 at its meeting held on 23rd June, 1986 and its recommendations are under consideration.

Development of Relations with China

1285. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : SHRI ANAND SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the past one year any further steps have been taken by Governments of India and China to improve diplomatic, economic, trade and cultural relations between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the results so far ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :

(a) During the past year various steps to improve relations between India and China were taken. In October 1985 our Prime Minister met the Chinese Premier, Mr. Zhao Ziyang, in New York, when bilateral and regional issues of common concern were discussed.

During the 6th round of official level talks which were held in New Delhi from 4-11 November, 1985, substantive discussions were initiated on the boundary question. A settlement of the question of Indian Embassy property in Beijing was reached. Exchange Programmes in the fields of Culture and Science and Technology were finalized.

A Trade Protocol was also signed in New Delhi during the visit of the Chinese Vice Minister for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Mr. Lu Xuelian, in November 1985.

(b) While there has been some improvement in bilateral exchanges in these fields, it has been Government of India's consistent view that genuine normalization can be achieved only when a just and comprehensive settlement of the boundary question is reached.

**Demand for formation of Central
Banking Authority**

1286. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Bank Employees Association (AIBEA) has demanded formation of a Central Banking Authority which will bear the sole responsibility of meeting the socio-economic tasks of banking in a defined area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). It is understood that All India Bank Employees' Association (AIBEA) has circulated a Booklet containing some proposals including a suggestion for formation of a Central Banking Authority. No concrete proposals are under consideration. However, suggestions received from all sources, including AIBEA, are examined and decisions taken on merits.

**Hiring of US Firm for Image Building
by India**

1287. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "India hires US firm for image building" appeared in the 'Deccan Herald' dated 4 June, 1986;

(b) if so, the details of terms and conditions of the said deal;

(c) amount of foreign exchange involved in the said deal; and

(d) in how many countries such arrangements have been made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The services of a public relations firm M/s Howard J. Rubenstein Associates Inc. New York have been engaged by the Embassy of India, Washington since November 1985, for a period of one year. The total cost of \$ 2,50,000 includes a Retainer fee of \$ 1,50,000. The aim is to use the interest generated by the Festival of India to project developments in modern India in the USA.

(d) Such arrangements have not been made in any other country.

**Board Appointed under Sick Industrial
Companies (Special Provisions)
Bill, 1985**

1288. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed the Board as per the provision of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill, 1985;

(b) if so, who are the members of this Board and when they were appointed;

(c) when did Government notify the appointment of the members of this Board in the Gazette; and

(d) the address of the office of this Board in the country ?

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

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

Import of unfit Sugar from Brazil

1289. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
SHRI D. N. REDDY :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA :
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over eight thousand tonnes of sugar certified by the

STC appointed surveyors at the loading port in Brazil was found unfit for human consumption on unloading at the Visakhapatnam port sometime in April, 1986 as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated 28 May, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the result of the inquiry, if any, made by Government in the matter and the action taken thereon; and

(c) action taken against persons found responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). A total quantity of about 14,700 tonnes of sugar of Brazilian origin was received in the Vessel PAPHOS. First 8500 tonnes of sugar were unloaded at vizag port and the balance quantity of about 6200 tonnes of sugar was unloaded at Calcutta. While the consignment at Calcutta was cleared by Port Health Authorities, the sugar at Vizag was not cleared as Port Health Officers found a very small percentage of iron filings in the consignment. Deptt. of Food is looking into this matter in consultation with concerned authorities. A team of senior officials has been deputed to segregate the sugar into convenient lots for drawing samples and to analyse them for determining the percentage of iron filings in each lot.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, yesterday, I raised about National Herald. Today also, their wives, their children have come to the Prime Minister's house. They are agitating for the last three months. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You can put a question to the Labour Minister, I will allow it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : You allow a Calling Attention.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Prime Minister is here. He can say something. It was founded by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He is going out.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : He will go.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I suggest that the minimum that can be done is, the Minister can be asked to make a statement.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You give it under Rule 377. I will ask him to say something on it.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : 377 will not do, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do then ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You admit the Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER : Let all the previous Calling Attention notices be taken up.

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a woman was paraded in the street by some elements for many hours in a naked condition. I would like to draw your attention towards it. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject, Madam. That should be taken up there. They are also quite responsible people.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You must have seen that after the proceedings of Parliament started, a very sad

news has come that ten passengers were pulled down from the bus.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very important matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Ten passengers from Punjab were pulled down from a bus and they were killed on the spot by the terrorists. I think, the Home Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the information...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Do you know the importance of the point that he has made ?

[English]

Are you so callous.

[Translation]

What he has said is very serious. I am replying to that. Ten persons have been murdered.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : She was not aware of this information.

MR. SPEAKER : He has told on the floor of the House, Sir. It is sad. Something which is deplorable. I have already taken steps. The Home Minister has gone to the spot and he will be coming and I think after lunch, we shall have a statement from the Minister. And then on Monday morning, we are to discuss that problem and along with that you will have this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will raise it. I am initiating the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point order ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Sir talks between India and China...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I am saying that talks between India and China have failed and therefore China is going to remain there.....

MR. SPEAKER : Are you Sir, ever present in the House ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I am always present.

MR. SPEAKER : Then you must know that we have already decided to have a discussion on this.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : No Sir, this is regarding talks. The talks have failed yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : That is bound to be with regard to the talks. What else are we going to talk about ? We have already done that. You must know about it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I know.

MR. SPEAKER : Then why do you raise it ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Besirhat) : Would you please consider giving this House an opportunity in some form to discuss a matter which has already been discussed in the other House ?

MR. SPEAKER : Which one ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is, the Reserve Bank has now confirmed that a huge amount of money running into crores has been advanced by certain Banks...

MR. SPEAKER : We are doing it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We are not. There was a question which never come up.

MR. SPEAKER : I never barred discussion on it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I know that a question was admitted, but it was not reached.

MR. SPEAKER : No. After the Inquiry is there, we shall allow it. No problem.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Prime Minister has said here that the tax payers' money should not be.....

MR. SPEAKER : No problem. We shall allow it. We shall discuss it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We have given the notices. You kindly allow it. It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Guptaji, can I allow all the things in one day ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Nobody is asking you to do it just now today.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have already said to Mr. Jaipal Reddy also. Let the time come, we will discuss it. We are taking things which have been suggested to me by Mr. Gupta, Prof. Dandavate and Mr. Acharia. They have suggested to me. All of you have suggested to me and I am putting them one by one. No problem with me. When have I denied that ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : (Mahbubnagar) : Sir one humble submission. Sir, you suggested that we might discuss it as a part of the economic situation. This has to be discussed separately.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said, even inspite of all that, we will discuss it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It is a scandal.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to discuss them turn by turn. I cannot take all of them. I have given you my promise. Why don't you take it for granted that we are bound to discuss everything. The time is with you. Each day we are discussing one thing. Are not we ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am only emphasizing the importance of it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already agreed. No problem with us. What you

say goes with me. What you say I abide by.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, please allow me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I have written a letter to you about the announcement you made in the House here last Monday. It is a very welcome announcement, regarding the setting up of a Parliamentary Committee of both the House to go into the pay structure of the staff and the officers of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariats.

MR. SPEAKER : We will do it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Please consider what I have written about that. It should also go into the service conditions.

MR. SPEAKER : I will do it. You can tell me. You are always welcome. Yes, Mr. Chinta Mohan...

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : One Central Minister's private house was raided by a Customs officer, and that Customs officer was transferred to Chandigarh.

MR. SPEAKER : No, you cannot raise anything like that. You cannot raise anything. We will see to it, if it has got any basis. Mr. Chinta Mohan, I will go into any question which you have referred to me. I will verify it, and then tell you.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : I want a statement from the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I do it without verifying ? Nothing about the Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may recollect that it has been provided under Article 311 (2) (c) of the Constitution that the Government may remove any Government servant from service without assigning any reason. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : This is the Supreme Court's judgement. I cannot do it. You change the law. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : There is hardly any case.

(*Interruptions*)**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Irrelevant.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I have already given notice about protecting the interests of the Peerless workers.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Panika, I have not allowed you.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Please allow me, Sir. I have already given notice about protecting the Peerless workers.

MR. SPEAKER : We have discussed it earlier; we will discuss it again.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : The Central Government must intervene.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : You give me something. We will see.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't shout like that. Don't create a rumpus.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. Please sit down. Mr. Ramswaroop Ram, what is your point of order? Have you got any point of order?

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : I have raised a very important matter.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker Sir, I have given notice under Rule 184.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider that. I will consider that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the census of 1981...

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider that. That is all. I cannot allow you to have a discussion on the floor of this House now. It is all right. Read the Rules book and then come to the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the population of the Harijans and Adivasis has increased at all the places. The Government should, therefore, consider delimitation of areas so that they may get reasonable representation.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.07 hrs.

[*English*]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi for 1984-85 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI

KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2796/86]

Notification under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 and Corrigendum to Annual Accounts of Export Inspections Council and Export Inspection Agencies for 1984-85

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act 1963 :

(i) The Export of Human Hair (Inspection) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 1976 in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1986.

(ii) The Export of Refractory Bricks (Quality Control and Inspection)

Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 2266 in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2797/86]

(2) A copy of Corrigendum to the English version of the *Annual Accounts of the Export Inspection Council and Export Inspection Agencies for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2798/86]

Notifications under Central Excise Rules, 1944 : Statement indicating the results of market loan floated in May and July, 1986. Reports on the working and activities of Central Bank of India, Bank of India etc. for the year ended 31st December, 1985

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 Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

(i) G.S.R. 746 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all excisable goods produced or manufactured in a free trade zone or in a 100 per cent export-oriented undertaking from special excise duty leviable thereon.

(ii) G.S.R. 747 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all excisable goods from special excise duty leviable thereon.

*The Annual Accounts were laid on the Table on 14th March, 1986.

- (iii) G.S.R. 748 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to viscose staple fibre and tow from the duty of excise as is in excess of the amount calculated at the rate of Rupees 4.40 per kilogram.
- (iv) G.S.R. 749 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to certain petroleum products from basic excise duty subject to certain conditions mentioned in the notification.
- (v) G.S.R. 750 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 56/58-CE dated the 10th February, 1986 106/86-CE dated the 27th February, 1986 and 148/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986.
- (vi) G.S.R. 777 (E) to 780 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum issued in the context of certain carried out relating to excise duty exemption for internal combustion engines, electric storage batteries and parts of motor vehicles used as original equipments in the manufacture of motor vehicle.
- (vii) G.S.R. 781 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to bushings made of an alloy of platinum and rhodium when used within the factory of production in the manufacture of glass fibre from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (viii) G.S.R. 791 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeing to increase the rate of additional excise duty on certain man made fabrics containing polyester fibre and of value exceeding Rupees 25 per square metre by Rupees 2 per square metre.
- (ix) G.S.R. 792 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 142/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986.
- (x) G.S.R. 802 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 40/85-CE dated the 17th March, 1986 so as to provide for excise duty exemption to certain specified chemicals when consumed within the factory of production in the manufacture of certain specified finished products.
- (xi) G.S.R. 803 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 225/85-CE dated the 3rd April, 1986 so as to provide for set-off of excise duty paid on lime used in the manufacture of paper or paper board and aluminium oxide and silicon carbide used in the manufacture of coated abrasives.
- (xii) G.S.R. 804 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 235/86-E dated the 3rd April, 1986 so as to provide for excise duty exemption to Kum Kum unconditionally.

- (xiii) G.S.R. 820 (E) published in Gazette of India the 30th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 64-86-CE dated the 10th February, 1986 so as to exempt conditionally parts of hand pumps for handling water from excise duty.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 844 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 221/86-CE dated the 2nd April, 1986 so as to grant full exemption to enamel frit and metalware used captively in the manufacture of enamelware.
- (xv) G.S.R. 845 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to glass globes and glass chimneys for lamps and lanterns from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 846 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to mohair fabrics manufactured without the aid of power from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 847 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to mica and articles of mica from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 848 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 225/86 CE dated the 3rd April, 1986 so as to grant credit of excise duty or countervailing duty paid on wood veneers used in the manufacture of articles of wood.
- (xix) G.S.R. 849 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to certain medical and surgical instruments and apparatus and parts and accessories from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xx) G.S.R. 872 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 141/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to provide exemption to wollen fabrics not containing worsted yarn and woollen fabrics made of shoddy yarn from the basic excise duty.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 873 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 142/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to provide full exemption from additional duty of excise in respect of woollen fabrics made of shoddy yarn or woollen fabrics not containing worsted yarn.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 874 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to woollen fabrics which have been subjected to the process of steam blowing subject to certain conditions.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 879 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th

June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 173/84-CE dated the 1st August, 1984 so as to extend exemption even when the shells and blanks of copper are used in a factory other than the factory of its production in the manufacture of pipes and tubes for use in thermal power stations.

(xxiv) G.S.R. 880 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 43/85-CE dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to fix an effective rate of basic excise duty of Rupees 540 per tyre for tyres of size 215/80 D14.

(xxv) G.S.R. 889 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 214/86-CE dated the 25th March, 1986.

(xxvi) G.S.R. 890 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum providing for credit of the duty paid on certain specified inputs used in the manufacture of exempted intermediate products by a job worker.

(xxvii) G.S.R. 891 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 166/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to reduce the duty on specified parts of refrigeration and air-conditioning machinery from 60 per cent *ad valorem* to 40 per cent *ad valorem*.

(xxviii) G.S.R. 892 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th

June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to reclaimed rubber when such reclaimed rubber is used in any other factory of the same manufacture of exempted tyres such as cycle tyres and tyres for animal drawn vehicle from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2799/86]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the results of market loan floated in May and July, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2800/86]

(3) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 :

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2801/86]

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2802/86]

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2803/86]

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the

- Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2804/86]
- (v) Report on the working and activities of UCO Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Account and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2805/86]
- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2806/86]
- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2807/86]
- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2808/86]
- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2809/86]
- (x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2810/86]
- (xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2811/86]
- (xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2812/86]
- (xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2813/86]
- (xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2814/86]
- (4) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 :
- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2815/86]
- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2816/86]

- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the New Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2817/86]
- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2818/86]
- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2819/86]
- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2820/86]
- (5) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of India and its seven subsidiary bank *viz.* State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Saurashtra and State Bank of Travancore for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2821/86]
- (6) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) :
- (i) Report of the Junagadh-Amreli Gramin Bank, Junagadh, for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2822/86]
- (ii) Report of the Damoh-Panna-Sagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Damoh, for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2823/86]
- (iii) Report of the Basti Gramin Bank, Basti, for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2824/86]
- (iv) Report of the Hazaribag Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hazaribag, for the year ended the 31st December, 1984 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2825/86]
- (7) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st December, 1984.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2826/86]

12.08 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Action Taken Statement

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to lay on the Table statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of :

- (i) Seventh Report of Estimates Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha)

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

- on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-third Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Broadcasting.
- (ii) Ninth Report of Estimates Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Railway Safety.
- (iii) Twelfth Report of Estimates Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-eighth Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Movement of Coal by Railways.
- (iv) Sixteenth Report of Estimates Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixtieth Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare—Drug Standards.

12.09 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Fifty-Second Report

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the Fifty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Purchase and repair of residential buildings for Indian Missions at San Francisco and Dublin by the Ministry of External Affairs.

12.10 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER

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 week commencing 28 July, 1986, will consist of :

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha :
 - (a) The Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
 - (b) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1986.
 - (c) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1986.
 - (d) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1986.
3. Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1986-87.
4. Discussion on the Punjab situation on 28th July, 1986 at 4.00 P.M.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : I request you to please include the following items in the agenda of business for the next week.

1. Serious malpractices are continuing in several Central Schools of the country in the matter of fresh admission of students. In schools such as Kalaikunda in West Bengal, Hamirpur in H.P. etc. sons and daughters of the Central Government employees are refused admission, whereas sons and daughters of private merchants secure admission by pleasing the principal. All these need thorough enquiries which should be participated by the local representatives like the M.P.'s and M.L.As.

2. The recent railway accident at Gomoh on the Eastern Railway where a goods train ramped into a passenger train standing on the platform. The driver of the goods train had been compelled to work more than 10

hours and actually he was working 17 hours continuously at a stretch and was fully fatigued. It is the callous handling of the loco staff by the administration violating the rule of 10 hours duty for loco men which is responsible for this accident. Incidentally, ban on recruitment on the railways compels administration suffering from shortage of staff to compel loco men to work more than 10 hours a day. A Parliamentary Committee should be formed to go into the working of the railways in this regard.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :

I want to draw the attention of the House towards the wrong education policy of the government which is playing havoc with the career of the children.

Recently in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, results of Xth Class were declared. Only 30 per cent students could pass the Xth exam. and 70 per cent students failed. The future of the 70 per cent failed students is almost bleak. Question arises what they will do ? Parents of these students are worried and there is an atmosphere of discontent amongst parents. They are afraid such students have become liability for the society. They might indulge in anti-social activities. It is high time for government to take up this problem seriously. Standard of the education in schools is deteriorating day by day and needs full attention of the government. Maximum technical training schools must be started on war footing and such students who want to become carpenter, blacksmith, wiremen, welder, motor-mechanic etc., may get an opportunity to earn their livelihood in their future life. Serious thoughts to this problem be given while implementing the new education policy. Taking into consideration the problem of those students who failed in a very big number. I request the government amend or add something more in the new education policy so that present standard of school education improves and those who cannot get through board exam. can get an opportunity of technical education enabling them to stand on their own feet.

I may kindly be permitted to raise the above stated submission during the next week.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in the List of Business for the next week.

Due to the inadequate provision of irrigation facilities in Morena district of Chambal Division in Madhya Pradesh, most of the farmers are not getting irrigation facilities, with the result that their condition has become deplorable. I would like to request the Government that provision of lift irrigation may be made from the Seep River near Sheopur Kalan and from the Chambal river near Sabalgarh and Veelpur Kuthiana.

12.14 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in the List of Business for the next week.

The Madhya Pradesh Government has taken a decision under Rural Transport Policy that the villages of the State having a population between 1000 to 1500 be linked with the main roads. But this policy does not cover the tribal sub-plan areas, because in the tribal areas, the number of villages having a population between 1000 to 1500 is very less. There are only one or two villages having so much population in every block whereas the number of villages in every block is 100 to 150. If this Rural Transport Policy of the State Government continues to be followed, no provision of pucca roads will be made for those villagers even after completion of many Five Year Plans.

The Central Government is, therefore, requested that in the tribal sub-plan, the population of a village should not be taken as a base for linking every village to the main road, but a number of villages should be included in a group for this purpose and the place of the weekly market should be taken as a nodal point for linking it with roads to every village. Directions to this effect should be issued by the Centre to the State Governments so that the tribals could bring their produce to the market and may get fair price for their agricultural as well as

[Shri Mankuram Sodi]

forest produce and the practice of exploitation being indulged in by the intermediaries for hundreds of years could be done away with.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, Prof. Ranga was raising a point of order.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : I have brief submission to make. These submissions are being made in the House, to the Government under Rule 377.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not Rule 377, Sir.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : There must be some time limit within which the Government should be expected to give replies to the concerned Members.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Hear, hear. Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : These are only submissions, that they are making. They will go through them. The Ministers will go through them.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : That is not the answer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the finding of the Founding Father of the House and the feelings of the hon. Members should be conveyed to the Ministers. I am now reading out a censored statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not only yours, that is the same with everybody.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Yes, our feelings should be conveyed to the Hon. Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What I am reading appears to be simple but it is very important.

I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda :

(i) It has been announced that the popular programme 'Nukkad' displayed on the Doordarshan periodically will be discontinued from 11th August, 1986. Since many Doordarshan viewers appreciate this programme, which has a social context, I suggest that the Minister of Information and Broadcasting should make a statement in this regard and announce the revival of the popular programme 'NUKKAD'.

Sir, many Members have raised this issue. I request that this be taken into account.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : I request that the following item may be included in the next week's business :

Santhal Parganas in South Bihar is predominantly inhabited by Santhals and other similar tribes, who in the absence of a railway, are not able to join the national mainstream. The entire division of Santhal Parganas has only 219 kilometres of railway track—113 on the mainline and 106 on the loop. These railway tracks were laid between 1860 and 1882. After that not an inch was added to what was constructed over a century ago. The divisional headquarters have not been linked with the railways though a proposal to link Dumka and Rampur has been hanging fire for more than three decades. All these has resulted in extreme backwardness of this region. A large quantity of agricultural products, vegetables, minerals, *sahai* grass—a popular raw material for paper industry, boulders, stone clips, etc. cannot reach big markets for want of a railway connection.

Similarly, Hazaribagh, another important district headquarter which has very rich mineral deposits, has not been linked with the railway line despite several requests by the local population over the last three decades.

Following the same pattern Sakri-Hasanpur railway line which was inaugurated by one of the former Railway Ministers, was abandoned soon after the death of the then Railway Minister.

While on the subject, I want to draw the kind attention of the Transport Minister that despite several assurances, the laying of

broad-gauge railway line, parallel to the present meter-gauge line has not been started so far on Darbhanga-Samastipur line.

It is earnestly requested that the Railway Minister may look into the above problems as early as possible.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following item may be included in the List of Business for the next week.

