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Vaisakha 16, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XXVIII contains No. 41 to 50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, May 6, 1987/Vaisakha
16, 1909 (Saka)*

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

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO THE COLOMBIAN
PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Dr. Cristo, Vice-President of the Colombian Senate and Hon'ble Members of the Colombian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the Delegation are:

- (1) Senator Dr. Turbay
- (2) Senator Dr. Rueda
- (3) Senator Dr. Barjuch
- (4) Senator Dr. Martín-Leyes
- (5) Senator Dr. Sedano
- (6) Dr. Florian, M.P.
- (7) Dr. Ayala, M.P.
- (8) Dr. Borre, M.P.

(9) Dr. Silva, M.P.

(10) Dr. Turbay, M.P.

The Delegation arrived Delhi on 2 May, 1987. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, the Government and the friendly people of the Colombia.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Cost of Narora Atomic Power Plant

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

(a) whether cost of Atomic Power Project at Narora has gone up to Rs. 800 crores;

(b) the original estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the longevity of Narora Atomic Power Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). The original sanctioned cost of the project was Rs. 209.89 crores (1972 prices) which was revised to Rs. 399.64 crores (1982 prices).

(c) The design life of Narora Atomic Power Project is 25 years, though it is expected to continue to generate power safely over a longer period.

DR. V. VENKATESH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we all know, the ignorant, illiterate and downtrodden in our country are anxiously awaiting the young and energetic Prime Minister of India to take them to the 21st century. Even otherwise we will go to the 21st century, Sir...(Interruptions)...Sir, in spite of this, we will reach.

The project cost is about Rs. 399.64 crores and the life span of this project will be only 25 years.

MR. SPEAKER: Read the latter half of the answer also.

DR. V. VENKATESH: Therefore, to protect this project after the life span, we will have to protect it for another 25,000 years. So, what will be the cost? Actually, there is a hue and cry throughout the country. They wanted to disband this system.

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

DR. V. VENKATESH: I, therefore, wanted to know from the Hon'ble Prime Minister because the Narora project is situated on the seismic zone and bank of the Ganga river and it is hardly 150 kms. from Delhi. You know, Sir, we can expect accidents any moment with all our caution. But accidents can be prevented. Prevention is better than cure. It is a universal truth.

MR. SPEAKER: You put the question now.

DR. V. VENKATESH: Therefore, I am asking whether the hon. Prime Minister is going to stop the Narora plant in order to avoid the nuclear hazards which are likely to reach Delhi itself. So many historical places are around Narora.

MR. SPEAKER: The lives of the people otherwise are also very important, not only in Delhi.

DR. V. VENKATESH: I would like to know whether the hon. Prime Minister is going to stop this or whether he will go for independent expert opinion of social scientists and other prominent people of this country.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: I can tell the hon. Member that the Government has no intention of stopping the work on the Narora plant. We propose to work on and complete this project. We are fully aware of the dangers of atomic energy the hon. Member has mentioned. We have taken every possible precautions to avoid such dangers breaking out. Atomic energy is a fact of life in the world today. In fact, many advanced countries have adopted this as a source of power. In a country like France over sixty per cent of the power generation comes from the atomic resources and we should not be timid in our opinion to accept this technology with all the precautions for containing its ill-effects particularly from radiation or any other danger that may arise.

DR. V. VENKATESH: Throughout the world a number of countries are going for atomic energy that is the impression he has given to the House. But everywhere there are two options, whether to go for atomic energy or conventional energy. In our country we have got a lot of natural resources; a lot of water is flowing to the sea without any use, there are a lot of floods as also drought situations. We are spending crores of rupees on the common man.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not put the question but lecture all the time. That is the problem with you. Put your question.

DR. V. VENKATESH: I am just formulating the question

MR. SPEAKER: You always try to formulate and lose the impact of the question.

DR. V. VENKATESH: These accidents are not only occurring in India, these are spread throughout the world.

MR. SPEAKER. Again you are jumbling Put your question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Say, whether...

DR V VENKATESH Whether the Govern-ment...(Interruptions). It is a serious mat-ter. I am a man belonging to the medical profession and am supposed to protect the life of the common man.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: In case you are a doctor, then may God save us.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH: Therefore, I want to put a straight question to the hon. Prime Minister. Throughout the world they are going for nuclear energy; there is no other alternative for energy. I would like to know whether the hon. Prime Minister is going for a dialogue in the world to find out the safety measures to avoid the accidents, etc.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): The hon. Member has raised a very valid point. We have already started this exercise of going into the safety factors, the safety arrangements, the backup arrangements in case of an accident and what is really required to be done with all our functioning nuclear power stations. We have also talked with some countries to try and get their help in case of accidents or disasters if they occur. We are looking at this seriously. All our power plants at the moment are functioning well, our safety record is good. There is no need for the hon. Member to worry. I am told, subject to correction, that the radiation that is given off by a normal thermal power station is more than the radiation that is let out in the atmosphere by nuclear power station.

[Translation]

SHRI ANAND SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the Chernobyl accident, have our scientists thought of bringing any

change in the basic design of the Narora Plant and have any safety arrangements been made in case such an accident occurs? An accident in Bombay occurred due to theft of an atomic pencil out of ignorance and that accident had resulted in many people getting injured and hospitalised. I want to know as to what is being done to educate the people residing in adjacent areas of Narora? In addition, have any changes been made in the basic design of the Narora Plant in view of the Chernobyl disaster?

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, as the Prime Minister said a little while ago, we have provided all manner of safeguards that are available for science and technology while devising and constructing these plants. First of all engineering devices have been incorporated in these plants against any possible radiation or other kinds of dangers. I have mentioned several times in this House, mechanisms like double containment, automatic shut down of the plant in case of danger, etc. have been incorporated in the design. We have also conducted maintenance precautions for the plant as well as educational information is being given to the personnel working there as to how to protect them against any possible kind of radiation. Exercises have also been conducted and in fact a very high level Committee was set up in order to go into security measures to be undertaken in all our atomic plants. I can, therefore, assure the Member that there is no extra danger involved in the construction or operation of these plants. Something was mentioned about the seismic conditions at Narora. I wish to point out that the entire country of Japan is a seismic region. There are over 31 reactors in Japan. We have actually engineered into the Narora Plant with all kinds of anti-earthquake safeguards.

SHRI ANAND SINGH: It is good that the instructions are being given to the workers, but the villagers living around

these plants should also be educated as to what to do.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, there has also been a programme for educating the people around as well as the general public regarding atomic radiation, as to how to protect themselves.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, the question mainly relates to cost and revision of the cost of plants. Both the question and answer are off the track. The question was asked, whether it is going to revise it to 800 crores. You neither say yes nor no but you only gave the figures, that originally it was estimated, based on 1972 figures prices Rs. 209 crores. It was further revised, based on 1982 price, to Rs. 399 crores. Now, has it been again revised to Rs. 800 crores. which we have to take it since you have not said anything about it. If you leave the question, it looks as if you agree that the project is going to be revised to Rs. 800 crores. Is it yes or no? And, since the question of safety factor has been brought in, I would like to know whether the construction of Waste Management Plant, which was scheduled to be completed in early 1987 has been completed or not? Has it been completed or is there any time over-run or cost over run in this project also?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: With regard to the question whether the estimates have been revised to Rs. 800 crores, the answer is 'no'. We have given a positive answer saying that the revision was to the extent of Rs. 399 crores. No further revision of the cost has taken place.

As regards the waste management, a plant, as you know, is under construction. So, the plant for treating the waste will also be constructed.

In regard to other plants, we already have not only the technology but arrangement for storing as well as reprocessing and managing the waste.

World Bank Loan to Oil India Limited

*922. **DR. G.S. RAJHANS:** Will the Minister

of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has recently extended loan worth \$ 140 million to the Oil India Limited for new exploration work and also for new schemes to improve production;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) the manner in which the Oil India Limited will invest the loan; and

(d) to what extent the production of the oil in the country will be boosted and the imports will be minimised?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) has recently approved a loan of \$ 140 million to India for Oil India Limited Petroleum Project. However, the loan agreements are yet to be signed.

(b) The loan would be for 20 years, including a 5 year grace period with a variable interest, currently 7.92%, linked to the cost of World Bank borrowings. It also carries an annual commitment charges of 0.75% on undisbursed balance. These are standard IBRD terms.

(c) The project comprises (i) application of production improvement schemes such as infill drilling, pressure maintenance, work-over of wells including hydraulic fracturing and application of enhanced oil recovery techniques in some of the partially depleted oil fields in Assam, (ii) implementation of gas reinjection scheme and associated gas supply network in a few oil fields in Assam; (iii) exploration, involving acquisition and interpretation of high resolution seismic data and drilling of exploratory wells, and (iv) institution building to strengthen OIL's tech-

nical capabilities, data acquisition and processing, drilling, as well as through training and the purchase of equipment for research and development.

(d) The production improvement schemes are expected to yield incremental oil production of 20 million tonnes over 20 years. In addition, the exploration activities under the project are also expected to yield benefits which cannot be quantified at this early stage.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: I want to know when the loan was approved and when the agreement would be signed. There are reports that there is some hitch on the part of the World Bank to sign the agreement. I would like to know the correct position.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, the loan has been approved very recently. I do not think there will be any difficulty about the agreement being signed. All the formalities have just been completed and it may take another month or two to sign the agreement.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: There are reports that this agreement is related to some particular projects in Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, etc. Is there any condition that the fund should be used only for those projects? Or will there be any scope for flexibility so that the Government of India can utilise this amount for similar projects anywhere in the country?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Every loan from the IBRD is meant for some specific projects only. First of all, we give the projects and then they sanction the loan. Also, it is not desirable to divert the funds here and there.

SHRI R. P. DAS: In view of the fact that the exploration work in West Bengal is yet to gather momentum, I would like to know whether the loan from the World Bank would help speeding up the work of off-shore and on-shore exploration in West Bengal in the coming months.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: As regards West Bengal, we have made another arrange-

ment with Soviet Union. This loan is to be taken by the Oil India Limited, and they have got very little to do with West Bengal. It is mostly meant for Assam to improve our systems. It also covers a part of Arunachal Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Ganjabasoda Branch of State Bank of Indore

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

(a) whether some irregularities committed in giving loans by Ganjabasoda Branch of the State Bank of Indore in Madhya Pradesh under the scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth, have come to light; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) State Bank of Indore has informed that no irregularity in giving loans during 1986-87 by its Ganjabasoda branch under the scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youths, has been reported to them.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJKUMAR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we ask questions, two kinds of situations arise. We can either refer to an individual case or ask a vague question. In the first case, advantage is that the specific case can be generalised also. In the second situation, reply is not clear. Difficulties arise in case of individual questions as you also do not encourage them. Sir, man is society. I had given an example of a specific case. You are aware that schemes were initiated for the unemployed by the Government under the leadership of Late

Shrimati Indira Gandhi and also by the present Government but the banks are undoing all the efforts. The educated unemployed are being made to run from pillar to post after some technical or the other fault is pointed out and money is being unlawfully extorted from them. I had asked a question relating to a specific bank and the inquiry was undertaken by the authorities of the same bank. The hon. Minister has stated that the State Bank of Indore has conducted the inquiry and no irregularity has been reported.

I want to ask the hon. Minister as to what is the validity of getting an enquiry conducted by the same persons against whom the complaints were made? Many leaders and social workers have protested and staged demonstrations against it...

MR. SPEAKER: Your question is significant and you may ask question related to that subject.

[English]

The question is whether the same persons against whom the complaints were made—were they asked to enquire into the complaints?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, here the hon. Member has put the question stating that whether any irregularity has been committed. The answer is no irregularity has been committed, while giving the loan. The complaints have been received in respect of other matters saying that there was delay in giving loans. That has been enquired into by the senior officers. To that extent generally, we have received, while implementing this unemployment scheme for the educated unemployed. Wherever there are complaints, action has been taken. The purpose is that there should not be any obstacle and there should not be any complaint. The complaints have been examined and no irregularity has been committed. That is the answer, we have given. If the hon. Member is not satisfied and if he has got any other particulars regarding individual cases, def-

initely we will take action. We will look into that. Even, I have asked the Reserve Bank of India to look into such specific incidents.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Thank you very much for agreeing to get our complaints enquired. I had asked about the irregularities committed in giving loans to the educated unemployed by the Ganjabasoda Branch of the State Bank of Indore. In this connection, you have restricted your reply by saying that no irregularities have been committed in the year 1986-87 in that bank. My question was regarding the irregularities in a particular branch but you have replied merely for the year 1986-87. Moreover, this inquiry has been conducted by the State Bank of Indore itself. The very organisation which has been charged with irregularities has been asked to look into them. The officials have reduced the ambit of the question to such an extent that in case of any supplementary or direction by the Speaker, they will simply get away by saying that inquiries have been conducted for 1986-87. When applications were filed by the representatives of the people and demonstrations were held by social workers, your officers had talked to them in order to settle the issue and promised that such mistakes will not be repeated. The policy of the Government of India should be implemented properly so that the people are benefited....

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask the question. If you resort to long speeches, then what will happen to other questions?

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will you get the enquiry conducted by some Agency other than the bank officials?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, this Bank has got a target of 18 applications. In all the cases i.e. in case of all the 18 applications, they have sanctioned the loan. Rs. 3.11 lakh have been sanctioned.

If he is not satisfied with the inquiry, we will look into that.

Their target was for 18 applicants. They received 28 applications. So, ten applications were rejected. In those 18 applications, the amounts have been sanctioned.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI. When the hon Minister is himself defending them, what can we do? Such things are happening every day. Instead of defending them, it will be better if the details are brought to the notice of the House. Those who are involved in irregularities should be punished.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: There should be an Half-an-Hour discussion on it as it is a significant issue.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Kindly allow Half-an-Hour discussion on this subject. Sir, if you give permission for Half-an-Hour discussion on it, then several points will be covered.

MR. SPEAKER. The trouble is no one is listening to you. I have listened to what you have said. (*Interruptions*) I have listened to you carefully, now if you listen..... 5 or 6 hon. Members are speaking together. The result is we cannot understand anything....Alright I have heard you. The question is only about admission of Half-an-Hour discussion and I will permit it if there is time. In case, we don't have time, then it will be difficult. Now you may speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: His question is that the same persons against whom complaints were made are conducting the inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER. I had put the same question. I have translated it.

[*English*]

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: There are so many complaints with regard

to financing of employed and unemployed people through various lead Banks all over the country; and the novel reply that we get is that we have had the things looked into i.e. that the thing has been looked into by senior officers, who are also all together in a group. May I know from the Government, is the Minister thinking of deploying some other surprise checking device, so that they can go to certain areas to find out what financing has been done by various banks, and to see whether people have received the money i.e. on the spot, on oath? Is there any committee or group of officers of Reserve Bank of India CBI or anybody else who can go and check on the spot— i.e. check any one bank? Is the Government ready to do such a thing?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is not asking for a Fairfax enquiry, but only for an internal enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: We can enquire. There is no problem. I think the Minister is also straightforward. He can enquire into anything.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I share the concern of the hon. Member. I have also been taking personal interest in the implementation of the programme.....(*Interruptions*) Please hear me.....

Apart from that, if the enquiry conducted by the internal authority is not to satisfaction, we are asking the Reserve Bank of India to look into it, and make an enquiry. Even if there is an element of corruption, irregularity or fraud, a vigilance department is also there. If at all any crime or fraud is committed, action has been taken. For the hon. Member's attention I would bring to notice that wherever there are complaints, criminal offences have been committed, we have taken action. Even CBI has conducted prosecution after conducting investigation. Not only that; we have raided the houses of the Bank officials. These actions are being taken. If the hon. Member is not satisfied, he can bring cases to my notice. We will take action.'

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ganjbasoda Branch of the State Bank of Indore is being discussed here and that comes in my constituency. It is correct that complaints regarding irregularities committed there were made and were inquired into also and action has been taken against the concerned official. That is absolutely correct and I praise the hon. Minister for it. However, we should see as to where the difficulty lies? There is considerable delay in fixing the targets of the Self-Employment Programme by the State Governments as well as Central Government. I remember that the targets of this scheme were given to the banks in the months of October-November but the finances were made available as late as January, February or March. If the work allocated for the entire year is done within three month's time, then naturally there will be delay in the disposal of cases. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to when will the targets for 1987-88 be made available to the Nationalised banks so that there is no delay in the implementation of your programmes and loans are also made available to the unemployed persons in time?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The target is not fixed by the Finance Ministry. It is fixed by the Ministry of Industry. Whenever the target is fixed, it is the duty of the Finance Ministry, particularly of the Banking Division, to implement it. I have just assured the hon. Member that we will see

1. In Direct Recruitment

that the target is achieved, and also that proper implementation is done.

I am personally monitoring implementation not only of this programme, employment, IRDP but other programmes also. So far as fixing of the target is concerned. I will convey the feelings of the hon. members to the Minister of Industry. We will also see that every year fixing of the target is expedited.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Indian Bank

*924. SHRI S. THANGARAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes candidates in all cadres in the Indian Bank;

(b) whether roster system is being maintained by the bank as per the existing guidelines;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to fill up the backlog of vacancies reserved for SC/ST in all the cadres?

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

STATEMENT

(a). The backlog of reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Bank, as on 31st December, 1986, as reported by the Bank, was as under. —

Cadre	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Officers	2	13
Clerks	142	96
Sub-staff	15	32

II. In ... notions

Cadre	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Clerical to Officers cadre JMG-I	23	141

(b) and (c). The bank has reported that it is maintaining rosters for direct recruitment and promotions for all posts to which reservations are applicable.

(d). The bank has reported that it has taken several steps to clear the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes such as fixing lower cut off points in written test and/or interview for promotions from Clerical cadre to the JMGS-I of the Officers cadre; imparting pre-recruitment and pre-promotion training; arranging through Banking Service Recruitment Boards Special Recruitment tests, associating a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe member with the interview panels for recruitment/promotions conducted by the bank; and placing indent on the Banking Service Recruitment Boards at taking into consideration the backlog in addition to the current reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes etc.

SHRI S. THANGARAJU: Why is the Indian Bank not adopting the promotion policy as laid down in Chapter IV, Para 3 of the Brochure on Reservation for SC/ST in direct recruitment as well as in scale promotion cadre, as adopted by the Indian Overseas Bank? Why is the difference there in two Nationalised Banks which are both south-based? Also is the reservation in promotion in Officers Cadre for SC/ST not applicable in spite of the Supreme Court Judgement in SAIL case 680 of 1985 which reads as follows:

"Concessions to employees of SC/ST in promotion by selection method makes it abundantly clear that the rule of reservation is also applicable to promotion by selection in Officers Grade I & II?"

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We have to follow the reservation policy as laid down by the Personnel Department of the Government of India and no discrimination is made. The banks have been asked to follow strictly the guidelines given by the Personnel Department. So far as the Supreme Court judgement is concerned, I will furnish the particulars required by the hon. Member.

SHRI S. THANGARAJU: How many times the Banking Service Recruitment Board conducted the special examinations for SC/ST in order to fill up the backlog vacancies as per your reply? I want more details from the hon. Minister.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: These particulars also I will furnish to the hon. Member in detail. So many details have been given here. I will furnish full details to the hon. Members.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Banks pay handsome salary to their staff. In spite of that we find that there are vacancies in the case of SC and also in ST which are not being filled up. You kindly see the statement given by the hon. Minister. In the case of direct recruitment, under the heading of Scheduled Tribes, against Officers, it is 13; clerks 96 and sub-staff 32 while in promotion cases there are 144 ST candidates and 23 SC candidates. What are the reasons for this? Is it that the education has not gone upto them or the boys are shy to come and join the service? In all the Assemblies, in all the Councils and in Parliament, they have their members, whatever number has been reserved for them. But, how is it that you do not get people here? Will you please try to find out the reasons why the people do not come forward to join the service?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is true that in some cases the ST candidates do not qualify in spite of relaxation given to them in qualifications. In such cases, we have provided training facilities also for them. Even in the case of promotion, we are providing training facilities to them. In spite of all that, for want of sufficient number of candidates, we find it very difficult to clear the backlog. But steps will be taken in this regard. I agree that in spite of all the efforts, we find it very difficult to get ST people.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: As far as government is concerned, priority and preference is being given to the tribal areas and tribal people. Our hon. Prime Minister has toured tribal areas extensively. So far no Prime Minister has done it. I have to appreciate the Prime Minister for having toured extensively in the tribal areas. It is true; it is a fact. Sir, any time, supposing if we want to appreciate we should appreciate also. The opposition's attitude, I do not know why it is so.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I only say, that this being Question Hour, he should say "Whether I can appreciate the Prime Minister!"

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is very clear that he is not in the opposition. His seat should be allotted elsewhere.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: My question is, in the statement given by the hon. Minister it is stated that even in direct recruitment there is a backlog. As far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned the backlog is, in the officers cadre it is 13, in the clerks cadre it is 96, in sub-staff it is 32; and for promotions also in the Scheduled Tribes category it is 114 in the JMCs' cadre. Why is this backlog there, and for how long has this backlog been continuing? Is it because of the non-availability of eligible candidates?

If it is due to non-availability of eligible candidates why not relax the rules to enable the Scheduled Tribes candidates to come up?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Steps have been taken to reduce the backlog and the backlog have been reduced. I assure the hon. Member that it will be our endeavour to render all help to Scheduled Castes and Tribes people. The hon. Prime Minister has been going from place to place to alleviate their conditions. I can tell the hon. Member that in spite of the fact that the relaxations given in the qualifications, we have not been able to find sufficient number; in spite of the training we are providing the response to the training is not so encouraging. If the hon. Member wants to know as to how many people attended the training I can provide it to him. We will make all our efforts to give more training.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: We have to uplift them.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We will see that sufficient training is given to them so that they come up.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER. Shri Tulsiram, Now listen to his couplet

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was being said that the Opposition behaves in this way but I want to say that the Hon. Prime Minister is doing very good work.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, he was formerly a Congressman.

SHRI BAŞUDEB ACHARIA: But you were not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He was formerly a Congressman, and how he is a Congressman.

[Translation]

SHRI V TULSIRAM The Hon Prime Minister is not listening. It is being said that the Opposition is opposing it. I want to submit that the Hon Prime Minister is doing very good work. Are you happy now? This is what I want to ask you.

According to the hon Minister, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are not capable.

MR SPEAKER No, no. He has not said this.

SHRI V TULSIRAM They are not that much able.

MR SPEAKER No, he did not say so. He said that they do not qualify.

(Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER They are not available in adequate number.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) Perhaps there may be something wrong with interpretation. Shri Poojari was speaking in English and you were listening in Hindi.

SHRI V TULSIRAM If such mistakes occur in interpretation, then it will create problem for the House.

MR SPEAKER If nothing like that has happened till today, then it may not happen in future also.

[English]

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Actually, the translation is better than the speech.

[Translation]

SHRI V TULSIRAM You know that in the matter of appointments, whether in the banks or in Government Offices, remarks are given as 'Not suitable' or 'Not available', and after some days, the file is sent to the

higher officer for sanctioning the post for general candidate which is ultimately sanctioned and filled so. That has become the convention in all Government Departments and in every bank. Will the hon Minister conduct an enquiry into it and appoint a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe member on the Board of Directors, so that the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are protected? This is what I want to know from the hon Minister.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY The interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be protected by this Government. It is the commitment given to the nation by the Prime Minister. So far as appointment of directors in the boards of banks is concerned, every board is accommodated by a SC & ST member.

Off-Take of Indigenously Manufactured Electronics Components

*925 SHRI P R S VENKATESAN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the off-take of the indigenously manufactured electronics components by telecommunications, defence and computer sectors is poor.

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

(c) present gap between the production and off-take of these components?

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

STATEMENT

(a) to (c) The indigenous components base

for the professional sector, namely, telecomm, defence & computers is at present relatively small with a significant proportion of the components being imported. Substantial investments have and are being made in these sectors, particularly, in the area of connectors, relays, printed circuit boards, hybrid circuits and LSI/VLSI, both in the public and private sectors. In general there is no problem of off-take of indigenously produced components for the professional sector.

SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: I want to know from the hon. Minister the measures physical or fiscal that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to protect the indigenous component industry?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: We are encouraging growth of indigenous components industry in electronics through several measures including liberalisation of licensing facilities, certain degree of duty protection and also certain reduction of duty for the import of more items which will contribute to the indigenous production of components. And a series of such measures have been taken by the Government for promoting and encouraging indigenous production of electronic components.

SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: What are the steps Government proposes to take in the production lines of ICs? What are the various kinds of ICs that are at present produced by Semi Conductors Ltd. Chandigarh? Or why only a limited range of ICs are produced by SCL when ICs form the base for any electronic item?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Semi Conductors Complex is the major factory producing integrated circuits. They have acutally gone from 5 microns to three microns and they are now planning to produce 2 micron chips. Also it is true that they are producing only a limited number of varieties of chips because it is not yet economic to go into the production of various types of chips. But they are producing primarily those chips which are immediately needed for our electronic industry and it is our

intention to expand this as rapidly as possible.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: The hon. Minister in his reply says that the indigenous components base for the professional sector is at present relatively small with a significant proportion of the components being imported. Now here, the other day, very rightly the Prime Minister pointed out that certain components which are being imported are much cheaper than those being manufactured in India and huge amount being invested would be a waste. In the latter part of the answer he says that substantial investments have and are being made in these sectors. Now with the statement of the hon. Prime Minister, will the Minister ratify or change the answer?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, there is no contradiction at all between the two statements. Therefore, there is no need for what the hon. Member has mentioned. It is certainly cheaper with regard to certain components to be imported.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I am asking about the one you mentioned in the written answer.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Even if certain components are cheaper, if they are absolutely essential for us to attain self-reliance, we try to manufacture them at home.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Sir, let me clarify. I made it very clear in the House just the other day that there are certain components which are strategically necessary. There are certain fields where it is necessary for us to go into and we will go into those fields even if it costs us some money. It is an investment for the development and strengthening and building of the nation and we are making such investment. What I had said was that we must be careful that we do not take on too many fronts at the same time. We must take on specific areas which are more relevant and then go into great depth in

those areas and see that we are truly self-sufficient in those areas, and that is what we are doing. There is no contradiction between this answer and the statement that I have made.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, what had happened during the last decade, I think, unfortunately is going to be repeated again. After having been quiescent regarding development of electronics for at least twenty-five years, we suddenly tried to jump into the television era by putting in lot of television stations at a time and making people buy televisions which were all made by screwdriver technology, by assembling imported parts. Very small proportion of these was made in India. As a result, we have missed one opportunity of having an electronics revolution through television. We are going to have the same thing in telecommunications because again we are going to jump ahead and import the exchanges rather than make the components here. So, we have to have a planning and patience to do that. Will the Minister say what we propose to do regarding the exchanges which we require in the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans, to what extent are we going to import assembled exchanges and to what extent are we going to make the components here?

PROF. MAHDU DANDAVATE. In the Eighth Five Year Plan they won't be there.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, we propose to both jump ahead as well as go ahead with indigenous production of essential components. It is necessary to jump ahead as well as work steadily for self-reliance, and for jumping ahead, it is necessary to imbibe and develop highest technology that is available abroad. I can tell you that we have no intention of following such measures as have been announced by the Kerala Government to prohibit the purchase of computers for offices and schools. We look ahead and we think that this is an essential aid for development.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What about telephone exchanges?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Regarding telephone exchanges, the hon. Member has mentioned about screwdriver technology. But in the electronics field as a whole, only twenty-five per cent of what is required in the production is imported and the rest is even today manufactured in India. Therefore, it is not a question of screwdriver technology; it is steady development, creative development of manufacturing capacity for equipment as well as components. The hon. Member has asked about investment. We have made a very heavy investment for the development of components industry in the Seventh Five Year Plan and if he likes, there are figures available and I can read out the figures.

MR. SPEAKER: Put them on the Table of the House.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You can send those figures to me.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: I will send it to you.

Production of Match Boxes

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

(a) the average annual production of match boxes from mechanised sector and non-mechanised sector;

(b) whether there is a fall in the production of matches in the mechanical sector over the years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the rate of excise duty on matches produced in the mechanised and non-mechanised sectors in 1980-81 and 1985-86 separately?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The figures of annual production of matches by the mechanised and non-mechanised sectors for 1986 are given below -

Mechanised Sector (M/s WIMCO)	—	25.04 million gross boxes of 50 sticks each -
Non-mechanised sector	—	130 million gross boxes of 50 sticks each

(b) Production figures of matches in the mechanised sector (WIMCO) from 1981 to 1986 are given below -

Year	Production (in million gross boxes of 50 sticks each)
1981	29.75
1982	29.05
1983	29.09
1984	28.22
1985	28.36
1986	25.04

The above figures show that in 1986 there was appreciable fall in the production of matches by WIMCO

(c) The fall in production of matches by WIMCO in 1986 may be due to a variety of reasons including increased production of matches by the non-mechanised sector

(d) The rates of excise duty on matches produced in the various sectors in 1980-81 and 1985-86 are given below -

1980-81

Sector	Rates of duty (in Rs per gross boxes of 50 sticks each)			
	Cardboard			Veneer
	Inner only	Outer only	Both inner & outer	
1	2	3	4	5
Mechanised sector	6.96	7.20	6.60	7.20

1	2	3	4	5
Non-mechanised middle sector	4.26	4.50	3.90	4.50
Cottage sector	1.36	1.60	1.00	1.60

1985-86

Rates of duty for both cardboard and veneer matches (in Rs. per gross boxes of 50 sticks each)

Date	Mechanised sector	Semi-Mechanised (capital investment not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs)	Non-mechanised (with annual clearance exceeding 150 million sticks)	Cottage sector (with annual clearance not exceeding 150 million matches)
From 1.4.85 to 7.5.85:	6.85	5.15	4.50	1.60
From 8.5.85 to 31.3.86	5.85	4.15	3.50	1.60

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Sir, there are only 5 WIMCO mechanised match factories in India and out of those 5, one is in my constituency. Sir, in order to protect the cottage industries, there is a restriction that mechanised sector should not produce more than 7 lakh cases. But actually they are producing 5 lakh cases only. At present, there is a differential in excise duty between the cottage and mechanised sectors. The excise duty gap was Rs. 1.47 in 1979 and in 1986, it was Rs. 4.25. As there is vast gap in excise duty between the two, the Mechanised production is not saleable in the market and that is why the workers are not getting work. So, all the Unions in India have given representations to the Government that the Government should think over this and continue the differential in excise duty as obtaining before 1985. I would like to know whether the Government has examined it. What decision have they taken in this respect?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: For mechanised sector, the excise duty is Rs.

5.85 and for cottage industry, the duty is Rs. 1.60. It is true that there is difference and it is done in order to encourage the cottage industry to generate more employment. Regarding the duty that is to be levied, it is under the consideration of the Government as to whether any change is to be done.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: The suggestions made by the Unions are that they may confine the rate of excise levy to the cottage sector only in respect of wooden match boxes and card-board boxes. I would like to know whether the Government will examine this point.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We have encouraged the mechanised sector to produce card board boxes in order to preserve and conserve the forest. This is the conscious decision made by the Government.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I was a Union Leader of the WIMCO factory

in Madras. We modernise the factory to increase production. Now, the situation regarding modernisation is becoming difficult due to prohibitive excise duty and today the factory is to be closed down mainly because of the high excise duty. The workers are being laid off. Is it the policy that by means of excise duty they will ensure that modernised industries become sick? If that is so, then the present excise is all right. Otherwise the only alternative that seems to be there is reduction in differential in excise duty. Sir, if I may clarify to the Government, the differential that was there earlier was based on card board boxes. Today even cottage industry produces card board boxes for matches and today there is a situation where the differential is so high that nearly 50,000 workers are going to be unemployed and sick industries are to be closed down. Is the Government serious or is the consideration merely a matter for record? Will they reduce the differential in excise duty? It is a straight question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As I have stated that the lower rate of duty is there for cottage industry to encourage and also to generate employment and the fact that mechanised sector is affected and whether the duty is to be further reduced, it is under consideration. I have already mentioned this point.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: Sir, one of the WIMCO factories is in my constituency and it was closed from 8th April 1987, that is, this year. The reason is that there is a wide gap in excise duty between the mechanised and non-mechanised sectors. But who is getting the benefit? I am not against the mechanised sector or the cottage industry. But the point is, who is getting the benefit? The fact is that the excise duty differential is really very wide. It is the middlemen who are getting the benefit. It is not reaching the consumer, it is not going to the manufacturers. There are two types of manufacturers, the non-mechanised sector and the mechanised sector. The mechanised sector is selling at a price of Rs. 5

per gross. They are making 95 paise. The retail consumer price per box is 25 paise. The percentage of the margin of the traders is 89. Tyna manufacturers' selling price -Rs. 80 per gross box, the retail consumer price per box is 25 paise and the percentage of the margin of traders comes to 125 per cent, whereas in the case of mechanised sector the cost is Rs. 145/- per gross box, the retail consumer price per box is 25 paise and the percentage of margin to traders is 24 per cent. Therefore, I am asking the hon. Minister as to who is getting the benefit. At the same time, if the differential is reduced, the Government can mop up an additional revenue of Rs. 52 crores.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: All these aspects are under consideration, we are examining them, and for the benefit of the hon. Member I would say that the Government has not shut the door. For the hon. Member's information we have reduced this duty from Rs. 6-25 p to Rs 5-85 p between 17 3 85 and 7 5 85. On 8 5 85 it has been brought down to Rs 5-85 p and still we are examining, I have stated already.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, it is not a mere question of revenue. The hon. Minister also was saying the same thing. It is a question of adopting an industrial policy with a view to promoting employment opportunities.

AN HON. MEMBER: Discouraging mechanisation.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Mechanisation or modernisation is not to be resorted to indiscriminately in a developing country like this. Is the Government aware that match box is one area where mechanisation and modernisation can be dispensed with completely and companies like WIMCO can be closed once and for all.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is not the desire of the Government to close down the mechanised sector.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am not for

closure of mechanised sector in all areas. I am referring to match box only.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Yes, match box. But I assure the hon. Member that the objective and also the policy of the Government is to encourage the cottage industry and there is demand from cottage industries also to reduce the duty from Rs. 1-60 p. and all these things we are considering.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You are considering their demand also, the demand of the WIMCO.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I want to submit that due to the present policy of the Government, about 50 to 60 workers of WIMCO are going to be rendered unemployed. In Bareilly, my area, there is a unit which is also facing similar situation. On the one hand we want the industries to survive and on the other, in the name of encouraging cottage industries licences are being issued to one business house to open about 150 units, due to which WIMCO has established industries all over the country and our workers are becoming unemployed. In view of all these facts, will the hon. Minister review the policy so that other industries can survive?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, we are looking into the difficulties faced by the mechanised sector and also the cottage sector and we will come out with solutions.

Anti-Pollution Programme

*928. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the anti-pollution programmes

launched by the Union Government during 1986-87;

(b) names of places where these programmes have been launched; and

(c) the achievements made thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The programmes include monitoring of air and water quality, setting up of standards and their implementation.

(b) The programmes have been launched throughout the country.

(c) The achievements include the following:

- (i) A national network for water and air quality monitoring has been set up;
- (ii) Standards for effluents and emissions from major polluting industries have been laid down for their implementation in a phased manner; and
- (iii) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, which is a comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of environmental pollution, has been brought into force.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Sir, India uses nearly 10 lakh tonnes of pesticides annually. Sir, 70 per cent out of these pesticides are either banned or restricted in Western countries. The WHO study analysed food samples across India and found that 50% were contaminated with pesticides. I would like to know whether the Government of India has taken any steps to ban unnecessary and useless production of pesticides thereby minimising pollution and minimising the health hazards. If they do not do this, we have to face a stage Health for None, instead of Health for All by 2,000 A.D.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***Public Sector Units in Leasing Operations**

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

(a) whether any public sector units are engaged in leasing operations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there are any proposals to expand leasing operations in public sector during 1987-88; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Leasing companies are by and large in the private sector. A few nationalised banks have been permitted to promote leasing companies or subsidiaries. Apart from these the Indian Railways Finance Corporation was incorporated in December, 1986 with the main object of financing and leasing for the Indian Railways and others. The National Small Industries Corporation has also decided to introduce an equipment leasing scheme.

(b) and (c). Proposal to expand leasing operations in the public sector depends upon the feasibility and viability of this line of operation; but there are no restrictions for public sector units to go into these operations provided these come within the Objects Clause of the Memorandum of Association of these units. No specific proposal to expand leasing operations has been received by Government for approval.

Research Schemes to Encourage Young Scientists

*926. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are schemes to encourage young scientists to pursue their research at various scientific institutions and universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of scientists currently working and on what research projects?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of India have a number of schemes to encourage young scientists to pursue their research at various scientific institutions and universities in the country. The details of these schemes are as follows:

1. *Scheme for Young Scientists (SYS)*: This scheme covers young scientists (upto the age of 35 years) who have adequate background and training in any field of Science and Technology. It was initiated in the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan and has been continued during the Seventh Plan period with increased emphasis on encouraging and assisting young scientists. Under this scheme, grant-in-aid is given for research in scientific and socio-economic projects as also for meeting and interacting at seminars and symposia, travel assistance is given to participate in international conferences and training courses; and awards are given for outstanding research work.
2. *Science and Engineering Research Council for Young Scientists (SERCYS)*: As part of the Science and Engineering Research Council scheme of the

Department of Science and Technology, a new programme has been initiated to support young research workers. This programme aims at providing research support to young scientists to pursue their bright ideas in newly emerging and front-line areas of research in various fields of Science and Engineering.

3. *Better Opportunities for Young Scientists in Chosen Areas of Science and Technology (BOYS—CAST)*: This scheme has been initiated during 1986-87 to provide greater opportunities to talented young scientists and technologists for specialised training in chosen front-line areas of Science and Technology under the guidance of experts of reputed international centres; to utilise the trained manpower for building national capability in these areas and to generate further and widen the expertise base in 'chosen' areas of Science and Technology.

About 150 young scientists are benefited by the above special schemes.

4. Besides the above schemes, several Government agencies e.g. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), University Grants Commission (UGC), Department of Science and Technology (DST), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Indian Council of Agricultural

Research (ICAR), etc. offer research fellowships and associateships to young scientists for working towards their Ph. D's and for projects sponsored in various institutions and universities. About 12,200 young scientists are benefited by this. The projects cover various disciplines like Life Sciences, Chemical Sciences, Physical Sciences and Engineering Sciences, some of which are in the thrust areas already identified.

Transfer of Technologies by I.S.R.O.

*929. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether new technologies have been transferred to the industries by the Indian Space Research Organisation in 1986-87; and
 (b) the details of the technologies transferred industry-wise?

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

(b) The Indian space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA) of the Department of Space (DOS) have so far transferred 110 technologies to Indian Industry, of which 23 have been licenced during 1986-87 and three during April 1987. A Statement showing the details is given below.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Technology	Application/Description	Licensed to	Sector	Remarks
1986-87 LICENCING					
1.	Agrophotometer (Mark-II)	For in-situ measurement of water stress and chlorophyll content in plant foliage	(a) Optomech Engineers (May 86) (b) ELICO, Hyderabad (Jun. 86)	Private (Small-scale)	Received National Invention Promotion Award. Production has commenced.
2.	Micro ARTS	Micro-ARTS is a Micro-processor based Real Time System for data acquisition.	(a) Speck Systems, Hyderabad (July 86) (b) Industrial Consultancy and Appliances Pvt. Ltd., Bombay (March 87)	Private (Small-scale)	Production has commenced.
3.	Dual Densitometer	Dual Densitometer is used for colour density measurement of Photographic products for quality control	Speck Systems, Hyderabad (June 86)	Private (Small-scale)	Under production.
4.5.	Dimer Acids and Polyamide	Dimer acids are used as additives/diluants in chemical	IVP Ltd., Bombay (April 86)	Private	Production has commenced. Derived from castor oil

intermediates Under produ- ctionisation.	formulations-polyamides are used for Hot melt adhesives, Printing inks, coatings for metal surfaces, etc. etc.	
Under produ- ctionisation	Special silicone formula- tions for potting, vibration isolation, conformal coatings, etc.	6, 7. SILSET and SILTRAN
—Do —	For controlled rapid separation Systems	8, 9. Flexible Linear 10. Shaped Charges (three items)
Under produ- ctionisation	For INSAT System Utilisation in Telecommunications	11. Low-Cost Communication Terminal
Under produ- ctionisation	4.5 metre (diameter) Glass Fibre Reinforced Plastic Reflector Antenna	12. 4.5M. GFRP Antenna
—Do —	For Low-cost false colour prints for aerial and remote sensing imagery analyses and graphic art industries.	13. Colour Composite Printer
1st prototype under testing	Micro Multispectral Inter- active Data Analyses System	14. Micro MIDAS (developed by NRSA)

S. No.	Technology	Application/Description	Licensed to	Sector	Remarks
15.	Optical Pantograph (developed by NRSA)	Optical reflecting Projector with correction capability for cartographic purposes	Hi-Tech Optics, Hyderabad (Feb. 87)	Private (Small-scale)	Promoted under enterprise scheme of ISRO/NRSA
16.	OPTOCOAT 1 AND 2	Antireflection coatings for the IR Region	Optical Coating Laboratories, Bangalore (July 86)	— Do —	Additional licencing for Indian and Foreign Industries underway
17.					
18.	Low-cost rural Windmill	For rural water pumping in villages	Nagaraja Industries Hassan (July 86)	Private (Small-scale)	Free TT is being effected to all interested rural development agencies
19.	PTFE Coating Process	Polytetrafluoroethylene coating process for precision mechanical components	Titanium Tantatum Products, Madras (March 87)	Private	Additional licencing underway
20.	R. N. Modulator	Radio Networking Modulator (for INSAT systems utilisation)	Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore (Feb. 87)	Public	Additional licencing underway
21.	Nitrile-phenolic adhesive formulation	For bonding rubber and fabric to metals (in petroleum fuels storage, transportation and combustion systems)	Sundaram Industries, Madurai (March 87)	Private	—

22	Impact and Friction					
23	Sensitivity testers					
1987-88 LICENCING						
1.	Finite Element Analysis of Structures (FEAST) Software package	For testing, qualification and quality control of exposure materials	Tamil Nadu Industrial Exposures, Vellore (Jan. 87)	Public	—	
		Finite Element Analysis of Structures	CMC Ltd. (April 87)	Private	Licensed to GMC for market development and servicing of feasts users	
2.	Map Master	For scale changing of cartographic maps	Optomech Engineers Hyderabad (April 87)	Private (Small-scale)	—	
3.	Crane Control System	Control System for OH Cranes	FAFECO, Bangalore (April 87)	Private	—	

Closure of Talcher Heavy Water Plant

*930 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the losses suffered since the closure of the Talcher Heavy Water Plant in April, 1986,

(b) whether responsibility for the accident which took place in April, 1986 has been fixed and punishment awarded to persons found guilty and

(c) the modifications made in the plant to overcome the technical problems faced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R NARAYANAN) (a) The production at the Talcher Heavy Water Plant has not been stabilized because of frequent disruption and inadequate supply of major inputs from the neighbouring fertilizer plant and also because of some of the limitations of the Heavy Water Plant itself. In consequence the actual loss as a result of the closure was not very significant. The notional loss could be estimated as equal to the production that was targeted

(b) Sudden leakage of high pressure gas due to failure of a gasket liner in the flanged connection was responsible for the fire accident. This could not be attributed to failure on the part of any individual

(c) More rigorous procedures for testing before and after maintenance have been adopted to avoid recurrence of such incidents. Advantage of the shut down has also been taken to incorporate other technical improvements in the plant such as replacement of the heat exchanger which had a limited life, addition of new steam heater installation of fine filters for preventing solid impurities getting transported to

other sections and improvement of fire protection systems

Changes in Fuel Efficiency Testing Procedure

*931 SHRI C MADHAV REDDI
SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 452 on 25.2.1987 regarding tax concessions to cars not having fuel efficiency and state

(a) the reasons leading to cancellation of fiscal concessions to fuel efficient motor cars exceeding 1000cc capacity and their restoration

(b) the changes in fuel efficiency testing procedure and standards and

(c) the earlier phased programme of indigenisation and the present programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) Preliminary enquiry by Government agencies into certain complaints led to a prima facie conclusion that certain irregularities might have been committed in determining the fuel efficient character of certain motor cars which had availed of fiscal concessions. To protect revenue and the consumers, the concessions were withdrawn and simultaneously the fuel efficiency testing procedure was reviewed in consultation with the Ministry of Industry. The concessions were restored with revised and stringent procedure for conducting the test. Adherence to phased programme of indigenisation was also made obligatory for availing of the concessions

(b) In the revised testing procedure, testing is to be done only at vehicle Research Development Establishment. The tests are to be carried out on 5 cars selected at random. The test report will also be valid only for 6 months

(c). The phased programme for higher capacity cars is as under:

Standard 2000	Weighted Averaged Import content	
	Previous	Revised
1st phase	25.52%	32.37%
2nd phase	18.01%	22.62%
3rd phase	N.A.	2.75%
<i>Contessa Classic</i>		
Engine, 1st phase	71.40%	71.40%
Transmission and rear axle. 2nd phase	56.50%	52%
<i>Premier 118 NE</i>		
Engine and 1st phase	72.75%	72.75%
Transmission 2nd phase	54.63%	54.63%

Visit of Soviet Delegation

*932. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA
SHRI S. M. GURADDI

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Soviet delegation visited India in April, 1987 to explore new fields of Cooperation in Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). A high level Soviet Scientific Delegation visited India in March, 1987. The discussions between the two sides have resulted in the identification of a number of areas for further considera-

tion for bilateral collaboration between scientists/scientific institutions/organisations of the two countries.

[Translation]

World Bank Assistance for Development of Muktsar (Punjab)

*933. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of the World Bank has recently visited Muktsar area in Punjab to explore the possibilities of providing financial assistance for solving problems of that area;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard.

(c) whether Government have received the report of the team; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). An Irrigation Project in Punjab has been tentatively identified for possible World Bank assistance. However, Project components have not yet been firmed up. In this connection a team from the World Bank had recently visited some areas of Punjab.

[English]

Disbursement of Loans by Indian Overseas Bank under DRI Scheme

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

(a) the amount disbursed by Indian Overseas Bank under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 and the number of beneficiaries;

(b) whether there had been considerable decline in the amount disbursed and in the number of beneficiaries during 1985;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to monitor the functioning of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Indian Overseas Bank has reported that the disbursement made by it under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 have been as follows:

Year ending	No. of borrowal accounts (In lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1984	0.54	10.19
1985	0.43	7.61
1986	0.46	8.12

Although there was a decline in the amount disbursed as well as the number of beneficiaries assisted during 1985 as compared to 1984, the outstanding advances under DRI as at the end of December, 1985 were still 1.19% of total outstanding credit as at the end of the previous year. Thus the bank fulfilled the target of 1% stipulated under DRI Scheme. The performance of banks in providing loans under DRI is kept under continuous review by the Government as well as by Reserve Bank of India.

Losses Incurred by Regional Rural Banks

* 935. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH
PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Rural Banks throughout the country are incurring mounting losses;

(b) if so, the accumulated losses as on 31st March, 1987 and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance of the regional rural banks and to reduce losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The accumulated losses of 148 Regional Rural Banks out of 188 such banks in position as at end-December, 1985 amounted to Rs. 61.36 crores. Some of the important factors responsible for losses in most of the Regional Rural Banks are extensive branch expansion in interior rural areas in recent past, low business per branch and increase in establishment costs.

(c) The Government had set up a Working Group on Regional Rural Banks and in pursuance of its recommendations, have taken a number of decisions for improving the viability of the Regional Rural Banks.

Important among these are indicated below:

- (i) sanctioning of additional share capital to identified Regional Rural Banks with satisfactory track record in a phased manner;
- (ii) lowering of interest on refinance provided by sponsoring banks to Regional Rural Banks;
- (iii) investment of funds for SLR requirements in securities of better yield;
- (iv) enlargement of the scope of lending by RRBs;
- (v) a more active role by sponsoring banks in fund management, staff training and internal audit; and
- (vi) close monitoring to improve productivity.

Indigenous Components Industry

*936. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the lack of orders for indigenous components industry in the new digital telephone exchange;

(b) the target of electronics output in the Seventh Plan;

(c) whether a set back to indigenous production in components industry due to lack of orders would seriously affect the electronic plan; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken or proposed by Government to remedy the situation to help achieve the Seventh Plan target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE. (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The production of E-10 B digital electronic exchange at the ITI unit in Mankapur, UP commenced in 1985-86. Majority of the components like PCBs, Hybrid circuits connectors, relays, etc. required by the unit will be produced by them in-house. There is, thus, limited scope for procurement of these components from outside sources. A Monitoring Committee on indigenisation of electronic components for the E-10 B exchange has been set up continuously monitor and accelerate their pace of indigenisation. The Committee will monitor both in-house manufactured components as well those to be obtained from outside sources. Evaluation of the latter has already commenced.

(b) The production target for electronics output in the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 10,860 crores.

(c) No, Sir. The production and indigenisation programme of the electronics industry is proceeding satisfactorily and components production is not likely to be a bottleneck for the achievement of the Seventh Five Year Plan target.

(d) Does not arise.

Financing by Shipping Development and Committee

* 937. SHRI R.S. MANE: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount lost due to bad assessment and easy financing by Shipping Development Fund Committee; and

(b) whether Government have started looking into or propose to look into various actions of Shipping Development Fund

Committee so as to save enormous assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Shipping Development Fund Committee has been wound up with effect from 3.4.1987 under the provisions of Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986 and its assets and liabilities have vested in Government of India consequent to its abolition. An amount of Rs. 456.21 crores and Rs. 2.94 crores was overdue to the erstwhile SDFC from shipping and fishing companies respectively as on 31.1.1987. The SDFC had issued legal notices and initiated legal proceedings in respect of certain shipping companies who had defaulted in their payments. A new organisation under the name of 'Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI)' has been set up on 8th December, 1986 to undertake financing of inter-alia merchant shipping vessels and fishing trawlers. SCICI has also started looking into the viability of various sick shipping companies. SCICI would prepare rehabilitation packages in respect of those companies which are found to be viable. Recovery of dues in respect of defaulting companies would be pursued in accordance with law.