1. Madhya Pradesh is the biggest State in the country in terms of area, but it is the most backward State from the point of view of transport facilities. Being the central State from the geographical point of view, other States can also be benefited from the transport facilities if the same are provided to it.

Making provision of rail and road transport facilities takes time. So, taking into consideration the places of tourist attraction and development of industries and trade in the State, two Vayudoot services should be introduced immediately between (i) Bhopal, Nagpur, Jagdalpur, Raipur, Bilaspur, Bhopal and (ii) Bhopal, Sagar, Khajuraho, Raipur, Jabalpur, Bhopal.

2. The Government is making an effort to provide essential goods to the poor at the fair prices. Sugar is one of the essential commodities which is being supplied by the Civil Supplies Corporation in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh through its 170 centres along with other foodgrains.

The Food Corporation of India supplies sugar to the Civil Supplies Corporation through its 33 base depots situated in the State. The number of base depots should at least be raised to 60. But now the Food Corporation does no longer want to supply sugar. It is every difficult for the Civil Supplies Corporation to lift quota of sugar from the sugar mills of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Goa, etc., particularly during the rainy season. The Central Government should, therefore, continue the present arrangement.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY

(Katwa) : I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda :—

1. Grave threat posed to the public sector of the country by the Government decision to set up a joint venture company with 51 per cent non-resident Indian equity and 49 per cent Indian public sector equity, to offer wholesale consultancy service to the public sector and pave the way for multinational inroads into our country.

2. The boycott of Commonwealth Games by many countries has brought to the fore the urgent need to pursue the fight against Apartheid policy more vigorously. India's decision to boycott the games had been hailed by the people as a whole. Now to strengthen the efforts to isolate the mentors and protectors of Apartheid the imperative of present situation is to organise an anti-Apartheid Games with the boycotting countries. India as a leading country and the Chairman of NAM should take the initiative to hold this Game in India.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : The following matter may be included in the next week's business :

Jabalpur is the second largest city of Madhya Pradesh both in population and area. It has four large Defence factories, one Military Cantt., two Universities, headquarters of Madhya Pradesh High Court, headquarters of MP Electricity Board and is a big trade and commerce centre. At present, the available telephone exchange is not able to meet the demand of the public. Therefore, in Seventh Five Year Plan provision has been made for an electronic telephone exchange of 5000 capacity. But due to certain reasons it is not being included in the first phase of the Plan although assurance has been given that it will be included if sufficient funds would be available. In other States such facilities are being provided to bigger cities in the first phase. Several thousand applicants are on waiting list for receiving their telephone connections at Jabalpur. Even many smaller cities of other States have been provided with this facility. It is, therefore, a matter of urgent public interest as to why Jabalpur is not being covered in the first phase of the Plan. The Minister for Communications is, therefore, requested that an electronic

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

exchange of 5000 capacity should be installed at Jabalpur in the first phase of the current plan.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, the following matter may be included in the next week's business.—

On 20th and 21st July, 1986, because of continuous and unprecedented heavy down-pour throughout Orissa, flood and heavy downpour has caused incalculable damage to standing crops and thousands of Kachcha houses have collapsed.

Flash floods in Kusumi, Duinta and Lunijhara rivers caused breaches in Kusumi embankment and almost all the houses of Sanapand sar village have collapsed and the school building has also been fully damaged. Thousands of acres of best croplands have been sandcast and the standing sugarcane crops have also been fully damaged. Because of the overflowing of flood water over the National Highway No. 5 and the State Highway, traffic remains disrupted. Similarly, many villages in Nayagarh sub-division covering Khandapada, Daspalla, Bhapur, Gania and Odagan Blocks have suffered heavy damages. In Khurda and Puri sub-divisions, because of many breaches in Malaguni embankment, large number of villages remain marooned to this day. Many villages in Jatni Piple and Bhubaneswar Block were also marooned.

I urge upon the Central Government to send a team to the affected areas immediately to assess the damage and to render help immediately so that the breaches are closed and the houses, roads, culverts and the public institutions damaged are soon rebuilt and the sands are cleared from the fields.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda :

This is with reference to the decision made by the Central Government to establish a propellant (ordnance) factory in a district of Andhra Pradesh, as it was in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

I would like to put forward the importance of such a factory in Warangal.

This factory can be a great source of employment to the educated youth who otherwise are frustrated and are putting their energies in agitations. All social organisations and parties have united into an Action Committee in order to promote the mass agitation (and, in fact, they have called for a Warangal bandh on the 28th July, 1986).

It is, therefore, in the context of a need for (1) creating employment in Warangal, (2) preventing youth from joining anti-social activities, and (3) accepting the public demand for the proposed factory to be in their area, that I would like the Central Government to take measures to consider Warangal for the factory site.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's agenda :

At present, out of 140 million students, about 65 per cent *i.e.* about 91 million students are compelled to leave their education incomplete in the country. Whereas on the one hand poverty in the country is responsible for it, on the other hand inadequate provision of facilities for education is no less responsible for it. In the Union territory of Delhi, thousands of students have not been to get admission in the colleges for Under-Graduate Course. There is resentment among the guardians and the students due to this state of affairs. As against the capacity of 27,550 students in the colleges, about 25,733 students have been given admission in them upto the 15th of July. On the one hand, we make commitment to provide higher education to all and on the other hand the Central Government is not able to provide sufficient number of seats for higher education to the eligible students in the Union Territory of Delhi. This situation shows the deplorable condition of the Government. I would like to suggest that the Government should make such arrangements without delay under which all the eligible students may get education of their choice and if need be, new colleges may be opened and if this problem can be solved by starting second shift in the same colleges, the same may be done. Every student should

be assured that he will be given sufficient opportunity for getting education of his choice. I, therefore, request that this important matter may be included in the next week's agenda for discussion in the House.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): Sir, I appreciate the enthusiastic interest which the hon. Members of this House are taking in regard to the proceedings and business of this House by giving a number of suggestions. That shows their interest which I appreciate. I shall certainly convey the same to the Business Advisory Committee which considers the matters. As I had submitted earlier, it is for the Members to raise and for the Speaker to permit the number of matters which the hon. Members can take up with the Ministers or under Rule 377 and so on. I am just giving a suggestion. It is your right, you can say that. I would certainly like to respectfully react to what Prof. Ranga said about fixing some time to reply at this stage. I can only say that I have respectfully noted his suggestion. I cannot make any other commitment at this stage.

12.30 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Spices Board

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to move the following :

That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Spices Board Act, 1986, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Spices Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The ques- tion is :

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Spices Board Act, 1986, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Spices Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act".

The motion was adopted.

12.31 hrs.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CESS BILL—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Item No. 10. Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. K. Gadhvi on the 24th July, 1986, namely :

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on all payments made for the import of technology for the purposes of encouraging the commercial application of indigenously developed technology and for adapting imported technology to wider domestic application and for matters connected therewith or incidental there- to, be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri M.C. Daga to speak.

He wants to regulate the time. I am going to regulate the time now. He is going on suggesting this.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : (Jaipur) : You can regulate time but not regulate Mr. Daga !

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister as he is piloting a Bill for the first time, but I feel that it has not been properly drafted. I have gone through the Bill and that is why I want to inform him

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

beforehand that he will have to bring an amendment to it soon. These days the Government introduces these Bills merely to complete a formality. The sole objective of bringing this Bill has been stated in Para 5.35 of Long Term Fiscal Policy and I quote :

[*English*]

LONG TERM FISCAL POLICY :

Para 5.35.

The Fund will be administered by the IDBI.

At the same time, a small 5 per cent.

“R and D Levy” will be imposed on all payments made for purchase of technology from abroad, including royalty payments, lump sum payments for foreign collaboration and payments for designs and drawings. The levy will increase the cost of technology imports by a small amount (but without restricting access) and will also provide a source of funding the Venture Capital Fund aimed at promoting the commercialisation of indigenous technology. This experimental scheme, which will become effective from 1-4-1986, will be reviewed after three years.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir 1-4-1986 has passed. So, I don't know whether it will be effective from 1-8-1986, God alone knows !

[*Translation*]

This should have been included in the Bill and the bureaucrats should have brought it much earlier. I would like the hon. Minister to lend me attention, because it is an important Bill. Why is it so that Jammu and Kashmir has been excluded from the purview of the Bill in respect of import of technology? Has any tax been imposed on the import of technology and if so, why has Jammu and Kashmir been excluded? Does the Government want that somebody should import technology in Jammu and Kashmir and no tax or cess will be received in lieu thereof? I would like the hon. Minister to

clarify this and also consult the Law Department in this regard. If technology is imported in Kashmir, cess is not paid. Would the Government review this situation?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a big difference between tax and cess. The Government can deposit the tax in the treasury whereas cess has to be utilised for that very purpose for which it has been collected. According to the Government, Rs. 15 crores will be received as cess and it wants to spend the entire amount to import technology, but if you take the trouble of going through the Bill, it is categorically stated therein :

[*English*]

Clause 4 says :

“The proceeds of the cess levied and collected under section 3 shall first be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.”

[*Translation*]

Why should it be deposited in the treasury then? I fail to understand as to what purpose it will serve.

[*English*]

“.....and the Central Government may, if Parliament be appropriation made by law in this behalf so provides, pay...”

[*Translation*]

I have moved an amendment in this regard. Why should it be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India? When an amount is deposited in it, the Government has to seek the sanction of Parliament to spend it. Similarly all revenues are credited to this account. I fail to understand the provision envisaged in this Bill. This is not what I alone feel but even the Secretary in the Ministry of Industry has expressed similar views:

[*English*]

Shri S.D. Srivastav, the Industry Secretary, said :

"The details about the administration of the fund are yet to be worked out."

[*Translation*]

Kindly go through the statement that he made on the 25th April, 1986. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify it, when the Secretary says :

[*English*]

"How it will be administered, details are to be found out" This is the statement given by the Secretary of the Industry Department.

[*Translation*]

The Secretary in the Ministry says that details have not been worked out and when one goes through the Bill, one finds that in fact there are no details. What he has said seems to be correct. God knows when it will be prescribed. It has been stated in clause 8 and 9 :

[*English*]

"8. The development Bank may require an industrial concern to furnish, for the purposes of the Act, such statistical and other information in such form and within such period as may be prescribed."

"9 (i) If any cess payable by the industrial concern is not paid on or before making payments towards the import of technology, then it shall be deemed to be in arrears and the same shall be recovered by the Development Bank in such a manner as may be prescribed."

[*Translation*]

When you say 'as prescribed', it means nobody knows and this creates a deadlock. Even Parliament does not know when it will be prescribed. It seems that prior to bringing a business before the House, the Government does not seek the advice of the Law Secretary. Probably, the Government may have sought his advise in this case and he may have gone through it casually. I feel

that the officials of the Finance department were in a hurry to get it passed. Shri Gadhvi had been recently inducted into the Cabinet and he might have been asked to get it passed in a hurry.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even though he is new, he knows, don't worry. Dagaji, he knows.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You understand it because I always find that you apply your mind to the clauses of the Bill. But what is the purpose of passing this legislation ? Simply we are saying that we want to levy a cess of 5 per cent for importing technology. It is a serious point.

[*Translation*]

What do we want ? At least this should be clear as to what we want to enact. What will be administered, nobody knows, who will import or what methods will be adopted, nothing is clear.

[*English*]

We do not know anything about it. The Legislation has come before the Parliament, Parliament will approve it. Shri Gadhvi Sahib, you know, is a competent lawyer. He knows in the heart of hearts that it is not he who has seen the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : After the debate only, Parliament is going to approve, Dagaji. Now, he has to pilot and he says, it is a very good Bill. So, he will also say, it may be passed as prescribed.

[*Translation*]

I have repeatedly said that the main business of Parliament has become to pass legislation. Our newspapers analyse the legislation. The main business of Parliament has become to pass legislation and the Opposition does not take the trouble to know the contents of a Bill. Their only function is to get ready for the Zero Hour...
(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no Zero Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am not understanding what purpose the Clauses 8 and 9 will serve. It is written in it that :

[English]

“Power to call for information and penalty for non-payment of cess.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am not repeating, I am making points. I am not repeating. I will finish my speech now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already taken your time.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am finishing my speech.

[Translation]

Now the question is, apart from this, which are the other banks from where the people can take loans? The Government have Financial Corporations and I.F.C.I. and other banks. Why don't you delegate such a power to them. I.D.B.I. is such a bank which will administer. I would like to ask as to why technology is not being developed within the country and why it is not being imported by the foreign countries? The reason has been given in the report presented by his department. I would like to quote its extract. Please give me some time for it.

[English]

“The prime cause of India's poor performance in respect of R and D is not due to the paucity of resources devoted to it, but the suppression of the available scientific talent by the bureaucratic machinery and the so-called senior scientists; rampant favouritism and corruption in appointment, selection and promotion of scientists and failure to evolve a well thought out comprehensive

plan for R and D work linked to the basic national goals”.

[Translation]

This is the reason that your technology is not being imported by foreign countries. I would like that the amendments moved by me may be taken into consideration. I hope the same will be done.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You were not repeating others' points. You were repeating your own points.

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of ADMK, I support the Research and Development Cess Bill, 1986. However, I would like to make some suggestions in this regard. This Bill seeks to levy a cess on all the payments made for import of technology from abroad for the purpose of paying incentives for the development of indigenous technology. Technology is defined as any special or technical knowledge or any special service required for any purpose whatsoever, by an industrial concern under any foreign collaboration, and includes designs, drawings, publications and technical personnel.

Here, we have to see whether the levy of cess will help the development of indigenous technology. If the answer is “Yes”, then the cess may be levied and collected. But it is not clear, in this Bill. When no special or technical knowledge is available or not adequate developed. Then we have to import technology in the interest of the nation. We can convert, modernise or adopt the imported technology for the development of indigenous technology. Then the cess should not be levied. In other cases, namely import of machinery and plants, it may hamper the development of indigenous technology. In such cases, levy of cess should be increased to more than 5%. In the modern world, we have to compete with the advanced countries in evolving modern technology on par with the other countries to develop the industries including agriculture. The development of modern technology can only be made through the research work. So, it is a ‘must’ to have Research and Development Institute. There

is no provision for the establishment of Research and Development Institute in the Bill. A sum of Rs. 15 crores is not enough for the purpose. At least, Rs. 500 crores should be set apart for the Research and Development work. I hope that the venture capital fund is created for that purpose in the Bill. Then this fund should be separately kept and managed by a separate Body or Institute which should be managed by scientists.

Clause 5 says that the venture capital fund shall form part of development assistance fund of IDBI. In my opinion, this system may defeat the purpose. It should have a separate agency. In order to augment the resources of the venture capital fund, the collection of custom duty on the imported material should be added in sub-clause 2 of clause 5 of the Bill.

So far as the power of application of the fund is concerned, it should be vested in the Research and Development Institute, if created, or else, in the Central Government but not vested in the IDBI as mentioned in Clause 6.

As far as exemption is concerned, the grounds of exemption should be clearly stated in Clause 7, in order to avoid arbitrary nature of the bureaucracy in dealing with such applications. Though it is stated as Research and Development Cess Bill, there is no provision in the Bill for the establishment of Research and Development Institute. This anomaly should be avoided. Even though the venture capital fund is created under Clause 5, its function is not clearly mentioned. So, the function of the venture capital fund may be clearly stated in Clause 5.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : I rise to support the Research and Development Bill. First of all, I congratulate the hon. Minister that he has taken the progressive step in taking into consideration the utmost requirement of the country and that was how to adopt and how to improve, how to utilise the foreign technology to suit the local conditions of the country or the nation.

The hon. Minister has provided in Section 3, the imposition and collection of the cess. In Section 5 of the Act, there is a provision for creation of the venture capital fund and that venture capital fund shall be a part of the development assistance fund which is credited to the Industrial Development Bank of India. But as Mr. Mool Chand Daga has suggested, it is a very relevant point but when there is a cess, when it is a matter of fact, the intention is that it can be utilised exclusively for the purpose for which it has been collected and it shall not go to the consolidated fund. There should have been a separate fund for that and, as a matter of fact, it cannot be utilised for other purposes. Secondly, when there is a collection of this fund, then whether there is a proper utilisation of this fund should be seen and there should be a supervisory body which can see whether the industrial concerns for which you are advancing this fund or the amount of this fund is being properly utilised or not. Because you have not made any provision here as to what will be the scientific supervisory body which will report to the Industrial Development Bank of India or the Government of India or any other competent authority that this amount has been properly utilised or not. So this is a lacuna and I think the hon Minister will take into consideration as to how this lacuna can be rectified.

There is an overlapping provision also. There is the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Public Accounts Committee in its 171st report has observed that proper funds are not being provided to the CSIR and that the working of the CSIR is not upto the mark. The Public Accounts Committee have given the reasons. Now the scope of the CSIR is very comprehensive and virtually it will be the same scope which you have envisaged in this Bill now. This is overlapping. It is better if you entrust this work also to the CSIR and this funding also can be channelised or entrusted to CSIR for its proper utilisation.

I think the purpose is that only those industrial concerns which have given the cess shall be allowed to utilise that fund for development of the technology or for adapting that imported technology to suit local conditions of the nation. Now if that is the intention—although it is not very clear from

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

the Bill that only those industrial concerns will be allowed to utilise the fund which have given this amount by way of cess, but if that is the intention, then it must be obligatory on the industrial concerns that it shall have to set up R and D wing in its own concern and whether that R and D is working properly or not, it has to be looked into by some competent authority or by some scientific supervisory authority which provision is very necessary and it has not been made in this Bill.

Another lacuna with regard to the imported technology is that the major population of the country, say 75% of the population of the country depend on agriculture and only 15% depend on industry. This amount which is being collected by way of a cess from industrial concerns which are importing foreign technology shall be utilised, as it is gathered as the intention of the Bill, only in the industrial sphere and agriculture has not been included in the term and definition of industry. Therefore, that technology shall not be utilised in the field of agriculture and, therefore, it is very necessary to make a provision in the Bill that if there is a need that this amount may be used for agriculture technology and improvement of agriculture technology, then there should have been a provision in this Bill, but it is not there. Rather there is a prohibition, an implied prohibition, that this amount cannot be used for agriculture technology and for the development of agriculture technology. Therefore, the hon. Minister will think over this suggestion also as to how this provision can be incorporated or can be brought into this Bill by way of an amendment as you think it proper.

It has been talked that the scientists of the nation should be as a matter of fact given recognition and encouragement and this is one step to give encouragement to these people. I have seen in the 171 report of the Public Accounts Committee in which it has been specifically stated that the young scientists are not given a chance in the Executive Committees which are engaged in various disciplines of the science and technology and therefore they like to opt to go to other countries to exhibit their efficiency and to have the proper achievements in their fields.

So, I will suggest to the hon. Minister that there should have been the creation of a Scientific Research Institute by making a provision in this Act, so that the scientists or the young scientists can make use of it. Therefore, in conclusion, my suggestion is that there should have been a provision for the creation of a Scientific Research Institute which can utilise the funds which are being collected under the provisions of this Act. The Development of the technology or the improvement of the technology should also be utilised in the field of Agriculture and there should have been a provision. If it is not there at the moment—it may be in the mind of the Government—at the appropriate time this amendment may be incorporated in the present Bill. The amount of Rs. 15 crores which has been envisaged by way of collection of cess so far as improvement of technology is concerned or adaption of imported technology is concerned is a meagre amount. The intention behind this Bill cannot be achieved by this amount of Rs. 15 crores. By the maximum collection of a cess of 5 per cent, the Government cannot fetch more money. So, my submission is that you may make the provision to go up to 10 or 15 per cent. Why do you keep a ceiling? It may be left to the discretion of the Government. It may be 5 per cent or 7 per cent or more. My submission is that you keep it atleast at 15 per cent. With these submissions, I support the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have given me an opportunity to speak in the end and I am thankful to you for that. I support this Bill. A lot of things have already been said here in regard to the cess being levied for research and development. This cess is being levied to facilitate import of technology so as to develop indigenous technology and maximise the production in the country. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there are some people who are indulging in fraudulent activities on the pretext of importing technology. A cement factory has been set up in our region at Beawar. All the machinery and technology for the cement factory are available indigenously. The machinery can be got manufactured in the

Hindustan Machine Tools factory and other factories. But even then foreign exchange worth crores of rupees has been drawn from the Government of India in the name of importing foreign technology for that factory. You might be knowing that the capitalists maintain links in foreign countries. Recently, the Government have arrested a number of such persons in connection with the foreign exchange, who open different accounts in different countries without seeking permission from the Government or the Reserve Bank and indulge in underhand dealings.

13.00 hrs.

Strict action should be taken against those persons who try to import technology inspite of its being available indigenously. Instead of 5 per cent cess, you should impose 100 per cent cess. Indigenous technology has been developed here, but even then people import such technology. Action should be taken against such persons by the Government.

I would like to draw your attention towards the other type of cases. In the name of new technology, they are trying to import those factories etc. in foreign countries which have been declared as scrap there.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, you can continue at 2.00 p.m. The House stands adjourned for lunch and will reassemble at 2.00 p.m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
CESS BILL—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Vyas may please continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying in regard to that concern which imported indigenous technology from foreign country in a fraudulent manner in spite of its being available indigenously. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the expenditure of Rs. 200 crores in foreign exchange incurred on the setting up cement factory at Beawar could have been avoided, because the whole factory could be set up indigenously. You have given the definition :—

[*English*]

The definition of 'Industrial Concern' in the Bill is :

" 'Industrial Concern' has the meaning assigned to it in clause (c) of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, and includes any other person in whose favour a foreign collaboration involving the import of technology is approved by the Central Government."