Branches of New Bank of India running in losses

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

(a) whether a number of branches of New Bank of India are running in losses;

(b) the amounts spent by the bank on purchase of materials without calling any tenders for its Golden Jubilee Celebrations;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Public Sector Banks including New Bank of India prepare their Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet in the forms set out in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Only the profit/loss position of the bank as a whole during the year is required to be incorporated in the Profit & Loss Account and the Balance Sheet. Branch-wise profit and loss position is not published. The published profits of New Bank of India for the year 1986 was Rs. 141.46 lakhs.

New Bank of India has reported that it has spent a sum of about Rupees one lakh and six thousand for purchase of materials in connection with the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the bank. Of this, materials worth about Rupees seventy six thousand were purchased from Government agencies/Public Sector Undertakings/Government approved suppliers. Materials worth about only Rupees thirty thousand were purchased from other suppliers without calling for tenders. According to the bank, this comprised of a number of items involving small amounts and the detailed procedure for calling tenders was not considered necessary for such purchases.

Funds allocated to A.P. for Wildlife Conservation

939. SHRI V. TULSIRAM. Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the funds allotted to the State of Andhra Pradesh for wildlife protection during the last three years and for 1987-88.

(b) the details of the fund to be provided to the State during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan, and

(c) the extent to which Government of Andhra Pradesh have achieved the goals in protecting the wildlife?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Central assistance to Andhra Pradesh for wildlife conservation in the last three years has been Rs. 20.38 lakhs in 1984-85, Rs. 19.88 lakhs in 1985-86 and Rs. 29.11 lakhs in 1986-87.

(b) Central funds are released on a year to year basis after proposals received from the States have been approved. Funds are not earmarked Statewise.

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh have achieved some success.

Investment in Nationalised Banks and other Financial Institutions

940. SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deposits collected by the private companies by announcing attractive interest rates thereby reducing money investment in nationalised banks and other financial institutions; and

(b) the steps taken to attract people to deposit their savings in the Government financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The maximum rate of interest that can be paid by non-banking companies on deposits accepted by them and the limits on deposits that can be accepted are determined by Reserve Bank of India/Government. Despite higher rate of interest payable by non-banking companies, the mobilisation of deposits by scheduled commercial banks and financial institutions is considered satisfactory. As per the data available, the deposits of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of March, 1986 increased by about Rupees thirteen thousand crores (18 per cent) over the deposits at the end of March, 1985. The corresponding growth of deposits of non-banking companies was of the order of only Rs. 451 crores (an

increase of 16 per cent) The gross sale of units of Unit Trust of India during the year 1985-86 (July-June) showed a rise of Rs. 136 crores (an increase of 18 per cent).

Narcotics Haul in Sob Village of Jaisalmer District Rajasthan

* 941. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether heroin and smack worth Rs. 31 crores was seized at Sob village under the Sangarh Police Station in the border district of Jaisalmer in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether any arrest has been made; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). According to preliminary reports received, 321.720 kgs. of heroin was seized on 6.4.1987 at Sob village, Jaisalmer district. The drug was stated to have been brought from Pakistan. Two persons including a Pak. national have been arrested against whom appropriate action under the law will be taken.

[Translation]

Establishment of Musk Deer Sanctuary

* 942. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up musk deer sanctuary in Pithoragarh district, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the place in the district where the proposed sanctuary will be set up;

(c) whether Government have received some objections from the public against

the setting up of this sanctuary there; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). A Musk deer sanctuary has been set up by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh near Arkot in Pithoragarh District in July 1986.

(c) No such objections have been received by the Central Government against the setting up of this sanctuary.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Inter-State National Parks

9159. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been chalked out for setting up of inter-state National Parks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposed location of these parks; and

(d) when are these likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The setting up of national parks is wholly within the purview of the concerned State Government. Government of India has not

chalked out any plan for setting up of inter-state national parks.

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

Reclamation Waste Land

9160. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to re-claim waste land in Himachal Pradesh at the initiative of the Union Government in collaboration with State Government?

(b) if so, the names of the schemes taken up for re-clamation of waste land in Himachal Pradesh during the past three years along with the estimated cost in each case and the present progress of the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any schemes would be taken up for execution in the remaining years of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes Sir. In addition of State schemes, several schemes have been started for waste land reclamation through afforestation at the initiative of the Union Government, in collaboration with Government of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The scheme wise details regarding the financial allocation, funds released, physical targets and achievements for the last three years are given in the Statement below.

(c) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT

S. No.	SCHEMES	Financial (Rs. in Lakhs)						Physical								
		Earmarked		Released/Achieved		Target		Target		Achievement		Achievement				
		84-85	85-86	86-87	84-85	85-86	86-87	84-85	85-86	86-87	84-85	85-86	86-87	84-85	85-86	86-87
1.	Rural Fuelwood Plantation.	90	110	80	67.70	55	64.45	3946Ha. 50 lakhs seedlings distributed	5664Ha	3340 Ha.	3810 Ha	4226 Ha	3960Ha			
2.	Operation, Soilwatch	200	240	210	206.74	201.16	137.54	8700 Ha	8707 Ha.	5250 Ha.	7874 Ha.	8197 Ha.	5250 Ha.			
3.	Decentralised Nurseries	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	44 lakhs seedlings	—	—	N.A.			
4.	Externally Aided Projects (National Social Forestry Project)	—	835	101.1	—	416	77.9	—	18,510	21,163	—	13,773	9071 Ha	—	63 lakh seedlings	
5.	N.R.E.P.	23.64	55.2	69	18.84	31.67	N.A.	—	—	—	889	926	N.A.			
6.	R.L.E.G.P.	—	47.00	57.75	—	32.66	16.50 upto 30.9.86	—	—	—	—	1002.57 Ha.	748Ha upto 30.9.86			

* Year wise physical targets are not fixed under NREP/RLEGP.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

9161. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme; and

(b) to what extent this programme will be implemented during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The Integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme is a new programme set up with the objective of integrating and coordinating different energy supply schemes, through the preparation of area based, block level, integrated rural energy plans for meeting rural energy needs for domestic and productive activities in the most cost effective manner, and thereby accelerating the economic development of rural areas. The IREP programme includes a centrally sponsored scheme started in 1986-87, under which 100% central grant is provided for setting up of state level and district/block level IREP cells, and for the training of the staff in these cells for preparing and implementing integrated rural plans and projects in selected blocks, distributed in all States and UTs.

(b) The programme will cover 126 selected blocks distributed in all the States and UTs, during the financial year 1987-88. State level IREP cells are being set up in all States and UTs, and block level IREP cells would be set up in these 126 blocks.

World Bank Loan for State Transport Service

9162. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sancti-

oned Loan or assistance for the State Transport Services in the country to different State Governments;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance/loan so far disbursed to State Governments, and the names of those State Governments,

(c) whether a number of State Governments have asked for the World Bank financial assistance for their nationalised bus transport systems during the last three years;

(d) if so, the names of the States which have sought such assistance;

(e) whether the World Bank has stipulated any conditions for the grant of loans; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The World Bank Group have so far sanctioned assistance for two Urban Transport Projects in Bombay (Maharashtra) and Calcutta (West Bengal) respectively. In addition, component allocations for transport have been made in the two Urban Development Projects for Madras (Tamil Nadu). An amount of \$25 million for the Bombay Urban Transport Project and \$44.57 million for the Calcutta Urban Transport Project has been disbursed by the World Bank. Under the two Madras Urban Development Projects an amount of \$8.7 million and \$13.0 million respectively was sanctioned by the World Bank specifically as assistance under the transport components. While assistance under the first Madras Urban Development Project has been completely utilised, the second project is currently under implementation. It is expected that the sanctioned amount will be fully drawn with the completion of the project.

Disbursements received from the World Bank have been shared with the States in accordance with existing arrangements for central assistance on account of externally aided projects.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However the Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project posed to the World Bank had a component for strengthening the Pallavan Transport Corporation.

(e) and (f). No loan has been sanctioned for the project by the World Bank so far.

Increase in Excise Duty on Aerated Water

9163. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in excise duty on Aerated Water and reasons therefor, and

(b) item on which there is saving on excise due to Aerated Water being covered in MODVAT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Excise duty on aerated water was increased in the 1987 budget. In respect of soft drinks and soda in bottles, the duty was raised by 20 paise and 15 paise per bottle, respectively. For soft drinks and soda sold in packaging other than bottles, the rates were increased from 60% and 40% to 75% and 60%, respectively. The benefit of MODVAT was simultaneously extended to aerated waters. With this the credit of duty paid on inputs like sugar, carbondioxide, pilfer-proof-caps, glass bottles etc. used in the manufacture of aerated waters has been made available to the manufacturers of aerated waters. A part of the increase in duty will be off-set by the benefit extended through MODVAT. The increase has been made to raise additional resources and a revenue gain of Rs. 17 crores is expected to accrue in an year from the increase made.

Share of States in Corporation Taxes

9164. SHRI R. M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to share the proceeds from Corporation tax with the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government have no such proposal at present to share the proceeds from Corporation tax with the States.

Credit-Deposit Ratio of UCO Bank

9165 SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UCO Bank, Calcutta has so far failed to raise its credit-deposit ratio as fixed by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result thereof a large number of applicants under self-employment schemes whose cases were under consideration of the bank have not been getting proper assistance any more,

(c) whether the bank has involved itself in non-recoverable debts with the big houses;

(d) if so, the facts and details of the above; and

(e) the further steps being taken to improve the working of the bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that they have not set any definite norm with regard to the overall credit-deposit ratio of banks. However,

banks have been advised by the Reserved Bank of India to achieve a credit-deposit ratio of 60 per cent in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately on all-India basis. As at the end of December, 1985, the average credit-deposit ratio of UCO Bank at its rural and semi-urban branches was at 50.3 per cent and 41.3 per cent respectively.

(b) UCO Bank has reported that although the bank had to impose certain credit restraint measures temporarily, these measures did not apply to direct lending to agriculture, and proposals **received under other sponsored schemes** like self-employment schemes, I.R.D.P. etc. and on the contrary the bank has sought to boost up its credit-deposit ratio through intensifying credit assistance to priority sectors.

(c) and (d). The UCO Bank has reported that a number of units financed by institutions/banks under medium and large scale as also S.S.I. sectors have become sticky. The amounts involved in sick units of UCO Bank as on 31.12.1986 was as under:—

(Amount in Rs. crores)

	Number	Amount
Medium and Large	44	119.66
Small Scale	875	35.31

(e) The bank has reported that action has been initiated to review sticky accounts and take steps for recovery of dues or rehabilitation of sick units which are found to be potentially viable. UCO Bank has also drawn-up two year action plans for the years 1986 and 1987 with a view to improve its operational efficiency and financial viability.

NRI Investments on High Technology Projects

9166. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a meeting held in January, 1987 between a group of non-resident Indians and the officials of his Ministry it was decided that NRI investments would be restricted to high technology projects; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Water Pollution

9167. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new methods have been developed by experts to assess river water pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The methods include remote sensing, computerised pollution monitoring systems and rapid estimation of Biochemical Oxygen Demand.

Projects behind schedule in Seventh Plan

9168. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects approved and the original capital cost involved which have been budgeted for the Seventh Five Year Plan,

(b) whether cost of those projects is

likely to increase, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to complete those projects as per schedule without cost escalations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) The details of the Central sector projects costing more than Rs. 20 crores, approved in the 7th Plan from 1.4.1985 to 1.12.1986, are furnished in the Statement given below.

(c) The basic responsibility for completing the projects as per schedule, without cost over-run, rests with the project authority and the administrative Ministry. The Ministry of Programme Implementation has been stressing from time to time the need for the following to ensure completion of the projects according to schedule and within the sanctioned cost.

- (i) Preparation of realistic project reports and implementation plans;

- (ii) approval of advance action for acquisition of land, development of infrastructure at project site, etc. pending Government's formal sanction of the project,
- (iii) ensuring adequate funding from beginning to end;
- (iv) effective monitoring through Monthly Flash Report System;
- (v) constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion of the projects; and
- (vi) coordination meetings at various levels to resolve inter-ministerial issues e.g. problems relating to delays in supply of critical equipment by vendors/suppliers, problems of inadequate mobilisation of manpower/construction equipment by various contractors and construction agencies, problems of delays in obtaining clearances from various regulatory agencies, etc.

STATEMENT

Central Sector Projects costing Rs. 20 crores or more approved during Seventh Five Year Plan from 1.4.85 to 1.12.1986

Sl No.	Project	Date of approval	Original approved cost (Rs crores)	Anticipated Cost (Rs. crores) (as on 1.12.86)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Atomic Energy</i>				
1.	Heavy Water Project, Hazira	4/86	422.71	422.71
<i>Power</i>				
2.	Maithon GT (DVC)	1/86	44.57	53.42
3.	Mejia Thermal (DVC)	3/86	566.00	566.00

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Petroleum & Natural Gas</i>				
4.	Captive Power Plant-HPCL (Bombay)	10/85	45.72	45.72
5.	Captive Power Plant-BPCL (Bombay)	11/85	43.61	43.61
6.	Acquisition of 6 Nos. of Dev. Drilling Rigs (ONGC)	11/85	90.75	90.75
<i>Fertiliser</i>				
7.	Captive Power Project- Bhatinda (NFL)	5/85	69.32	110.00
8.	Captive Power Project-Panipat (WFL)	5/85	69.32	111.00
9.	Electrolysis Plant Replacement (NFL)		28.65	28.65
<i>Chemicals & Petro-chemicals</i>				
10.	Nylon-6 Project (PCL)	3/86	74.35	74.35
11.	Captive Power Plant & Combined Cycle (IPCL)	7/85	72.51	72.51
<i>Public Enterprises</i>				
12.	Manufacture of X-Rays & Graphic Art Hindustan	3/86	174.43	168.12
<i>Civil Aviation</i>				
13.	Acquisition of 48 Helicopters (HCI)	5/86	276.95	276.95
14.	Augmentation of Computer Facility (A.I.)	12/85	26.15	26.15
15.	Fleet Augmentation Indian Airlines (19 Air Buses)	2/86	1238.37	1238.37
<i>Railway</i>				
16.	Kumedpur-New Jalpaiguri (Line-doubling)	3/86	42.92	42.92
17.	Tandur-Milkmaid Road (Line doubling)	3/86	28.14	28.14
18.	Tambaram-Chengalpattu (Line doubling)	3/86	20.97	20.97
19.	Guna-Etawah (New Line)	3/86	158.77	158.77
20.	Satna-Rewa (New line)	3/86	38.73	38.73

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Spring Manufacturing Plant Gwalior	3/87	35.00	35.00
22.	Rail-Coach Factory, Kapurthala	3/85	180 00	295.00
23.	Diesel Comp. Works, Patiala	3/86	92.11	133.84
24.	Visakhapatnam Peripheral	3/86	27.18	27 18
25	Vikhroli-4th Passenger Terminal	3/86	24.38	24.38
	<i>Surface Transport</i>			
26	Acquisition of 3LR-II Tankers (0.26 MDWT)	4/86	111.30	127 04
27	Second Oil Jetty, Haldia	2/86	35.71	37.78
28.	Ahmedabad—Vadodra Expressway	1/86	128 40	137.20
29	Calcutta-Palsit Section	1/86	48.60	48.60
30	Strengthening Nagpur-Hyderabad—NH 7	1/86	29.30	29.30
31.	Strengthening Thane—Nasik—NH 3	1/86	29.00	29.00
32.	Varanasi By-pass Ganga Bridge—NH 2	1/86	41.60	41.60
33.	Madras—Vellupuram Sec. Dev. NH 45	1/86	45.60	45.60
34.	Murthal Kamal Section Dev. NH 1	1/86	42.50	42.50
35.	Sirhind—Jullunder Section NH 1	1/86	66.00	66.00
	<i>Coal</i>			
36.	Sonepur Bazari A—OC	7/85	192.96	192.96
37.	Kalidaspur—UG	11/86	47.95	47.95
38.	Captive Power (ECL)	4/86	49.20	49.20
39.	Captive Power (BCCL)	4/86	49.20	49.20
40.	Captive Power (CCL)	4/86	49.20	49.20
41.	Khadia	9/85	400.00	421.16
42.	Gevra Expn.—CC	9/85	50.08	224.39

1	2	3	4	5
43	Amrit Nagar UG	9/85	10 85	65 45
44	D & F Ropeway (PCCL)	1/87	21 32	21 32
45	Bangwar UG	5/85	25 14	30 50
46	Deepka OC	6/85	56 05	59 30
47	Tandsi UG	9/85	51 58	51 58
48	Ramagundam OC	1/87	147 16	147 16
49	Godavari Khanı 10A UG	5/85	27 31	27 31
50	Ravindra Khanı IA UG	3/86	29 78	29 78
51	Central Workshop Chanderpur	12/85	23 97	23 97
52	400 KV Transmission Line Stage-II	8/86	250 71	250 71

Excise Evasion by M/s ITC Ltd.

9169 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the outcome of the charge-sheet/notice served on the ITC Ltd, Calcutta for evasion of crores of rupees in the form of excise duty, and

(b) the steps being taken to recover the amount of excise duty evaded by the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) It is presumed that the reference is to the show cause notice dated 27 3 1987 served on M/s ITC/Ltd and seven other cigarette manufacturing concerns involving evasion of total central excise duty amount to Rs 803 78 crores M/s ITC Ltd have on 22 4 1987 requested for inspection of original records and sought copies of certain documents relied upon in the show cause notice They have been given 15 days time to complete their inspection and submit their reply to the show cause notice

(b) The question of recovery of central excise duty evaded will arise only after the case has been adjudicated

Road Transport Financing

9170 SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the methods and procedures to be followed alongwith the required eligibility of the candidates seeking credit from the nationalised banks for small road transport financing

(b) whether Government propose to take any further step to ensure easy access of the unemployed youths to the credit facility by the public sector banks for the transport sector

(c) if so the details thereof and

(d) the amount of credit extended by the nationalised banks towards transport financing for the years 1985 and 1986 in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c) The advances granted by banks to small road transport operators owning not more than six vehicles, including the one proposed to be financed, constitute advance under priority sector. All proposals which are economically viable and technically feasible could be considered by the banks for the purposes of granting loans to small transport operators. The banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India that the branches should have adequate stock of application forms available in the regional languages with terms and conditions relat-

ing to margin and security mentioned thereon. The vehicles purchased with the bank loans are required to be hypothecated as a security for the banks. As the existing stipulations/procedures relating to bank advances to small road transport operators are quite adequate, there is no proposal to modify them.

(d) The outstanding advances of public sector banks to small road and water transport operations at the end of 1984 and 1985 in West Bengal are indicated below. The data for the year 1986 is not available.

As at the end of December	No. of Accounts	Balance outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)
1984	54124	128.10
1985	56631	133.86

Inter-Departmental Committee for Printing Staff

9171 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Fourth Central Pay Commission has recommended the constitution of an inter-departmental committee for determining the pay scales etc. of the printing staff,

(b) whether the Committee has since been constituted,

(c) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee, and

(d) if the Committee has not yet been constituted, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) (a) to (d) Pursuant to the recommendation of the Fourth Central Pay Commission contained in para 11.71 of Part-I of their Report, the Ministry of

Urban Development have since constituted the Committee. Copies of the Notification No. O-17034/37/86-CDN/PSP, dated 10th March, 1987 indicating, *inter alia*, the composition as well as terms of reference of the Committee have been placed in the Parliament Library separately.

Denudation of Forest

9172 SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent UN sponsored study according to which 27 million acres of forests are being destroyed annually,

(b) if so, the acreage of forests destroyed annually in India, and

(c) the steps being taken to check the deforestation?

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

(b) According to the National Remote Sensing Agency, the annual rate of deforestation in India during 1972-75 to 1980-82 was 1.3 million hectares per annum.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check deforestation:—

1. National Wastelands Development Board has been set up during 1985 with the object to bringing 5 million hectares of land every year under fuelwood and fodder plantation.
2. Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas (Operation Soil-watch) and other afforestation programmes.
3. Guidelines have been issued to the State Governments
 - (i) to avoid clearfelling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.
 - (ii) to consider banning of fellings in the hills above 1000 metres, at least for some years.
 - (iii) to identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
 - (iv) to set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection areas like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.
4. Development of infrastructure and enforcement of legal provi-

sions for the protection of forest.

5. Enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to check diversion of forest land to non-forest purposes.
6. Control of shifting cultivation.
7. Development of alternative sources of energy to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.
8. Substitution of wood by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers and building construction.
9. Liberalised import policy for forest products.
10. Fiscal incentives to industry which lead to wood substitution.

Anti Poverty Programmes in Orissa

9173. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of various anti-poverty programmes in Orissa was monitored; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The physical and financial progress in Orissa under the major anti-poverty programmes during 1986-87 is given below:—

Financial Performance

Name of Programme	Unit	Amount allocated	Amount utilised*
IRD P	(Rs lakhs)	2972 04	2819 17
NREP	—do—	2026	2813 96
RLEGP	—do—	2187 00	2578 86

Physical Performance

Name of Programme	Unit	Target	Achievement*
IRD P	No of households covered in lakhs	2 34	2 08
NREP	Mandays of employment generated in lakhs	50 00	181 77
RLEGP	—do—	138 00	166 93

Note In addition the following quantities of foodgrains were allocated and utilised under the NREP and RLEGP

Name of Programme	Unit	Allocation	Utilisation*
NREP	Mts	44040	49271
RLEGP	Mts	36263	33104 13

* Provisional

Unclaimed articles due to heavy import duty at Trivandrum Airport

9174 SHRI VAKKOM PURSHOTHMAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the value of articles seized by the Customs authorities in Trivandrum Airport

during the last three years, year-wise, and

(b) the value of articles left unclaimed due to heavy duty imposed on them during the above period, year-wise at Trivandrum Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) the total value of

contraband goods seized at Trivandrum Airport during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 are furnished below:—

Year	Value of goods seized at the airport (Rs. in crores)	
1984	—	1.86
1985	—	3.70
1986	—	3.85

(b) Goods lying unclaimed for various reasons are seized by the Department under the provisions of Customs Act. No separate statistics are kept in respect of any goods left as unclaimed by passengers due to their inability to pay duty.

The value of goods seized as unclaimed at Trivandrum Airport (not necessarily due to heavy duty imposed) during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 is given below:—

Year	Value of goods seized as unclaimed at the airport (Rs. in lakhs)	
1984	—	0.48
1985	—	0.71
1986	—	2.38

[Translation]

Involvement of Territorial Army in Forest Conservation

9175. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the role played by territorial army in conservation of forests and with special reference to Indira Gandhi Canal;

(b) the result achieved so far in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to expedite the work of conservation of ecology and forests in other areas of Indira Gandhi Canal by utilising the services of Territorial Army?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Ecological Task Forces of ex-servicemen are mobilised on the pattern of Territorial Army for undertaking ecological restorative works and a Task Force has been undertaking afforestation and silvi-pastoral works on the Left Bank of the Indira Gandhi canal since July 1983.

(b) Results achieved by the Task Force are given in the Statement below.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

STATEMENT

Activity	Achievement	
(1) New Plantations (Nos.)	—	33,11,356
(2) Casualty replacement (Nos.)	—	5,35,770
(3) Fencing (in metres)	—	1,54,680
(4) Planting of Grass Slips (hectares)	—	3,425
(5) Mulching (in metres)	—	1,765
(6) Kyara for irrigation (Nos.)	—	1,92,123

1	2	3
(7)	Hoing of plants (Nos)	— 19,25,974
(8)	Weeding of plants (Nos)	— 1 27,310
(9)	Tree Protection Huts (Nos)	— 2 133
(10)	Maintenance of Fence (metres)	— 25 650
(11)	Re-watering (Total Nos Plants)	— 29,00,913

[English]

Pending Projects of Gujarat

9176 SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the projects about which Government of Gujarat approached Union Government during the last four months for central clearance and approval

(b) which of them have been cleared and

(c) which are yet to be cleared and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) The following proposals have been received from the Government of Gujarat during the period

- (a) Allocation of gas for power generation,
- (b) Additional Special Central assistance to meet drinking water scarcity in drought effected areas

(c) Establishment of a Cracker Complex at Kawas near Surat,

(d) Establishment of Electronic Complex in the tribal taluka, Vyara

(b) and (c) The proposals are under examination of various concerned Central Ministries

Scheduled Castes Families Benefited Under Various Schemes

9177 SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Castes families benefited under various Scheduled Castes Development Schemes during the last three years State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) The number of Scheduled Castes families economically assisted in 20 States and 4 U Ts implementing Special Component Plans (SCP) for the development of Scheduled Castes during the last three years are given in the Statement below

STATEMENT

The number of Scheduled Caste Families Economically Assisted Under Point 7(A) of 20 Point Programme during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87

Sl. No	State/U.T.	No. of SC families economically assisted during		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 @
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	259631	288242	304513
2.	Assam	32437	13604	14967
3.	Bihar	320463	258549	238094
4.	Gujarat	70328	51550	44804
5.	Haryana	52824	46054	46278
6.	Himachal Pradesh	34606	27042	32087
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3814	4297	1687*
8.	Karnataka	157817	102960	95874*
9.	Kerala	63836	37741	60783
10.	Madhya Pradesh	193392	187203	188113
11.	Maharashtra	106440	111058	99795
12.	Manipur	1409	300	360
13.	Orissa	102624	78658	97874
14.	Punjab	85083	61044	64179
15.	Rajasthan	122802	120607	99519*
16.	Sikkim	1131	1168	1065
17.	Tamil Nadu	219913	298206	216243
18.	Tripura	7588	4867	5421
19.	Uttar Pradesh	479635	379639	314770*
20.	West Bengal	290017	278054	222869
21.	Chandigarh	617	488	533
22.	Delhi	9192	8346	8029
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2123	1409	1544

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Pondicherry	4661	2344	2714
Total:		2622883	2272930	2162115

@ The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

* Data upto February, 1987 only

Afforestation Programme in Delhi

9178. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the afforestation scheme for covering the entire Ridge area of Delhi has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has finalised a scheme envisaging afforestation of Ridge area of Delhi for its protection, preservation and conservation. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided for the year 1987-88 for this purpose.