[*Translation*]

Regarding the manner the approval has been accorded by the Central Government, I would like to urge the hon. Minister that the big capitalists wrongly manipulate the definition. Therefore, it is necessary to remain alert in this regard. We could have avoided the expenditure in foreign exchange. That technology was imported. Granting permission by the Government was a wrong step. Such manipulations, therefore, should have been checked in a strict manner. Secondly, what I want to say is that there is a *mala fide* intention behind the collaboration with foreign concern entered into by this company. Foreign exchange was drawn here and the payment was made through the company's accounts maintained in the foreign countries. In this way, they cheated the Government of India in two ways. Stern action should definitely be taken against such a concern.

Similarly, I was urging in regard to Darubera. In India, paper mill technology

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

has been developed indigenously for quite a long time, but many persons import scrap goods or scrap factory by paying its full price. They import such technology as is not required in the country. This should be taken note of. The paper mill, which has been set up there, is lying closed since its inception. Stringent action should be taken against such defaulting persons and officers who import in a fraudulent manner and take permission from the Central Government by using some influence. In this way, the system will be corrected. Similarly, the definition of the technology is :

[*English*]

“Technology” means any special or technical knowledge or any special service required for any purpose whatsoever by an industrial concern under any foreign collaboration, and includes, designs, drawings, publications and technical personnel”.

[*Translation*]

Here, that should also be excluded which can be developed indigenously even if it is a case of importing technology through foreign collaboration. Unless this provision is made in the definition, the big capitalists will go on cheating the Government of India in this way thereby benefiting themselves. There is need to improve this situation.

Thirdly, you have fixed percentage in section 3—

[*English*]

“(1) There shall be levied and collected, for the purpose of this Act, a cess at such rate not exceeding five per cent, on all payments made towards the import of technology, as the Central Government may, from time to time, specify by notification, in the Official Gazette”.

[*Translation*]

In this connection, I would like to say that more than hundred per cent cess

should be levied on that technology which is already developed here, but is still imported, so that the type of technology which has already been developed here is not imported. In this way we can save foreign exchange and foreign exchange reserve which that is getting depleted. By imposing such cess, this type of arrangement can be made in this section itself. Wrong type of people try to take the maximum advantage of the faulty provisions of law. Some provision can be made for them. The fourth is :

[*English*]

Crediting the proceeds of cess to the Consolidated Fund of India.

[*Translation*]

The objection made by some Members in regard to the Consolidated Fund is wrong. Amount of cess will be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and will be drawn from it, but provision should be made to the effect that the amount collected through the cess is spent for that very purpose for which the cess has been levied, the amount of cess should be spent on designs, drawings and on the work of research and development undertaken for the development of other type of technology. But the amount should not remain unutilised in the Consolidated Fund. This system should be introduced in the proper way. Only then, the whole system will run smoothly. Similarly, a Venture Capital Fund has been created. We will get a sum of Rs. 1500 crores from it. There does not seem to be scope for any savings..... (*Interruptions*) It is a matter of pleasure that you have brought an amendment and fixed the cess at ten per cent. In regard to the Venture Capital Fund, I would like to urge that care should be taken regarding the expenditure incurred from this Fund. I want to submit that the Venture Capital Fund should not be made available to those companies who do not need it. These big companies try to utilise the funds in collusion with the officers fraudulently. Venture Capital Fund should be given to those people who want to develop some technology so that the country as well as the concerned industry gets developed and the maximum benefit is derived

therefrom. Under the power to call information you have said that you will call for all the information. But Information cannot be collected without penalty clause. People by giving excuses will try to mislead you and get benefited. You should provide for penalty so that you are able to get timely information and they get strict punishment. It is imperative to have such a provision. Similarly, in clause 9 (2) you have imposed five times penalty. The provision should be such that they get punishment. The big capitalists remain unaffected with five times penalty. You should make provision that if cess amount is not deposited in time, six or twelve months' sentence will be awarded. Unless you make this type of provision, they are not going to be affected. You have given this function to the Industrial Development Bank. You are aware that the big capitalists have full influence over that Bank. Therefore, you should separate this arrangement from it so that this provision is properly implemented. With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Have you received any information regarding the Home Minister's statement ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not received anything.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Bolangir) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Minister for introducing this Bill. The purpose is to create a fund for adaptation of foreign imported technology and application and development of modern indigenous technology which is available in our country. But this levy of 5 per cent cess from the entire expenses incurred for importing foreign technology...

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Now, it is raised to 10 per cent by way of an amendment.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Accepted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not yet raised.

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : It comes to nearly Rs. 15 crores, which is a very small and meagre amount, to achieve the purpose which the Minister has in mind. In foreign countries, advanced countries, you will find that large amounts are spent for the development of technology, whereas the amount which we spend in our country is very small, and that is not sufficient to bring about a substantial development in the field of technology.

There is a craze for importing foreign technology into our country; and when we indiscriminately import technology, sometimes we make the mistake of importing that technology which is already obsolete and out-dated in a foreign country. They have rejected that technology, rejected the machinery, and they want to dump it in Third World countries. Sometimes we import such technology which my friend has already pointed out, very vociferously, and rightly so.

We pay a price for the technology that we import from foreign countries. If we pay the price, we shall have to see that we get the maximum advantage and mileage out of it. If we import a technology which has become obsolete in a foreign country, it will become so in our country also after a short span of time. Therefore, it will not serve our purpose. Therefore, when permission is accorded for importing a foreign technology, this should be borne in mind.

Secondly, when permission is given for importing a foreign technology, we must be very careful and cautious that the technology we import must be relevant and must be conducive to our conditions and environment. There are apprehensions that modernisation and foreign technology will create unemployment. There should not be any room for such an apprehension in our minds; because any foreign technology, howsoever advanced and developed it might be, should not be permitted to create unemployment in our country. Otherwise, it will create social tension and unrest. We must be careful about it.

When we import a foreign technology, we should make every possible effort to absorb it, to assimilate it completely and to

[Shri Nityananda Misra]

make it our own, and after some time to improve upon it also. We have got a vast technical and scientific manpower in our country which is not inferior in any way, in calibre and capacity, to its counterpart in other countries. So, we have a capacity to assimilate the foreign technology; but we find, in real practice, that most of these industries which collaborate with foreign industries to import technology, do not produce all the parts, equipment, and spare parts in this country as a result of which the benefit and the advantages which should accrue to us are not available. We must give importance to this aspect and there should be an element of compulsion for producing in our own country all the parts, equipments and machines which we require for this advanced technology, so that there will not be a perpetual dependence on foreign countries, to bring all these things in the name of developed technology.

We have observed that even after liberalization of imports, and after the import of foreign machines and spare parts, we have not been able substantially to boost our exports.

It clearly means with the help of imported technology, we have not been able to produce the commodities at competitive prices of a better quality which will have a place in the foreign market. The causes of these things should be identified, enquired into and remedial measures should be taken. We have in our country a large number of industries; according to the government statistics, there are 93,000 which are threatened with sickness. There may be other reasons responsible for it; one of them is obsolete, out-dated technology that they have, as a result of which the cost is high, productivity is low, quality is also low and the units are not viable. Therefore, we must take steps to make available better technology, improved technology to these industries so that they will get modernised. Only financial help is not sufficient for them; we shall have to see that they also enjoy this access to better technology so that we can rehabilitate these industries where bank finance of a very colossal amount to the tune of more than Rs. 3000 crores has been locked up.

We have got research and development

wing in every one of these industries, which is not functioning properly. We have got Regional Research Laboratories and Organisations whose activities should be linked up with the research and development in private and public sector industries, and the research in the whole country should be augmented, should be encouraged and sufficient amount of resources should be provided for that purpose. I give you one instance. Rourkela Steel Industry was established in mid 60s, and at that time the healthy process which was introduced was considered to be most sophisticated and advanced technology. but 20 years after we have not touched some machines which are supplied by them 20 years back and when there is a revamping or modernisation or extension, we depend upon West Germany for supplying equipment, for supplying consultancy, machines. So, it shows that even after introduction of a highly developed technology, we have not completely absorbed it, assimilated it as a result of which in future also we depend upon foreign countries for supplying us machinery, equipment and spare-parts and all that. This habit should be discouraged and even public sector industries, research and development wing should be strengthened, should be activated so that they will function and will achieve the purpose of the research and development organisations.

I hope the Minister will take steps to augment small resources for the development fund and because the need for our development of technology in this vast country with well spread out industrial base is very great, we hope this Bill will go a long way for the development of indigenous technology, and at the same time, they have a better application of the foreign imported technology.

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba) : This Research and Development Cess Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on all payments made for the import of technology for the purposes of encouraging the commercial application of indigenously developed technology and for adopting imported technology to wider domestic application, is a good thing. But I have my own doubts about the thing which is

likely to happen because of allowing import of technology freely. The original thinking was that import would be allowed only of basic technology. Here it has not been made clear anywhere whether import of technology would be restricted to basic technology or technology in general. If it is not restricted that way, then what is being contemplated in the Bill that indigenous technology should be developed, would not be achieved if the imported technology is made available easily. Moreover, this import of technology freely will affect adversely our self-reliance on technology. This should be taken into consideration.

About the cess, it is the general consensus of the House that the proposed levy of 5 per cent is too meagre and that it should be enhanced at least to 10 per cent. It seems that the amendment is coming from the Government. So, I would not make any comment on that.

I would like to say that import of technology should be allowed only on specific conditions. One on the specific conditions is that the import of technology should be allowed only if the import does not result in retrenchment of the workers in the industrial concern. And also it should be allowed only if the import of technology is likely to create additional employment potential in the country. The Bombay High Court had stayed introduction of computers at the Bombay Mazagaon Docks on the same ground as I have stated just now *i.e.* because of the introduction of computers there is likelihood of retrenchment of workers and secondly there may not be creation of additional jobs. So, the High Court has stayed that. Nobody knows the ultimate decision of the High Court. But it means that there is some force in that thing. So, I would request the Minister that when you allow import of technology, care should be taken to see that this should not result in retrenchment and should also result in creation of additional employment potential.

About the contribution of the Government towards this Fund, it has been stated in the Financial Memorandum that there is no commitment on the part of the Government. But one of the hon. Members, Shri Dighe, has very rightly stated that

there was a commitment on the part of the Government to make a provision of Rs. 10 crores. And in spite of that commitment by the Government, no provision has been made in this Bill. On the contrary, the Government is side-tracking the commitment and says that no funds from the Consolidated Fund are likely to be provided. This is not proper. The expectation of the Bill cannot be met by this meagre amount of Rs. 15 crores. It should be more than that. That should be taken into consideration.

About the expenses, we are told that an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs will be required for the collection of this fund. As the hon. Minister has said in his speech, there are on an average 1000 cases each year. If there are 1000 cases each year, I fail to understand how it is that for the collection of cess from 1000 cases the expenditure will be Rs. 15 lakhs. It comes to Rs. 1500 per case. This is on the higher side. This should also be taken note of.

Finally I urge upon the Government to take into consideration all these things.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : I rise to support the Bill. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards some aspects of the Bill.

It has been provided in clause 1, sub-clause 2 that it extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I do not know why this exception has been made. Probably they thought that this law is being made under the residuary powers which are not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir State. But I think this piece of legislation is more under Entry 41 read with 42 of the First List of the Seventh Schedule. Otherwise also this was not required because when the technology is being imported and payment for it is to be made, the cess has to be paid to the Central Government before the payment for the import of technology. Therefore, those apprehensions which the draftsmen have in their minds, are misplaced. What will be the implication of this sub-section? Will the industrialists working in Jammu and Kashmir not be allowed to import technology? Or will

[Shri G.L. Dogra]

they be free from paying the cess? Both the things are undesirable. I do not think, this is good from any point of view. So, the Government must look into it. I do not find any valid ground for making this exception. This exception will irritate the opponents of Article 370 of our Constitution *i.e.* the Constitution of India. Anyhow, I would like to say that this aspect has got to be looked into. I do not think the Central Government wants to debar the entrepreneurs of J and K from importing technology. We have seen in various committees, and I think Prof. Dandavate will support me when I say this, that sometimes when our research in technology has gone to a stage of completion, we have made the mistake of importing certain technology. Take, for instance, colour T.V. I think our scientists had made a research. They had completed the research on an indigenous technology which was probably considered to be better than the technology of many countries, but probably it would have taken another three-four months. Therefore, they did not wait because the production of the parts had to be made at a commercial scale. So, in our impatience we imported that technology from abroad. Rather, what we did was we imported all the parts of colour T.V. and assembled them here. I do not know how far we have been able to make our own production in that field but somehow our research people not only got demoralised but research itself suffered a set back. Sometimes it is said that we import a technology which is a rejected technology in other countries, for example, crossbar exchanges in our telephone system. All the rejected crossbar telephone exchanges we are bringing to our country and all the junk is lying there and we have to suffer. You ring one number, you get another number. Even sometimes other persons are ringing up some other number but they get your number and they go on disturbing you. So, all these things we have got to see. We have got so many research laboratories and we have so many scientific laboratories in the universities. We are trying to correlate the research in the scientific research laboratories and in the laboratories of various universities and colleges. Where a lot of research is being done. This Bill should have been

for the import of technology and for levying cess thereon. As to who will control the imported technology, who will control what type of technology is to be imported and who will give the permission, all these things may have been fixed under an executive order but there should have been a self-contained Bill so far as the whole thing that is Import of Technology and cess thereon.

14.37 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI
in the Chair]

Research people should be associated with the import of technology for two purposes. Firstly, because our research teams may have developed some technology and secondly, to see whether what we are importing is modern enough to be imported. It is only the scientists who can guide us on these things. A committee should be appointed which should look into these points. I agree that at times we have to import the technology but it should not be at the cost of our research and it should not be a rejected technology.

So, I would again say that the hon. Minister should make it clear whether we want to debar Jammu and Kashmir from importing technology which others in the country will be allowed to import, or whether there will be no cess on the technology imported so far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned. I do not know what is in the minds of the people who drafted this Bill and how they want to work. At least I being a Member from Jammu and Kashmir State, I have a right and my people have a right to know this. We do not want that you may not charge the cess but we also do not want that you may exclude us from this benefit. Thank you.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy that from all sections of this august House, a concern has been shown that more efforts should be there for development of technology and research in the country. Perhaps therefore that is the very reason why they have taken up this Bill with a little more seriousness and also have expressed the feeling that

more efforts would have been made to mop up greater funds. If we see only from the Arjun's eye to this Bill, the amount that has been contemplated through this Bill, through the cess, is only Rs. 15 crores. Normally, one would wish that for assessing or for focussing attention to any object, Arjun's eye should be the ideal; but in this matter I would wish that Members ought to have applied Bhim's eye. Whoever sees it should have not only the eye of the bird. Therefore, when we look to the total picture as to in what direction our efforts are, and what is the coverage of our efforts towards development of technology and research, then, not only we have to see this Bill, but the overall projection. And in this respect, for overall projection, I would like to inform the House that in the 7th Plan outlay, for research and development work in all Ministries, the total outlay is Rs. 2466 crores. In the year 1983-84 approximately in the public and private sectors Rs. 500 crores were used besides the research and development outlays for our national laboratories and other institutions coming within the purview of Science and Technology Department. To have an indication as to what is the extent of scientific activity in the country, the indication would be to compare it percentagewise with G.N.P. India, presently, in the beginning of the Seventh Five-year Plan, is to spend one per cent of the total GNP. When we compare this percentage, then, I have got the figures of some countries. I would give you one or two examples. You can take for example USA. In 1983, it was only 2.7 per cent of their GNP. So with other countries. In Japan it was 2.6 per cent, in our Sixth Five year plan it was 0.77 per cent but now it has gone to 1 per cent. And I would also like to point out that during the Sixth Plan period, against the plan allocation of Rs. 1,959 crores, the non-plan component was about Rs. 1500 crores for Science and Technology, making a total of Rs. 3400 crores. In the Seventh Plan period, the non-plan expenditure will be expected to be of the order of Rs. 4,000 crores. Thus, the total plan and non-plan expenditure would amount to around Rs. 8500 crores. And this compares with Rs. 8680 crores which has been estimated in the Report of the Study Group

on Science and Technology. This Rs. 8500 crores one may add to Rs. 1500 or Rs. 2000 crores representing estimated expenditure by the private sector in this direction, during the Seventh Plan period. And thus, the overall Science and Technology expenditure in the Seventh Five Year plan period would be of the order of over Rs. 10,000 crores. And that would average about Rs. 2000 crores in the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Therefore, I am submitting : What is the object of this Bill, because we are considering this Bill? The object of this Bill is not to cover the total activities of the development of research and technology in the country because, as I heard the speeches with very rapt attention I would say, the impression which I formed—of course, I hope I am wrong—is as if that this is only the initial and first efforts we are doing in this sphere. But that is not so. Of course, whatever figures I gave, as our hon. Member, learned Madhav Reddi told, they cover both mission-oriented researches as well as market-oriented researches. Our thrust may be a little more in other plan outlays on the mission-oriented researches like atomic energy and space development and other things. But with regard to market-oriented researches also, the thrust is, and the help is not only through this Bill, but the other help exists already. But this Bill was brought in the last Session and its object is that in the long-term fiscal policy we had decided and it was accepted by this honourable august House that a venture capital fund should be started so that an entrepreneur who has got competence, who has got know-how, who wants to establish a pilot project, but who does not have the money by way of contributing to the equity contribution in that project, should have some room somewhere from where he can get this money, and that is why, now I would say that in this pilot project or the venture it is not that only the loan which will be given or the assistance that will be given from this fund would be the only constituent of the fund or the capital. Along with the equity participation, he can draw the loans also from the financial institutions. There can be his own contribution by way of promoter's contribution, but if the promotor's contribution is also falling short, then he can resort to the

[Shri B.K. Gadhvi]

assistance from this fund and he can continue with his pilot project or commercialisation of the already developed technology or imported technology which could be spread out on a broader base and which could be commercialised. So, with a view to lend a helping hand to the entrepreneur this Bill has been brought and I would say that in long-term fiscal policy it was stated that Rs. 10 crores would be provided. I do say that besides the present Rs. 15 crores, Rs. 10 crores to this fund would be provided. They may be either from the Government or from any financial institution. But when you examine the nucleus as to what would form the nucleus of this fund, then it is not only the cess, but besides cess, any amount given as grant by the Central Government for the purpose of this Act, any amount given to the fund from any other source and any income from investment of the amount in the fund. So, everything would form the nucleus and I can assure the hon. House that although for technical reasons IDBI cannot impose a cess on the imports, it is only the Government that can do and therefore, what Government realises has to be initially credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and later on it can be given to the IDBI which is a financial institution, but I can assure you that cess realised over these imports would not be used for any other purpose excepting the purpose which is contemplated in the Bill.

The Second thing I would like to point out is this. It has been apprehended as to why we have kept the exemption, why we allow exemption. Normally no commercial venture, no commercial undertaking would be available to have exemption from this fund. But there might be a case. By way of illustration, I may give that, supposing somebody wants to import some technology in the field of medical facilities. It may be just cancer detection aid or some other technology or to detect the present disease AIDS. If somebody wants to import technology for welfare purpose, for a charitable purpose, then in that case, this is only an enabling provision for which that has been kept. But it would not be applied to other cases. The benefit of exemption would not be given to any other or any profit making concern.

Thirdly, Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has pointed out that they are big people, and so many other Members have also supported it. But let me assure you that we would sufficiently instruct IDBI that in framing rules, as far as possible the big concerns, the profit making concerns having finances with themselves would not be entitled to have any assistance. From this fund, we can help entrepreneurs in the small scale sector and other people who find a little difficulty and constraint in raising the equity capital. They would only be given assistance and this thing would be made clear when the rules are framed and guidelines are issued. They need not keep any apprehension over this.

Now, another point has been taken by Shri Madhav Reddi about the research and development of national laboratories which are not functioning. Precisely that is the point. We want to improve upon the situation. We want to encourage the scientists also, research scholars also. And, therefore, the outlays have been enhanced from year to year and also it is seen that they get adequate facilities and all other equipment they want. But one point that has been made is, why we are not imposing cess on equipment and machine. For equipment and machinery, there is already a tax, by way of custom. If we go on putting taxes, in other words, imposing excise duty, then it may be costlier and ultimately it is our experience that cost goes down below to the consumer and it is never absorbed by these people. Therefore, we have taken care of that.

But with regard to 5% cess, the point made is why it is kept at the maximum. Of course, the Bill reads like that. But I assure that we are not going to make less than 5% initially. After three years, we will again review the whole scheme—this is just a start—and thereafter, if it is found that there is a need to be enhanced, then certainly that aspect would be considered. So, on that count, no apprehension should be expressed.

Another point told is about the penalty. Of course, this is my maiden piloting of the Bill and I must be chivalrous. That is why, I accepted the suggestion made by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee that the penalty should be enhanced, and I have moved an

amendment to the effect that the penalty should be enhanced from 5 times to 10 times.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even if it is not a maiden performance, you should always be chivalrous.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Of course, I do not know. They say, the days of chivalry have gone.

So far as utilisation of the Fund is concerned, Member have expressed fear that it may be utilised for any other purpose. It cannot be and that is why the name given is "Cess". Tax can be utilised for any other purpose. Cess can be utilised only for the purpose for which it was imposed. So, it has been imposed for this very purpose and there should be no apprehension on this count also. (*Interruptions*)

That we cannot do. The big house would import technology from abroad and if we make it a point that we will pay only to those people, then the entire object would be stultified and nullified. It is because the import of technology would be resorted to not by the small people but by and large by the big business houses, viable houses and viable concerns. And, therefore, we put a cess on them. The cess is for the purpose of promoting the ventures or promoting the enterprise and the entrepreneurs who come forward to commercialise this, develop technology and put it in the market as their own venture by way of their pilot projects. That is why we are not doing so. I do not think your suggestion would be ideal in that respect also.

One point that is taken up is capital goods. As I have already stated, so far as non-luxury sector is concerned, it is also our point that non-luxury goods should be utilised by certain people. We will have a look into the guidelines. We will take care of the technologies which are specially meant for luxury goods or other things. Then selective approach would be there and so far as the assistance is concerned also, it would be on selective basis and it will be taken care that the needful industry should get the benefit of this and not the luxury industries or the industries which are meant

for only some people who have already a capacity to afford some other things also.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Will non-resident Indians be given any preference ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Non-resident Indians will be given preference if they come under the law.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the cess be given to them ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : If they come within the parameters. If they do not come within the parameters then I do not think they can be given.

Shri G.L. Dogra and others asked why it has not been made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. I wish that we could do so. But the point is that the subject matter of this Bill does not relate to any of the specific entry in Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Parliament is competent to do so, to enact this legislation under Article 248 of the Constitution read with Entry 97 of the Union List. But since Articles 248 and 97 are not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, the Bill cannot extend to cover that State and, therefore, we are not extending it. It is not for any other reason. But they should not feel that because the Bill does not cover Jammu and Kashmir, therefore, Jammu and Kashmir people should not be entitled to import the technology. They may not have to pay the cess. But they will be entitled to import the technology and, therefore, the industrial development of the State would not be retarded in any way.

By and large, there is a little constraint on time also. I have covered the points and, therefore, I am hopeful and I am sure the House would pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on all payments made for the import of technology for the purposes of encouraging the commercial application of indigenously developed technology and for adapting imported technology

[Mr. Chairman]

to wider domestic application and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Definition)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 20.—

add at the end—

"and foreign capital goods."(1)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 20.—

after "publications" insert—

"consultancy"(6)

Page 2,—

after line 20, insert—

"(i) "plant and equipment" means any machinery, components, sub-assemblies and spares."(7)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 13.—

add at the end —

"or such other bank as may be notified from time to time by the Central Government."(17)

MR CHAIRMAN : Do you want to say something, Mr. Madhav Reddi ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Yes. I heard very carefully the hon. Minister's

reply to various points raised by us. On the point of the import of technology and also on the import of plant and equipment and capital goods, the hon. Minister pointed out that already there is a tax on the import of capital goods.

There are certain machines on which there is no Customs duty, that goes to the general revenue. I want that the resources for research and development should be augmented. The cess should also be imposed on the equipment so that the Government may get substantial amounts from out of this to spend on the research and development and I feel that it is necessary that we should not spare the capital goods also.

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twentieth Report

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 23rd July, 1986."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 23rd July, 1986."

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : CONFERMENT OF SAME RIGHTS AS ENJOYED BY INDIAN CITIZENS ON PERSONS OF INDIANS ORIGIN LIVING ABROAD—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now resume further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia.

Shri Harish Rawat to continue his speech.

[*Transiation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying last time that the Resolution of Shri Ramoowalia was not that ordinary or innocent as it looked outwardly. I do not think there is any other example of this type in the world. In his speech he gave examples of Bangladesh and Pakistan. I do not think there is any country in the world where for one person two types of citizenship are allowed. He has asked to grant Indian citizenship also to a person who has already got the citizenship of another country. If he is provided Indian citizenship, then necessarily he will have to be provided with all the Fundamental Rights also. It is also a little ambiguous as to how one person can enjoy or expect to enjoy the fundamental rights of two countries simultaneously. He has given a limited view point in his speech, which means that with this, our cultural affinity will enhance with the other countries. We would like that our cultural relations with those who have been born in India or whose parents or members of whose family are living in India should continue. We would like that amity amongst us should continue. They may continue to love India's culture, faiths, and traditions. But we also want that the people who have acquired citizenship of any other country should become one with them so that they do not have any difficulty. They have certain

responsibilities towards the people and the country whose citizenship they have acquired. We want that they should have affection for us, but at the same time they should have love and affection for the culture and people of that country also. Citizenship in no way hampers this. If any British national or any other national is living in our country, no one is going to stop him to have affection for his own country. There cannot be any check on him. In our own State of Punjab there are families in which one member follows the Hindu religion and his brother believes in Sikh religion. This does not in any way affect their family relations. I fail to understand the grounds on which the mover of the Resolution has commended it. Keeping in view the present day situation it has no meaning at all. If we think that the people who have gone out of India should be allowed to retain Indian citizenship, then I may submit that in India and particularly in North India people have been coming since long. We consider North India as Aryans' country and the Aryans' too had come here from some other country. Tomorrow they can claim that they believe in the Aryans' culture and they should be given the citizenship of that country from where they had migrated. I think then we will be in serious difficulty. Moreover, in the circumstances through which we are passing at present, such a thing cannot be even thought of. Otherwise, there is possibility of our being in great trouble. Shri Ramoowalia and his Party's Government in Punjab are themselves victims of problem created by such people and he is more aware of this than me. Certain people who have gone out of India and have acquired the citizenship there, are being used by some people in that country against India. If we give them Indian citizenship once again, we will be in great trouble. If on technical grounds we say that certain persons should be given rights of double citizenship, then that is not possible, because we will have to amend the Constitution and those provisions will be applicable uniformly to all. The amended provision would be uniformly applicable to all the persons of Indian origin living abroad. Therefore, it cannot be a practical step. So far as my knowledge

[Shri Harish Rawat]

goes, there is no such precedent in any of the country in the world. Shri Ramoowalia might be aware of any such example, but in his speech he has not mentioned any example or any clause of this type. Therefore, on the basis of incomplete information or under the impact it emotions or with a view to appease certain persons, to remove their difficulties, the mover has brought forward this Resolution in this House. I, therefore, oppose it vehemently. I oppose it not because Shri Ramoowalia has moved this Resolution, but because on technical grounds it is not possible to pass it. It is not favourable to the circumstances prevailing in India and also we do not find any precedent of this type in the entire world. I, therefore, request Shri Ramoowalia to withdraw his Resolution.

[English]

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Madam, I rise to support the Resolution tabled by my hon. friend Shri Ramoowalia. It is a fact that tens of millions of Indians live outside our country. They are looked upon as very responsible citizens in the countries where they live. They have become prosperous by dint of their hard labour and sincere efforts. But it is a fact that they were compelled to renounce their Indian Citizenship often because of harsh racial discrimination, colour discrimination. There is racial hatred. Therefore, many Indians living in West European countries, Canada or USA, were compelled to renounce their Indian citizenship; otherwise they would have been subjected to various kinds of discrimination. They could not purchase property. They could not move abroad. Therefore, they renounce their Indian Citizenship. This does not mean that they have no soft-corner towards India. This does not mean that they have no feelings for India. Rather, they are second to none in their patriotism and love for India. Therefore, I would request the Government to follow the example of Pakistan which confers double citizenship. That is, people who live abroad are also recognised as citizens of Pakistan. These non-resident Indians have done much to contribute to India's economic growth. They have done much to contribute to our prosperity. But for their help, we could not have overcome

the great foreign exchange crisis in the years gone by. But it is found that, when these people come to India, when they come to visit their old parents or when they come to visit their kith and kin, often they are harassed in many ways. The bank officials try to harass them, the police harass them. They cannot invest in family property, they cannot purchase anything. Therefore, they return very much embittered. Hence, I would support this Resolution that the Indians living outside our country should be granted citizenship right. This will strengthen our emotional integration with them. They must not feel that they are alone, they must not feel that they are maltreated by the Indian Government.

With these words, I support the Resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I went through Shri Ramoowalia's Resolution, I came to know as to what he wants. Does he want that the people living out of India—say in Montreal or Toronto, in Canada, in Pakistan, any other country or in London—may be given right to come here and with their money power fight elections? The law does not allow this.

He has written in it that for the people who have taken the citizenship of some other country, the Representation of People Act should be amended to allow them to come here and fight elections of the State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha. I want to know as to why they want to come here? Do they consider politics as a means of service to the public? If they think so, then let them come here and reside here and acquire Indian citizenship. This thing has not been said in the Resolution. If the activities of the people who reside outside India have been anti-India, then who will look into them?

There are a large number of Indians who have become the citizens of other countries and reside there. They are able to raise 'Khalistan' slogan in that country. Do we want that they should be allowed to be elected to the Lok Sabha? There are people who have hatched conspiracy to commit a

murderous assault on our Hon. Prime Minister. The Government there had come to know of this conspiracy. Do you want that such people should be allowed to come here? What is the intention of Shri Ramoowalia behind this Resolution?

He has moved this Resolution here and he himself is not present. Has he gone to call them? We have not yet passed the Resolution. Has he gone to extend an invitation to them?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Madam Chairman, he should have been present here. Where has he gone?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He has written in the Resolution :

[English]

“With a view to strengthen the emotional bonds.....”

[Translation]

Is this the way to show one's love and affection towards the country? He has said :

[English]

“...same rights as are enjoyed by the Indian citizens including the right to vote and to contest elections to Parliament and the State Legislatures.....”

[Translation]

Can there be only this way of showing love towards the country? Is there any way to enquire into their past activities? Unless they reside in India, should the ballot papers be despatched to them under the Representation of People Act for making the candidates of their choice? Is it possible? I think that hundreds of people working abroad or working in Army cannot send their ballot papers in this way.

[English]

“Right to franchise to Indian citizens abroad—A number of representations were received from individuals and associations of Indian expatriates

demanding the right to vote in Indian elections. References have also been received in the Commission from the Ministries of External Affairs, Home and Law on the above subject. Under the existing law, only persons whose names are registered in the electoral rolls are entitled to vote at elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.”

[Translation]

Shri Ramoowalia has brought forward this Resolution without any concrete ground. As demands of the Punjab are increasing every day, he thought that one more demand may be added. I submit that they have been provided such right neither in the Representation of People Act nor anywhere else. They should first become citizens of the country and should live here for some time ... (Interruptions) and, moreover, they should renounce the citizenship of that country. Only then these types of rights we can think of giving to them. But they thought that they will fight elections with the help of money power. I would suggest that the people who fight elections on the basis of money power should be disqualified. If the people who are not affiliated to any party, who have not worked among the people, whose work is not known to the people, come directly for fighting elections of the Lok Sabha and if they are allowed to contest with their money bags against those who fought during the freedom struggle, served the country, toured different places in the country and established contacts with the people, that is not going to benefit the country and Shri Ramoowalia's Resolution to this effect cannot benefit the country in any way. Some literature is also available on this, somebody had moved it earlier also. That material is not available with me at present. Ultimately, that was withdrawn. I do not want that these people should be given right to contest elections under the provisions of the Representation of People Act or the Indian Constitution. Such a Resolution cannot be of any benefit to us. They too will not be benefited and there is no need of it. Therefore, I feel that all the hon. Members, sitting on this side or that side, should oppose this Resolution with one voice and ask Shri Ramoowalia to withdraw it boldly.

[English]

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA (Bolangir) : Mr. Chairman, the Resolution before the House is to confer citizenship on persons of Indian origin who have settled in the foreign countries. I do not know if this Resolution will be acceptable even to those persons for whom it is meant. A large number of Indian people have migrated to foreign countries, have settled there; some of them have got citizenship rights and some of them have not. They are doctors, engineers, scientists etc. who have done exceedingly well in different walks of life; in business, trade and industry they have played a very vital role in that country and have comprehensively contributed to the economic development and prosperity and have formed a very good reputation not only for themselves individually but also for our country. These people have also maintained their emotional attachment and affinity with their relations and friends here in our country. Very frequently, they come here, meet their relations and friends. Therefore, the emotional attachment is still there.

We know that during the freedom struggle, Indians who were abroad, made a substantial contribution in giving us moral courage and material support in full measure because they were in full agreement with the hopes and aspirations of the people of this country.

Conferring Indian citizenship on them will not build emotional affinity; it already exists in full measure.

Secondly, whenever our leaders have gone abroad, they have advised the Indian community in foreign countries to remain loyal to that country, to owe allegiance to that country and the people in full measure so that they will be taken into complete confidence and trust by the people of that country and can make a substantial contribution in different spheres of life and earn a place of honour and respectability in that country. The Indian community in all the countries have followed the advice of our leaders and have, in fact, earned that reputation. We are happy to note that. Therefore, even if we confer Indian citizenship rights on them, probably they will not accept it, because their emotional affinity with the people of that country, Government

of that country will be seriously vitiated. If they accept our citizenship, they would become suspects in the eyes of the countries in which they have settled. As I said, they have done exceedingly well there and have earned a lot of reputation and respectability. They would not like to accept the citizenship of this country, because that would result in removing them to a distance from the people of that country. I do not think, there is any provision for a dual citizenship to be given to one individual I do not think that any country confers citizenship on a person who has already become the citizen of another country. If it is so, it does not help, either our country which confers a citizenship or the person who accepts it. I think there is absolutely no need for it and it will not be helpful to any party. Therefore, this resolution in its objective, in its purpose does not fulfil the aspirations of the people who have settled in foreign countries. Therefore, I think this resolution will not help them and I am against this resolution. Ultimately, it is necessary that the citizen of one country must owe allegiance to a particular country of which he becomes a citizen. If a person becomes a citizen of the two countries, to whom will the loyalty go? This is the basic fact. I think it has got an inner contradiction which cannot be removed and it is not completely for all practical purposes acceptable either to the country which confer the citizenship or the persons who have settled in the foreign countries.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my good luck that when I have risen to speak Shri Ramoowalia has come back in the House. I was thinking as to what made him to move this Resolution. I think that he has moved it after giving full thought to the matter and in his full senses. He must have understood its implications. He is a very good friend of mine. He knows it and I act upon his advice. In this connection I would like to submit two or three points.

He has said that the people of Indian origin living abroad should be allowed to vote, contest Legislative Assembly and Parliament elections. This provision should be made by amending the Constitution. I would like to ask a small question to him.

I have resided abroad for quite a long time— Let him define the term 'the people of Indian origin'. Do you consider those people also of Indian origin who have gone to Africa, Canada or to other countries hundred years back? Do you consider them as such or not? The people who have gone abroad two to four years back are also of the Indian origin. Kindly define it. I also want to know whether Pakistan will grant its citizenship or all the rights to the people who have come from Pakistan and have been living in our country since 1947? There the democracy is either for name's sake or does not exist at all. Similarly, will the people of Bangladesh who have migrated to this country be given rights of citizens by that country? Still more interesting is the case of Sri Lanka. The people fighting there—both Tamils and Non-Tamils—are of the Indian origin. Sinhalese as well as Tamils both are of the Indian origin. Therefore, if this Resolution is passed and they come to India and get elected, what will happen then? Does it look plausible?

Since the time of Lord Buddha, the Indians had spread in the South East Asia.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

They still think themselves to be of the Indian origin. Their names are Indian. Will all those people get this right then? And if they get it and his theory is accepted, then we will be reduced to minority and they will overpower us. Kindly visualise that situation as to who will be called 'of the Indian origin.' In fifties when there was revolution in Tibet, a large number of people fled to India. Will China give them its citizenship once again, and make them a part of Government there? Kindly think calmly and do not be charged with emotions. You will find that this theory looks—I will not use the word 'absurd'—very strange that the people of the Indian origin living abroad should be allowed to vote here and fight elections of Parliament. This will, of course, serve one purpose. When Shri Ramoowalia goes abroad, he

will get good respect there and he will say there that he fought for them in the Indian Parliament. This purpose, of course, will be served.

Another point. Will it be proper to give right to vote or fight elections to those who have gone recently out of India? I would like to give one example of a family. I know that family and that belongs to Bihar. Six members of that family settled in Canada and have amassed huge wealth. Four members of that family settled in the USA and earned lot of money. But they too are unhappy. This is so because the people living around them have more money than what they could amass. Therefore, the money has got no value there. Now, if they somehow get a chance to contest elections to Parliament or the State Assembly here, they will immediately come here and spend even Rs. 5 crores in one election. The situation in the country is such that money plays a vital role in the elections and there are areas in their country where people turn the tide with their money bags. The result will be that at present Shri Ramoowalia says that they might be allowed to vote and fight elections and let them be elected as M.Ps., but later on when they will be elected in his place, he will say that it is not good. Therefore, my submission is that this problem should be thought of seriously. It is not that easy as it looks. Someone is sent to America, Canada or England for studies. The parents expect many things from him and sell their property and assets and borrow money for his studies, but that person forgets his parents and marries some girl of foreign nationality there. Even if he does not marry a foreign girl, he prefers to live there. He says that he cannot bear flies and mosquitoes here and cannot live here. He becomes accustomed to a certain climate and likes to reside there. For a month or two he comes here and then flees back, because the facilities which he has enjoyed there are not available to him in this country. As against this there is someone else who has been educated abroad and is living here in spite of difficulties. Since he does not get all the facilities here, he too will be influenced by them. Then why

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

should they be given such rights? Therefore, I ask Shri Ramoowalia not to bring such ideas in his mind and if he has brought such ideas, he should wipe them out from this mind.

Secondly, if they are given the right of getting elected here and are given the citizenship the culture of this country will be changed. Every where we will hear pop music and see peep show. God knows what else will be seen here. We will be finished and they will dominate. We will not be able to stop that situation.

I will give you a small example. This I am telling you on the basis of my own knowledge. When an Indian living abroad is asked to send some money to his parents in India, he states where from he can send, he is not saving anything. The same Indian while coming to India, say from Canada, will bring a letter from someone stating that "they have got ten thousand 'rusgullahs'." This means that he has received ten thousand dollars and not 'rusgullahs' and he should be given equal amount of exchange in Indian currency. Had he sent that money through proper channel, country would have got foreign exchange, but he brings ten thousand dollars through an improper channel and gets money for that in black. This method is adopted in smuggling also. Now tell me as to what love for the country such people have? They want only facilities. They have left us and they do not have any affection for us. If these people are allowed to enter the Parliament or any Legislative Assembly, what hope can we have from them for the welfare of the country?

I would like to make one more point. We face a lot of troubles in our own country. We make sacrifices. Once we allow them to settle here, our children will go against us. They will be impressed by their pomp and show and blame us that we are not providing them the same level of living as their children enjoy. If we were to provide the same level to our children, we will have to resort to dishonest means. Will this be in the interest of the country?

Therefore, I shall request Shri Ramoowalia to consider this matter dispassionately

and not to allow such things to enter his mind. We have love for those who have parted company with us. They come here and we also go there. We can never become Member of Parliament of their country. Therefore, we also cannot allow them to become Member of our Parliament.

With these words, I strongly oppose this Resolution.

[*English*]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Today I speak with anguish because I have to oppose a resolution moved by an hon. Member for whom I have great admiration and regard.

It is the fundamental duty of any person to live in his motherland. Nobody can have two mothers. One can have only one mother and other mother can be only step-mother.

Many of our Indian brothers and sisters go abroad for various reasons. Some of them go there to acquire greater knowledge. Some go to earn their livelihood as they cannot earn their livelihood here. Those who go outside to acquire knowledge, as mentioned by one of the hon. Members, many of them have brought fame and name to our country. There are thousands and thousands of scientists, doctors and engineers who have become very popular there and those countries do not release them to go back to our country. They have really brought fame and name to our country. We also feel proud of them. But they should not forget one thing that their loyalty is first to the country in which they are born. That is why, I am opposing this resolution because it is the duty of every Indian to serve his motherland first. His life is first for his motherland. Let him acquire any knowledge, let him be there for any number of years, but he should come back. There is a demand for him here. We want doctors, engineers, scientists because our country is a developing country. 50 per cent of our population is below the poverty line. Those scientists, doctors and engineers who are serving outside, have no business to become citizens of those countries. They may say that they do not have the minimum facilities

here. I know that many of our Indian scientists and doctors have said that. Of course, I agree with them on this point. But at the same time, I also appeal to the Government of India to realise its responsibility. I am glad that the Prime Minister, more than once, has said in this House that conditions would be created by which they would attract back our Indian scientist, doctors and engineers who are abroad. Such conditions should be created and they should be provided at least some minimum facilities. Those people who are enjoying there, cannot expect the same standard of living here. They should live along with other Indians. They cannot live in palatial buildings. They should adjust themselves in their motherland. What I feel is that we should also see that for those of the Indians who go abroad to acquire knowledge or in search of jobs we should create conditions in this country so that they can come back.

On principle I oppose the resolution. I do not know on what basis Mr. Ramoowalia has moved this resolution. Unfortunately I was not here when he moved his resolution and made the speech.