Filing of Process by ITRC and NBRI

9179. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two CSIR laboratories namely, the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre and the National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow have failed to file even a single process for patent since 1983; and

(b) what has been the total investments till date over them separately and their combined annual expenditure in each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The R&D undertaken by National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI) pertains to botanical research on non-agricultural plant species, and that of Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC) on toxicological and industrial health aspects which are not designed for development of processes that can be patented.

(b) Total expenditure, till date, on these Institutes is Rs 13.71 & 21.90 crores respectively. The combined annual expenditure of these Institutes for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 & 1985-86 is Rs 3.02, 3.78 & 4.79 crores respectively.

Tax Benefits to be passed on to Consumers

9180. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the progress made by the trade and industrial houses in passing on the benefit of tax concessions in the shape of reduction in excise or customs duties as also through concessions in MODVATE to the consumers;

(b) whether Government propose to withdraw the concessions in all those cases where tax benefits are not passed on to the consumers;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have set up any machinery to watch and report the cases where the manufacturers have not taken any action to reduce the prices of their products; and

(e) if so, the details of the feed back received in this regard item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). In the budget duty reliefs were given for a number of commodities either by direct reduction in duty rates or through extension of MOD-VAT. Meetings were held with the representatives of trade and industry to impress on them the need to pass on the benefit of duty reliefs to the consumers. There has been some decrease in the prices of a variety of commodities such as cheaper footwear, cheaper soaps, confectionery, chocolates and tube lights. Market prices are determined by a multiplicity of factors and not by changes in the rates of customs and excise duties alone. A general withdrawal of the concessions of duty granted in the budget cannot be considered just because there is no proportionate reduction in the prices of the goods for which such concessions were given.

Training Programme under Integrated Rural Energy Programme

9181. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of personnel for training under Integrated Rural Energy Programme; and

(b) the number of training programmes proposed to be held in each State during 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The training courses under the IREP programme are specifically meant for professional staff of the State level and District/Block level IREP cells which are being created under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the IREP programme which started from 1986-87. Other participants in the training programmes of IREP include officials and professionals working in the State Nodal agencies responsible for the IREP programme, as well as officials of the State Planning and Rural Development Departments, involved in the planning and implementation of the IREP programme.

(b) During 1987-88, six training courses are proposed to be organised in major institutions in different regions of the country. The training programme for 1988-89 has not yet been finalised, but it is proposed to organise about 12 training courses in different regions of the country.

Danish Aid for Agriculture Development

9182. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Denmark has been giving financial assistance for the development of agriculture in States; and

(b) if so, the aid received during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

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

(b) The State-wise and Year-wise break-up is as follows: (In Million D. Krs.)

	1984	1985	1986
Karnataka			
Agriculture & fisheries	22.032	15.216	19.126

	1984	1985	1986
Maharashtra Agriculture (NGO— Non-Govt. Organisations)	1.258	0.664	2.590
Madhya Pradesh Agriculture	1.142	Nil	Nil
Orissa Agriculture	1.142	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu Agriculture	Nil	Nil	5.518
Central Sector (Govt.)	4.036	1.133	2.890
(NGO)	2.268	0.331	Nil
Total (Govt.)	28.352	16.349	27.534
(NGO)	3.526	0.995	2.590

**Vacancies for Scheduled Castes
Scheduled Tribes in NABARD**

log; and

(d) steps taken to remove the backlog?

9183. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether there has been backlog in filling promotional vacancies meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) since its inception;

(b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the backlog in promotional channels is due to non-availability of adequate number of eligible employees in the feeder cadre.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present position about the back-

(c). The position of backlog is as under:

Promotion from	Backlog	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Clerk Grade-II to Clerk Grade-I	22 (of 85)	24
Group B to Grade 'A' (Officer cadre)	37 (of 84)	3 (of 84)

(d) For clearance of backlog in the promotional channel from Group B to Grade 'A' i.e. from Clerical to Officer cadre, the bank has conducted a special promotion test for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in October, 1986 and 39 employees have been declared suitable by relaxing the standard to the maximum extent possible. With the promotion of these 39 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees, the backlog, brought forward, would get cleared.

Transfer of Resources from Centre to Karnataka

9184. SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether in the matter of transfer of resources Karnataka is below the national average; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make up the losses suffered by Karnataka State in the matter of getting resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Disposal of Foreign Goods by Customs Collectorates

9185. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the value of foreign goods disposed of in the customs collectorates during the last two years upto March, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The total value of confiscated goods disposed of during the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto March, 1987) all over India is given below:—

Year	Value of goods disposed of (Rs. in crores)
1985	79
1986	105
1987 (Upto March)	21 (provisional)

[*English*]

Fall in Value of Rupee

9186. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian rupee has lost 39 per cent against DM and 35 per cent against Yen between January, 1986 and January, 1987; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to hold on to the present method of fixing the rupee value in relation to other currencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The buying rates of the Reserve Bank of India in respect of Deutsche Mark and Japanese Yen on 1st January, 1986 and 1st January, 1987 were as follows:

(Rs per Unit of foreign currencies)

	1st January, 1986	1st January, 1987	% Depreciation
Deutsche Mark	4 9334	6 7659	—27 08
Japanese Yen	0 0602	0 0822	—26 76

(b) The exchange rate of the rupee is fixed with reference to the value of a basket of currencies, mainly of countries which are India's major trading partners. The exchange rates between rupee and other currencies move upward or downward depending upon the fluctuations in the value of these currencies. In a regime of floating exchange rates, such frequent variations in exchange value of rupee is a normal phenomenon. There is no proposal at present to change the existing method of fixing the rupee value in relation to foreign currencies.

Loans to Unemployed Persons in Andhra Pradesh

9187. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons in Andhra Pradesh who have been given loans by the banks during the last three years, year-wise,

(b) the number of unemployed persons

expected to be given loan by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan,

(c) the number of applications turned down during the period and reasons therefor, and

(d) steps taken by Government to extend this facility to the maximum number of unemployed persons in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (c) Presumably, the Hon ble Member is referring to the loans sanctioned under the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth which was introduced in the year 1983-84. The details regarding targets, number of applications sponsored and sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years are as under

Year	Target	No. of applications sponsored	No. of applications sanctioned
1983-84	20,000	25,401	14,781
1984-85	15,100	28,401	13,084
1985-86	17,300	20,815	16,518

Reserve Bank of India has reported that the complete information for the year 1986-87 has not yet become available. The main reasons for rejection of the applications are the ineligibility of the applicants vis-a-vis criteria laid down under the Scheme, sponsoring of applications by LIC Task force in excess as compared to

target fixed etc

(b) State-wise/Union Territory-wise physical targets under the Scheme are fixed by the Government on year to year basis. State/Union Territory-wise targets for the financial year 1987-88 and for the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year

Plan have not yet been fixed. However, the overall annual target for Scheme has been fixed at 2.5 lakh beneficiaries on an All India Basis.

(d) The Government and the Reserve Bank of India monitor regularly the implementation of the Scheme in order to ensure that stipulated targets are achieved in all the States including that of Andhra Pradesh.

Decision at the Conference of Developing Countries

9188 SHRI H N NANJE GOWDA
SHRI S M GURADDI
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether delegates from developing countries had assembled in April 1987 to discuss various aspects regarding promotion of technology transfer

(b) if so, the countries that participated in the conference and

(c) the decision arrived at and to what extent India will be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R NARAYANAN) (a) Government is not aware of any such conference in April 1987. However, an International Symposium on Science Technology and Development was held at New Delhi during March 20-25, 1987. This symposium was attended by delegates from both developing and developed countries.

(b) The following developing countries (26 Nos) and developed countries (14 Nos) were represented at the symposium

- (i) *Developing Countries*
Afghanistan, Algeria, Brazil,

Cyprus, Chile, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Indonesia, Korea (DPR), Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, Panama, Sri Lanka, Senegal, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Vietnam & Yemen Arab Republic

(ii) *Developed Countries*

Australia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, F R G, G D R, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, U K, U S A and U S S R

(c) Three resolutions were adopted at the International Symposium on Science Technology and Development. These are

Declaration of Scientists & Technologists at New Delhi

It mentions that technology should be treated as a common heritage of mankind. Developed countries should give the developing countries full & free access to modern technologies without discrimination among countries at various stages of development. It also points out that scientists have a role in redirecting anti-science and anti-technology tendencies towards positive use for mankind.

Resolution on Disarmament & Development

It spells out the role of scientists in checking militansation and preventing total extenction of the human race. All resources should, however, be utilized for improving the quality of life of people the world over.

Resolution on Continuing Committee

An International Continuing Committee to be addressed as 'Scientists & Technologists for a Non-Violent New World Order' has been constituted with its office at Delhi. This forum would work for optimal utilisation of Science & Technology for human welfare.

The promotion of technology transfer by treating technology as a common heritage of mankind is a long term goal Indian scientists have, however, taken a leading role in trying to influence public opinion towards constructive use of science & technology for development.

Reduction in Lending Rates

9189. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the announcement made in Lok Sabha on 31st March, 1987 on changes in interest rates and related matters and state:

(a) the manner in which the agriculture, public sector procurement agencies and industry are likely to be benefited from reduction in bank lending rates;

(b) whether Government have reduced the interest rates flatly or in slabs for small and big borrowers; and

(c) if the interest rates have been reduced in slabs, the manner in which these rates will apply to the small, medium and big borrowers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c) With a view to reduce the cost of money, such lending rates of scheduled commercial banks which were above 15 per cent have been reduced by one percentage point with effect from 1st April, 1987. The interest rates have not been reduced in slabs. The downward adjustment of lending rates would provide relief to a wide spectrum of borrowers in agricultural and industrial sector and public procurement/distribution agencies. The interest rates applicable to categories which have already a significant element of concessionality (e.g within the priority sectors, export credit, etc.) have remained unaltered. Small scale industries come within the priority sector, whereas medium and large borrowers come under non-priority sector.

Wasteland Development

9190. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the amount to be spent during 1987-88 on wasteland development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): The estimated total amount to be spent in 1987-88 on social forestry including wastelands development is Rs. 652 crores.

Indigenous Technologies

9191. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether indigenously developed technologies in our various research laboratories and scientific institutions are not acceptable to the entrepreneurs and industries; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir. A large numbers of indigenously developed technologies have been transferred to industries.

(b) Does not arise.

New Issue Market

9192. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the state of affairs of the new issue market and number of bad issues wherein the

investors' return is very small and sometimes it amounts to fraud with the public by unscrupulous entrepreneurs;

(b) the number and names of companies which had declared nominal dividend or no dividend at all during the year 1986-87; and

(c) the measures proposed to help investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). The response to the public issues of equities by the private corporate sector during 1986-87 was generally satisfactory. Certain public issues which involved good projects and reputed promoter groups received overwhelming response. However, investors have generally become choosy about investing in brand new projects involving new promoters without a track record.

2. The information regarding the dividends is contained in the Balance Sheets of the companies which is not centrally compiled by the Government.

3. Specific instances of fraud, if made available in time to the concerned authorities, would be examined under the provisions of the relevant statutes and guidelines and suitable action, wherever required, could be taken.

4. Government have decided to set up a separate Board for the regulation of Stock Exchanges and the securities industry.

The Board will work to ensure, *inter-alia*, the protection of investors' rights, the prevention of trading malpractices and the regulation and orderly functioning of the Stock Exchanges and the securities industry.

Per Capita Investment, and Per Capita Income in Kerala

9193. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita investment and per capita income in Kerala as compared to other States during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the per capita income and per capita investment during the Seventh Five Year Plan period in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM). (a) A Statement indicating state-wise per capita income in the last year of the Sixth Plan and per capita expenditure under the States' Sixth Plans, is given below.

(b) Kerala's Seventh Plan outlay has been fixed at Rs. 2100 crores which is about 35.5% higher than the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs. 1550 crores. The State Plan lays greater emphasis on employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes which are productive and income generating.

STATEMENT

State-wise Per Capita Income & Expenditure during VI Plan

(In rupees)

STATES	Per Capita Income in 1984-85 at current prices (Provisional)	Per Capita Expenditure under State Plans during VI Plan 1980-85
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1996	578

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	2160	3333
Assam	1821	612
Bihar	1418	404
Gujarat	2901	1091
Haryana	3259	1149
Himachal Pradesh	2213	1502
J & K	2075	1471
Karnataka	2189	686
Kerala	2076	624
Madhya Pradesh	1716	709
Maharashtra	3203	994
Manipur	2200	1626
Meghalaya	1727	1838
Mizoram		2795
Nagaland	N A	2723
Orissa	1534	572
Punjab	4103	1080
Rajasthan	1990	589
Sikkim	N.A.	4322
Tamil Nadu	2128	717
Tripura	N.A.	1351
Uttar Pradesh	1782	563
West Bengal	2594	428

* The State of Mizoram does not prepare these estimates.

Note (1): Figures in Col. (2) are the latest estimates (27.4.87) superseding earlier estimates.

Note (2): Figures in Col. (3) have been worked on the basis of population estimates for 1983.

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (National Accounts Division).

International Peace Park

9194. SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
SEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up international peace parks in other parts of the country like the one suggested to be set up at India-China border; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it will be established?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Branches of Gramin Bank

9195. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers and employees of gramian banks have represented to Government for reappraisal of the policy of opening new branches in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY). (a) and (b). Government have been receiving from time to time representations and charters of demands from the officers and employees of Regional Rural Banks relating to various aspects of the functioning of such banks. However, emphasis has been on parity in pay and other benefits with the employees of commercial banks, promotion prospects, larger share of Regional Rural Banks in new branch expansion etc.

Memorandum Regarding Pay Scales of Bank Officers

9196. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Bank Officers Association has submitted a memorandum to Government requesting for removal of the anomalies in the pay scales of officers of the banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) No memorandum has recently been received by Government from All India Bank Officers' Association regarding anomalies in the pay scales of the officers in banks.

[Translation]

Bank Loans in Nalanda and Nawada Districts in Bihar

9197 SHRI KUNWAR RAM Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether working of the lead banks in Nalanda and Nawada districts in Bihar has been reviewed;

(b) whether these banks have achieved the targets under the Self-employment schemes;

(c) if so, the number of the educated and uneducated unemployed persons to whom loans have been advanced by each branch of these banks during the last three years to enable them to become self-reliant; and

(d) the percentage of the persons out of them who have actually become self-reliant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the overall

performance of all banks having lead responsibility in Bihar including the Districts of Nalanda and Nawada, is being reviewed by the Monitoring Committee appointed for the purpose.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has also reported that under the present data

reporting system from the banks in respect of Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) the District-wise information is not collected by them. However, the progress achieved by all Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks which are implementing the scheme is as under:

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Target	29,000	14,540	29,600
Achievement	14,230	14,806	26,376
Amount of loan (Rs in lakhs)	2278.64	2674.97	5055.03

(d) The present data reporting system from banks does not generate information in the manner asked for.

Castes Development Corporations of various States,

[English]

Revision in Rate of Wages of Casual Workers

9198. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the rates of wages of casual workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c). Labour Ministry is seized of the matter.

Review of Functions of Scheduled Castes Development Corporation

9199. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the functioning of the Scheduled

(b) if so, the manner in which the review will be done; and

(c) the further steps Governments propose to take to provide better avenues for development of Scheduled Castes families?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). Functioning of the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations of various States is constantly reviewed by Agricultural Finance Corporation (SC Cell) on behalf of Govt. of India, through critical appraisal of the activities of the Corporations. Also the nominees of Govt. of India on the Board of Directors of the Corporations and officers of Ministry of Welfare review the functioning of the Corporations during the course of discussions in the Board meetings and by undertaking field visits to the area of operation of the Corporations.

(c) State Governments prepare and implement Special Component Plan and Government of India give to the State Governments Special Central Assistance as an additive to the Special Component Plan for development of Scheduled Castes families.

Government Accommodation to Income Tax Officials in Karnataka

9200. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working in Income Tax Department, Karnataka Circle, at Bangalore who have not been allotted Government accommodation;

(b) the number of quarters under construction for the employees of Income Tax Department at Bangalore;

(c) when will these quarters be completed;

(d) the amount earmarked for 1987-88 towards construction of quarters for Income-tax Department, Karnataka Circle; and

(e) the basis on which the proposed quarters are to be allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) 928.

(b) Central Public Works Department has recently proposed the construction of 112 quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.54 crores excluding Departmental Charges.

(c) After two to three years from the date of taking up of construction. Foundation Stone has been laid on 22.3.1987.

(d) Nil.

(e) Quarters available in the Income Tax Pool are allotted in accordance with the provisions contained in the Department of Revenue (Allotment) Rules, 1964.

[*Translation*]

Post of Commissioner for SC/STs

9201. SHRI R. P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had remained vacant from time to time;

(b) if so, the number of times and the period for which it remained vacant; and

(c) the names of persons who had been carrying on the functions of the Commissioner during those periods?

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

(b) and (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

During the following periods the post of Special Officer for SC/STs, known in common parlance as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes remained vacant:

1st January, 1962 to 24th April, 1962

25th April, 1966 to 31st Oct., 1966

22nd Sept., 1970 to 30th July, 1971

20th Sept., 1976 to 23rd Nov., 1976

24th Nov., 1981 to 10th Feb., 1986

Under Article 338 of the Constitution only the Special Officer is authorised to function for the purpose of the said Article.

During the periods when the post of the Special Officer remains vacant the Constitutional functions of the Special Officer are not carried out by any other Officer.

[*English*]

Fall in Value of Rupee

9202. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian rupee's external value fell sharply against the Japanese

Yen, Pound Sterling and the U.S. Dollar in the first two years of the Seventh Plan,

(b) if so the total cumulative erosion in the value of rupee in relation to the Deutsche Mark in the first two years of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the main reasons therefor and steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The buying rates of the Reserve Bank of India in respect of Japanese Yen, Pound Sterling, U.S. Dollar and Deutsche Mark as on 1st April, 1985 and 31st March, 1987, were as follows:

(Rs. Per Unit of foreign currencies)

Currencies	As on 1st April, 1985	As on 31st March, 1987
(1)	(2)	(3)
Yen	0.0493	0.0880
Pound Sterling	15.4100	20.7100
U.S. Dollar	12.3457	12.8700
D.M.	4.0437	7.1429

(c) The exchange rate of the rupee is fixed with reference to the value of a basket of currencies, mainly of countries which are India's major trading partners. The exchange rates between rupee and other currencies move upward or downward depending upon the fluctuations in the value of these currencies. In a regime of floating exchange rates, such frequent variations in exchange values are not unusual.

Establishment of a Corridor for Tigers of Dudhwa National Park

9203. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal was made in 1981 to establish a corridor for tigers to migrate from Dudhwa National Park to Kishanpura;

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon;

(c) whether such a corridor would

reduce the incidence of man-killing by tigers, and

(d) when the proposed corridor would be established?

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

(b) The proposal was accepted by the Central Government.

(c) It is likely that such a corridor may reduce the incidence of man-killing by tigers.

(d) The proposal requires the acquisition of cultivated land of twenty two revenue villages and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has not found it feasible. The proposed corridor is not likely to be established in the near future.

[*Translation*]

Rajasthan High Court Ruling on Jaipur Stock Exchange

9204. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give recognition to the Jaipur Stock Exchange in view of the verdict of the Rajasthan High Court;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Government have received four proposals from different groups of promoters for establishment of a Stock Exchange in Jaipur. Therefore, the claims and counter claims of different groups of promoters need to be reconciled. The Government of Rajasthan has already been requested to finalise a group of promoters for the establishment of a Stock Exchange in Jaipur. After receipt of recommendations from the State Government, a decision in the matter will be taken.

[*English*]

Agreement between India and Angola

9205. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU ·
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Angola have signed any agreement for scientific, technical and cultural cooperation;

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

(c) to what extent both the countries will

be benefited?

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

(b) Cooperation is envisaged by way of Indian experts, grant of scholarships and training facilities, establishment of joint ventures and small/medium scale industries, exchange of information, cooperation in mining, metallurgy, agriculture, mass media and tourism. An additional protocol has been signed for cooperation in the communications sector.

(c) Angola will gain by way of transfer of technology, expertise and generation of employment and building up of its industrial infrastructure. India will gain terms of demonstrating our solidarity with an African frontline state, and also in terms of export of technical expertise, technology and equipment and machinery.

Effluent Treatment Plants for Paper Mills

9206. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has advised different paper mills to develop appropriate technology for the treatment of effluents and disposal of wastes;

(b) whether any time frame has been fixed for providing such technology;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the paper mills in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The time frame fixed for compliance of the Minimal National Standards (MINAS) is as follows:—

- 90 percent of total Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand & Suspended Solids load in the treated effluents to be reduced by June 1987.
- The limits for all the parameters as stipulated in the MINAS to be fully complied with by all the small scale industries by June, 1988.

(d) Out of 271 pulp and paper units in the country, 68 units have provided full fledged effluent treatment plants and 80 units have provided partial effluent treatment facilities.

Proposals to Boost Capital Market

9207. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain proposals to boost capital market are under consideration;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government in the process to boost capital market, propose to appoint some specialised buy-back agencies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government are considering to introduce a new composite instrument with a fixed component and a floating component related to dividends; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and by which time these proposals are to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (f). The state of the Capital Market is under constant review of the Government and measures as necessary for development and regulation are announced from time to time. In case any further measures are considered necessary and decided upon, these will be announced at the appropriate time.

Promotion of SC/ST Officers in Syndicate Bank

9208. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in Syndicate Bank promotion of officers from Scale-I to II, II to III and III to IV and above are effected on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness;
- (b) the number of officers promoted in each grade and scale during last three years in Syndicate Bank, year-wise, mentioning the figure of SC and ST officers, separately;
- (c) whether management of Syndicate Bank is providing reservation to SC/ST officers in promotions; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) Syndicate Bank has advised that promotion from one scale to another in officers cadre is made on the basis of selection method in the bank.

- (b) Information regarding number of officers promoted in each grade and scale (Scale-I to IV) during the last three years alongwith the figures of SC and ST officers as mentioned in parenthesis is given below:

Year	Scale I to II	Scale II to III	Scale III to IV
1	2	3	4
1984	500(12)	250(12)	38(—)
1985	400(20)	150(1)	—
1986	No promotions made during 1986		

(c) and (d). Syndicate Bank has reported that the Scheme of Reservation is not applicable to promotions within the officers cadre since all promotions in the bank are made by "selection" method.

Delay in Sending options of Pensioners to Banks

9209. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the application forms of pensioners opting to draw pensions through banks have not been sent by the Delhi treasury office to the respective banks;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the steps take to expedite the matter so that pensions could be drawn through banks in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Appointment of SC/ST as Liaison Officers

9210. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to appoint only officers belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities as liaison officers in Government departments for the welfare of and effective implementation of various reservations orders; —

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In each Ministry/Department, the Deputy Secretary, incharge of administration or an officer atleast of the rank of Deputy Secretary designated for the purpose acts as a Liaison Officer in respect of matters relating to representations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in establishments under the Ministry/Department. Thus, there is no bar to a SC/ST officer of appropriate status/rank acting as Liaison Officer. In the context of instruc-

tions for strict compliance of orders relating to SCs and STs, Government consider that Liaison Officers would be able to fully discharge their allotted duties irrespective of the castes/tribes to which they belong.

Approach Document for Eighth Plan

9211. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prepare approach document for the Eighth Plan for consideration by the National Development Council;

(b) if so, its outline;

(c) whether it involves any departure from past practice, if so, in what respect;

(d) the special features of this proposed approach document; and

(e) the time by which the Eighth Plan documents are to be finalised and the fields of special priority?

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

(b) to (e). Planning Commission has recently initiated some internal discussions on the Eighth Plan which are in the nature of initial exchange of views on the subject. A meeting with eminent persons having experience of and involvement in

planning and development was also held from 13-15 March, 1987. However, it is too early to indicate any details or the exact time frame for the preparation of the Eighth Plan Documents.

Diversion of Eighth Finance Commission Award by Rajasthan

9212. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the move by the Government of Rajasthan for diversion of Eighth Finance Commission's Award meant for payment of compensatory allowance to staff and thereby discouraging efficient staff to go to tribal areas, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan have proposed to divert the amount allocated on the basis of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission for payment of compensatory allowance to staff posted in tribal areas to construction of quarters for staff in such areas, owing to certain difficulties faced by them in this regard. However, the matter is under consideration of Government of India.

Violation of FERA in Purchase of Shares

9213. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the notices issued in

1985-86 for the violation of the rules framed under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in respect of purchase of shares/ investment without the permission of Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether some persons against whom such notices were issued had sent their replies to the Minister direct; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Repayment of Compulsory Deposits by Banks

9214. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether repayment under Compulsory Deposit Scheme alongwith interest thereon used to be started from the first of April every year by the banks;

(b) whether it is a fact that the repayment of compulsory deposits of lakhs of depositors has not been made by the banks this year so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there are any orders of Government to this effect and if not, the reasons why repayment of the amount is not being made, and the action being taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Government has not received any

complaint in this regard.