As one hon. Member has said, this is not the proper forum where we can discuss this matter of giving citizenship. This can only be discussed in the international forum because this will not confine to India alone; it is an international matter. There cannot be dual citizenship.

Whatever it is, I hope, hon. Member Shri Ramoowalia, will agree with me that our Indian brothers and sisters who have gone abroad, they must try to come back and serve our country. At the same time, we are very sorry—the hon. mover is also aware—that we have to bend our head in shame that some of our Indian brothers are engaged in anti-national activities. That should be curbed. We should never welcome such people but for other Indians the door must always be open and we should really welcome them with warmth and affection. So, in principle I oppose this Resolution and thank you for giving me time.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE

condemn the Resolution moved by Shri Ramoowalia. I fail to understand as to why this type of Resolution has been admitted in Parliament and how we are having a discussion on it. I am much surprised to see this Resolution on the agenda, more so because C.P.M. Members have supported it whole-heartedly.
(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : you are talking of C.P.M. but I say that not even a single Member has supported it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : She takes the cord to a snake. She regards everyone as C.P.M. Member. Nobody has supported it...
(Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Yes, CPI(M) supported this, Narayan Da...
(Interruptions) Dr. Sudhir Roy has supported this.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I do not know what happened outside.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Not outside, it was here. Narayan Da, I am just reminding you. He has supported this Bill just now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Ramoowaliaji and we know that there are talented persons living abroad. But no one can enjoy dual citizenship. If Ramoowaliaji is an M.P., could he become an M.L.A. If anyone wants to come back, we will welcome him. For him there is the right enshrined in the Indian Constitution. I would like to tell you :—

Khud ko kar buland itna keh har taqdir se pahle,

Khoda bande se khud poochhe, bata teri raza k ya hai.

[English]

The Constitution says:

[Kumari Kamala Banerjee]

- (i) Indian citizenship acquired by the birth right.
- (ii) Indian Constitution and the Citizenship Act provide power to consider applications of people who are not Indian citizens and, in suitable cases, to grant citizenship.
- (iii) Persons of Indian origin living abroad can apply and there is no question of any amendment.

[*Translation*]

There is such a right already enshrined in the Indian Constitution, but we are really surprised that Shri Ramoowalia has brought forward such a Resolution. Hon. Speaker has announced officially this morning that ten persons have been killed in Punjab. This has pained us very much. The people of the country have made great sacrifices during the freedom struggle. I had an opportunity to visit Bangkok. There, an Indian is employed in some organisation. When we were going on a vehicle, I had a talk with him. He was speaking against the country. I recall a song, "Sare jahan se achha, hindustan hamara". This song has been composed so that we may feel proud of being Indians. Therefore, even if we go abroad, we should not say anything against our country. We have been born in this land. Therefore, we should do some constructive work for the country.

[*English*]

Unity in diversity is our origin. We feel proud of our diversity. Our diversity is tremendous. This is obvious. Everybody can see it.

[*Translation*]

We are proud of our diversity. But we fail to understand as to why Shri Ramoowaliaji has brought forward this Resolution. I would like to bring few points to his notice. What was in his mind when he moved this Resolution.

We understand that Shri Ramoowaliaji has brought forward this Resolution only

for those few people in the U.S.A., U.K. and Canada who have left India and settled there. These countries have big money power and arms power and they say a lot of things about India. Do you want to help the creation of Khalistan here by granting dual citizenship to the people of such countries. Tomorrow these very people will say that the people of China may be granted citizenship of India. Similarly, they can say that those people of other marxist countries may be given rights of Indian citizenship who say that China is their country and Leninism is their religion and they say that India is not their motherland. Have you brought this Resolution to support such people? We strongly condemn such a feeling, because India cannot be the motherland of such people, How can such people be granted citizenship of India? The people who work against the interest of India want that the persons of other countries should be granted citizenship of India so that people of other countries may be brought here and in this way strength could be gained with the money power and the unity and integrity of the country is jeopardized. It seems that Shri Ramoowaliaji has brought forward this Resolution with this purpose in mind. We strongly condemn it.

We would like to tell Shri Ramoowaliaji that we belong to Bengal where Shri Rabindranath Tagore was born and who composed the National Anthem of India. He did not make a mention only of Bengal in his composition. He wrote: 'Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, Maratha, Dravid, Utkal Banga'. His intention was that whether we are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians, we are all citizens of this country and we are all bound by human relationship. Therefore, you should speak on such subject which manifests national unity. All the people should have the feeling of fraternity. I would like to say that:

*Jinako bharosa nahin Khud apne fanon par
Voh Khuda ke sahare ki bat Karte hain.*

This Resolution does not deserve our support. We will have to move shoulder to shoulder and keep pace with the progress of the country. Other people are also with us, This Resolution does not

inspire us to work together. We would, therefore, like to request Shri Ramoowaliaji that keeping the interest of the country in mind and to strengthen the hands of our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and to crush the terrorist movement completely and to liquidate the extremists, he should withdraw his Resolution. We are all human beings. It is not possible under any circumstances to grant the citizenship of India to a person of any other country. It is not possible that a person should retain his position as M.L.A. and M.P. simultaneously. He will have to accept his either of the two positions. Therefore, you should withdraw this Resolution. That will be in the interest of all the people. Jai Hind.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : This Resolution advocates joint citizenship and if passed we will have a far reaching consequence. Both of us have been to foreign countries—Srilanka, Fiji, Africa, London, America. We know what are the conditions of the people of Indian origin there. In Fiji, as you know, 51% population is of the Indian origin. At one time a person of Indian origin would have been the Prime Minister but somehow it was sabotaged. We have seen in all the municipalities there the people of Indian origin are Chairmen. Not only that, we have gone to Mauritius. We have gone to other countries. The development of those countries, the economic growth of those countries, was made by the people of Indian origin. We went to Srilanka also. We know that there are lakhs of people, specially the workers in tea gardens who have no citizenship right in that country. They have been agitating for years together to have citizenship right, right to vote. We have gone to Nairobi. We have seen that in Nairobi all the business people are of the Indian origin. This is the case in Mauritius and also in Singapore. In all these countries, it is the people of Indian origin who have gone there and developed those countries and are responsible for the growth of those countries. In some countries they have formed the Government. They are ruling the country and they are Ministers there. Under these circumstances, can you say that they should come to

India and acquire our citizenship? On the other hand, we have gone to different countries like Canada and America and we have seen that some of the Indian-origin people who have gone there and have acquired the citizenship of those countries, have fallen a prey to the conspiracy to de-stabilise our Government. What will happen to those persons if they get citizenship in India? Colonial powers and certain foreign powers are very much against the growth of India and they are financing and fomenting through their agents and doing everything to de-stabilise the national and popular Government in India. So, that must be taken into consideration. Not only that, Sir. Even there is a conspiracy to blow up this Parliament House. In a situation like this when they are trying to de-stabilise India and to cut India into pieces, if this Resolution is adopted, it will only help those people all the more in their nefarious intentions.

I would urge upon the Mover of the Resolution to withdraw the same because it will neither help the growth of this country nor the growth of those persons of Indian origin who have settled in those countries. They have settled there and even formed Government in those countries. Under these circumstances, this Resolution will only help such persons who are interested only to block the progress of India and the growth of this country under the leadership of our esteemed Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and help the Extremists and others who want to de-stabilise the country. Let us not fall a prey to this and I request the Mover of the Resolution to withdraw it. I oppose it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Resolution moved by Shri Ramoowalia. Considering the views expressed by the hon. Members, it seems that there is no scope for the Indian people, who have settled abroad and acquired citizenship of the concerned country, to contest elections in India and become Members of Parliament. There are such type of elements among them who create disorder in other countries.

[Shri K.D. Sultanpuri]

We visited Yugoslavia. What we have seen there is that the Indian people who have acquired the citizenship of that country, have married at least twice. In whichever country they settled, they married there. Among such people, the number of Sikhs is more and they have married several times. I met a person in Germany who was employed as a driver. That driver told me that when he was in Germany, he married there, when he was in America, he married there and when he was in Canada, he married there also. If such type of people are granted citizenship of this country, if their names are included in the electoral rolls of this country and if they get right to contest elections, will all their wives become citizens of India ?

I think the Resolution moved by the hon. Member Shri Ramoowalia is not proper. Moving of such a Resolution amounts to deceiving the country. He should not have brought forward such type of Resolution. He himself moved such a Resolution and now he is not even present here. He should have been here. We thought that there would be a good administration in Punjab. Of course, there is a Government in Punjab, but innocent people are being killed there. Which forces are at work behind this carnage ? It seems that foreign elements are behind it. It will be very unfortunate if we give them opportunity to bring such type of Resolutions in the House and the hon. Members extend support to such a move.

We have to keep this country united and we have to maintain its integrity and dignity. This can happen only if all the Members of the Parliament and Members of State Legislatures or the intellectuals think for the interest of the country. It seems that this resolution has been brought forward by some divisive factions or with some ulterior motives. I hope this House will not agree to this resolution.

The main thing is that a person who had been a Minister in Punjab, I do not want to mention his name, talks of Khalistan in Canada in the name of Sardar Jagjit Singh. He belongs to Hoshiarpur district to which Shri Kamal Chaudhary belongs. If such type of people are given citizenship of the country, these very people who are traitors

and who oppose us, try to tighten their hold over India. It was revealed that they had conspired to kill the Prime Minister when he went there for a visit. If such persons are given citizenship of India, the fate of the country will be uncertain. Therefore, care should be taken before bringing forward such a resolution. He has gone out, but I will request him that he should come back in the House and withdraw his resolution.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution of Shri Ramoowalia with a very heavy heart. The reason of my opposing it is that it is not a proper Resolution and has not been brought at the appropriate time. But it is unfortunate that our sister Mamataji hold CPM responsible for everything. (*Interruptions*) There is a song in our Bengal :

*Mori hai Kolcutta Kewal bhoole bhora,
Buddhimane Kotechori bokaye pore Dhore*

I would not like to dwell on it in detail. What I would like to say is that this should be kept in mind that two types of persons have gone out of the country. The first type of people are those who were sent as coolies by the Britishers out of India to those places where there were tribals and who did not know any work. The workers sent to those countries had the knowledge of working in the fields and factories. They helped those countries in making progress in every field and taught them the methods to grow crops like sugarcane, tea, etc. The second type of persons are those on whom the Government have spent lakhs of rupees in making them doctors, engineers, scientists, but as soon as they got an opportunity, they left the country and settled abroad. Before going abroad they say that they would return, but this has never happened. The first type of people are those who left the country 150 to 200 years ago. They will not come back. We have a lot of problems of our own. We have a population of 70 to 75 crores. There is poverty here. Why will they come here ? They have become Chairmen, Ministers, and Members of Parliament there. Why will they come back ? This Resolution is not for them.

[*English*]

The Resolution is for such persons who are sitting in U.K., who are sitting in

Canada, who are sitting in U.S.A. and having good fun.

[*Translation*]

We oppose it strongly. This should not happen. These people feel ashamed in calling themselves Indians. They speak ill of their motherland while travelling in planes, trains, etc. But after all, this is our country. We have our own weaknesses and qualities. We have to live and die in this country. This country has provided us milk, food, water and air. They have acquired property in other countries and settled down there and now they want to come here to cast only votes. We have not been able to provide opportunity to our voters to cast their votes. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : It has happened due to Charan Singh.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It has happened due to Charan Singh as well as you. The tribals cannot cast their votes in the country at present. There was a photograph of voters of Bihar published in the "Telegraph" showing the old people trembling. We cannot help them cast their votes. Our Harijan brothers cannot cast their votes. On the other hand we are talking of granting voting right to those who are living abroad and enjoying there. I totally oppose it. This is a very bad thing.

If any Indian who is settled abroad wants to become citizen of this country, he should first apply for it. His application can be considered. But this is not good that they are settled abroad and want to come to India only for casting their votes. It is not proper to say that this is a poor country. Of course our country is poor, but there is a reason behind it. The reason is that the Britishers had plundered this country for 200 years. Our great beloved leader Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das had said in his speech in the convention of Bengal Congress that with the downfall of Murshidabad, the upliftment of Britain had begun to take place. The Britishers plundered Bengal and this country. That is why our country is so poor.

Shri Hansrajji has rightly said that we have to face the problem of muscle power

and money power. (*Interruptions*) In Bihar and U.P. people draw out spear at the slightest provocation. I, therefore, oppose this on this count.

In the end, I shall make one more point. Those people who have settled abroad comprise Sikhs, Muslims and Hindus also. A section of them is engaged in anti-India activities and terrorist activities. Who is this Jagjit Singh Chauhan raising the flag of 'Khalistan'? We should consider all these things. Because—

*Janani Janam bhoomi sncha,
Swargdapi gariyasi'*

We have to live and die here. I, therefore, strongly oppose this Bill. This Bill should not be passed. I hope that Shri Ramoowaliaji will withdraw his resolution.

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA (Churu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I find myself unable to support the Resolution of hon. Ramoowaliaji. I am surprised that in this present time Shri Ramoowaliaji has brought forward this Resolution. He wants that the Indians who have gone abroad from here and settled there should be brought in the politics of this country. I would like to tell him that before taking part in politics, one has to serve the people and win their hearts. One has to work in accordance with the wishes of the people. In our country, 80 per cent of the people live in the villages. Poor people and workers live in the villages. If the people, who are settled abroad come to India and contest election and become the representatives of the people, will they be able to work in accordance with the wishes of the people? I think they cannot work according to the wishes of the people. If Shri Ramoowaliaji thinks that the Indians living abroad have money and they are multi-millionaires and they can contest elections in India with money power, his view is wrong.

In the last session, a discussion had taken place in the House about electoral reforms. Everyone was of the opinion that the election should be made less expensive. The expenses to be incurred on the elections should be bare minimum. On the one hand we say that the expenditure on the election should be minimised and on the other, such

[Shri Narendra Budania]

type of resolution has been brought here to bring such people in the politics of the country who live abroad and who have money. Will the people tolerate it. In my opinion, if the resolution is passed, it will be a great injustice to the people of India. From press reports we have come to know that there is a foreign hand behind the terrorist activities and communal riots that are taking place at different places. On the one hand we say that there is a foreign hand behind all these incidents and on the other resolution has been brought forward here to allow foreign nationals to contest elections and become the Members of Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. I whole heartedly oppose this resolution. Shri Ramoowaliaji wants to bring an amendment in the constitution. There is no need to amend the constitution. If they are interested in the politics of India or if they want to serve the people of India, they should give up citizenship of their respective countries and apply for the citizenship of India. If they return to this country and serve the people, they will earn their respect. In this way the people may elect them to the Lok Sabha or the State Assembly.

I, therefore, again strongly oppose the Resolution brought forward by Shri Ramoowalia.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are some more members who want to speak. So let us extend the time by half an hour.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : No, Sir. We have already spent two hours. That was the time allotted for it. Now we should conclude. So I beg to move :

"That the question be now put."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the question be now put."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So I call upon the Minister to reply to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES : (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) I have gone through the sentiments of the hon. Members for the resolution which is moved. The mover has mentioned about the sentiments and the bonds of the people of Indian origin who are now scattered in different parts of the world. There is no doubt about it that all those people who are of Indian origin and are now citizens of different countries have still, in spite of being foreign nationals for very long, the sentimental attachment with the people of the country, with the leadership of the country and with the government of the country. But there is no doubt about it that there are some people of Indian origin about whom mention has already been made in this House from both sides that everything is not well here. Of course, I disagree with some friends in this House that everybody whosoever is there of Indian origin is not anti-India, is not against the policies and programmes of India and is not against the unity and integrity and sovereignty of India. But their number is very very limited. But we do not have to go by the sentiments of the people, those who are residing or those who are now foreign nationals. They have done so on their own, on their own sweet good will. They were not compelled to do so. But Ramoowaliaji has mentioned it and mostly his stress has been that we should not deprive them of their having the social, cultural and sentimental bonds with us. As I have already mentioned, we cannot go by the sentiments. The laws and the sentiments are altogether different things. The law has to take its own role. Therefore, we cannot encourage dual citizenship. I think our lady member from this side put a nice example to Ramoowaliaji that he cannot both be a Member of Parliament and Member of Legislative Assembly at the same time, he has to hold one position at one time. That is true with the Members. That is true with the citizenship also. You cannot have dual citizenship. It will create a lot of problems, not for the countries involved but also for the individuals who will be having dual citizenship. As for other things are concerned, I have gone through the speech. I could not hear Mr. Ramoowalia. This Resolution was taken up in the last Budget Session. But I went through his speech. He has mentioned about the

business. We have provided the laws in India that they can have business in our country under NRI regulations. They have been given a lot of latitude. They have been given a lot of concessions to have this in our country. They can buy property. They can have any type of industry if they want to have. They can import rather from that side, from that country, and also they can export so many things. But as far as the agricultural land is concerned, we are not agreeing to that, which, I think, Mr. Ramoowalia has mentioned in his speech. Because, whenever they would like to buy a land, I do not think that they will be able to cultivate that land. Since he belongs to Punjab, he has mentioned about agriculture. You know that we have a system of "land to the tiller". Any foreign citizen, who is a citizen of the United States or Britain, of Indian origin, if he buys land in Punjab and stays in the United States or Britain, he cannot cultivate crops himself. He cannot practically till the land. When we talk of "land to the tiller", that formula does not apply to him. So, it is not possible. When we talk of selling land by foreigners who are of Indian origin, again FERA comes into the picture. The Finance Ministry comes into the picture. Supposing such a person sells his land, then we will have to pay money and we will have to allow him to take money out of the country. Obviously, when he would like to sell his land, that means that he would like to sell his land and settle abroad permanently. That means, you are not supposed to pay him in Indian currency. You will have to give him in foreign currency. So, it will again be a burden on our nation. FERA is involved. Therefore, it is not possible to go ahead with that.

I would like to read Article 9 of the Constitution which deals with the bar against acquisition of Indian citizenship by reason of a person having voluntarily acquired citizenship of a foreign State prior to the commencement of the Constitution (26-1-1950). Cases of loss of Indian citizenship by reason of acquisition of the citizenship of a foreign State since 26-1-1950 are governed by Section 9 of the Citizenship Act, 1955. Section 9 (1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 provides that any citizen of India who by naturalisation, registration or otherwise voluntarily acquires, or has at any time

between 26-1-1950 and the commencement of this said Act voluntarily acquired, the Citizenship of another country shall, upon acquisition or as the case may be, such commencement, ceases to be a citizen of India.

A man's nationality is a continuing legal relationship between the sovereign State on the one hand and the citizen on the other. This legal relationship involves rights and corresponding duties upon both, on the part of the citizen, no less than on the part of the State. Double nationality puts the person in an awkward situation, as I have already mentioned. He will be subject to claims from both nations, claims which at times may be competing or conflicting. A person having double nationality may be subject to military service in both the States. Double nationality has not been favoured even by the international law. Also in the current international situation of terrorism, as I have already mentioned, which I think most of the Members of the House will share with me—they have also expressed their views, this type of Resolution is going to be against our interests, against the interest of the unity and integrity of the country. We have been seeing for the last few years that the people, even of Indian origin, have been trying to wage war against our own country, they have been coming and trying to kill the people, even the Prime Minister of India. So, such undesirable people will, I think, take more advantage than the genuine people residing outside India. So, we will have no check and balance on such types of people if we accept this Resolution.

Mr. Ramoowalia has mentioned about harassment to those who are receiving money from their kith and kin in foreign countries. I think, he wants that there should not be any inquiry. But we have found certain things on a number of occasions. As I have already said, everybody who is of Indian origin and residing in different parts of the world is not bad. I think, 95 per cent—or I might go to the extent of saying, even 96 per cent—of those people are nice people. But what about the four or five per cent, those who are creating problems, those who get money from different sources, from foreign agencies, to destabilise our country, to destabilise India ?

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

There has to be check and balance on that. If we do not make any inquiry, then anybody, tomorrow, can get money from any part of the world, from any agency to destabilise our nation. It has come to our notice on a number of occasions before, This is something which cannot be tolerated. Therefore, this is not a harassment. We do not want to harass anybody. It is just an assessment. We really want that the money which is being received by our people here from foreign sources should be genuine; it should not be to destabilise our country.

Sir, Mr. Ramoowalia has also mentioned about right to vote. These are all contradictory things. There is no question of accepting it. One cannot even think of right to contest and right to vote. *(Interruptions)* The moment any person of Indian origin is conferred or acquires foreign citizenship, I do not think, that he has any right to contest or vote. He must lose that right otherwises we will have some representatives in Canada and some representatives in USA and they will declare their own country on behalf of our Parliament and Assemblies. There will be no end to it. I do not think that this is a genuine demand to have a right to vote and right to contest the elections. The right to contest elections is not just to contest elections for the sake of contesting elections. After all whoever contests a particular election from a particular party they have some views behind that. They have some conviction behind that. They have some programmes and policies behind their political parties. By getting themselves elected in Parliament or Assemblies they would like to do something for their people and for their nation. If somebody who is a citizen of a foreign country just comes on the occasion of elections and after getting himself elected without any conviction and commitment to the people and the country next day flies back to a foreign country and remains there and again comes for the next elections will it serve any purpose? It is not going to help him and also our people.