(c) and (d). For obtaining repayment an application has to be made to the Deposit Office by the depositor. On 26th December, 1986, R.B.I. issued instructions to the banks to keep the calculation of interest ready well before the due date (i.e. 1st April, 1987). On 19th March 1987, further instructions were issued by R.B.I. to the banks for releasing the repayments from 1st April, 1987.

[*English*]

Suspension of Officers in Indian Overseas Banks, Calcutta

9215. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of officers belonging to Indian Overseas Bank, Calcutta region have been put under suspension during the year on the ground of alleged mishandling of advances made to the parties;

(b) whether it has now been established that some of the managers of the branches under the region had to act and had to take decision independently in the larger interest of both the bank and parties due to delay in communication from higher set-up of the bank;

(c) whether sufficient securities had been provided against the loans and advances so made by the bank; and

(d) if so, the facts, thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Indian Overseas Bank has reported that it is not a fact that a large number of its Officers in the Calcutta Region were placed under suspension from the Bank's service during the year on the ground of alleged mishandling of advances made to the parties. The

Bank has, however, reported that one Manager in the Calcutta Region was placed under suspension in 1986 for the lapses/irregularities committed by him in the purchase of cheques. The Bank has further reported that another Manager in the Calcutta Region was suspended in 1987 for having granted temporary overdrafts indiscriminately.

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

Bolangir Anchalik Gramin Bank

9216. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Rural Bank employees are entitled to the pay scale prevailing in the State as per Regional Rural Bank Act;

(b) whether employees of Bolangir Anchalik Gramin Bank are getting salary as per the salary structure of the employees of the Orissa Government of comparable level and status; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir. In exercise of the powers conferred by second proviso to section 17(1) of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, the Central Government has laid down the posts in the State Government with which the staff in the RRBs will be compared in the matter of pay and related allowances. The post of Officer has been equated with B.D.O. (Ordinary); Field Supervisor with Extension Officer (Cooperation) or its equivalent; and Senior Clerk cum Cashier and Junior Clerk cum cashier to Upper Division Clerk and Lower Division Clerk of the District Authorities respectively.

(b) and (c). Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank has reported that the revised pay-scales of equated posts could not be implemented due to a stay order issued by the

Hon'ble High Court of Orissa. However, the revised payment to daily waged employees as prevailing in the State Government has already been implemented by the Gramya Bank.

Share Capital of Nationalised Banks

9217. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subscription made to the share capital of nationalised banks during 1986-87 and that provided for in 1987-88, bank-wise, for strengthening their capital base;

(b) the manner in which such subscription is determined, bank-wise, and the rate of interest, if any, it carries;

(c) the check, if any, exercised by his Ministry over the proper spending or investment in Government Securities of such amounts by the banks; and

(d) whether the interest accruing on these securities is added to the capital base of the banks or utilised in some other manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) A sum of Rs. 400 crores was subscribed by the Government to the share capital of the 20 Nationalised Banks during the year 1986-87. The Bank-wise details of the amount subscribed is indicated in the Statement given below. A sum of Rs. 200 crores has been provided in the Budget Estimates for the year 1987-88, for subscription to the share capital of 20 nationalised banks. This amount has not yet been released.

(b) to (d). The allocation of additional capital to each individual bank was determined on the basis of its relative position in regard to its owned funds to deposit ratio and its intrinsic financial strength. There is no interest payable by banks on this subscription. All the banks which have received subscription have invested the

entire subscription amount in special non-negotiable securities bearing an interest rate of 7.75% p.a. The interest received on

these securities is not added to the capital base of the banks but is treated as an income of the bank.

STATEMENT

		(Amount in crores of Rs)
1.	Allahabad Bank	10.00
2.	Bank of Baroda	16.00
3.	Bank of India	27.00
4.	Bank of Maharashtra	8.00
5.	Canara Bank	12.00
6.	Central Bank of India	27.00
7.	Dena Bank	7.00
8.	Indian Bank	10.00
9.	Indian Overseas Bank	32.00
10.	Punjab National Bank	52.00
11.	Syndicate Bank	9.00
12.	Union Bank of India	14.00
13.	UCO Bank	57.00
14.	United Bank of India	75.00
15.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	6.00
16.	Andhra Bank	5.00
17.	Corporation Bank	2.00
18.	New Bank of India	8.00
19.	Punjab and Sind Bank	13.00
20.	Vijaya Bank	10.00
TOTAL:		400.00

SC/ST Member of Departmental Promotion Committee

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

9218. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:

(a) whether Government have given any

instructions to banks not to associate a member belonging to SC/ST in Departmental Promotional Committees (IPC)/Selection Boards where the percentage of SC/ST in a category is already above the minimum required percentage;

(b) whether any case has come to the notice of Government where the SC/ST member was not associated in IPC/Selection Board for promotion of sub-staff to clerical cadre/sub-staff recruitment; and

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

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

(b) and (c). No such case has come to the notice of the Government recently. Representations received by the Government regarding non-implementation of its guidelines, are generally forwarded to the concerned banks for appropriate action.

Special Allowance for Working on Computers

9219. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether clerical employees and officers in some of the nationalised banks are paid a special allowance for working on computers;

(b) if so, the names of banks which are paying the allowance with details of amount of monthly allowance paid by them;

(c) the names of banks which are not paying any allowance to their clerical employees and officers who are working on computers in the branches; and

(d) the reasons for different practices adopted by nationalised banks and the steps taken by Government to bring uniformity in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). In terms of the settlement dated 29.3.1987 between the Indian Banks' Association and the All India Unions of Workmen, Advanced Ledger Posting Machines (ALPMS)/Advanced Electronic Accounting Machines (AEAM) operators are paid a special allowance of Rs. 350/- per month. There is no provision for payment of any special allowance to the officers for working on computers.

All the banks on whose behalf the above settlements have been signed are required to pay the allowance of Rs. 350/- uniformly.

Prices of Computers

9220. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to bring down the prices of computers in the country;

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

(c) to what extent the prices are proposed to be reduced;

(d) the number of firms engaged in the manufacture of computers at present; and

(e) steps proposed to be taken to speed up the manufacture of computers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes Sir, the Government has announced new computer policy in 1984 which emphasized manufacture of computers based on latest technology at prices comparable with international levels and progressively increase indigenisation consistent with economic viability.

(b) The Government has been following liberal policy for licensing, both in the organised and small scale sectors; capacity constraints have practically been removed, import of Design and Drawing know-how is allowed freely for projects, special MRTP waiver under section 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act has also been provided.

(c) The prices of indigenously manufactured computers have been falling with the increase in production and increasing level of competition. The Government's aim is to bring down the prices as close to the international level as possible.

(d) About 142 units have reported production.

(e) An Inter-Ministerial Standing Committee has been functioning in the Department of Electronics which is empowered to deal with all technical aspects on a single point basis.

Permission to Master Card International to open Office in India

9221. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted Master Card International to open an office in New Delhi in a bid to tap the growing credit card market in the region,

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has allowed the Central Bank of India to issue blank permit to select export and trading houses under its Master Card International Scheme;

(c) whether the amount of foreign exchange against such permits will have to be sanctioned beforehand by the R.B.I.; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to prevent any misuse of foreign exchange permits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House, to the extent available.

Production and Import of Coins

9222. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to step up indigenous production of coins particularly at the Calcutta Mint;

(b) whether there is any plan for expansion of Calcutta Mint;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the cost of coins of various denominations likely to be imported during the current year and from which countries; and

(e) precautions taken to ensure that these coins do not contain any element of counterfeit and doubtful coins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Some of the steps taken to increase production of coins in the India Government Mints including Calcutta Mint are:

(i) Introduction of an incentive scheme for higher production.

(ii) Working hours have been increased to 60 hours per shift per week.

(iii) A second shift has been introduced in the Calcutta Mint.

(iv) As part of modernisation of the Mints, 24 new Coining Presses have been installed of which 6

were in the Calcutta Mint; 14 more Coining Presses are being installed.

- (v) A New Mint with an annual capacity of 2000 million pieces per annum is being set up at NOIDA, U.P. It is scheduled to commence production in 1988-89.

As a result of the steps taken, production in the Calcutta Mint has increased during the past three years, as under:

	<i>(in million pieces)</i>	
1984-85	—	432
1985	—	873
1986-87	—	1103

(b) and (c). With a view to augmenting the capacity of the Mints through modernisation, M/s. MECON had been commissioned to make a study and their report is under consideration.

(d) Orders for 1250 million pieces of stainless steel coins consisting of 300 million pieces of 50 paise coins, 400 million pieces of 25 paise coins and 550 million pieces of 10 paise coins at a cost of Rs. 16.62 crores have been placed on Royal Canadian Mint, Canada. These are expected to arrive during 1987 and 1988. Apart from this, a small quantity of 144.5 million pieces of 1 Rupee coins from U.K. and 80 million pieces of 50p. coins from South Korea, being the balance of the orders placed in 1985-86, will also be arriving during the year.

(e) Coins are imported from foreign Mints who have a reputation of reliability and security established over the years. These Mints observe security precautions on the same lines as the Mints in India. Suitable security measures have also been ensured in our arrangements for imports.

Seizure of Indian Ships near Belgian Port of Ghent

9223. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Min-

ister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two ships of Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited were seized at flushing road near the Belgian Port of Ghent, on orders from a Dutch Court in Potterdam recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to secure the release of these ships and prevent such incident arising in future?

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

(b) The two vessels were seized on orders of court on petitions filed by some creditors for non-payment of their dues.

(c) An official team has been deputed to look into issues arising out of seizure of these ships. A new organisation by the name of Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India has been set up, which will, *inter-alia*, look into the viability of various sick shipping companies and would prepare rehabilitation packages in respect of those companies which are found to be viable.

Plan to Promote Study of Nuclear Medicine

9224. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the effects from the medical point of view of the likely radiation fall-out in the event of an atomic reactor accident,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to promote the study and research into nuclear medicine and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Scientists of the Department of Atomic Energy keep themselves abreast of requirements of medical care in the unlikely event of atomic reactor accidents and consequent spread of radiation.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government have set up an Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences at Delhi and a Radiation Medicine Centre at Bombay to carry out research and development in Nuclear Medicine, to develop applications of nuclear medicine for diagnosis and therapy and to conduct education and training courses in nuclear medicine for physicians and technicians. The Department of Atomic Energy have set up Isopharm in New Bombay to produce several radiopharmaceuticals and Regional Distribution Centres at Bangalore, Delhi and Dibrugarh for supply of these radiopharmaceuticals to hospitals.

Criteria for allocation of Funds for I.R.D.P.

9225. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for determining the annual state-wise allocation of funds for the Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(b) whether more funds are allotted to States with higher Scheduled Tribes population as compared to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The criteria for determining the annual state-wise allocation of funds for the Integrated Rural Development Programme is largely based on incidence of poverty. For the first two

years of the Seventh Plan, 50 percent of the allocations were made on incidence of poverty and 50 per cent on the basis of number of Blocks. During 1987-88 2/3rd of the funds have been allocated on the incidence of poverty and 1/3rd on the number of Blocks.

ICICI Proposal for Revival of Sick Units

9226. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of sick units in Kerala that are proposed to be revived by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): The ICICI takes the initiative in working out rehabilitation packages in respect of those units wherein it has lead institution responsibilities. ICICI has reported that in the State of Kerala, they have worked out suitable packages in respect of two units, M/s. Premier Tyres Ltd. and M/s. Kerala Electric Lapms Works subject to concurrence of other concerned authorities. In respect of three other units, ICICI is looking into the viability aspect of those units.

Meeting of Finance Minister with Trade Union Leaders

9227. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister had a meeting with the representatives of the leading trade union leaders of the country in January, 1987;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the meeting;

(c) whether trade unions would be involved in modernisation of the industries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The Finance Minister held meetings with representatives of various interests including the Trade Union Leaders to elicit their views on the State of Economy in the context of the formulation of Budget for 1987-88 The Trade Union Leaders expressed their views on various aspects of the economy

(c) and (d) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Model Agreement on rationalisation adopted by the Indian Labour Conference at its 15th session, held in 1957, provide for safeguards for the interest of labour as well as opportunity to workers or trade unions in case of any change by way of rationalisation, etc The administrative arrangement adopted by the Department of Electronics, which was simplified in 1984, also seeks to provide adequate safeguards for protection of workers' interests in case of import of computers

Conveyance Allowance to Bank Officers

9228 DR V VENKATESH
SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is no uniformity regarding eligibility and amount of conveyance allowance reimbursement to officers of similar scales (grades) in nationalised banks,

(b) the rules of eligibility and amount of conveyance allowance payable to officers in various scales in all the nationalised banks, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring uniformity in conveyance allowance reimbursement to officers of similar scales in all nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c) The service conditions of officers in nationalised banks do not provide for payment of conveyance allowance However, nationalised banks permit reimbursement of conveyance expenses actually incurred by the officers on a monthly consolidated basis in the interest of business The Indian Banks' Association has recommended to the nationalised banks a scheme for the purpose of conveyance allowance to the officers According to the Scheme, reimbursement to the officers who do not own vehicles will be in the range Rs 100/- to Rs 150/- per month depending upon the scale/grade of the officer The officers who own vehicles may opt for a scheme of reimbursement of money ranging between Rs 125/- to Rs 350/- per month or costs of petrol ranging between 20 litres to 70 litres per month depending upon the areas of operation and their grades/scales

[Translation]

Transfer of Officers of State Bank of Indore

9229 SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have issued orders for transfer of the senior officers of the State Bank of Indore, working in its Head Office at Indore,

(b) if so, the time by which these officers will be transferred to other banks,

(c) the reasons why the said bank is not following the orders of Government uptill now, and

(d) whether Government propose to take action in such cases and if so, by what time?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise

[English]

Absorption of Temporary SC/ST Staff in Permanent Cadres of Indian Bank

9230. SHRI S. THANGARAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bank is considering to absorb Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes temporary sub-staff who have worked for 250 days or more to permanent cadres;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this conforms to the Government's policy in this regard; and

(d) the corrective steps taken or being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Indian Bank has reported that the recruitment to sub-staff cadre on regular basis, is made by it out of the panels of candidates sponsored by Employment Exchanges for employment in the bank in leave vacancies of sub-staff, maintained by it district-wise. The bank has further reported that with a view to clear the backlog of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, it has issued necessary directions to all its Zonal offices to (i) fill up the vacancies in sub-staff cadre expeditiously with the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates available in the panel of candidates approved/engaged for leave vacancies if necessary by overlooking the seniority of general candidates and

(ii) by calling for fresh lists of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates from the concerned Employment Exchanges if the existing panels do not have sufficient number of candidates belonging to reserved categories.

Aid from West Germany

9231. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial aid from West Germany during the year 1987 has been agreed upon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the projects proposed to be financed therewith?

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

(b) During the Indo-FRG Annual Financial Negotiations concluded in New Delhi on 9th April, 87, it was agreed that the Federal Republic of Germany would provide, in 1987 a sum of DM 395 million for financial cooperation and DM 39 million for technical assistance. The details of the projects to be funded from the above financial cooperation amount and the carry over amount of DM 35.7 million representing unutilised balance from the previous years' allocations are as follows:-

(i)	General Commodity Aid	—	DM 45 million
(ii)	Capital Goods	—	DM 60 million
(iii)	Industrial Development Banks	—	DM 60 million
	-ICICI	-DM 30 million	
	-IFCI	-DM 30 million	
(iv)	Local cost aid for poverty alleviation		DM 80 million

-NABARD	-DM 15 million	
-HDEC	-DM 25 million	
Rural Water Supply/Operation Blockboard Scheme	-DM 40 million	
(v) Mixed financing projects		DM 185.7 million
-Ramagundan opencast deal mines	-DM 50 million	
-Uran combined cycle power station Waste Heat Recovery Project)	-DM 75.2 million	
-Lignite Plant, Neyeli III	-DM 50 million	
-Dry beneficiation of power station coal project for Bina	-DM 10 million	
-Cable terminal boxes II (additional funding)	-DM 0.5 million	
		DM 430.7 million

The projects to be financed from DM 39 million allocated under technical assistance are as follows:--

	<i>Upto DM million</i>
-Central Toolroom, Ludhina	2.0
-Regional Research Laboratory Bhubaneswar (RBL)	3.6
-Ocean Engineering Centre, Madras	6.0
<i>New Projects</i>	
-IIT Madras, Promotion of four new units	14.4
-Export Promotion	5.0
-Augmenting the National standards of Measurement at the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi (II)	8.0
	DM 39.0 million

Setting up of An Electronic Complex in Tamil Nadu

of an electronic complex in Tamil Nadu for clearance; and

9232. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of Union Government thereon ?

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have forwarded any proposal for setting up

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECH-

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

(b) Does not arise.

Lead Banks in Tamil Nadu

9233. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of lead banks in Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that four banks namely Canara Bank, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank and State Bank of India have lead responsibilities in various districts in Tamil Nadu.

(b) During 1985-86, the Lead Banks in Tamil Nadu had constituted the Lead Bank Groups for identifying eligible rural and semi-urban centres for opening branches in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Branch Licensing policy for 1985-90; convened the District Consultative Committee meetings; took steps to prepare the Annual Action Plan 1986 and acted as leaders for coordinating the efforts of all credit institutions for meeting the credit needs of rural economy in Tamil Nadu.

Krill Fish from Antarctic Region

9234. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a programme for obtaining krill fish from the Antarctic region as part of the Indian Antarctica programme;

(b) if so, the results achieved in this regard;

(c) whether this was purely for research purpose or for commercial sale; and

(d) if the latter is the reasons, whether Government have worked out its economics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Scientific research on krill has been undertaken and very useful scientific data on the distribution, density, biology, maturity, size composition etc. of the krill have been collected during the previous expeditions.

(c) The samples of krill collected are purely for research purposes.

(d) Does not arise.

Excise Duty Arrears due from I.T.C. Ltd.

9235. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of excise duty cases against M/s. Indian Tobacco Company Limited and the total amount of excise duty arrears due from Indian Tobacco Company Limited as on 31st March, 1986;

(b) whether M/s. I.T.C. Limited has obtained stay orders on certain cases;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for the vacation of these stay orders and to realise the excise duty due from the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). There were about 29 central excise duty cases pend-

ing at various stages before different authorities and courts involving M/s. I.T.C. Limited as on 31.3.1986 and the arrears of excise duty could not be exactly quantified in view of current assessments having been affected by stay orders, valuation and other assessment principles having not been settled.

It is true that M/s. I.T.C. Limited has obtained stay orders on matters of valuation, classification etc. etc. The Government have taken legal, administrative and other steps as are considered necessary from time to time to get the stay orders vacated and to realise the excise duty from the company.

**Payment of Interest on Delay in
Income-Tax Refund**

9236. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have to pay interest on account of unnecessary delay in the payment of Income-tax refund;

(b) if so, the amount of interest paid on this account during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the reasons for delay in such payment; and

(d) if so, corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The information is not readily available and it will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Assistance to African Countries

9237. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by India as external assistance to African Development Fund, African Development Bank and Africa Fund and under Colombo Plan and SCAAP during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) the amount given by India as external assistance (loans and grants) to various friendly developing countries, in 1985-86 and 1986-87, country-wise; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the loan and grants?

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

STATEMENT

A. Amount given by India to:—

	1985-86	1986-87
	(in Crores of Rupees)	
African Development Fund	3.38	3.84
African Development Bank	0.54	0.54
Africa Fund	Nil	Nil
Colombo Plan	0.53	1.00
SCAAP	0.25	0.45

B.1. Amount of credits/commodity loans sanctioned by Govt. of India:—

		1985-86
(i)	Vietnam	50,000 tonnes of wheat (Rs. 8.29 crores)
(ii)	Bhutan	Rs. 22.26 crores
		1986-87
(i)	Vietnam	1,00,000 tonnes of wheat) (Rs. 19.00 crs. approx.) Rs. 15.00 crores
(ii)	Mauritius	Rs. 5.00 crores
(iii)	Nicaragua	Rs. 12.50 crores
(iv)	Nepal	Rs. 25.00 crores
(v)	Bhutan	Rs. 17.95 crores

B.2. Amount given by India as grants:—

(in Crores of Rupees)

		1985-86	1986-87
(i)	Bangladesh	1.01	0.35
(ii)	Bhutan	42.12	60.03
(iii)	Nepal	19.14	9.44
(iv)	Organisation of African Unity	12.00	—
(v) Under ITEC Programme:—			
(a) African countries:—			
(i)	Mauritius	1.10	0.35
(ii)	Seychelles	0.01	0.02
(iii)	Tanzania	0.07	0.14
(iv)	Zambia	0.05	0.05
(v)	Zimbabwe	0.03	0.05
(vi)	Other African countries	0.51	0.74
(b) Asian countries:—			
(i)	Afghanistan	0.90	2.00
(ii)	Kampuchea	0.01	0.30
(iii)	Laos	0.29	0.45

		(in Crores of Rupees)	
		1985-86	1986-87
(iv)	Vietnam	0.22	0.55
(v)	P.D.R. Yemen	0.06	0.20
(vi)	Maldives	0.03	0.12
(vii)	Sri Lanka	0.68	0.50
(viii)	Other Asian countries	0.14	0.35
(c)	Gulf & Middle East countries	0.11	0.26
(d)	Fiji & South Pacific Islands	0.03	0.05
(e)	Latin American & Carribbean countries	0.06	0.05
(f)	Training of Defence personnel	2.62	1.50
(g)	Specialised professional training courses	0.35	0.65
(h)	Multilateral ECA	0.26	0.06
(i)	SAARC	0.25	0.44
(j)	AFDB	0.03	0.02
(k)	SADCC	—	0.10
(l)	ANC/SWAPO	—	0.05
Total:		7.81	9.00

C. Terms of the loans and grants:—

C.1. 1985-86

(i) *Vietnam*:— Against the 50,000 tonnes of wheat loan dated 26.7.1985 to Vietnam, the Govt. of Vietnam will repay 55,000 tonnes of wheat taking into consideration the quantity towards meeting additional cost to be incurred by India in connection with the F.O.B delivery of wheat to Vietnam. The delivery of wheat by way of replacement shall commence 4 years after the completion of the last shipment and shall be completed in the course of a period of six months thereafter.

(ii) *Bhutan*:— The amount given as loan for Chuka Hydel Project carries interest of 5 per cent per annum and will be repaid in 15 years with 3 years' grace period.

C.2. 1986-87

(i) *Vietnam*:— Against the 1,00,000 tonnes of wheat loan extended to Govt. of Vietnam on 15.5.1986, 1,10,000 tonnes of wheat will be

returned. The delivery of wheat by way of replacement shall commence 5 years after the completion of last shipment, calculated separately for the supplies made in the years 1986 and 1987 and shall be completed in the course of the period of six months thereafter.

(ii) *Mauritius*:— The credit of Rs. 5 crores extended to Govt. of Mauritius on 5.7.1986 carries interest of 5 per cent per annum for capital goods (Rs. 3.75 crores) with repayment period of 15 years including 3 years' moratorium period. The consumer goods portion of the credit (Rs. 1.25 crores) carries interest rate of 9 per cent per annum with repayment period of 4 years including 2 years' moratorium period.

(iii) *Nicaragua*:— The credit of Rs. 12.50 crores extended to Govt. of Nicaragua on 11.9.1986 carries interest rate of 5 per cent per annum and is to be repaid in 15 years including 5 years' moratorium period.

(iv) *Vietnam*:— The credit of Rs. 15 crores

extended to Govt. of Vietnam on 12.1.1987 carries interest rate of 5 per cent per annum and is repayable in 14 years including 4 years' moratorium period.

(v) *Bhutan*:— The amount given as loan for Chuka Hydel Project carries interest of 5 per cent per annum and will be repaid in 15 years with 3 years' grace period.

(vi) *Nepal*:—Originally a standby credit of Rs. 15 crores was extended in October, 1985 to be repayable within three months. Subsequently it was agreed in December, 1986 to increase the credit to Rs. 25 crores, to extend the repayment period to six months and to make it a revolving credit. The present agreement is upto October, 1987.

C.3. There are no particular conditions attached to grants.

Central Guidelines to States for National Awards

9238. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been issued guidelines for granting the national awards for the best work done for the welfare of disabled;

(b) if so, the details of awards given by states in 1986-87; and

(c) the impact of the awards on promotion of the welfare activities for disabled?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Central Guidelines to States for National Awards

Ministry of Welfare, Government of India gives National Awards every year for the welfare of the Handicapped for the following categories:—

- (i) Employers of the handicapped;
- (ii) Handicapped employees;

- (iii) Placement Officer of the handicapped;
- (iv) Institutions doing welfare work for the handicapped; and
- (v) Individuals working for the cause of the handicapped.

2. Generally the Ministry of Welfare request the State Governments concerned to forward and recommend persons and institutions for these awards. In exceptional cases direct nominations are also considered.

3. The criteria for selection are as follows:—

(i) EMPLOYERS

Employers are selected on the basis of the following criteria:—

(a) That at least 2% of their employees are disabled subject to a minimum of 3 persons in a given Establishment. In the case of large establishments employing 15 handicapped persons or more, the condition of 2% need not be rigidly adhered to;

(b) That wherever necessary, minor adjustments in the machinery have been made;

(c) That the disabled employees are offered the same conditions of service including the rates of pay as given to other employees;

(d) That the employers have shown sympathetic understanding of the problems of the disabled and;

(e) That when necessary and feasible, such additional facilities as accommodation are provided.

(ii) EMPLOYEES

The employees and self-employed handicapped persons are assessed on the basis of the following criteria:—

(a) Rate of production;

(b) Absenteeism;

(c) Co-operation with superiors and fellow-employees;

(d) No excessive demands for adjustment in the physical plant and machinery;

(e) Sense of Independence; and

(f) No excessive demands for extra remuneration to compensate for disability.

(iii) *FOR PLACEMENT OFFICER*

The Placement Officer of the handicapped is assessed on the basis of the following criteria :-

(a) That he has placed at least 20% of the number of people registered with him during the last one year;

(b) His follow-up during the last five years coupled with placements of people registered with him upto the end of last year is outstanding; and

(c) That the attitude of the Placement Officer towards the registered handicapped persons has been sympathetic;

(iv) *INSTITUTIONS*

The institutions should be those that are not entirely Government funded. They could be Government aided or otherwise. The Institution should have been in the field of handicapped welfare for at least a period of five years and should have, to its record, a good performance in the field. The branches of institutions working independently will also qualify for selection for the award. The selection will be made solely on the basis of quality of performance and the number of disabled persons covered.

(v) *INDIVIDUALS*

The individuals to be selected for the award should have worked for the cause of the disabled persons for at least a period of five years. Paid officers of the institutions will not be eligible for selection. The sole basis of selection will be the quality of work performed by the individual in the cause of the disabled and its significance for the cause.

4. No National Awards are given by the State Governments. The question of this Ministry being consulted by the State Governments does not arise.

5. The Government of India has been giving National Awards annually in the field of welfare of the handicapped since 1969. These awards have had encouraging results and have acted as an incentive to employers; both in the public and private sectors to employ handicapped persons. It has also encouraged handicapped employees to work efficiently by providing recognition and reward to their good work.

Issue of Bonds by Financial Institutions

9239. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Financial Institutions/Corporations, in the country have issued bonds during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the total amount raised through issue of bonds by different financial institutions/corporations during the above financial year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The details of bond issues made by the Financial Institutions in the "Domestic Capital Market" and "International Capital Market", during 1986-87 (April-March) are set out in the Statement given below.

STATEMENT

Name of the Institution		Bonds raised in the "Domestic Capital Market"	Amount raised	Bonds raised in the "International Capital Market"
(Rs. in crores)				
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)	15 years Redeemable 11% bonds	879.60	The IDBI made Swiss Franc Bond issue of SF 100 million at 5-5/8% p.a. with a maturity of 10 years.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)	-do-	350.20	The FCI has raised bonds in the Japanese Yen Market to the extent of Japanese Yen 5 billion and also shared Bond proceeds with IDBI to the extent of IM 15 million out of the bond issue made by IDBI in February 1986.
3.	Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI)	-do-	216.15	The ICICI made Swiss Franc Bond issue of SF 75 million redeemable in 1986.
4.	Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM BANK)	-do-	43.45	—
5.	Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI)		46.73	—

Show-Cause Notices for Excise Evasion

9240. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the FINANCE Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies to whom show-cause notices for evasion of excise duty to the extent of more than Rs. 600 crores have been issued during the period January-March, 1987; and

(b) the number of companies who have violated provisions of FERA during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) A show cause notice dated 27.3.1987 has been issued to M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. and seven other cigarette manufacturing concerns for total alleged evasion of central excise duty to the tune of Rs. 803.78 crores. There is no other case where any show cause notice has been issued for evasion of central excise duty amounting to over Rs. 600 crores during the period January-March, 1987.

(b) 70 show cause notices have been issued to various companies for alleged violation of the provisions of the Foreign

Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, during the period January-March, 1987.

Bank Loans to Purchase Consumer Durables

9241. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow banks to finance purchase of consumer durables in order to stimulate demand for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to stimulate demand for consumer durables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). As the bank credit has to be utilised mainly for financing productive purposes, it may not be appropriate to advise banks to apportion funds specifically for purchase of consumer durables. However, there is no restriction to the banks financing their purchase subject to availability of funds and on merits.

Forest Cover in Andhra Pradesh

9242. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the area under forest cover in the State of Andhra Pradesh as on 1 January, 1960 and as on 1 January, 1987.

(b) the percentage of forest area lost/gained during the above period due to diversion of forest land for development activities such as industries, rail/road, irrigation and afforestation; and

(c) the steps taken for development of more areas through afforestation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No surveys to assess the area under forest cover as on 1st January, 1960 and as on 1st January, 1987 have been carried out, and therefore, the percentage of forest area lost/gained during this period cannot be assessed.

(c) In addition to intensifying afforestation efforts under Plan Schemes including the externally aided social forestry projects, the state government propose to take up two new schemes for reclamation of *podu* areas and mechanised plantations.

Demonstration by Young Scientists and Research Fellows

9243. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether young Scientists and Research Fellows have demanded better salary and service conditions;

(b) if so, their main demands;

(c) whether any memorandum was submitted by them; and

(d) if so, the details of the same and to what extent Government have accepted their demands?

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

(b) The main demands of the Young Scientists relate to:

1. Upward revision of Research Fellowships.
2. Implementation of revised pay scales for Research Scientists.
3. Improvement in service terms & conditions.
4. Instituting an organised Research service.
5. Representation of Young Scientists in National Policy and Plan formulation.

(c) Yes, Sir. The National Coordination Committee of Young Scientists & Research Fellows and Post Graduate School Students' Union, Indian Agricultural Research Institute have submitted Memoranda to the Government.

(d) The memoranda contain the demands of the young scientists as listed in (b) above. The Government is giving due consideration to their representation.

Funds Earmarked for Conservation of Wildlife

9244. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have earmarked funds for development of National

Park and sanctuaries during the year 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Budget Estimates for 1987-88 under the schemes, 'Assistance for development of National Parks' and 'Assistance for development of Sanctuaries' are Rs. 130.00 lakhs and Rs. 140.00 lakhs respectively, for all States and Union Territories.

Loans Sanctioned by IFCI

9245. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and dis-

bursed by Industrial Finance Corporation of India during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether the number of loans sanctioned by IFCI has increased during 1986-87;

(c) if so, the amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed by IFCI in the year 1986-87; and

(d) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has reported that the amount of loan assistance sanctioned and disbursed by it during the last 3 years 1984-85 to 1986-87 (April-March) was as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions	Disbursements	Sanctions	Disbursements
357.95	268.47	449.96	398.72	725.40	440.68

The number of projects for which loans were sanctioned by IFCI were 463 in 1986-87 as against 394 projects in 1985-86. A Statement showing the Statewise distribu-

tion of loan assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IFCI during 1986-87 is given below.

STATEMENT

(Rs. Crores)

State/Territory	Loans sanctioned	Loans disbursed
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	81.66	40.29
Assam	5.03	3.23
Bihar	8.26	7.06
Gujarat	108.15	52.72
Haryana	27.30	15.65
Himachal Pradesh	6.26	5.88

1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir	5.61	2.05
Karnataka	23.43	21.63
Kerala	17.79	5.63
Madhya Pradesh	53.08	22.48
Maharashtra	73.32	69.45
Meghalaya	2.37	0.40
Nagaland	—	0.08
Orissa	11.37	12.31
Punjab	44.65	26.40
Rajasthan	39.17	25.59
Sikkim	0.80	0.55
Tamil Nadu	25.23	35.82
Tripura	1.38	—
Uttar Pradesh	157.85	60.10
West Bengal	19.33	20.52
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	0.05
Arunachal Pradesh	—	0.02
Chandigarh	0.75	0.68
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.65	0.20
Delhi	2.58	3.25
Goa, Daman & Diu	4.32	0.80
Pondicherry	5.06	1.64
	725.40	440.68

Note: Disbursements include disbursals made against sanctions accorded prior to the period under reference also.

Effect of Computerisation on Employment Opportunities

9246. SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Computerisation in different sectors has affected employment opportunities;

(b) whether Government have made any

study to ascertain the extent of decline in employment opportunities in Railways, Indian Airlines, Banks, Posts and Telegraphs and in various public sector undertakings because of computerisation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Target for Poverty Alleviation in Tamil Nadu

9247. SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for bringing people above poverty line during the Seventh Five Year Plan period in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the number of people brought above the poverty line in the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Statewise targets have not been fixed for bringing the people above the poverty line during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Figures relating to the number of people brought above the poverty line in Tamil Nadu during the last three years are not available, as Statewise estimates of poverty are worked out by the Planning Commission only for the years in which the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducts the quinquennial survey on Household Consumption Expenditure. The latest two such quinquennial surveys conducted by NSSO were in 1977-78 (32nd Round) and 1983 (38th Round). Based on

the results of these 2 surveys, it was estimated that in Tamil Nadu, the number of persons below the poverty line has declined from 24.4 million in 1977-78 to 20.0 million in 1983-84.

[Translation]

Loans under SEEUY Scheme in U.P.

9248. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons to whom loans have been given by various nationalised banks in Uttar Pradesh during 1986-87 under the Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth and the total amount disbursed as loans,

(b) whether some of the banks have not given loans under the said scheme as per the target fixed; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government against such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that the complete data in respect of performance made by the commercial banks during 1986-87 under the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) has not yet become available. However, as per the report furnished by the Government of Uttar Pradesh 7,312 cases involving an amount of Rs. 237.21 lakhs were sanctioned upto 11th March, 1987 as against the target of 31,300 cases. The final progress report upto 31st March, 1987 for the year 1986-87 is still awaited.

Separate Division of LIC for Hilly Districts in U.P.

9249. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a separate division of Life Insurance

Corporation for hilly districts in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) There is no proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to Form a Single Bank by Merging Various Small Banks in U.P.

9250. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form a single bank by merging various small banks in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Environmental Clearance of Motorable Road in Almora District, U.P.

9251. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether approval has been given for construction of Kausani-Lakhuni motor road in Almora district, Uttar Pradesh under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the date on which approval has been given; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No proposal by the name of 'Kausani-Lakhuni' motor road has been received in this Ministry for clearance under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

[English]

Financial Crisis Faced by RRB

9252. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many regional rural banks are facing severe financial crisis;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor;

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the problems of regional rural banks; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). A number of regional rural banks (RRBs) are facing problems of liquidity mainly on account of low level of business and poor recovery of dues. In terms of the new policy of NABARD for sanctioning refinance limits to RRBs, the quantum of funds which a RRB can draw for its lending activities has been linked to its recovery performance. The new branch expansion policy for 1985-90 also lays stress on consolidation. According to the latest data available the RRBs had a recovery percentage of 49 only. Since most of the RRBs fall under category III with 36.59% recovery, their ability to draw refinance, for schematic lending is limited to amount of recovery made in the previous year or the average of recovery for last three years whichever is higher. For non-schematic lending a limit of 40% recovery is drawn. However, relaxations are made in special cases. With a view to improve recovery to overdues RRBs

have been advised to make a case by case study and take remedial action.

(c) and (d). The Working Group appointed by Government has recommended a package of measures for improving the performance of RRBs.

These are:—

- (i) Sanctioning of additional share capital to identified RRBs in a phased manner;
- (ii) Availability of refinance from sponsor banks at a lower rate of interest.
- (iii) Investment of SLR funds of RRBs in securities of better yield;
- (iv) Sponsor Banks have been asked to play more active role in fund management, staff training and internal audit.

Fall in Value of Master Share

9253. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the value of the master share of the Unit Trust of India in the stock market;

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

(c) the measures taken to check the fall in value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). The Master Share issued by the Unit Trust of India has been generally quoting a little below par since its enlistment in the Stock Exchanges. This is mainly on account of factors such as demand and supply position of the Master Shares, the overall move-

ment of the share prices, the general sentiment in the stock markets etc.

(c) The Unit Trust of India, *inter alia*, has been continuously endeavouring to build up a more diversified and selected equity portfolio with a view to achieving appreciation in the value of Master Share.

Component Bank for Small Scale Units by ETDC

9254. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics and Technology Development Corporation has set up a component bank for small scale units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the modalities of its functioning and rendering assistance to the small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ET&T) has been acting as a source of vital electronic components for small, medium and large scale manufacturers and has been ensuring steady availability of components both imported and indigenous to the industry.

By combining imported components with indigenous components for specific products, ET&T has been able to provide the concept of a total package to the manufacturer. This helps to eliminate the problem of sourcing various components by the industry and makes it easier for them to avail of one window service from ET&T.

These facilities are provided through ET&T's own sales outlets in the branches at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Bangalore and Secunderabad.

Zonal Office of LIC at Bangalore

9255. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Zonal Office of Life Insurance Corporation at Bangalore; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). LIC has no Zonal Office at Bangalore. The question of the Southern Zone by creating a new South-Central Zone has been considered by the LIC. Looking to the profitability aspects and the need to give a better return to the policyholders, it has been decided to defer non-plan expenditure as far as possible. As a result, LIC has decided not to open the South-Central Zone.

Delicensing of Small Scale Electronic Units

9256. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics have recommended delicensing of small scale electronic units;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and definition of a small scale unit to be delicensed; and

(c) the main objects for which the small scale electronic units are to be delicensed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Department of Electronics have recommended decentralisation of approvals for the small scale electronic units.

(b) and (c). Basically the proposal is to liberalise administrative procedures in favour of small scale entrepreneurs who could get usual assistance for implementation of their production programme in the field of electronic items through State industries departments with minimum of Central control. The liberalisation would apply, except for a few items, to small scale units where capital investment on plant and machinery is upto Rs. 35 lakhs and Rs. 45 lakhs for small scale ancillary units which are the definitions presently approved by the Government for small scale sector.

Recruitment of Minority Community Candidates in Banks

9257. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places, with the number of trainees, at which Pre-Recruitment Training Centres for minority community candidates were set up by public sector banks during 1986-87;

(b) the names of members of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards belonging to minority communities;

(c) the names of minority community members associated with the interview panels by the Boards; and

(d) whether as a result of the steps taken to encourage recruitment of minority candidates in the public sector banks any appreciable increase in the level of representation by the minorities has been recorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Public sector banks by and large are utilising their training institutions for imparting pre-recruitment training to the candidates belonging to the Minority Communities at the training institutions or centres opened

in minority concentration districts. As per available information over 3000 minority candidates have been imparted training till now.

(b) The available information is at Annexure.

(c) Members of Minority Community are included in the interview panels by Banks/ Recruitment Boards as and when such

panels are constituted. Names of such members as reported by some Banks/ Boards are given in the Statement below.

(d) The over-all impact of the steps taken by banks will be discernible only over a period of time, though in some banks, an increase in the representation of minorities has been noted.

STATEMENT

I—Names of Minority Community Members of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards

1. Shri Abdul Azeez	— BSRB, Madras
2. Shri Gulam Hussain	— BSRB, Lucknow
3. Dr. Z.A. Desai	— BSRB, Baroda
4. Shri M.W.K. Yusufzai	— BSRB, Delhi
5. Shri Mohd. Shahidullah	— BSRB, Calcutta
6. Smt. Eunice Britte	— BSRB, Bangalore
7. Shri R.S. Lingdoh	— Central Recruitment Board (State Bank Group), Bombay.
8. Shri I.M. Qureshi	— BSRB, Bombay
9. Shri Iqbal Ahmad Niazi	— BSRB, Jaipur
10. Shri Abdul Azeez	— BSRB, Madras
11. Shri Baldev Singh (Chairman)	— BSRB, Bhopal
12. Shri Matin Ahmad (Member)	— BSRB, Bhopal
13. Shri Sardar Singh	— BSRB, Chandigarh
14. Shri Abdul Mannan	— BSRB, Bhubaneswar
15. Shri S.K.V. Liddle	— BSRB, Lucknow
16. Shri Mohammed Ziauddin	— BSRB, Hyderabad

II—Members of Minority Community associated with interview panels by Banks/BSRBs.

1. Shri J.K. Pardiwalla
2. Shri E.C.D'souza
3. Smt. Ezekiel
4. Col. Ajit Singh
5. Sardar Dalip Singh Siddhu
6. Lt. Col. Mahboub Singh

7. Lt. Col. Joginder Singh Mahir
8. Sardar Jaginder Singh
9. Shri M.W.K. Yusufzai
10. Sardar Mohinder Singh
11. Sardar Bant Singh
12. Shri Sidney R. Rebeiro
13. Sardar Kulwant Singh
14. Dr. Alice Jacob
15. Shri S.M. Yusuf
16. Shri Judson
17. Prof. M.H. Rahman
18. Shri M.H. Latif
19. Prof. A.C. Xavier
20. Syed Yakub
21. Dr. (Mrs.) Stella Soundaraj
22. Shri B. Rengpi
23. Mrs. Fridina Marak
24. Shri T. Skangtam
25. Shri R.T. Rymbai
26. Mr. Vaikhuma
27. Mrs. Marry Topno
28. Shri I. Namohoom
29. Shri K. Borang
30. Shri Yazen Aier
31. Shri D.S. Khangdup
32. Dr. (Mrs.) R.P.M. Bordoloi
33. Shri M.A. Islam

- 34 Md N Islam
- 35 Md Akram Hussain
- 36 Shri Lutfur Haque
- 37 Md Atfur Rahman
- 38 Prof M Hassain
- 39 Md Asraf Ali
- 40 Prof Nurul Hassan
- 41 Prof M H Rahman
- 42 Shri M H Latif
- 43 Md Abdul Salam Mallik
- 44 Md A Mazarbhuyam

Antarctic Expeditions

9258 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the overall purpose and objective of the Antarctica Scientific Expeditions,

(b) the relevance of the work done by the six Expeditions so far to national development,

(c) whether the scientific data obtained by the Expeditions are shared with other countries, and

(d) the total expenditure incurred so far on the six Expeditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R NARAYANAN) (a) The overall purpose and objective of Antarctica Scientific Expeditions are as follows

(1) To identify programmes of signi-

ficance in the Indian context in scientific and economic terms and pursue these as thrust areas to establish a position for Indian science in this sector

(2) To set up a base of operation in Antarctica

(b) Indian science has developed enough maturity and expertise to undertake challenging tasks in the areas of ocean and Antarctic research. Antarctica offers great promises—its mineral resources, its virgin soil and the abundance of protein-rich krill in the surrounding waters are likely to be harnessed for benefit of man in the coming years.

(c) Yes, Sir. Several reports and many scientific papers are finalised after each expedition and these are exchanged with all countries which are members of the Antarctic Treaty. So far, more than 200 research papers have been published by the Indian scientists.

(d) The total expenditure in all the six expeditions including the cost of ship operation, infrastructure and facilities in

Antarctica and in India is approximately Rs. 24.86 crores.

Credit Deposit Ratio of Scheduled Banks in Orissa

9259. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total average advances and deposits ratio of all the scheduled banks, excluding rural banks in the country as on 31 December, 1986;

(b) the total average advances and deposits ratio of all the scheduled banks, excluding rural banks, in the State of

Orissa as on 31 December, 1986;

(c) whether the advances made by the banks referred to in part (b) above are disproportionate to their deposits as compared to the all India average; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Deposits, advances and credit-deposit ratio of all scheduled commercial banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) as on 30th September, 1986 (latest available) is set out below :-

	(Amount in Rs. crores)	
	Orissa	All-India
Deposits	1029.55	92490.75
Advances	868.75	58203.58
Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)	84.4	62.9

(d) Credit-deposit ratio of 84.4 per cent in the State of Orissa is higher than that of all-India ratio of 62.9 per cent.

SC/ST Members on Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks

9260. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the Members of the Board of Directors in the nationalised banks as on 31st December, 1986; and

(b) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them separately and what is their total strength?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). As on 31st December, 1986, there were 95 directors on the boards of directors of 20 nationalised banks, of which Chairmen and Man-

aging Directors, Executive Directors, Government/Reserve Bank Directors and bank officer/staff Directors numbered 89. Only one out of these 95 directors belonged to Scheduled Castes. However, several vacancies of non-official Directors have not yet been filled on the Boards of all the nationalised banks.

Suitability List of CSS Officers for Appointment to the Post of Director

9261. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHNAIK:
SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:
DR. PRABHAT KUMAR
MISHRA:
SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suitability list of Central Secretariat Service Officers for appointment to the post of Director for the year 1986 has been finalised;

(b) the criteria followed in preparing the said list for the year 1986 and in the previous two years;

(c) whether Government have made any departure in preparing the list for the year 1986;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of officers considered and included in the suitability list for the post of Director for the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In the previous years, a Screening Committee comprising of 4 Secretaries to the Government of India used to assess the Confidential Records of the eligible officers. Their assessment was then placed before the Central Establishment Board comprising of 4 Secretaries and Establishment Officer to the Government of India. The Board after consideration of assessment of the Screening Committee would recommend to the Government, the names of the officers who could be included in the Directors' list. Thereafter, these recommendations would be examined by the Government and final list was decided upon. This year, assessment of the records was done by the Central Establishment Board itself. The Board then submitted its recommendations to the Government.

It was also felt that in the past the selection process in Government Services had not been rigorous enough. It was, therefore, decided to make rigorous assessments in respect of all categories of officers for the purpose of appointment by promotion. The same procedure was followed in the case of Directors' panel for 1986. It was also decided that officers should be assessed on the basis of attributes required for holding the post at the

level of Director. These attributes are ability for analysis and solving the problems, communication skills, initiative, attitude to work, ability to inspire and motivate, supervisory ability, quality of maintaining cordial inter-personal relations, relations with public and attitude towards Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For the year, 1986 assessment of the officers for Directors' post has been done by the Central Establishment Board keeping in mind these attributes.

(e) The position is as under:-

	No. of officers considered	Included
1984	38	34
1985	43	39
1986	35	15

[Translation]

Higher Rate of Central Excise Duty on Goods from Small Industries

9262. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by Government stating that Central excise duty is being charged at a higher rate from small scale units than from big industries on certain goods;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the reasons for charging a higher duty on products from the small industries sector;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the Central excise duty on products from small scale industries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Central Excise Tariff does not provide for charging a higher rate of duty of products made in the small scale sector, vis-a-vis, similar goods produced in the organised sector. The general policy is to accord excise duty concessions to the small scale sector vis-a-vis the organised sector.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal, at present, to further reduce the rates of central excise duty for goods produced by the small scale sector.

[English]

Increase in Drug Addiction

9263. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug addiction has now started spreading from big cities to the small towns;

(b) the guidelines and instructions sent to the State Governments to check drug addiction; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) Although no National level survey has been undertaken, it appears that the problem is not confined to big cities.

(b) and (c). The State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to assess the drug abuse situation and to draw up an integrated plan of action including awareness education, guidance and counselling, de-addiction and rehabilitation services to tackle this problem.

Plantation of Tress in Karnataka

9264. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister

of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the plantation of trees in Bangalore; Mysore and some other cities in Karnataka under the Centrally sponsored programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Government does not have any Centrally sponsored scheme or Programme for tree plantations in cities or urban areas in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Indira Vikas Patras

9265. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the denomination in which the Indira Vikas Patras have been issued,

(b) whether Government have recently extended the maturity period of these Patras;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that this extension in maturity period will not apply on such Patras which have been issued prior to this decision; and

(e) the development programmes chalked out, State-wise, wherein the funds collected through these Patras are to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Indira Vikas Patras have been issued in denomination of Rs. 500, 1000 and 5000.

(b) and (c) Indira Vikas Patra of any denomination purchased on or after the 1st April, 1987 is encashable after the expiry of a period of 5½ years from the date of issue.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Collection through Indira Vikas Patras is a part of small savings collection and two-third of such collections in a State is advanced as long term loan to that State. The funds collected through Indira Vikas Patras are not earmarked for any specific development programmes.

Credit Camps in Maharashtra

9266. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of credit camps held in Maharashtra during each year from 1984 to 1986;

(b) total number of persons in Maharashtra given loan during 1984 to 1986, year-wise;

(c) total amount of money distributed in Maharashtra during 1984 to 1986, year-wise;

(d) total number of credit camps proposed to be held in 1987 and 1988 in Maharashtra;

(e) total number of persons proposed to be given loan during 1987 and 1988 separately; and

(f) total amount proposed to be distributed, year-wise, in Maharashtra during 1987 to 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (f). Credit camps are organised by Public Sector Banks as a part of their overall measures to bring about accelerated credit assistance to the weaker sections. The present data

reporting system does not yield information in respect of the credit camps held in various parts of the country, amount disbursed and beneficiaries involved, since no central monitoring of these credit camps is being done. However, advances to weaker section by all scheduled commercial banks in the State of Maharashtra as at the end of December 1984 and december 1985 were as follows:-

As at the end of	(Amount in Rs. crores) (Accounts in lakhs)	
	Accounts	Amount
December 1984	11.7	308
December 1985	11.6	398

Agreement with Japan on Grants-In-Aid for Food Production

9267 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India and Japan have agreed on the extension of grant for the purpose of contributing to the increase of food production in India,

(b) if so, the amount of grants-in-aid that will be given by Japan under the agreement; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Exchange of Notes between the Governments of India and Japan for extension of a Japanese grant-in-aid of Yen 600 million (equivalent to Rs. 5.20 crores approximately) for increasing food production in India took place on the 30th March, 1987. This grant will be used for

import of fertilizer (Mureate of Potash) from Japan.