I agree with most of the hon. Members who have participated from both sides of the House that this Resolution should be

withdrawn by the hon. Member in the interest of unity and integrity of the nation. This is not a stage. Rather there is not any stage for such Bills to be passed in this House which cannot keep the unity of our people. As for the sentiments I would like to re-assure that we have great regard for people of Indian origin living in different parts of the world. They have also regard for us. I have my personal experience. Whenever you go to any part of the world you meet them and they are also equally anxious to meet you. Sometimes they are even more reciprocal and become very happy to see their kith and kin no matter to whatever religion, caste or community one may belong to. But that does not mean that we give them citizenship here which will be misused by a few persons living outside our country.

With these words I request Mr. Ramoowalia to withdraw the Resolution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard attentively the views expressed by all of my colleagues. The sanctity of this House, the unity and integrity of the country is more firmly implanted than the North Star and I have unflinching faith in and devotion to the greatness of the country. I had no bad intentions behind this Resolution. I saw a friendly match. One of my younger sisters went to the extent of saying that this Resolution would divide the country to pieces. I do not want to say anything in her words, but this much I must say that even if my skin can be used as a thread in preventing the country from being dismembered, I offer myself for that. How did you say such thing? My objective was very limited. We all get chance to go abroad and we have to face certain difficulties there. I just wanted to make from Gram Panchayat to the supreme body of the country, the Lok Sabha aware of these difficulties. I wanted to tell my colleagues and the hon. Minister that the people of the Indian origin who have settled abroad are proud of Indian culture and civilisation. They feel proud of belonging to the Indian

culture. But today the times have changed and we have started generalising with every name. We have all started thinking on the same lines. If 10 traitors of any religion indulge in unwarranted activities—and such people you will find in all religions—we start dancing to their tune and call everyone bad. We are incapable of isolating them. We should isolate them keeping in view their intentions. If some people are of that nature, then they are different from us. I feel that thing and can say with authority that the spouses do not declare daily that they are husband and wife, but trouble with us is that we say daily that the Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians are all brothers. If they are brothers, then where is the need to declare it daily? They are undoubtedly brothers and no divisive force can break this sacred relationship of brotherhood. If some foreigners wearing turbans and in the garb of Sikhs indulge in unwanted activities—which are condemned by 99.9 per cent Sikhs—it is a matter of regret that we generalise them. I was just telling you about the differentiation; I had no other purpose. Now I come to my point.

Even now I feel that 90 per cent of the Indians who have been living in foreign countries for more than 15 years have not got foreign citizenship, they are only immigrants. They have Indian passports. Among Sikhs, 95 per cent hold Indian passports. I wanted to tell about them that they have to face many difficulties at the airport. When they come back here, they are maltreated. Many of them have agricultural land. In case of industry, you have not fixed any ceiling regarding investment by the non-resident Indians, but in the matter of agricultural land, if one brother in a family is in England and in Canada and two brothers are living here, he can neither purchase nor sell it. My purpose of bringing this Resolution was very limited. There were very small things which I wanted to bring to the knowledge of the Government. People living abroad, have visa problem. I had gone to Canada and England some time ago. For the entire country except Punjab it takes 24 hours to get a visa, but if some one is to get to Punjab, he has to inform 10 weeks in advance. We asked our Missions in New York and London about this arrangement.

They replied that we should ask the Home Ministry about it. The Home Minister is present here and I will request him to look into this also. If some mischievous person has to come, he can go upto Ambala by taking visa within 24 hours, but it takes only 25 minutes to go from Ambala to Rajpura.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Wherefrom does visa come into this Resolution?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I am winding up. Please smile and do not get angry.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I remain smiling.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : We will smilingly wind up.

We have intimated to the Hon. Prime Minister also about the difficulties faced in the matter of visa. Sometimes, non-issues become issues. People who have to speak against the country on one point or the other, they speak many things.

Now, since the entire House is of the view that I should withdraw this Resolution, I am not out of the House; I am the friend of the House. After expressing my view-point and intimating its importance so that our brethren living abroad may get our love and affection, I withdraw this Resolution.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House the Resolution moved by Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia be withdrawn?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before going to next item, there is one announcement. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad will make a statement regarding Punjab situation at 5.15 P.M. Now next resolution. Shri D.N. Reddy.

16.40 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : GROWTH OF
RURAL ECONOMY

[English]

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah) :
Sir, I beg to move :

"In view of the growing disparity between rural and urban incomes, resulting in overcrowding of suburbs of towns and cities, and lack of incentives and opportunities for growth of self-generating rural economy through rural industries, crafts and arts, this House urges upon the Government to allocate rupees ten thousand crores for the growth of rural economy during the Seventh Five Year Plan "

Sir, the intention why I chose this subject was even after nearly four decades of independence, the scene in the rural areas has not changed much, anyway not much relatively, and comparatively. Despite the amount that has been spent, and the number of Five Year Plans that have been gone through, the conditions in the rural areas have not changed much. Though rapid development has taken place in the urban areas. Very slow and negligible advancement has taken place in the rural areas. This disparity if not checked, will naturally corrode upon the nation's welfare because India lives in the villages. That was once said my Mahatmaji. It is my contention that our elders even in the pre-independence era were fully conversant with the conditions of the villagers and their foremost idea was first to improve the rural economy and raise the standard of living of the Indian citizens in the rural areas.

16.43 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

And abiding concern for equality and social justice was a distinctive feature of the national movement in India's freedom struggle. Later Sir, when India declared herself as a Sovereign Socialistic Secular Democratic Republic, the chief aim was removal of poverty. That was the number one priority in the list. Secondly to provide

minimum level of income which will ensure a tolerable standard of living for all people so that the person has enough to eat, has shelter for cover and cloth to wear. These are the minimum needs. That was the first priority after becoming Sovereign Socialist Democratic Republic. Number two : a progressive reduction of all inequalities in income and wealth. That was the second priority. More than 35 years have passed since then, but these two principles which the Sovereign, Socialist, Democratic Republic of India envisaged, have not been fulfilled, as intended by our forefathers. The Father of the Nation wanted to build India from the village level, from the weakest and the poorest upwards, and make the village self-sufficient and self-productive, and enunciated the following principles, *i. e.* to improve the villages, he gave an indication that the following principles must be followed, in order of priority for

- (1) improving agricultural production;
- (2) creating a self-propelling and self-sustaining production in the village;
- (3) decentralization of the production system and economic power; and
- (4) providing work for the agriculturist in the off-season through cottage industries, khadi etc.

He emphasized that apart from agriculture, a village should be provided some work in the off-seasons, as most of the year he is idle, especially in the dry areas where he should be given some work through cottage industries, khadi etc.

Before Independence, every village in every nook and corner of India used to have a *charkha*. Seventyfive per cent of our people live in the rural areas. The percentage of the poorest among the total population is estimated to be nearly 40, and they live below the poverty line, out of whom two-thirds are earning their livelihood by agricultural methods. When such a large population in rural areas is unhappy, it is beyond anybody's imagination how Indian can progress, as we want it to.

Gandhiji said that all that is good in Indian culture is based on rural life. This way, maybe the economic growth might

have been a little slowed down *i.e.* if we had followed Gandhiji's advice to the letter. But the benefits and fruits of all the five year Plans, and the amount of money we have spent, would have reached all, and not only a few, as it is at present. The advice of the Mahatma unfortunately was not taken seriously by our rulers, who only paid lip sympathy to the Gandhian principles. Probably there was a wish to urgently raise our standards along the level of the West; and so, for Gandhiji's principles and for rural areas, priority was the second in their list. As a result, some sectors have now undergone quick transformation, whereas other areas have had slow and tardy progress, due to inadequate attention. Thus, there is a lopsided development: a quick economic growth in the urban areas, and a much slower, negligible progress in the rural areas. The society cannot tolerate two degrees of development, one very quick, and the other very poor. Wherever development took place, it was generally not sustained, because of lack of a long-term perspective. Political independence cannot have any meaning without economic independence. In spite of six five year Plans, and so many crores of rupees having been spent on the welfare of our people, the benefits have not really reached the rural masses. Development in the urban areas has resulted in concentration of wealth in a few sections, at the cost of the rural poor sections. As a result, the rich have become richer, and the poor have become poorer. One of the unhappy experiences of planning in India has been that the economically backward regions have gained little, and the benefits have gone to a few in the urban areas. When we compare the position in the urban areas with that in the rural areas in different fields, *e.g.* health, we see that the death rate is twice in rural areas; infant mortality much more common, and diseases due to malnutrition rampant, causing maximum number of deaths in the rural areas. This is because of the poor conditions; they are not able to sufficiently get enough to eat, and lack of protein has been causing any number of diseases due to mal-nutrition; and life expectancy on an average is about ten years less for an individual when compared to the urban areas. Probably, most of the members would be surprised when I say that milk which is so readily available in the urban areas has now become scarce in the rural

areas; that is because most of it has perished; especially in the drought areas, the production of milk has gone down very much. Not only here, in all the cities and urban areas we are having, as a matter of fact, white flood where milk is abundant and easily available, whereas in the rural areas a stage has reached where even milk is not available in plenty. So, because of these reasons, life expectancy is less in the rural areas. Sanitation is most primitive in most of the rural areas. Drainage system is absolutely not known. There is no protective drinking water supply; there is even scarcity of drinking water also in most of the rural areas in the recent drought areas, and there is no drainage worth the name.

Education—The technological institutions and post-graduate institutions have come up only in the urban areas. In the last few years, probably elementary education centres or the school education centres, are here and there, but in the rural areas, they are not having any education centre at all. Even in taluka centres, and district centres, maybe there are a few educational institutions, but not really in the rural areas, where a common man can ill afford to send his child for education to a long way off, and as a result, only one-fourth of the rural population are literate.

For agricultural marketing facilities, nothing is provided or negligible is provided in the rural areas, because agricultural inputs are so very costly when compared to the outputs. The middle man dictates the agricultural market price; it is less in the harvest season; they capture the whole market, and at other time, they increase the price; as a result, the agriculturist does not get the price he deserves.

For cottage industry about which Mahatma was writing so often have been neglected in the rural areas where there are many artisans who can really shine if there is any sort of encouragement. As a result, there has been an exodus from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment and better living throughout the country; from the rural areas they have been coming to towns, from the towns to the cities, migrating to Hyderabad, Madras and Bombay; and as a result, there is a lot of overcrowding and increase of slums and pollution of air

[Shri D.N. Reddy]

and water even in the urban areas. In the rural areas, the value of property, because there is no buyer, has gone down very much whereas in the urban areas, all the hon. members must be knowing. the prices of property have been skyrocketing especially the house sites; and in Delhi, Bombay and Hyderabad, I am told, it requires a fortune to buy a site for a house.

All the major industries are also in the urban areas; may be we may argue that there is no infrastructure in the rural areas, so, major industries cannot be established there. But it is our fault; we ought to have developed infrastructure in different areas so that it might not have been converged only in the urban areas. As a result of all this, the rural citizens, the rural masses have become second-class citizens. The burden is on the poor and the benefits are for rich. After all, the urban areas are built with the sweat of rural people. We are all acquiring wealth in urban areas and the rich are able to lead a luxurious life.

The so called benefits now envisaged by the Government are not reaching those for whom they are intended. For example. the Government has introduced some reforms to improve the village economy. But it is really not percolating to those for whom it is meant because of so many difficulties. Out of ignorance the villager is not able to get his due from the Government. IRDP is a good scheme. But it is my experience that the villager gets only half of the amount. NREP and RLEGP are only on paper. I am sure that every one of the hon. Members will share my anxiety that it is not really reaching the common man and it is just only on paper or a very negligible percentage of our rural population is really getting the benefit from those schemes.

Seeing the magnitude of rural poverty, there is a general agreement in the country that large scale employment schemes and self-employment programmes have to be accepted as an integral factor of our long term development strategy. People must be self-sustained and self-employed in rural areas.

The right to work is a constitutional guarantee. It is the duty of the State to

provide work. It should be one of the principles of our Constitution. A citizen has got a right to ask for work.

Lastly, they have got ceiling on everything—land, wealth and income. But I personally feel that there should be a floor level income below which a citizen should not get. That means, every citizen should have some sort of an income to sustain himself.

Exploitation of the poor and farmers should cease. The middlemen have been exploiting the farmers for so many years. As a result the agriculture has not become a paying proposition for many years.

I may be permitted to state that a few welfare schemes have been introduced in my State for rural areas to eradicate poverty. One of them has been, every one of the hon. Members knows it, Rs. 2 per kg. rice. Though it was scoffed in the beginning by some of the political leaders, it has been appreciated later on and copied in some other States also. This welfare scheme should be instituted in every State.

There is a scheme, for old-age pension, agriculture labour pension, and helpless widow pension. In all these cases, pension is given only in those cases where there is nobody to depend upon or to sustain them.

17.00 hrs.

I may be permitted to inform the hon. Members that we have introduced a *Grameen Kranti Pathakam*, that is everybody who wants to work in the village should collect half of the amount in the village and the other half will be borne by the state Government. The idea is to help the poor labourers who have no work and in the process they will be doing some good to the village also. That scheme has been introduced in almost all the villages and it is still going on. This has proved to be a very successful scheme.

Another scheme which has been introduced is known as Aid to Houseless—for construction of houses on a big scale. Of course, in other States also it is being done but in Andhra Pradesh it is being done on a very big scale. All the houseless people

especially in the low income group, are having the benefit of this scheme. Very recently they have introduced Self-Employment Motivation Centres in all the 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh to help the unemployed educated youth to select the industry of their choice, and the State Government will give every assistance to them. I think this is a very good scheme, because there are so many unemployed youth in the rural areas who are very eager to work, who are very eager to earn, but they are just lingering for want of capital or assistance. In those cases, the Government should come to their help by giving them technical help as well as financial assistance.

Having described the rural scene as well as the urban scene, the differences are so vast that it is time to ask ourselves, whether we have stood by them and done justice to them even after so many years of independence and after so many five-year plans. We have to ask ourselves whether we have taken steps to change the exploitative and disfunctional relationship between urban and rural areas and have we adopted decentralisation in the real sense of the term in the planning process. Have we made any attempt to make an assault on the problem of distribution of assets and income? I am afraid, the answer to all these questions is no.

Regional inequalities cannot be accepted in any society. Moreover, most of us have come from the rural areas. Our roots are in the rural areas. As a matter of fact, most of us are here with their help. So, naturally, it is the duty of everyone of us to think first of the rural areas, as was the path shown to us by Mahatma Gandhi. So, I propose that the House should accept the Resolution and provide a lump sum of Rs. ten thousand crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

I may also add that this should be above politics and above groupism. There cannot be a second opinion about it. Unfortunately, I had a very sad experience recently when another Resolution was moved by me about Electoral Reforms, in the last session. Every Member, whether on this side or on that side, had agreed

they were for it, but unfortunately, their loyalty to the party came in the way and they could not express their views openly here though...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : that is not correct.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : That may be your opinion but I am telling my opinion.

SHRI A.K. PANJA : You are imposing your opinion on us. That is why I am saying.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : I am expressing my opinion. I am not imposing my opinion on you. That was my impression here. They had agreed in private but they refused to accept the Resolution. I only urge that they should be bold enough to express opinion irrespective of their loyalty in their party and they must be free to express their own honest opinion on such general issues.

I may be permitted to add that a politician looks forward to the next election, a statesman looks forward to the next generation. Unfortunately, we are surrounded only by politicians. Gandhi Ji was a *mahatma*, Sardar Patel was a statesman.

The great Nehru was a democrat. Probably, he was a great democrat in the whole world. Unfortunately, we are surrounded by only politicians, and some of them very small minded politicians. So, may I ask—it may be too much to ask that we should have a statesmen at this stage to take cover or at least, we may ask for politicians to give us clean politics led by Mr. Clean.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“In view of the growing disparity between rural and urban incomes, resulting in overcrowding of suburbs of towns and cities, and lack of incentives and opportunities for rural areas”

[Mr. Chairman]

generating rural economy through rural industries, crafts and arts, this House urges upon the Government to allocate rupees ten thousand crores for the growth of rural economy during the Seventh Five Year Plan."

S/Shri Mool Chand Daga and D.B. Patil are absent. Hence no amendment is moved.

[Translation]

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the mover, Shri D.N. Reddy has presented his Resolution in regard to the development of rural economy. I want to submit my views on this subject.

About 38 years have passed since India became independent. Mahatma Gandhi, who got independence for the country had started his movement from rural areas. According to our Indian culture, the man in the rural areas who grows foodgrains has always been called 'Anndata, i.e., the giver of the food. There are no two opinions on this that 70 per cent of the population lives in villages.

When we look at our rural areas, we feel sad. Even after so many years of getting freedom, there are rural areas where people live in the same conditions as were prevailing during the time of slavery.

We do not find roads in rural areas. There is no arrangement for electricity for them. The drinking water schemes have not reached there. Even now women folk in those areas have to fetch water from a distance of 5 to 6 kms.

If we put a glance on our health services, we find them missing there. The rural people have to die without medical facilities. If someone falls sick in these areas during rainy season, he remains deprived of the services of any doctor, because there are no means of transportation available to them. The patient dies, because he cannot reach the city.

In rural areas, education is also not

has made some progress in these areas. It has been encouraged there. But even today children in rural areas study under the trees. During rains and winter, children are unable to study. The school buildings fall down.

In so far as industry in the rural areas is concerned, it is almost negligible. The rural people have to come to cities in search of employment. In the absence of industry in the rural areas, they have no alternative but to come to the cities and they are migrating to cities. This problem is before us. Every person in the rural areas is coming to cities to get those facilities which are available to urban people. The villages are getting deserted. Regarding security aspect, we will find that in the rural areas dacoities are committed very often and looting and arsoning continues for hours, but no one comes to protect them. The police banjobast is not adequate there. In this regard I want to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister that he has taken up certain schemes in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It has further strengthened the 20 Point Programme of the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, because programmes like NERP, RLEGP, IRD, IRDP included in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the rural areas are very appreciable ones, but it is a matter of regret that not even 50 per cent of what is provided for rural development in the districts is spent on them. The officers, touts and agencies working there are openly misusing those funds. You should pay attention to this aspect also. In this connection, strict orders should be given to the State Government to take stringent action against such people. These people should be arrested under MISA and enquiries should be held against them. Without this, rural areas are not going to be developed.

There was once a programme of the village Pradhans being broadcast about the population. One Pradhan was asked in that programme as to why there was so much population in his village. He replied that there were no means of entertainment there, but then one train passes from that area at 4 O'clock in the morning. Through you I would like to submit before the House that means of entertainment

We are not progressing due to burgeoning population. It is working as a sort of hurdle in the path of our progress. Our country has seen alround development; we have got Five Year Plans which are formulated in the Parliament, but everything seems negligible before this population.

I want to give certain suggestions for the rural development. I appeal to this House that work on rural housing schemes and rural electrification should be accelerated. The schemes are being framed on paper at present, they are yet to be given a shape. Drinking water schemes should be completed soon. The roads in the rural areas are negligible at present. During Seventh Five year Plan, these should be constructed in a large number. A scheme has been prepared under which provision for 16 houses for Harijans and Adivasis in every block has been made. I appeal to this House that as urban housing development schemes have been prepared in cities, similarly, housing development schemes should be prepared for rural areas also. This way the Government will be able to make houses available in rural areas. Alongwith this I also suggest that village complex should be constructed in rural areas in which markets, cinema halls, schools and colleges and health centres should be provided so that people have not to go to cities as also they may not have to migrate to the cities. Technical education should be provided in the rural areas so that the rural children get technical education there itself. Industries should be set up there. But what we see today is that there is a shortage of electricians and carpenters in those areas. In the rural areas the trade of handicrafts is facing the threat of extinction. The number of tractors has increased in the villages and there has also been augmentation of irrigation facilities like tubewells. But there is a shortage of mechanics who may be required to rectify the defects whenever these are developed in the tubewells etc. Such institutions should be opened at the block level in which provision of technical education may be made and the rural youths may start their own job after receiving training there and they may not have to go towards the cities. We are shocked when we see the unsatisfactory

condition of the means of irrigation. Even now the farmer cannot grow crops without water. He has to depend on the vagaries of the nature. If there is good rains, he hopes for good crops. If there is no rains, his production declines. Therefore, the irrigation facilities should be made available to the maximum extent. Some funds were allotted under R.L.E.G.P. programme for the provision of irrigation facilities, cleanliness and repair work of the canals, but this year the Government have directed that funds will not be provided for repairs etc. under this programme. I would like to make demand in this House that while making allotment, funds should also be provided for irrigation which is also a part of our 20 Point Programme, because the State Governments are not taking adequate interest in it. For cleaning the canals, a sum of Rs. 150 per kilometre has been fixed. In this time of high prices such a little amount is not sufficient to carry out this work. The farmer is always affected by the natural calamities. The State Governments should be directed to help the farmers. There is a provision of insurance in case his standing crops are affected by hailstorms or are destroyed in fire. But this has not been implemented properly. In this respect a clear cut order should be issued that the Government should provide compensation to the farmer whose crops have been damaged, so that he may offset his loss. The farmers should be exempted from paying the land revenue and irrigation charges, because the farmer is affected very adversely by the floods and drought. With these words, I express my gratitude that you have given me an opportunity to speak.