Plantation of Sabai Grass

9268. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the State where Centrally sponsored scheme for evaluation of improved techniques for plantation of sabai-grass has been taken up;

(b) the amount provided to those States in the last three years to undertake the plantation of sabai-grass;

(c) whether the plantation of sabai-grass has been taken up in Orissa under that Centrally sponsored scheme; and

(d) if so, the total area brought under sabai-grass plantation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for evaluation of improved techniques for plantation of Sabai grass.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Demands of Employees of Syndicate Bank

9269. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Syndicate Bank SC & ST Employees Association (Regd.) have submitted their 'Charter of Demands' to the management of Syndicate Bank as well as the Banking Division in his Ministry in November, 1985 and again in February, 1987; and

(b) if so, details of those demands and the action the management of Syndicate Bank as well as his Ministry have taken so far on each of the demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Syndicate Bank Employees Association had submitted a charter of demands to the Syndicate Bank Management at its Second Triennial National Conference held in November, 1985. A copy of this charter of demands has been received by the Government in February, 1987. The demands of Association, included in the charter, are set out in the Statement given below. The demands at Serial Nos. 1-15, which are of direct concern of Syndicate Bank Management, have been examined in consultation with the Bank. Not being consistent with the Government policy/guidelines, these have not been found acceptable. Government have already submitted Action Taken Report to the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on their 37th Report. A final view on the remaining demands of the Association has not yet been taken.

STATEMENT

Charter of demands submitted by Syndicate Bank SC & ST Employees Association (Regd.) to the General Manager, Syndicate Bank on the occasion of the Second Triennial National Conference of the Association held on 2nd-3rd November, 1985 at New Delhi.

A. DEMANDS RELATING TO THE WELFARE OF SC & ST EMPLOYEES:—

1. The management should 'recognise' our Association without any further delay and should extend all facilities such as free furnished accommodation, duty free leaves, telephones, telex, etc.
2. The bank should provide reservation in the promotion of officers from Scale I to II, II to III and above without any further delay since in Syndicate Bank promotions upto Scale IV are done on 'seniority-cum-fitness' method/basis.
3. The Bank should provide reservation in the promotions and entrustment of the duties of Special Assistants.

4. The Bank should recruit 'sweepers' on regular basis and not at all on part-time basis.
5. The Bank should provide reservation in the promotions of sub-staff to clerical cadre.
6. The Bank should differentiate categories on the basis of nature of duties such as Stenographers should be separated from clerical cadre.
7. The Bank should provide relaxation of 4 years to SC & ST candidate to make them eligible for appearing in the clerical promotion test under category 'A'.
8. The Bank should promote all those SCs & STs sub-staff who have passed Matriculation or equivalent examination to the clerical cadre since matriculation or equivalent examination to the clerical cadre since matriculation is the minimum qualification for clerical posts.
9. The bank should give seniority to the SC & ST employees from the point of roster.
10. The Bank should associate at least 5 office-bearers of our Association in all the Joint-Meetings held between the management and the recognised Trade Unions.
11. The Bank should provide 'check-off' facility to our Association.
12. The Bank should provide 'interest free' loans to SC & ST employees for maintaining their general standard of living.
13. The Bank should direct all managers of its branches to consider the recommendations of SC & ST employees while advancing to the Scheduled Castes & Sch. Tribes.
14. The Bank should not allow 'Trade Unions' interference in SC & ST matters and should not disturb transfer the office-bearers of our Association without our consent.
15. The Bank should implement honestly the agreed matters of 'home-town' postings and transfers to the SC & ST employees.
16. The Govt. should appoint at least one SC & ST employees' Director in the Board of Directors of the Bank since outsider Directors have been proved a total failure in protecting the interests of SC & ST employees.
17. The Government should pass an ACT ON RESERVATION so that the reservation policy can properly be implemented because till date it has been at the will and whim of the bureaucrats who are more sincere in manipulating/mis-representing than to implement it honestly and sincerely.
18. The Govt. should 'BAN ANTI-RESERVATION' and 'ANTI-SC & ST' Unions of general castes and that such Unions should be dealt with under the Untouchability Act.
19. The Government and the Bank should implement all the recommendations of the 37th Report (1983) of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes (7th Lok Sabha).
20. The Govt. should sincerely and honestly implement all the recommendations of the Commission for SCs & STs and the Commissioner for SCs and STs, as contained in their 1,2,3 and 27th reports, respectively.
- B. *DEMANDS RELATING TO THE WELFARE OF MASSES BELONGING TO SCs & STs.*
21. The Govt. should declare the Birthdays of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Smt. Indira Gandhi as National Holidays and should instruct all offices to display and decorate their photographs.
22. The Govt. should enhance the family income from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 15,000/ for getting loans under DRI scheme. And the minimum amount

of DRI loan should be increased to Rs 15,000/- for working capital and Rs 50,000/- for term loan since the existing limits were fixed in March 1972

- 23 The Govt should remove income discrimination by giving the correct definition of income
- 24 The Govt/Bank should give interest free loans to SCs & STs to purchase land for agriculture purposes which may be repaid in 20 years on easy instalments

Reservation for Officers upto the Basic Pay of Rs. 2250/- (Pre-Revised)

9270 SHRI GANGA RAM Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Supreme Court while deciding the case of Bihar State Harijan Kalyan Parishad versus Union of India has held that there should be reservation in promotion by selection to the posts within Group A which carry an ultimate salary of Rs 2250/- in Public Undertakings and the benefit of reservation should be effected retrospectively with all consequential benefits,

(b) if so, whether suitable instructions/orders to all the Government departments and public undertakings in this regard have been issued,

(c) if so the details thereof alongwith a copy of the orders issued, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) (a) to (d) The Supreme Court in their Judgement in the case of Bihar State Harijan Kalyan Parishad versus Union of India and others had held that para 9(A) of the Directive issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to Public Sector Enterprises on the subject of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Sche-

duled Tribes in appointment in Public Enterprises could only be interpreted to mean that the rule of reservation was applicable to promotions by selection to posts within group A which carried an ultimate salary of Rs 2250/- per month or less except that the procedure in those cases was slightly different from cases of promotion to other posts

Government have with effect from 9 2 87 amended paragraph 9(A) of the directives and have issued revised directive to the public enterprises clearly indicating that there would be no reservation in promotions by selection from one Group A post/service to another Group A post/service, but in promotion by selection to posts/services within Group A which carry an ultimate salary of Rs 2250/- per month or less, the SCs/STs Officers, who by virtue of their position in the seniority list and zone of consideration come with the number of actual vacancies for which the select list has to be drawn up would be included in that list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion

Publication of Brochure on Reservation for SC/ST

9271 SHRI GANGA RAM Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the updated and revised edition of the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services has not been published after the publication of sixth edition in 1982,

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and by what date its seventh edition will come out for sale, and

(c) steps taken to make available copies of the Brochure in sufficient numbers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) (a) and (c). The revised seventh edition of the Brochure on Reserva-

tion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services is at the moment under print in Government of India Press and is likely to be published very soon. Print order of this edition is 35,000 and would be put on sale through the Controller of Publications, Publications Department. New editions of the Brochure are brought out at periodic intervals incorporating the latest orders and instructions on the subject.

Involvement of Young Scientists in Research Oriented Activities

9272. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have certain proposals to involve and encourage scientists of new generation in research oriented activities;

(b) if so, details thereof with outlines of projects prepared for such scientists during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(c) total number of young scientists selected State-wise for projects to be undertaken in 1986-87 and 1987-88 with criteria; and

(d) total number of young scientists proposed to be selected State-wise for projects to be undertaken at the end of Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have ongoing as well as new programmes to encourage young scientists in research oriented activities.

(b) The following schemes are being implemented by the Department of Science & Technology to encourage young scientists in research oriented activ-

ities during the 7th Plan period:—

1. Scheme for Young Scientists (SYS): This scheme covers young scientists (upto the age of 35 years) who have adequate background and training in any field of Science & Technology. It was initiated in the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan and has been continued during the Seventh Plan period with increased emphasis on encouraging and assisting young scientists. Under this scheme, grant-in-aid is given for research and socio-economic projects as also for attending seminars and symposia, travel assistance is given to participate in international conferences and training courses; and awards are given for outstanding research work.
2. Science & Engineering Research Council (SERC): This scheme aims at promoting frontline research in emerging and interdisciplinary areas of Science and Engineering. As part of this scheme, a new programme has been initiated to provide timely research support to young scientists for pursuing research in newly emerging and frontline areas in Science and Engineering.
3. Better Opportunities for Young Scientists in Chosen Areas of Science & Technology (BOYSCAST): It was initiated as a new scheme during 1986-87 to provide greater opportunities to talented young scientists and technologists for specialized training in chosen frontline areas under the guidance of experts at reputed international centres; to utilize the manpower so trained for building national capability in areas in which they are trained through this scheme.

(c) and (d). Selection of projects for grant of assistance under the above schemes is done on the basis of peer-review mechanism and evaluation of the projects along with the comments of the referees by an Expert Committee. More than 200 scientists have been benefited directly and over 1,000 scientists indirectly by participation in sponsored seminars/symposia. Selection of scientists is not done on State-wise basis.

Utilisation of Expertise of Retired Scientists

9273. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have to utilise the expertise of retired Scientists,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria fixed for selection of retired scientists to utilise their expertise; and

(d) amount earmarked for projects where-in expertise of retired scientists is to be utilised during 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Department of Science & Technology has started a scheme for utilisation of scientific expertise of retired scientists.

The scheme envisages effectively utilising the talents and services of the active retired scientists by supporting their involvement in specific Science & Technology activities such as programmes connected with Integrated Rural Development, writing of Monographs, preparation of State-of-art-reports, Science Communication Programmes, etc.

(c) and (d). Retired scientists will be pro-

vided support for specific project proposals submitted by them based on the evaluation of the proposals by a team of experts and approval by a committee. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been allocated for the scheme during 1987-88.

Credit Camps in Sikkim

9274. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request to hold credit camps in Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which such camps are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Banks hold credit camps at various places depending upon the need and requirements of the area. This is a part of the programme of banks and no permission of Government is required for holding credit camps. As such, it is not possible to indicate by what time credit camps are likely to be held in Sikkim.

Encashment of National Saving Certificates

9275. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether six year National Saving Certificates (VI Issue) cannot be encashed before maturity date;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what are the exceptions under which these certificates can be encashed before maturity date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Six year National Savings Certificates (VI Issue) purchased prior to 1.4.1986 may be prematurely encashed at any time after the expiry of three years from the date of certificate. Such certificates may be prematurely encashed even before the expiry of three years from the date of the certificates in any of the following circumstances:—

- (i) on the death of the holder or both the holders in case of joint holders;
- (ii) on forfeiture by a pledgee being a Gazetted Government Officer, when the pledge is in conformity with these rules;
- (iii) when ordered by a court of Law.

National Savings Certificates (VI Issue) purchased on or after 1.4.86 can be encashed only on completion of maturity period of six years. These may also be encashed prematurely under the circumstances stated above.

Nuclear Turbines

9276. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether nuclear turbines are useful in power-generation in thermal and hydel power stations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether production of nuclear turbines involves any computer technology; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY

ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Turbines used in nuclear power stations are different in design from those used in thermal and hydel power stations.

(c) and (d). Computers are used in the design and production control of turbines.

Mid Term Appraisal of Seventh Plan and Strategy for Eighth Plan

9277. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission and the Government have initiated any action for evaluation of a set of strategies for the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the brief outlines of the action taken so far;

(c) whether any mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan is proposed to be undertaken and the strategies for the Eighth Plan are to be evolved in the light of the report of this evaluation; and

(d) if so, the likely dates by which mid-term evaluation would be undertaken and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Planning Commission has recently initiated some internal discussions on the Eighth Plan, which are in the nature of initial exchange of views on the subject. An exchange of views was also had with a group of eminent persons having experience of and involvement in planning and development in a meeting held from March 13-15, 1987.

(c) and (d): Work relating to the Mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan has already been initiated in the Planning Commission. Resources Working Group has been set up and States have also been addressed to undertake mid-term appraisal of State Plans.

Promotion chances in Indian Forest Service

9278. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of deep resentment among the officers of the Indian Forest Service and even junior officers like Forest Range Officers on account of poor channels/chances of promotions in their career;

(b) if so, steps taken so far by Government to remove this resentment; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from various sources regarding poor promotion prospects in the Indian Forest Service and for State Forest officials.

The steps taken in respect of the Indian Forest Service include

- introduction of a non-functional Junior Administrative Grade in the Indian Forest Service with a pay scale of Rs. 3700-5000 to which IFS officers will be eligible for appointment on completion of 9 years service
- merger of two levels of Conservator of Forests into a single level with a pay scale of Rs. 4500-5700.
- allowing a higher pay scale of Rs. 5900-6700 for Additional Chief Conservator of Forests at the same level as that of Chief Conservator of Forests
- creation of posts of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests in the State cadres with a pay of Rs. 7600 (fixed) in bigger States and Rs. 7300-7600 in other States.

During the triennial reviews of the strength and composition of State cadres, efforts are made to ensure adequate promotion prospects in the IFS cadres.

As far as other forest officials are concerned, the State Governments have been requested from time to time to take appropriate steps to improve the service conditions.

Difference in Excise Duty on Non-Sweetened Aerated Water

9279. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) reasons for difference in the excise duty payable on sweetened aerated waters of 250 ml. capacity and of 300 ml. capacity; and

(b) reasons for not making a separate classification for 250 ml. capacity of non-sweetened aerated water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The excise duty rates for sweetened aerated waters in glass bottles upto 200 ml., more than 200 ml. but not exceeding 250 ml. and more than 200 ml. but not exceeding 300 ml. contents are 50 paise, 55 paise and 65 paise, respectively. In view of the difference of 15 paise between the 1st and the 3rd slab rates, an intermediate rate of duty is considered necessary for sweetened aerated waters in glass bottles of contents more than 200 ml. but not exceeding 250 ml. In the case of non-sweetened aerated waters in glass bottles upto 200 ml and more than 200 ml. but not exceeding 300 ml. the excise duty rates are 25 paise and 30 paise respectively. Since the duty differential between these two rates is only 5 paise, another slab rate is not considered necessary.

Credit Deposit Ratio in Bihar

9280. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide variation in the credit deposit ratio of the nationalised banks in Bihar from district to district,

(b) the highest and the lowest ratio with the names of the districts concerned as on 31st March, 1987;

(c) the reason for the wide disparity among the districts;

(d) the credit deposit ratio of nationalised banks in Bihar as a whole, bankwise as on 31st March, 1987; and

(e) the reason for the disparity among the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that deposits, advances and credit deposit ratio of all scheduled commercial banks for the various districts of Bihar are available as at the end of September 1986. These are set out in the Statement given below. Based on the provisional data highest credit deposit ratio was 75.5 percent in the district of Madhepura and lowest was in the district of Dhanbad at 20.7 percent.

(c) The variation in credit deposit ratio is generally due to uneven development of infrastructural facilities in different districts, varying geographical and climatic features, availability of factor inputs, markets and entrepreneurs etc.

(d) and (e). Bank group-wise credit deposit ratio as at the end of September 1986 for the State of Bihar is given below:—

Name of the Group	Credit-Deposit Ratio (%)
1. State Bank of India Group	— 39.2
2. Nationalised Banks	— 34.6
3. Regional Rural Banks	— 81.9
4. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks	— 36.3
5. All Scheduled Commercial Banks	— 38.8

The credit deposit ratio of Regional Rural Banks is substantially higher on accounting their low deposit base and also

a result of comparatively liberal refinancing pattern.

STATEMENT

Districtwise Deposits and Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Bihar

(As at the end of September 1986)

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Name of District	Deposit	Advances	C:D Ratio
1	2	3	4
1. Aurangabad	44.61	13.03	29.2

1	2	3	4
2. Begusarai	58.03	26.79	46.3
3. Bhagalpur	131.69	43.47	33.0
4. Bhojpur	165.68	42.28	25.5
5. Darbhanga	78.87	39.06	49.5
6. Deogarh	42.82	14.05	32.8
7. Dhanbad	481.81	99.64	20.7
8. Dumka	36.91	9.81	26.6
9. Gaya	142.99	43.97	30.8
10. Gridih	99.46	28.76	28.9
11. Godda	16.45	5.74	34.9
12. Gopalganj	48.09	15.02	31.2
13. Gumla	27.01	7.77	28.8
14. Hazaribagh	150.42	51.47	34.2
15. Katihar	38.50	19.93	51.8
16. Khagaria	16.85	12.59	74.7
17. Lohardagga	8.05	5.50	68.3
18. Madhubani	49.82	31.21	62.6
19. Madhepura	13.90	10.50	75.5
20. Monghyr	126.99	42.86	33.8
21. Muzaffarpur	166.47	63.42	38.1
22. Nalanda	61.38	28.78	46.9
23. Nawadah	30.24	12.50	41.1
24. Palamau	72.52	25.58	35.3
25. Paschim Champaran	51.94	37.54	72.3
26. Patna	752.99	360.34	47.9
27. Purnea	72.24	59.04	73.4
28. Purva Champaran	61.50	41.36	67.3
29. Ranchi	316.21	159.98	50.6
30. Rohtas	132.10	44.28	33.5

	1	2	3	4	
31	Saharsa	33 56	19 47	58 0	
32	Sahabganj	28 59	8 57	30 0	
33	Samastipur	68 95	32 23	46 7	
34	Saran	114 60	33 21	29 0	
35	Singhbhum	382 45	102 10	26 7	
36	Sitamarhi	37 62	27 02	71 8	
37	Siwan	87 94	29 53	33 6	
38	Vaisahafi	68 71	32 67	47 6	
	Bihar State	Total	4318 98	1674 46	38 8

Supreme Court Decision of Ad Hoc Appointments

9281 SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Supreme Court has delivered a judgement recently that the period of ad hoc appointments in Government which are followed by regular appointment in continuation has to be counted towards seniority and other benefits,

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) the steps taken to introduce this as a policy in all the offices including attached and subordinate offices

(d) whether a large number of posts are being filled up on ad hoc basis in Government offices for years together continuously, and

(e) the steps taken to avoid appointments on ad hoc basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Norms for Lending Funds to Hire Purchase Companies

9282 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the recommendations made by the sub-committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India for evolving suitable norms for lending funds to hire purchase companies and for monitoring the use of such funds on special terms and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that a sub-committee to look into and recommend lending norms for bank finance to hire-purchase and leasing companies was appointed by Committee of Direction (COD) of RBI. The Sub-committee has recommended, *inter-alia*, linking of bank borrowings of hire-purchase companies with their net-owned funds determination of permissible bank finance based on the current assets including stock-on-hire, minimum contribution from long term sources etc. The RBI would take such action as is appropriate after the COD takes a view on the said recommendations

Production of Telecommunication Equipment with Foreign Collaboration

9283 SHRI PRAKASH V PATIL Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether telecommunication equipments are being produced in collaboration with foreign countries,

(b) if so, the projects where this is being done and the quantum of production as against the targets fixed,

(c) whether there was any provision in the collaboration agreements that a part of the produce will be exported, and

(d) if so, whether this is being fulfilled and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R NARAYANAN) (a) and (b) Several items of telecommunication equipment have been taken up for manufacture by Indian companies. These projects are being set up by about 80 companies in collaboration with a number of foreign companies. The projects are in different stages of implementation. Being sophisticated items, the gestation period for these projects to attain full capacity production varies from 3 to 6 years. Generally most of these projects are progressing as per schedule.

(c) and (d) In most of these projects, export obligation is not stipulated.

Working of Central Food and Technological Research Institute

9284 SHRI C MADHAV REDDI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the functioning of the Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore was discussed at the

recent International Seminar on Science Technology and Development,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the working conditions at the Institute are not conducive for research work and

(d) if so the remedial steps proposed?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

Repatriation of Money by Multinationals

9285 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that foreign share holders of some multinational cigarette companies have repatriated a huge amount of Indian currency from India without permission of the Government during the last three years,

(b) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the matter, and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Ban on Conversion of Non-Convertible Debentures

9286 SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to lay copy of the notification regarding the ban on conversion of non-convertible Debentures on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) Government decided on 10th June, 1986, that conversion of non-convertible debentures and the non-convertible portion of partially convertible debentures should henceforth not be permitted. This decision was announced, *inter alia*, through the press. No notification was required to be issued and as such Government has not issued any notification regarding the ban on conversion non-convertible debentures.

SC/STs Benefited 20-Point Programme

9287. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLE-

MENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the performance of various programmes under 20-point Programme for the welfare of weaker sections of the society, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes especially in the State of Orissa, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) and (b) The Ministry of Programme Implementation monitors the performance of various welfare programmes under 20-Point programme on a monthly and quarterly basis. A statement showing the targets and achievements on an All-India basis and for the State of Orissa in respect of Points/items concerning the welfare of weaker sections of the society is given below.

STATEMENT

Performance under 20-Point Programme for the welfare of weaker sections of the society

Point/Item	Unit	All India		Orissa	
		Target (April 86-Feb. 87)	Achievement (April 86-Feb. 87)	Target (April 86 Feb. 87)	Achievement (April 86-Feb. 87)
1	2	3	4	5	6
3 (a) IRDP* (Old and New beneficiaries)	'000 Nos.	3500.00	3353.59	234.00	207.87
		@	@@	@	@@
3 (b) Employment Generation under NREP*	Lakh Nos.	2751.0	3640.0	150.0	182.0
3 (c) RLEGP**	—do—	2364.5	2598.3	138.0	166.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Distribution of Surplus Land	Acres	72130	78005	6137	3543
6	Rehabilitation* of Bonded Labour	Nos	16904	20015	4180	5031
7 (a)	SC Families Assisted	Lakh Nos	17.7	19.1	0.58	0.63
7 (b)	ST Families Assisted	—do—	7.6	7.9	0.92	0.86
9 (a)	House Sites Allotted	—do—	5.7	7.1	0.18	0.28
9 (b)	Construction Assistance provided	—do—	3.5	3.6	0.03	0.03
10 (a)	Slum Population Covered	—do—	13.9	15.9	0.10	0.11
10 (b)	EWS Houses Provided	000 Nos	103.0	181.2	2.6	2.5

Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 Centre/State Share

Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 100% Central Share

@ For the full year 1986-87

@@ Provisional - for the full year 1986-87

Ties with Italy

has been reached and

9288 SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU

(e) if so the details thereof?

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Italy has shown keen interest in expanding economic ties with India

(b) if so whether delegations from Italy visited the country and had discussions with the Union Government

(c) the areas where Italy has agreed to expand the ties with India

(d) whether any agreement in this regard

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

(b) Delegations for Joint Committee meeting and for consultations on economic financial and technical cooperation visited India in 1984. In December 1986, a senior representative from the Department of Cooperation and Development visited New Delhi and held discussions on improving cooperation.

(c) to (e). Italian assistance is available for financing goods and services of Italian origin. An export credit agreement for U.S.\$ 400 million was signed between the two Governments in January 1985. This credit can be used either independently or along-with soft credit for which U.S.\$ 40 million was pledged in 1982. Additional soft credits have also been provided by the Italian Government on project-by-project basis. For future programmes, the Italian side has suggested certain areas which can be given particular consideration. These include Energy, Telecommunications, Transport, Electronics and Informatics, Fertilizers, Agriculture and Vocational Training.

Purchase of Super Computers

9289 SHRI H N NANJE GOWDA
SHRI G S BASAVARAJU
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARII
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the main reasons for not obtaining the super computers from USA, Japan and the Soviet Union,

(b) which other country is in the view of Government to be approached for getting super computers, and

(c) the measures taken to develop computer industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K J NARAYANAN): (a) The sale of super computers is still under negotiation.

(b) As super computers are being manufactured only by USA, Japan and Soviet Union at present, no other country is to be approached for getting such computers.

(c) Government has announced a liberal computer policy in November 1984, which laid emphasis on the indigenous manufacture of computers based on latest technology. To achieve this objective, liberal licensing policy for manufacturing is being followed. All Indian companies having a foreign equity upto 40% are allowed to participate in the indigenous manufacture; capacity restrictions for growth have been removed, foreign collaboration and import of design drawings are being allowed for the upgradation of products or for setting up of new projects; locational policies have been relaxed and the units are allowed in any permissible area, waiver under Section 21 and 22 of the MRTP act has been given to attract investments from large houses. Apart from the above, number of developmental projects have been initiated to achieve self reliance in this area.

Ban on Creation of Posts of Hindi Stenographers

9290. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a ban had been imposed in 1968 on the creation of ex-cadre posts of Hindi Stenographers in the Government;

(b) whether the ban was applicable to the filling up of posts of the Hindi Stenographers which had been created long before the imposition of the ban;

(c) the reasons for which the ex-cadre Hindi Stenographers appointed to the posts referred to in part (b) above were sought to be reverted;

(d) whether the High Court of Delhi has upheld the appointment of these ex-cadre Hindi Stenographers;

(e) if so, the time by which the appointment of affected persons would be restored; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Transfer of Funds Abroad.