17.18 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : INCIDENT WHICH TOOK PLACE ON 25TH JULY, 1986 IN DISTRICT FARIDKOT (PUNJAB)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, it is with a great sense of sorrow and anguish I have to inform this House that today at about 6

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

A.M. when a Deluxe bus of the PEPSU Roadways Transport Corporation proceeding from Muktsar to Chandigarh reached near Village Labaniawali, some unidentified extremists who were travelling in the same bus shot dead 13 passengers and injured 7 others of one community. After committing the crime, the culprits fled away. Senior civil and police officers have rushed to the scene of incident, and intensive combing operations by para-military forces and the police are underway to nab the culprits.

District authorities and the police all over the State have been put on maximum alert to guard against the outbreak of trouble at other sensitive places in the State. D.G. Police, who was at Delhi for a meeting, has also rushed to Muktsar to personally supervise the combing operations and other necessary law and order measures in the area. It is learnt that the Governor of Punjab and the Chief Minister of Punjab are visiting the place of occurrence at Muktsar town during the course of the day. The Home Minister is also visiting the affected area today and has left Delhi by special plane. He will have discussions with the Chief Minister to review the situation arising out of today's incident and to further tighten security measures in the State.

2. I am confident that this House will join me in condemning such acts of violence which create disharmony and misunderstanding amongst different sections of society and in conveying our deep sympathies to the bereaved families. While authorities are making all efforts to apprehend the culprits, I would appeal to all communities and all sections of public opinion to strive and maintain communal harmony and peace and continue to work together for defeating the evil designs of the terrorists and anti-national forces.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the discussion to continue. Shri Harish Rawat.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Mr. Chairman, all of us are sorry for the incident and aggrieved to learn of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no question to be allowed.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

It is a statement by the Minister. A Member has the right to ask questions. So, I would like to know, in view of the fact that these 13 persons have been killed what have you done with regard to the compensation to the bereaved families. You have not mentioned anything about it. The Government should come forward with a good amount as compensation to the bereaved families.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will not reply. Under rule 372, Member is not allowed to put any question.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Because a statement has been made in the House, the Members have a right to make a query.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Things are happening without rules. There should be compensation.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Mr. Chairman, apart from the whole House endorses the view of Mr. Sharma regarding compensation, you should express your concern.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : It is not a question. It is a submission to the chair. Why do you not take it as a submission to the chair ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The chair is bound by the rules. You give a notice on that. No appeals now.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : We can make submission to you.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I would suggest that in the public interest, the particular rule may be suspended and the Minister may give the information.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You give a notice for suspension of that rule.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I hope the Minister is prepared to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Even if he is prepared, it is not allowed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Without asking questions to the Minister,

the House can express views and make submissions to you. It is a serious matter. It is not an ordinary thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The rule does not permit it. I find, there is a discussion on this subject on Monday. All those who wish to express their views, may so at that time.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur): You kindly permit the Minister to answer.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Sir, at our behest, you should express your opinion which he can hear. He may not be answering the question but there is nothing against for the Minister to hear the views of the Members, through you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, you have already wasted so much time.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Under Rule 372, no question can be put. We are not demanding that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us have it on Monday.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: We do not intend to put any question. The Chair can give any direction. You can give some direction. You have the power.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have drawn the attention of all the Members that a full scale discussion is posted to Monday. On Monday, we can have a full discussion.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): We believe the families should be given compensation to an appreciable quantum. We want to know your views; Not his.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: It is for the State Government to do it. Not the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Even if the hon. Minister is not in a position to furnish the information now, he may inform the House later on.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: We are not contravening Rule 372.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Compensation should be given immediately. You decide discussion for Monday. That is all right. This is our concern that this giving compensation should be done immediately. The hon. Minister is here. I think he understands the feelings of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: He may not make any announcement right now but he may do so after a couple of hours.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER: We do not want an answer. We want action.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What has to be announced has already been announced by the hon. Minister.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They are only concerned about compensation. I would like to say that in such cases, the Punjab Government is already giving compensation. In all the cases, not only this case. In all those cases who have been killed in such activities, the Punjab Government has given Rs. 20,000 each. It will be done in this case also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for the State Government.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, after listening to the statement made by the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, I think there will be no one whose heart has not been touched or who is not worried.

17 27 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : GROWTH OF INDIAN ECONOMY—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should speak on the resolution now.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I am speaking on the resolution.

17.30 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are left with only a few minutes.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Mr. Rawat says it happened in rural area. It is very relevant.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : The hon. Minister has expressed his anguish over this situation and condemned it also. The whole House and the whole country share their feelings and condemn such thing. The Government should take strong measures in this respect so as to check recurrence of such type of incidents.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Resolution moved by our learned friend. Through this Resolution, the hon. Members and this House will have an opportunity to discuss the rural economy and the present living conditions of the rural people.

More than 90 per cent of the people represented by the Members belong to the rural areas. The present condition of the rural areas is causing concern. A big gap is being created between the economy of the urban areas and the rural areas. I do not say that the rural areas have not made progress after independence. Of course, the country side has made progress, but the pace of development has not been as fast as that of the urban areas. One of the reasons for it may be that our planners are influenced more by the opinions and pressures of those people of the urban areas who are well off and enjoying every facility. Therefore, in comparison with the rural areas, more programmes have been formulated for the benefit of the people of the urban areas. Whatever programmes have been formulated for the rural areas, the machinery to implement them and the commitment and the dedication which should have been there...

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can continue your speech on the next day. Now we go to the next item.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Deficit in the Delhi Development Authority

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Mr. Rajhans.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhunjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to a question on 21st July, the hon. Minister had stated that it was not the function of the Government to see as to from which source the D.D.A. raises its resources. The hon. Minister further added that D.D.A. needs resources and it has sought permission to issue debentures of Rs. 150 crores. I would like to say in the beginning itself that the performance of Shri Ghafoor Sahib and Dalbir Singh Sahib has been satisfactory and they have streamlined the working of their Ministry as well as that of D.D.A. to a great extent. But I would like to make some points in unmistakable terms. The D.D.A. officials have very categorically stated that their money is blocked with the Government and as a result thereof their financial position has become precarious. They say that approximately a sum of Rs. 76 crores of the D.D.A. has been blocked in Asiad property and the Government is not releasing that money. They say that this money is outstanding against the Health Ministry and the Department of Youth Affairs. The D.D.A. says that a sum of Rs. 41 crores has been blocked in the flats built in the Asiad village. They ask as to from which source they should make arrangement of funds? This is the way the D.D.A. contend. Will the hon. Minister explain the factual position?

Not a single day passes when we do not read about the misdeeds of DDA in the newspapers. There is a famous saying about the D.D.A.

[*English*]

—“Corruption—the name is DDA.”

[Translation]

Where there is DDA, there is corruption. This is the meaning of D.D.A. It means don't do anything. What I mean to say is that not a single day passes when we do not hear about the misdeeds of D.D.A. Some days back a cartoon was published in the newspapers in which people were being asked to see Qutub Minar, Jama Masjid in Delhi and also the 8th Wonder of the World—a flat built without any foundation. What has happened in Vasant Kunj is a matter of shame for the country. It has brought bad name to the country. But neither the DDA nor the Government have stated as to what justice has been done to the flat owners and whether those flats have been demolished or their foundation has been strengthened or whether those people, who have got registration for these flats, have been assured that they can live in these flats and there is no risk? I know a number of such flat owners who have got registration for these flats and they have sent hundreds of registered letters, but not a single letter was replied to. DDA told that if timely payment is not made they will not get the flats. The matter does not relate only to Basant Kunj, there is not a single flat in Delhi in which sub standard material has not been used. Whatever flats have been constructed, you will find that nowhere proper material has been used. Somewhere cement is less, somewhere iron is less. What to say about this corruption? Everywhere it is well known. You have removed the vice-chairman, top engineers and many other officers of the DDA, but I can say with authority—and this should come on record—that in spite of all these changes nothing is going to happen, because in DDA the people with vested interests are so powerful that they will not allow anybody to do anything constructive. During the last session also, I had said that in Bihar development does not take place because the money intended for that purpose gets divided into four type of persons. In Bihar there is a saying for this :

[English]

$\frac{L}{4}$ —Loot divided by four.

[Translation]

Bureaucrats, engineers, contractors and

local politicians (*Interruptions*). Here in DDA there are three vested interests—engineers, contractors and officers. I can say with authority that even if you go to the junior most engineer or officer of DDA, you will find him living so splendidly that you will be stunned. Why does it happen so? The corruption is so rampant there that no one dares to stop it. Looking at the corruption prevailing in DDA, someone commented that as in the Middle East Countries, in DDA also first you have to bribe, then only your work can be done. At the time of setting up of DDA, Panditji had seen a dream of seeing Delhi a clean and planned city, but seeing DDA's present condition, how much he would have been grieved? For a poor man it has become difficult to live in Delhi. (*Interruptions*) I will tell you who has increased the land prices in Delhi? DDA is responsible for that?

A good thing DDA was doing was that it used to give flats to middle income group and economically backward people on hire-purchase basis. That scheme too DDA is now going to do away with. One significant thing DDA has said. That I will tell you. It has stated that one who pays full amount will get the flats. Flats will not be allotted on hire purchase basis. This would mean that all the rich people in Delhi will purchase flats on 'benami' basis and the people with fixed income, the middle income group will not even dream of having a flat in Delhi. This is our welfare State, much is done for the welfare of the poor and the middle classes. They just go for realising money. If DDA is in deficit, it is because of the inefficiency in DDA. They have no right to harass people.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandhi Chowk) : DDA has spent Ra. 90 lakhs to decorate its office. Will not that result into losses? DDA has sucked the blood of the people.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Hon. Minister, Sir, how will the things work, if Rs. 90 lakh is spent on decoration of office?

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : People of Delhi are living in sweltering heat and in VC's room six air conditions have been installed.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I used to think earlier that transit camps would be set up to settle those who lived in the slums or who occupied footpaths, etc., or they would be given accommodation in the resettlement colonies, but there is nothing like that. Why will DDA think of the welfare of the poor, when very rich people come to it.

It is a law that there cannot be any commercial office in any residential colony. I just now am ready to accompany you to the South Delhi. There is not a single colony there which is not having hundreds of commercial offices. DDA's man comes every month and collects one or two thousand rupees. In this connection the Government is totally inert. The Government has no information. The Government enacted a law that in Delhi, particularly in South Delhi, no house can be constructed more than two and half story but I can show you thousands of houses which are four to five storeyed. Is there any law for DDA or not? If the Government is helpless in the Capital, what can you say to other States? The people have encroached upon the Government land. No vehicle can go there, no man can go there. I say DDA has closed its eyes. There is a saying that whether pigeon closes its eyes or not, cat is not going to leave it. DDA has eaten up the people of Delhi. This thing you should understand. It is a very serious matter. News papers have been reporting continuously that corruption is increasing in DDA. I want to know as to who is preventing you to take action against the corrupt people in DDA. DDA has ignored the Master Plan and allowed to construct houses in the green belt in South Delhi. Sites which are meant for Government offices are being utilised for other purposes. In Safdarjung area in South Delhi a site has been allotted for Government offices, but you must have read in the newspapers few days back that DDA is allowing construction of trauma-centre on that site. What is a trauma centre? In Delhi wherever any accident occurs a van blowing horns will go there and bring the patient to that centre. How do you think of constructing trauma centre in the residential area? If the residents there are silent and innocent, that does not mean that you can do anything you like, You should have

informed in advance that a trauma-centre or grave yard will be constructed there, and houses will not be built there. Now when people have built their houses there, you are talking of constructing trauma centre in that area. There is not one example. There are thousands of such examples. DDA has got rotten, it is stinking, but the Government is not at all bothering about it. I fail to understand as to why the Government is looking helplessly at all this. DDA has claimed that during 1986-87 it will build one lakh houses and provide them to the people. It is a white lie. I say it with challenge that it is a white lie. It will not provide even 30 per cent. DDA had promised in 1979 to construct houses for people under HUDCO scheme. Not a single allotment letter has been received by the people in that respect. They are playing with people's money and that too in the capital. It is something surprising. We knowing everything, we are silent and we cannot do anything. What is our helplessness that we cannot take any action against DDA.

One thing more. I have already stated this in this House many a time that in Bihar, mafia is quite active and does not allow anyone to function and extort money from the people. When people came to know about my views, one person came to me and said that in DDA there is big mafia gang. I expressed my ignorance. He then told me that at the time of submitting tenders in DDA five to six pistol-totting persons threaten other tenderes not to quote lesser rates, otherwise they will be killed. It is correct. When contracts on higher rates are awarded, whose money is involved. It is yours and mine. How long will be remain helpless and silent spectator? We get inferior houses by paying more whereas other colonisers give superior houses with lesser money. DDA colludes with those colonisers also. This is what is happening in DDA and it is an endless story. Time has come when we should prepare ourselves in not allowing goondalism in DDA anymore. We can remove not one Prem Kumar, but 100 Prem Kumars. This House is sovereign and it is not going to yield before anyone. The poor have sent us here. Now you are going to abolish hire purchase system. The poor will not be able to build houses in Delhi and the rich people will construct houses here. Ours is a

welfare State, this thing we should always keep in mind.

Sir, DDA has become hollow from within. Last year houses were constructed and people were ready to occupy them, but before that, those houses got demolished. It looks as if some ghost had visited that place. This has come in the newspapers. God only knows as to what sort of ghost had visited that place that two days before the occupation the houses get demolished. Have you seen such a thing anywhere. I may tell you that DDA has demolished such houses one year back. The interesting thing is that those very builders who have earned crores of rupees from DDA are on strike at present. They are today threatening DDA that first they should be paid, then only they will work.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : DDA officers' sons are involved in that.

DR. G S. RAJHANS : I am not aware of that. I say that corruption is rampant in DDA. Would the hon. Minister tell us as to how he will eradicate corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue was raised last time when it came to light that DDA had shown deficit budget. Some of our colleagues have said that there is so much corruption in DDA that it has resulted in the Deficit Budget. But this is not so. Those who have said that the Deficit Budget has been caused due to the corruption are wrong.

Imagine the DDA when it was first constituted and see the present condition of the DDA. I have not risen to say that there is no corruption in DDA. I agree that DDA is suffering from this malaise. At the time of the enactment of DDA Act, it was a very small organisation. The Budget used to be to the tune of Rs. 5 to 6 crores. But now this organisation has expanded vastly and it is a well known fact that with the enlargement of the organisation its Budget has also been enhanced.

A lot of things have been said when discussion on this organisation was taken up. Some persons said that its accounting was not done in a proper way. Some said that

the DDA sold the land at high premium after developing it in comparison with the price on which it acquired the land for development purpose. The land is acquired at a very low rate. I have gone through all these things. I came to know that there is something wrong in the accounting system. I asked one good Chartered Accountant to examine the whole thing. There is a system of accounting in big firms and big companies by which it is known in a very short time that so much money has been spent and so much money is lying in the balance. This was not so in the case of DDA. Its accounting system was in a very confused state. It takes one to two months to know the position. Efforts are going on to set the things right and this will be done very soon.

Mr. Chairman. Sir, in this respect, another thing has come to my notice. When the DDA Act was enacted and when this body was constituted, the Vice Chairman was made its Executive Officer. The Government appoints him. In other words he is appointed by this department. The Lieutenant Governor is its Ex-officio chairman. Now see what is the function of the Lieutenant Governor and the Vice-chairman.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : If there are lacunae in it, amendment in the Act can be brought forward to rectify it. But what is going on is not good.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : I am not complaining against anyone. I am telling you my helplessness. You should understand the procedure. The Budget allocation of DDA is not made like that of Education Department and other Departments. Then how is the allocation made ? you should understand it.

The DDA has 356 diverse function to perform. When this fact came to notice, it was thought as to how to carry out these functions. We asked Tata consultancy service, which is a famous agency for running a business, to look into the matter and give their suggestion regarding the working of DDA so that a common man may be able to understand its procedure and his requirement is met without any difficulty. We asked them to examine the

Shri Abdul Ghafoor]

whole functioning of the DDA and state as to how it can be streamlined. They have submitted an interim report in that regard and a final report is awaited. After this we will try to restrict its functioning by taking advantage of their experiences.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandani Chowk): The DDA is overstepping its area of functioning. Who is responsible for it Crores of ruppees have been spent without any purpose. Then naturally it will show deficit.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR: When I recently joined the Ministry, demands were made to regularise so and so colony. When I enquired, I came to know that there were more than five hundred such settlements which were not regular. Steps were taken to regularise them. When they were regularised, we found that as much as Rs. 20 crores is the annual expenditure that is incurred on meeting the requirements of such colonies and not Rs. 1 to 2 crores. Who meets these expenditure? It is DDA. Is this the function of DDA? Is DDA a magnified municipality? The agency which is responsible for this work should do it. But when we send any proposal to MCD, it is returned with the remarks that first they should be allotted funds to carry out the work when we ask DDA to carry out this work, the DDA replies that it is not their function. When exigency arises, demand is made to the DDA to allot a house. The DDA has made a number of allotment after the disturbances that followed the death of Indiraji. Is it the function of DDA? During Asiad, the DDA made a number of constructions and about a sum of Rs. 80 crores of the DDA was invested on it. From where this money had been made available?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The Government had made separate allocation for Asiad.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR: We are the Government and you are also Government. Should we make our complaint to ourselves? The DDA constructed stadia for the Asiad. What about Sports

Authorities? Which Department looks after it? About 500 to 600 flats were constructed for those who came here from abroad. They are lying vacant. Their prices range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lakhs. We have invested our money, but the flats are lying vacant. Huge stadia were built, but there is no income from them. On the contrary, the DDA is bearing the cost of maintenance of such stadia and the re-settlement colonies as well. Discussion was held with the Prime Minister in regard to carry out rationalization work in the Authority. The Prime Minister had assured during the discussion that about 100 of flats would be taken over by various departments and the flats would be allotted to some particular departments. For the remaining flats, it has been suggested that these flat, should be auctioned. The present Vice-Chairman has initiated action in the matter. Some advice has been given in case of stadia also. The departments like Human Resources Development and the Education Department have taken over them. But they also have no Budget allocation. They will make provision for it in the next Budget.

Therefore, due to all these factors the DDA has suffered a loss of about Rs. 150 crores. When all these things are set right, our position will improve.

As regards houses, I know that many lakhs of persons have got their names registered with DDA and a large number of persons have not got houses. This is not a matter of happiness for any Government, person and department. But try to think why houses are not being built. They are right when they say that houses have not been built according to our standard. You ask us to construct seventh wonder of the world. You might be knowing that when this came to our notice, we ourselves said in the Cabinet that such type of incident has taken place. This was said that whatever stern action can be taken in the matter, must be taken. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: You should have suspended the Vice Chairman.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR: We ourselves should have been suspended or resigned. What happens that whenever

such type of complaint is made, enquiry into the matter takes place which starts against the top officer and then comes down to the peon...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Probably no peon has been suspended.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Had you been there, you would have suspended him...*(Interruptions)* Do you think that our top officers or the engineers take up the matter in a casual manner. You can go there and see yourself as to where the irregularity is being done. In that connection some top officers were suspended on the spot and not only this, some top officers were also compulsorily retired. Action has been taken against eighty persons within a period of one and half years to two years. All these things are going on. Just now our colleague was mentioning in regard to R.L.E.G.P. It is understood that all such things have happened there also. After all what is there to mention. For the sake of saying something, they level charges that such and such thing costing Rs. one lakh has been installed in his room. Mr. Agarwal has a lot of complaints...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : They are squandering our money in DDA.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : You are making this charge, but if it turns out to be otherwise...*(Interruptions)* Some one might have said that a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs has been invested on it. Otherwise also I do not have any definite information about it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : The Government may conduct an inquiry into the matter. If it proves to be wrong, I shall resign my membership from Lok Sabha. DDA is a den of corruption. One can get the work done only by greasing palms. One has to pay several visits to the DDA office for his work...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : When so much money was spent merely on decoration, it was expected from you that you would have asked to conduct an inquiry into it. But on the contrary you are pulling him up.....*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : The supplier of the information must have informed him. But you have taken it otherwise. The hon. Member asks a question here only when he gets some information from some person. When some one gives information only then one puts question. I shall ask to conduct an inquiry into the matter. Do not worry. Listen to me carefully. I shall get the thing done as you like. Our friend belongs to a very rich State. He says that he is fed up of reading about D.D.A. in the newspapers whereas he himself belongs to the Press. Irritating news appear in the newspapers daily and also people get such news published. For example, news regarding private builders are being published for some time past. Questions are being put by Members daily in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, but he does not come here. His reply to the question goes unheaded. This is appearing in the newspapers daily. I have got the information that there are 400 to 500 such buildings whose lease deeds have not been executed to date. The private builders had purchased land from the D.D.A. in auction in 1981-82. They started construction of commercial flats on this land. An expenditure of about Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 crores was incurred on it. Lease deed has to be executed before starting construction of the building. They asked first to bring terms and conditions and then they will execute it. Besides this, there is a provision in it that when you have purchased it, you will have to construct the building within two years according to the rules. They say that first they should be provided with the lease deed. In other words, it is under consideration as to what should be included in the terms and conditions whereas it is written there that construction work should be started according to the plans within two years. There are four or five types of lease deeds pertaining to M.C.D., D.D.A. and Cantonment area separately. Someone said that so many leases will have to be submitted. Two and a half years have passed. The construction of building was completed. They got permit for cement from the Government as well as power for working in the night, water and everything. As regards possession, it is written in it that they have purchased it in auction and the possession

[Shri Abdul Ghafoor]

will not be handed over until the lease deed has been executed but nothing has happened. When the building was completed, the Vice Chairman was transferred and the Governor was also transferred. The others who came.....

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Everyone made money from the D.D.A. and went.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : You do not have any knowledge about it.....

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : I have full knowledge. You are referring to the matter pertaining to Rs. 5 crore deal.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : I am coming to it. He is also obsessed of it, otherwise he is our friend. They asked for terms and conditions. The builders said what was their fault and that they had paid for the land at the time when they purchased it in auction as per the bye-laws. Now you want that this amount should be paid. They say that they will not make payment of this amount, but they will make payment on the terms on which it purchased the land in auction. This created a controversy. Ultimately the matter was settled by fixing some more money than what was earlier in the terms and conditions. But I can say that if they take up the matter in the court, they can not win their case. If they have to make more payment due to my lapse, I am prepared for the punishment.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : If you charge the compensation rate in 1985, the rate will be those prevalent in that very year and not the rate prevalent in 1981. This is the crux of problem. Therefore the matter should have been taken to court.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : People say...

[English]

It is the fools who make the lawyers rich.

[Translation]

Intelligence is never the same in all the persons. I agree I may commit mistake. The vice-chairman of the DDA does not give lease deed and I say that you will have to construct building within two years.....and you would have to construct it within that time. Suppose I spend Rs. 25 crores after taking loans from Bank or say from Shri Rawat or from anybody else. Now I am paying interest on Rs. 25 crore and it is also hovering in my mind that within two years I have to construct it. Suppose it is constructed and after five years we say that give us this much.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : We are agreeing with you and we want to say that can it not be possible that in preparation of the lease deed deliberate delay might have been made so that the builder could be benefited ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Builder says that he is ready to sign the lease deed. VC, DDA says that we have not yet finalised terms and conditions. Even today there are four to five hundred sites in Delhi for which lease deeds have not so far been finalised.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : That is what is to be seen. That is why they are called corrupt.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rawat, you will have an opportunity later.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : This will be done by the Law Department, people, builders and VC, DDA these are the things. These are being removed. What's more Rs. 80 crore is involved in the construction of sewerage in a village. Rs. 500 to 600 crore rupees are involved in resettlement colonies. Wherefrom the money will come ? That is why I say that these are the things. Otherwise DDA is not a landlord.

Hon. Member has said that we had been giving houses on hire-purchase basis

to the medium and low income groups. Because we do not have money and we want cash. But we are not doing this. I am submitting that to accelerate the work, to remove your difficulties and to clear the backlog we are trying to use new techniques. We have said that like foreign countries we should also solve our problem by constructing pre-fabricated houses, because the problem is not going to be solved by building 5 to 10 thousand houses. As the problem of houses was solved in Germany, Hungary, Budapest after the Second World War by constructing pre-fabricated houses, we also want to solve it in the same manner.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : The same was done in Russia.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : There all the houses were constructed within a year or two. That is what we are thinking of doing. By adopting new technology we want to solve this problem. We have already advertised for it and tenders have been invited, but so far the issue has not been finalised. The project is not limited to constructing five or ten thousand houses. We want to launch an ambitious programme. That is why this question of funds has arisen and we went to the Finance Ministry requesting for allowing us to issue debentures worth Rs. 150 crores, but the Finance Minister told that we are quite late because they have given permission to the other Department. He asked us to find out some other alternative. These are the things. This is being done keeping in view all these things.

So far as eradication of corruption is concerned, we are not at all callous in this matter. Regarding old registration I have told you what we propose to do. The Government is seriously thinking of doing all these things so that somehow or other backlog is cleared. You too will face the same problem of how to solve it. Last time we could not do, what should have been done. You may be daily reading in the newspapers about the bunglings. People say something and then false reports of bungling of Rs. 500 crores are published in the newspapers. There is nothing of that sort. If you want then find out the result of the bungling.

Suppose today you are put into difficulty because of us. Whom should the punishment be given ? To you or to us ? But the people say that punish others also. This is what is being published in the newspapers. What is all this happening ?

Think with cool mind. We are ready to remove this dirt completely.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are the Minister. Ask them who are sitting behind you.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Do not ever think that the Government is in any way trying to hush up the matter. You may go in any Department. The Finance Department of the present Government is quite large. Under me there is only one DDA. Do you know about urban development ? Who can develop Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow and Kanpur etc. ? How much difficulty is there ? There is difficulty in acquiring the land and other things. Who will function ?

Are you aware that three meetings were held for transfer of resettlement colonies to MCD in which the Lt. Governor, V.C. and I myself participated. It was stated that this should be delayed for some time. I know many hon. Members in this House are from Delhi. They want that these should remain under DDA. MCD wants that if these are to be transferred, funds should also be made available to them. Wherefrom can we give funds ? You can enact law, collect money under that power and arrange sanitation etc. with that money. The way out is either MCD should be abolished or DDA should be wound up or DDA and Municipal Corporation should both go hand in hand with each other. DDA should construct houses should arrange sanitation, build sewerage system, provide lighting, hospitals, schools, playgrounds, stadia, green belts etc. and should also undertake beautification of the city, that is, it should do all the activities, but funds will not be provided to it. It is something strange.

The work is being done according to the capacity, but there are people who should do work but they say they cannot do. Then tell us what to do ?

With these words I think not only Shri Rajhans's doubts must have been removed,

[Shri Abdul Ghafoor]

next time when he gets the things reported in the newspaper, he will first try to find out as to where the things have gone wrong. If you come to us privately, we will tell you everything but if all your queries are to be replied through the newspapers, we will have to set up a separate establishment for that on which we will have to spend Rs. 25 to 30 thousand per month. We will have to appoint an editor and some officers for this purpose; nothings will go on; someone will go to the newspapers offices to deliver them. Then a separate department will have to be set up for contradictions. When hon. Parliament Members point out something, if I am at fault I will accept my mistake, but if I am not at fault, I will clearly say so. The position will be made clear to you. The hon. Members of the House are the supreme.

So far as the question of financing the DDA is concerned, we have constituted two committees to go into the present functioning of DDA and also to recommend ways and means to run it on scientific basis. These committees will also suggest the accounting system to be adopted and the possible structure of the DDA. This work has been assigned to India's eminent company—Tata Consultancy. First they met me and after going into the functioning of the DDA, they came again to me after three months and submitted a lay out plan to me. If I show that to Shri Rajhans, he will not be able to sleep for a week. It is such labyrinth that he will be lost in it. I am telling you the correct position. They then marked the different places etc. and encircled them. Who will do all this work? They are doing all the things systematically and scientifically. Everything will be presented before you. I have just given the broad picture and sometime I myself get puzzled as to who will do all this work? Perhaps in some corner of Delhi, as he pointed out in South Delhi, this has happened.

Recently I had gone to Barcelona to attend a world conference on urban cities' population. People from all over the world had come there. The confusion which prevails here, exists there also. No one knows how to reduce population in the urban cities. The conference was attended by the representatives of the communist as well as capitalist countries and countries like

us. This problem exists everywhere. In certain countries which are very much developed a tendency to go to the rural side is found, but so far as developing countries are concerned, concentration of population is occurring in the cities. How to reduce it? You talk of the poor. There are 10 lakh jhuggis here. Just think how can we settle them? There are many other things also. I went there to see the cities. I went in France and Budapest also, to see the houses constructed there. I would like to tell you that there also DDA—like situation prevails. What happens there is that after the construction of the house, the builders go there and make research. They ask everyone about the difficulties they are facing. People there suggest improvements. When another set of houses is constructed, they rectify the mistakes and in this way they go on rectifying the defects by trial and error method at different stages. I was taken to a place where there were newly constructed houses. Only 5 to 10 persons had occupied the houses. On my request they showed me the houses. All facilities were there in the houses. I saw two bed room houses, three bed room houses. Where will the boys live, where the shops will be built and what will be location for the hospitals, all these things had been provided for.

I observed in France and in London also that there was not a single residential quarter-leaving aside Government offices—where some or the other commercial business was not being done. This was something strange for me. In Delhi the position is somewhat different. As he said, the area meant for residential purposes cannot be used for commercial purposes. In that area even if a tea shop is opened, MCD people reach there and impose fine on him. Do you know how much fine imposed? It is so high that even if the defaulter sells his entire house and land, he will not be able to pay the fine. In Bihar an Act was enacted that if someone takes a loan of Rs. 100 from someone and does not pay even for 15 or 20 years, the lender cannot take in any case more than Rs. 200 from him. But what is the position here? The 'misuse charge' is so high that one cannot pay even if one sells his house as well as his land. These are the things on which we all should ponder over. Merely asking questions will not solve the problem. All of us will have to

give it a serious thought. Recently, somebody opened a restaurant in Greater Kailash, New Delhi at a cost of Rs. 25 to 30 lakhs. The land squad went there and stopped the work. He rushed to me and told that he would be in tremendous trouble as he had invested lakhs of rupees in the restaurant. I rang up the concerned authorities and enquired about it and I was told that the land was not meant for commercial use. I told the man that as it was law, I could not help in the matter. I also told him that he should have sought prior sanction for the project. We have to seriously consider these matters.

There are many other interesting examples, but as we are running short of time, I would advise my colleagues to ask a few more questions on the subject so that the truth is revealed. With these words, I would like to assure the Members on behalf of the Government that we are always ready to rectify any mistake that may be brought to our notice.

Secondly, I seek suggestions and co-operation from all the hon. Members in this regard. I have broadly mentioned the sources of finance for DDA as also how it is regulated. It has certain limitations. The hon. Members should ponder over it, whether we should keep it as a glorified Municipal Corporation or get rid of it. Then the Municipal Corporation will do its own work and we will do our own. These things need serious attention. I am ready and open to suggestions. We have to beautify Delhi and if we go on condemning DDA for everything, it will not serve any purpose. Are not the Asid village, Indira Gandhi Stadium or Vigyan Bhawan, DDA's achievements? If we come across any report of buildings without foundation we have taken stern action against the guilty. We have also made a provision that henceforth a chief engineer will be solely responsible for the entire project and would ensure its quality. The vigilance has also been asked to pay surprise visits at the site and ensure that things are being done properly. If no improvements are made even after these arrangements, I dare say, the fault lies with out generation.

Before concluding, I thank the hon. Members for raising this issue here. They

said whatever they had to say and I also clarified the Government stand. We shall see henceforth, what can be done in this regard.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : What about the houses without foundation ?

[English]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : I told at that time that these houses will not be allotted to anybody unless and until some experts, who have some special techniques, certify that these houses are fit for habitation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under rule 55(5), there are four Members and each Member is entitled to ask a question. In view of the exhaustive reply given by the hon. Minister, I do not think that the Members will insist on asking more than one question each.

Shri Mool Chand Daga—Absent.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Sir, though the hon. Minister has replied and has also tried to clarify by pointing out various pitfalls of the DDA, I would like to know with reference to the cooperative house building societies where the problems come up with regard to the construction of markets. We know that the DDA has allotted land to the cooperative house building societies and the money has already been spent, but still we see that as its commercial activity, the DDA would construct markets in those societies and later on auction them. But we find that it also asks for the assistance to develop such land even though it knows that it would not be in their possession. It is not constructing these markets when this facility is being repeatedly asked by these societies.

Is it a fact that D.D.A. has charged peripheral charges from each member @ Rs. 6 per sq. yd. even without actually providing necessary amenities ?

And now because of dual administrative control these societies have been asked by the Delhi Administration (MCD) for payment of what is known as deficiency services before the maintenance of the services of these societies to be handed over

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

to MCD. These development works were already earlier certified as this is the procedure *i.e.* it has to be according to the specifications of the D.D.A. at the time of releasing of the building activity plan given to such societies. First of all people have already spent giving huge fund to DDA and then to MCD. How do you justify this? What is the policy?

Minister has already said that DDA is facing deficit finance. We have seen in the paper that they are not able to raise funds by floating debentures and they will not be able to get additional amount they require now. What is the plan of the D.D.A. to find funds to undertake their activities?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : You have put so many questions and if I ask you to repeat it, you will not be able to repeat. So far as the Group Housing Society is concerned...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You just make a note of the questions being put by the hon. Members and then answer all the questions together.

Shri Harish Rawat.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully agree with the sentiments of hon. Minister. DDA has done some commendable work and I would like to appreciate it. Probably, the demand for houses in Delhi has risen over the last few years and D.D.A. has not been able to cope with it or there may be some shortcomings in the internal functioning but it is true that of late D.D.A. has been criticized. If the citizens of Delhi are asked to express their views about D.D.A. they have a bad opinion about it. I feel that this should be considered as a barometer for its performance and its working should be improved accordingly. The hon. Minister told that D.D.A. has to undertake even those tasks which are not within its jurisdiction and there are many other pulls and pressures on it. I would like to ask that if there is need to change

the present Act, what does the Government propose to do in that connection? What changes should be brought in the Act so that D.D.A. undertakes only those tasks which have been entrusted to it. The Government is accountable to the Parliament for D.D.A., whereas the Ministry is not able to undertake its effective monitoring. What type of mechanism does the Government propose to evolve to increase its effectiveness. This is a cardinal question. Now I would like to put one or two questions which are inter related. I would like to know the total number of registrations made under the Self Financing Scheme and the number of people who have been actually allotted houses under the scheme? How long would it take to allot the flats to the remaining persons?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Now if you ask so many questions simultaneously we will have to collect the information. You can ask one question at a time.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : No Sir, you have not to collect it. It is already available with you and the official paraphernalia will help you in this connection.

The part (b) of my question is... (*Interruptions*). Earlier I asked about houses, now I am asking about land. The Government acquired land from farmers of Delhi and they were assured at that time that besides compensation if need be, they will be provided plots at alternative sites in lieu of the land acquired, so that they can build their houses and kitchen gardens in it. I would like to know the number of farmers whose land was acquired as also the number of those to whom D.D.A. has given alternative sites. Kindly clarify this because there is a general complaint that though the D.D.A. acquires land from the farmers by making use of laws enacted by the Parliament, but when the question of compensation arises the D.D.A. evades the issue. The hon. Minister will have to reply to this allegation,

The 'C' part of my question deals with the total hectares/acres of land in the possession of D.D.A. and out of that how many hectares are under unauthorised or illegal occupation and what steps are proposed to be taken to vacate that land.

Whether the competent officials of the D.D.A. have initiated any action against the illegal occupants and if not, what action are proposed to be taken against the guilty ?

The hon. Minister spoke about slums. He spoke about 12 lakh jhuggi dwellers. I am also referring to them. What does the Government propose to do for them and whether the Government is going to provide them alternative houses. I dare say that not even 10 per cent of the amount allocated for this purpose is being spent. I would like to know the allocation made during the last Five Year Plans and also during this Five Year Plan for the development work in these slums and the amount which has been actually spent by the DDA on it ? These are the only questions to which I seek reply by the Minister.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to put a question...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not allowed. Your name is not there.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : He is a Member from Delhi. He is a very much concerned with it. Special power of the Chair is there.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not allowed. Nothing goes on record. You are not allowed.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : He is a senior Member.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. Not allowed. Nothing goes on record.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman Sir, the starred question which was not taken up was regarding deficit in DDA. I wanted to ask a few things in that connection.

I hold the hon. Minister in great esteem. Once upon a time he was an MLA in Bihar and I was also an MLA. He has given some clarification. I would like to remind him of the days when urban land scandal was exposed in Patna. It made headlines in the national dailies.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Put it in a question form.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : The reason was this. Mr. Chairman Sir, you are holding a prestigious office. Whoever sits on this Chair does not belong to any party and is independent. Even then you are not giving an independent candidate an opportunity to speak... (Interruptions).

I mean to say that the main reason behind that scandal was that crores of rupees were raised by allotting land between Gandhi Maidan and Patna Junction railway station in Patna. Similarly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the reasons behind the deficit in DDA and if so, whether he would enquire into them ? The hon. Minister told in his reply that crores of rupees were spent on ASIAD and the Government is not bothered to repay it. I agree to it, but is it not a fact that over the years several people purchased land from D.D.A. in the name of trusts, schools and building houses and later built grand hotels on those lands in connivance with D.D.A. officials ? Probably, this is the main reason for losses in D.D.A. Lands were allotted by the DDA in the name of schools. If this is enquired into, I dare say that in DDA as well, urban land scandal of a similar kind that happened in Bihar will come to light. D.D.A. sold lands to

[Shri Kali Prasad Pandey]

trusts, schools and for building houses at throwaway prices. If an enquiry is conducted into all this I dare say that it would be another urban land scandal.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether an enquiry Commission will be set up to enquire into it? If this is done the Government will come to know that the lands that were sold by the DDA in the name of schools, trusts and residential houses before and after 1980 have been used for other purposes including commercial use and there has been urban land scandal.

In this connection, I would like to submit that if you believe in impartiality do you also want to make definite changes in the working of DDA. Is it not a fact that even after Prem Kumar was removed, he allotted lands to several people by issuing back date letters? A person came to me...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Pandey, you only making a speech. That is not allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Just one minute, Sir.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Try to observe the rules.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, that person came to me and asked me to accompany him to Prem Kumar. I told him that Prem Kumar has already been removed and he would be of no help? He told me that Prem Kumar was still signing the files in back date.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister that if he believes in impartiality, will he conduct an enquiry and uphold the high traditions? How many orders has Prem

Kumar signed in the back date once he was removed? If it is proved that he was guilty will a case under IPC be registered against him and action initiated? With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : Mr. Chairman Sir, at the outset let me clarify the points raised by Shri Pandey. I would like to emphasize that there are some people who are credulous, whereas there are others who try to ascertain the facts. I received a call from a top bureaucrat that he be asked to go on leave. That was a Sunday and on that day itself I rang him up and he went on leave. Therefore, you do not have the facts. Had it been a Monday, we would have believed that he may have signed some papers hastily.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : When one signs, what difference does it make whether it is a Sunday or a Monday. Kindly enquire into the number of allotments.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : I fully agree with the hon. Minister, but I would like to submit that he signed in collusion with his subordinates and I have definite information in this regard.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : He was relieved on Sunday itself, and therefore, the matter is closed. Shri Rawat raised four or five points and wanted to know among their things the total land that DDA acquired and the number of slum dwellers. We would require at least one month's notice to collect this information. This information is not to be collected through a computer. It is very easy to put a question, but you do not know as to how much efforts and exercise has to be done to collect this information. I would like that he should send to me in writing whatever he wishes to ask. I would send him all the information.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : It seems that you do not have any achievements, otherwise you would have been yourself interested to inform the people about them.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : You have asked as to how much land the DDA has acquired and we shall have to collect this information.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : You are in Parliament. What for are your officers? They should make this information available. This information is not such, which is not likely to be with the DDA.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : I pray that you may become a Minister soon and then you would realize as to how the information is collected.

So far as registration is concerned, 1.75 lakh registrations have been made and as on 31.3.86, 31,000 allotments had already been made. Work on another 72,000 is in progress. As on 1.4.86 many more houses have been constructed. At some places sewerage facilities are yet to be installed, at other places DESU is not providing electricity connection unless the money is given in advance. So these small matters are yet to be sorted out.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : This means that DDA's promise to construct one lakh houses every year was misleading.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : You talk of promise. Gandhiji had promised that there would be 'Ram Rajya' but the people like you in this country will call it a lie. Similarly, Karl Marx had promised that within so much time the entire world will be ruled by so and so, but did that happen. Promises are made but are the tasks accomplished according to capacity and the resources. *(Interruptions)*

A lady Member said regarding Co-operative Housing Societies that over 500 people were given land to construct houses. Depending on the availability of land and the number of applications the land is distributed.

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : What about those who have not registered themselves with any society?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : I have just now told that those who have not registered themselves with any society, they are registered with DDA. About 1.75 lakh registrations have been done and many of them have been allotted houses. Many more houses are being constructed which will be allotted in due course. Many

experiments have been done in the past. Earlier plots to individual were sold on the other side of Parliament to Palam Airport on the one hand and Greater Kailash on the other. Later when there was very little land left it was decided to sell land only to Group housing societies and today land is being sold only for multi-storeyed buildings. Now no individual plots are sold. The land is sold only for constructing multi-storeyed buildings. Earlier, these were built by individual builders and there was no law to regulate them. Recently a law has been enacted and I believe that it has yet to be passed by the Rajya Sabha. It is named as "Apartment Ownership Bill". A similar type of law exists in Maharashtra at present. With the enactment of this Bill, certain shortcomings and difficulties at present would be resolved. Just now it was mentioned that houses are ready, but there are no markets in the vicinity. I would like to say that in the Master Plan of Delhi we have provided for all these things like Markets, Schools, Colleges, Stadia and even the green belt... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : DDA is charging for the plot of the land where marketing is done.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR : The Government does not provide land free of cost either to cooperative societies or to individuals. They have to pay for it. There is set procedure for making the payment. I have clarified the broad points.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned to reassemble on Monday at 11 AM. Thank you.

18.51 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 28, 1986/Sravana 6, 1908 (Saka).