9291 DR B.L. SHAILESH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any case of transfer of funds to Hongkong on the basis of fictitious documents in violation of FERA and COFE-POSA was detected recently,

(b) if so, the facts, of the cases,

(c) the modus operandi thereof,

(d) the loopholes in the existing procedure for transfer of funds abroad and the roles assigned to the banks to exercise all checks laid down under the Rules and Regulations, and

(e) the steps taken to eliminate such cases in future and to bring the guilty bank and the violators to book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir The case of one Shri Sita Ram Aggarwal and others who had floated Benami firms had been detected as a violation of FERA Through these benami firms, foreign exchange worth Rs 2 crores (approx) were remitted against bogus import documents to firms in Hongkong and Singapore.

(d) and (e) The matter is kept under constant review for taking appropriate Administrative/Legislative measures to plug the loopholes Steps are also being constantly taken to exercise necessary checks.

Affairs on Indian Cable Company Limited

9292 SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of shares held in the Indian Cable Company Limited by the financial institutions like the Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust, of India and nationalised banks,

(b) whether Government have received any complaints of alleged malpractices in this Company, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) The percentage of shares held in the Indian Cable Company Limited is given below -

Life Insurance Corporation of India	...	27.63%
Unit Trust of India	...	13.58%
Nationalised Banks	...	8.60%

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

Placements of Women I.A.S. Officers

9293 DR J KALPANA DEVI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received representations that women IAS officers are not treated at par with their male counterparts in the matter of placements and career development,

(b) whether it is a fact that women IAS officers are mostly posted in Departments of Social Welfare, Health, Education, Child

Welfare Planning and Cooperation if so the details thereof during the last three years and the reasons therefor and for their not being posted as District Magistrates Collectors, Directors of Corporations, or as heads of departments and

(c) the corrective steps proposed to remove such bias against women IAS officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) No Sir The women IAS officers particularly at the Centre hold assignments in varied fields The Central Government have recently issued guidelines laying emphasis on placement of women IAS officers in order to equip them for positions of higher responsibilities The State Governments have been requested to ensure that women IAS officers are provided with adequate opportunities to hold important field level assignments as well as appointments in diverse areas of administration according to their aptitude

LIC Claims Cases Pending in Orissa

9294 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of claims are pending settlement in different divisions of LIC in Orissa

(b) if so the number of claims pending in different LIC divisions in Orissa as on 31st December 1986

(c) the steps taken to settle these claim cases and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (d) 695 maturity

claims and 175 death claims are pending in different LIC divisions in Orissa as on 31st December, 1986 The LIC has been continuously reviewing the position and taking necessary steps to improve the claim settlement performance Some of the important steps already taken by LIC to expedite settlement of maturity claims are given below —

- (i) Sending maturity claims discharge vouchers to the policy-holders well in advance of the due date
- (ii) Dispensing with production of age proof upto the sum assured of Rs 20 000/- if the life assured's age at entry has not been admitted
- (iii) Regular review and follow up of outstanding maturity claims backed by personal visits by the field staff to contact the policy-holders personally and obtain the pending requirements
- (iv) Decentralisation of claim settlement function to Branch Offices
- (v) Dispensing with indemnity bond or letter of indemnity for loss of original policy document upto a certain limit
- (vi) Waiver of legal evidence of title to the estate of the deceased life assured upto certain limit

Families Assisted in Orissa by Scheduled Castes Development Corporation

9295 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Castes families assisted by the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation in Orissa so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) The total number of Sche-

duled Caste families assisted by the Orissa State Scheduled Caste Development Corporation from the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan till March, 1987 under margin money loan programme is 93,541.

Upgradation of Cities

9296 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the names of cities which have been upgraded so far for the purpose of city compensatory allowance with retrospective effect from 1 March, 1981, and

(b) whether Government intend to review all cities for upgradation throughout the country accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) (a) and (b) On the basis of population figures of 1981 Census cities/towns were classified *inter-alia* for Compensatory (City) Allowance Purpose w.e.f. 1.8.1982. Pursuant to the Judgement of Rajasthan High Court, the classification of Jodhpur on the basis of 1981 Census has been given effect to from 1.3.1981 instead of 1.8.1982. On the analogy of Jodhpur, the classification of other cities on the basis of 1981 Census have also been given effect to from 1.3.1981 instead of 1.8.1982 and Government orders have accordingly been issued. A list of such cities is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

List of 'A' 'B-1' and 'B-2' class cities effective from 1-3-1981 where Compensatory (City) Allowance is admissible to Central Government employees

Name of the State/Union Territory	'A'	'B-1'	'B-2'
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad U.A.		Vijayawada U.A. Vishakhapatnam U.A.
Bihar		Patna U.A.	Dhanbad U.A. Jamshedpur U.A. Ranchi U.A.
Chandigarh	—	—	Chandigarh U.A.
Delhi	Delhi U.A.	—	—
Gujarat	Ahmedabad U.A.	Surat U.A.	Rajkot, Vadodara U.A.
Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	Srinagar U.A.
Karnataka	Bangalore U.A.	—	Hubli-Dharward Mysoe U.A.
Kerala	—	—	Calicut U.A. Cochin U.A. Trivandrum U.A.

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	—	Indore	Bhopal, Durg-Bhilainagar U.A. Gwalior U.A. Jabalpur U.A.
Maharashtra	Greater Bombay Pune U.A.	Nagpur U.A.	Nashik U.A. Solapur U.A. Ulhasnagar U.A.
Punjab	—	—	Amritsar, Jalandhar Ludhiana
Rajasthan	—	Jaipur U.A.	Jodhpur
Tamil Nadu	Madras U.A.	Coimbatore U.A. Madurai U.A.	Tiru-chirapalli U.A., Salem U.A.
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur U.A.	Lucknow U.A.	Agra, U.A., Allahabad U.A. Bareilly U.A. Meerut U.A. Varanasi U.A.
West Bengal	Calcutta U.A.	—	—

Foreign Countries Investment in India

9297. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Japanese, FRG, French, U.S. USSR and U.K. investment in India during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) whether the liberalisation policy initiated by the Union Government during the last few years has acted as an incentive for this investment;

(c) the steps proposed by Government

to provide further stimulus for investment; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken by the Planning Commission and the concerned Ministries in this regard and nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT). (a) Foreign equity investment from Japan, FRG, France, USA, USSR and UK, for which approvals were given in 1984, 1985 and 1986 were as follows:-

	1984	1985	1986
Japan	615	1568	562

	1984	1985	1986
F.R.G.	284	1180	2016
France	121	236	205
U.S.A.	895	3992	2937
U.S.S.R.	—	—	—
U.K.	181	371	772

(b) The generally increasing trend in investments would indicate that such has been the case

(c) and (d) The Government's policy towards foreign investment continues to be selective as outlined in the Industrial Policy Statement of 1983

Role of Post Offices in Mobilising Savings

9297A SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the role played by the rural post offices in the country to undertake special drives to mobilise savings,

(b) if so, the details of the plans that are being implemented,

(c) the State-wise breakup of the results achieved during the last three years, year-wise, with special reference to Orissa; and

(d) the reasons for shortfall, if any'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (d). Special drives to mobilise savings are undertaken by staff of National Savings Organisation in association with Branch Post Offices in rural areas. Extra Departmental Branch / Sub Post Masters in rural areas are paid incentives on the basis of small savings collections in their Post Offices. No targets

are fixed for such collections by EDBPM/SPM. The information regarding such collections in each State during last three years is being collected

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) Sir, you did not allow us to discuss article 78 of the Constitution. But these are interpreted by the Prime Minister himself.

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER You may get it done. Ask Mr Gupta and do as he suggests.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR SPEAKER I have not allowed. I have got nothing. Mr. Acharia, don't go on hearsay. I have not got any record and I do not go on hearsay

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. Nothing doing. Not allowed. I cannot go on unauthenticated things. I have got nothing.

[*Translation*]

You may yourself verify as to what is written here.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is here. He can contradict.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): We are giving him an opportunity to contradict. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing.

[Translation]

~~Mr. Achariya, you speak loudly. When you give it in writing, I will inquire.~~
(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Achariya. You know that, you may give it in writing.

[English]

Mr. Acharia, you are the leader of your party.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, I have requested you to give it in writing. I will enquire about the facts, I have no objection to that. If there is something we will get it verified.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He can tell.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to bring to your notice that on 30th March, I have given a notice of substantive motion which you said is under your consideration. My substantive motion dated 30th March said, let the Government frame the rules for the implementation of article 78. I only wanted your ruling. I checked the record. You have said that my substantive motion is under your consideration.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: When have I denied it?

[English]

I have never denied it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is right. Only two days are left.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: As Guptaji had said, if there is something, I can consider it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am only seeking your ruling. Only 2 days are left. My substantive motion is pending regarding framing of rules for the implementation of article 78. I would like to know what has happened to my substantive motion which you said is under your consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: I will let you know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Only two days are left. They are having the Cabinet resolution giving their interpretation.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Might be

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that first I will have to find the authenticity, if anything is there.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have said, "It is admissible and I will consider that".

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is your ruling?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have told that I will tell you.

[English]

Papers to be Laid. Shri Bhajan Lal.

12.04 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Environment (Protection) Third Amendment Rules, 1987

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Environment (Protection) Third Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 443 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1987 under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4345 87].

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Basirhat): You also agreed with me that there is a lacuna in our rules of procedure.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you should try to remove that lacuna.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now, who is to take the initiative in that matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I take the initiative? It is for the House to consider.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): My motion is pending. (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This issue may come up again and again. How are you going to deal with it?

MR. SPEAKER: You can take it up in the Rules Committee also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is never taken up in the Rules Committee unless you take the initiative.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Our motion is pending.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: (Gobichetti-palayam): I have given an adjournment motion with regard to Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kolandaivelu, you may bring it under Rule 377.

[English]

It is not a matter for adjournment motion. You can mention it in the House under Rule 377.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: There the workers are on hunger strike.

MR. SPEAKER: You have got other ways to raise it.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Vijay Ghat, the Samadhi of Lal Bhadur Shastri, is being desecrated. It is a serious matter.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You may give it in writing, otherwise what can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramoowalia, I cannot do anything unless you give it in writing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You may bring it under Rule 377; there is no time left now, we will take it later.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, today's calling-attention can be converted into a discussion under Rule 193.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We will see to that. We will do that later. Shri Rajesh Pilot.

**Report of the Comptroller and Auditor
General of India for 1986 - Union
Government (Commercial - Pt II -
Hindustan Shipyard Limited**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1986—Union Government (Commercial)—Part II—Hindustan Shipyard Limited, under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4346/87.]

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962 and Reports on the working of various banks under Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of the Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980

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) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

(i) G.S.R. 412(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum res-

cinding Notification No. 117/83-Customs dated the 15th June, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4347/87.]

(ii) G.S.R. 413(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 114/87-Customs dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to omit the redundant entry No. 12 in the said notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4348/87.]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :-

(i) G.S.R. 411(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 49/86-Central Excise dated the 10th February, 1986 so as to exempt parts of footwear used in the factory of production itself in the manufacture of footwear from the whole of the duty of excise. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4349/87.]

(ii) G.S.R. 418(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing an effective rate of excise duty of Rupees 40 per kilogram in respect of polyurethane foam block. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4350/87.]

(iii) G.S.R. 419(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to products of polyurethane foam made from duty paid polyurethane foam block from the whole of the duty

- of excise leviable thereon
[Placed in Library See No LT - 4351/87]
- (iv) G S R 420(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification no 132/86-Central Excises dated the 1st March 1986 so as to provide that the exemption would also apply to polyamide chips used in the manufacture of nylon monofilament yarn and to extend full exemption to plastic materials which are reprocessed from waste and scrap [Placed in Library See No LT - 4352/87]
- (3) A copy of Notification No F 4(5) W&M/87 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 27th April, 1987 regarding market loans [Placed in Library See No LT - 4353/87]
- (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, 1970 and 1980 -
- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4354/87]
- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT - 4355/87]
- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4356/87]
- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the UCO bank for the year ended the 31st December 1986 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4357/87]
- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-4358/87]
- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT - 4359/87]
- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT - 4360/87]
- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No LT - 4361/87]
- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library See No. LT-4362/87].

(x) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4363/87]

(xi) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4364/87].

(xii) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4365/87]

(xiii) Report on the working and activities of the New Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 4366/87.]

(xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4367/87.]

(xv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1986 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT - 4368/87.]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER. You take it up in the

Rules Committee. We will be able to do it if we all unite together

.....(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER. We have got a Call Attention Motion. If the House agrees, Item No 9 may be taken up after the other business.

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU Are we taking it up today?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see after the business.

Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K R NARAYANAN) I beg to lay on the Table--

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 4369/87.]

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951

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

OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act 1951 -

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examinations) Amendment Regulations 1987 published in Notification No G S R 278 in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1987
- (2) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No G S R 279 in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1987
- (3) The Indian Police Service (Probationers' Final Examination) Regulations, 1987 published in Notification No G S R 277 in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1987 [Placed in Library No LT- 4370/87]

12.06 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 1987, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill "

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1987 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th May 1987 "
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Coconut Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th May, 1987."
- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 5th May, 1987, agreed without any amendment to the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1987, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th March, 1987

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL Sir, I lay on the Table the following two Bills as passed by the Rajya Sabha -

- (1) The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1987
- (2) The Coconut Development Board (Amendment) Bill, 1987

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Thirty-sixth Report

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharamapuri): I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[English]

Committee on Public Undertakings

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to move:-

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 312 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat resigned from the Committee."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 312 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the committee on Public Undertakings for the unexpired portion of the term of the committee vice Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat resigned from the Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*ANNOUNCEMENT RE: ELECTION TO
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-
TAKINGS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations, withdrawal of candidatures and for holding an election, if necessary, in connection with the Committee on Public Undertakings (1987-88), motion in respect of which was adopted by the House today:-

No. of members to be elected	One
Last date for nominations	Wednesday, 6 May, 1987 (up to 16.00 hours).
Last date for withdrawals	Thursday, 7 May, 1987 (up to 16.00 hours).
Date of election (If necessary)	Friday, 8 May, 1987, from 11.30 to 14.30 hours in Committee Room No. 62, Parli- ament House, New Delhi.

12.07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) **Need to take necessary measures to set up a Bench of Allahabad High Court at Agra in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI NIHAL SINGH JAIN (Agra) Mr Speaker, Sir, with a view to provide inexpensive and timely justice to economically weaker citizens of western region of Uttar Pradesh under Article 31-A of the Indian Constitution, the Uttar Pradesh Government had recommended vide its letter dated 14.3.1987 to the Government of India to set up a Bench of Allahabad High Court in this region. It was requested that the Central Government may select a suitable place to set up the Bench. For this purpose the Government of India had appointed three member Jaswant Singh Commission. The Commission in its report, already laid on the Table of the House, has recommended to set up the said Bench at Agra. It has also proposed to set up its two circuit Benches at Dehradun and Nainital. In view of the recommendations of the Commission, Uttar Pradesh Government has been asked to take steps to implement it. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is not to send any proposal regarding the selection of place but keeping in view the recommendations of the Jaswant Singh Commission, has to send proposals regarding setting up of the Bench in Agra on the basis of which the Central Government will take further action. Therefore, the Central Government is requested to ask the State Government to send the said proposals and to take immediate action for setting up the Bench at Agra.

12.09 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

- (ii) **Need to provide more facilities to Railway licensed porters in the country particularly at Borivali station**

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) I would like to draw the attention of Minister for Railways towards the growing demand of Railway's licensed porters working on various railway stations and junctions throughout the country. At present, Railways are giving licences to porters to work on railway platforms with certain norms and rules. They are the part and parcel of Railway staff.

Railway Authorities are not engaging their own labourers to provide facilities to passengers direct. In fact, the concept to provide facility for travelling passengers to put in or to take out the luggage in the train, and for the convenience of railway's authorised passengers. Railway Authority are giving licences to porters for above purpose with certain conditions.

Railway Ministry should give all the licenced porters certain facilities like Railways own workers. This means Railways should provide them facilities like railway pass, medical aids, education to their children, cover them under accident insurance scheme and other welfare facilities, which are provided to railway workers.

To give immediate relief to these porters at various stations and junctions, a rest room should also be provided on most priority basis. Particularly in my Constituency at Borivali station, a rest room which has already been approved should be provided immediately.

I hope Railway Ministry will do the needful.

[*Translation*]

(iii) Need to take necessary steps for timely and inexpensive dispensation of justice to tribals in Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Due to lack of means of transportation the Adivasis of Bastar district even today have to walk 60 to 70 kms which they have been doing since the ancient times. The judicial system has not instilled in them the confidence because they have to walk a long distance to reach the Court. The litigation process takes such a long time that the judgement regarding the crime committed by the father is pronounced after his death to his sons.

For mutual conflicts and against exploitation they have to go to the courts for justice but the litigation has become so expensive that their entire property is sold off by the time their cases are decided. In such a vast area, there is only one civil court at Jagdalpur from where the large population of 18,42,854 of Bastar is getting expensive justice. The link court sits for one day only at Sukama, Dantewara Koker and Naradanpur. If the judge does not attend the court that day, these people have to walk back on foot to their villages situated at a distance of 60-70 kms with a slip in their hand for the next hearing.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to take steps for providing inexpensive and timely justice to the innocent Adivasis of Bastar so that the feeling of getting justice can be maintained.

(iv) Need to streamline the procedure regarding payment of loans under IRDP and other schemes in Kota district of Rajasthan

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards a question of public importance regarding my constituency, Kota. The Central Bank of India is

the lead bank in this region and many branches of Hadoli Gramin Bank have been opened there. As these banks have not been making timely payment of loans to the farmers under Integrated Rural Development Programme, farmers are not getting benefits of this scheme. Farmers have to face many difficulties which is not only affecting the agricultural production adversely, national production too is suffering due to lesser yield. The loans being given to educated unemployed persons by Central Government are also not disbursed by the banks in accordance with the policy and rules made in this regard. The position of the unemployed is miserable in my districts. The banks are not letting the schemes relating to providing loans to the Scheduled Castes, unemployed youth and the urban people living below poverty line succeed.

Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that loans may be distributed immediately to the selected families to solve this problem. Loans should be provided to more people under I.R.D.P. and the procedure to provide loans to the unemployed youths should be simplified.

[*English*]

(v) Need to take appropriate action for eviction/vacation of encroachment on the premises of Ladakh Buddhist Vihar near ISBT Delhi

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): The Ladakh Buddhist Vihara situated near the ISBT, Delhi was got constructed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as a transit house for the Buddhist pilgrims from Ladakh. But the management of the Vihara has also been providing shelter in the Vihara to Buddhists from other Himalayan regions including Tibetans. However, some Tibetan and Ladakhi families treated the Vihara as their permanent abode thus depriving the *bona fide* Buddhist pilgrims of temporary shelter in the Vihara. The management

accordingly decided to evict the said permanent occupants from the premises. These families, mostly Tibetans, were given shelter within the complex of the Vihara on the condition that they could move out as soon as they made alternate arrangement.

Instead of looking for alternate arrangement, these families took law into their own hands by constructing houses in the Viharas compound with the knowledge of some Government officials, despite the management's objection that their permanent stay damaged the Vihara's sanctity and environment. Even a temple was constructed within the complex to stall the efforts for their eviction. The DESU has also recently provided electricity connection to the illegally-constructed dwellings. These families have now adopted a defiant attitude to hold on to the site.

I therefore, urge upon the Government of India to take appropriate action for eviction/vacation of encroachment immediately and allotment of alternate site to the concerned families at the earliest.

(vi) Need to ban import of Shellac and also include a representative of raw lac growers in the Shellac Export Promotion Council

DR PHULRENU GUHA (Contai). Sir a Shellac Export Promotion Council was set up by the Government which is entirely dominated by monopolists. As a result the Council laid down a new rule. As a consequence, the small dealers and the cottage seedlac industry were completely wiped out from the market. The monopolists have imported inferior quality shellac from Thailand and then exported it to the USA and West Germany, which has adversely affected our credibility in the market. Our annual export of seedlac declined from 16,000 metric tonnes to 6,000 metric tonnes. The import of shellac should be banned. A representative of raw lac growers and the related cottage industries

should be included in the Shellac Export Promotion Council. The restrictions imposed by the new rule should be withdrawn.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to take necessary measures to provide drinking water in rural areas of the country, particularly in Jahanabad region of Bihar

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad). Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir I would like to submit the following under Rule 377 with your permission —

There is a serious crisis of drinking water in the entire country. Even after 40 years of independence this problem has not been resolved. Bihar State is the most affected in this regard. The cattle are dying for want of water in Doulatpur village of Makhdampur Block, Gonama and Ghosi villages of Jahanabad Block and Bajjana Nadara, Makkar and Jagdiha villages of Khijar Sarai Block. The water level in these villages has gone down by 400 feet and the people are fetching water from a distance of 1 to 2 miles.

Therefore I request the Central Government to resolve the drinking water crisis in these villages soon.

[English]

(viii) Need to provide financial assistance to those States where crops have been destroyed by recent heavy rains and hailstorms

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur). Sir the recent unprecedented and untimely rains, hailstorm and gale have caused large scale devastation to wheat crop, orchards, stone fruit and vegetables in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Hundreds of kacha houses collapsed, many heads of cattle died and sheep-breeders have lost their animals. There is already gloom among the peasantry. Unfortunately the

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

12.21 hrs.

wheat yield in Punjab and Haryana has gone down by 25 per cent this year. 40 people have died and thousands of houses have been destroyed in various parts of Bihar due to the heavy rain during the past one week. Losses to orchardists and farmers will run in several crores of rupees. The havoc caused to the cash crop is bound to affect badly the economy of the farmers and the States. Over 5,000 farmers of Amritsar District and the same number in Sangrur had held a rally demanding immediate relief. It is a national calamity. So, I request the Union Government that it should rush to the rescue of these helpless farmers, and an immediate relief of Rs. 20 crores to each State should be granted. The NAFED should be directed to arrange to maintain the supply of vegetables in city areas so that consumers do not suffer due to short supply of vegetables which have been destroyed by rains and hailstorm.

(ix) Need to supply adequate power from central power plants to meet the shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry): There is acute shortage of power in Andhra Pradesh. Against the requirement of 46 MU per day, Andhra Pradesh is in a position to provide about 37 MU on its own which means a shortage of about 20% of the energy requirement. This has forced a power cut on about 3100 HT consumers. There is no adequate drinking water available to the urban as well as the rural poor people. The cattle and agriculture are suffering because of power shortage. The State is not getting its share of power from Central power plants like Neyveli, Kalpakam and Ramagundam. I request the Central Government to give Andhra Pradesh its due share of power from the central power plants as is being given to other States.

**DISCUSSION RE: INDO-US RELATIONS-
Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further discussion under rule 193. Shri Syed Shahabuddin to continue his speech.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was yesterday placing before you the characteristic of the geopolitical domain where I said there are no good guys and no bad guys. Sir I would like to add that there are no eternal purists or ascetics and there are no compulsive rapists neither are there any eternal virgins or damsels in distress. And, therefore, when we look at the world scene, we must try to visualise in the broad framework of our policy what our reaction to a particular power in a particular situation ought to be. Sir, I would like to say that we have to deal with the big powers; we cannot wish them away, they are there. But, in the context of the present day world where we speak of juridical equality of States and we also sometimes speak of the moral dimension of power, the fact is that super powers have world wide interests. They have global involvements, they have their own concerns. And their technique ranges from gun-boat diplomacy to peacefully maximising their areas of influence and check-mating whom they consider to be their global adversaries. Now in this game and to this extent, every super power is an imperial power. I am not deliberately using the world 'imperialist power'. Every super power wishes to broaden and widen its area of influence. Now, US is one such power. Sir, I would like to state that I do not think that we have any basic or permanent conflicts with the United States. We have differences. And we shall have differences. I am aware of the time when USA wanted India to be subservient in the name of democracy versus dictatorship under the slogan of free enterprise versus regimentation, freedom versus slavery and all that.

But that issue was long ago decided. They know and the world knows that we cannot be anybody's satellite, we cannot be the running dogs of anybody's imperialism, we cannot be a vassal state and we cannot be a Banana republic. But we cannot as well be a pawn in the international game of any other power.

I think we have got to take into account in our calculations what is USA's strategic interests and objectives in this part of the world that we live in where we are a regional power. As I can understand it, USA desires that South Asia must be strategically independent, that is to say, it should not lapse into a condition of dependence upon any global adversary. This is the broad picture. They don't wish, I don't think they have the means even to invade us or to enslave us. We are a regional power and we are a developing state. We have certain interests in our relations with USA. We need technology facilities for higher education, access to the USA market—we have a positive balance of trade with them. We want sometimes raw materials of strategic significance which are available either in USA or from USA controlled sources. We have interest in development finance state either bilaterally or multi-laterally and indeed need and environment of peace both regionally and globally in the sub-continent and in the Indian Ocean, so that we can progress and march forward.

Now there is an inherent lack of symmetry between the concern of a super power and the concern of a regional power. Therefore, there is an inbuilt incompatibility. And as I said, difference will arise. But differences need not necessarily be serious enough always to lead to an irrevocable situation.

Today what we are discussing is not really Indo-US relations. Indo-US relations today provide only a back-drop for a discussion of our relations with our immediate neighbours, particularly Pakistan.

Our concern therefore, which we are expressing in a broad dimension, is really an index of the failure of our neighbourhood policy, of our diplomacy towards our neighbours in the region of strategic importance to us.

We are the centre to this part of the world. We are crucial to the future of South Asia. We have a legitimate interest in keeping the region free from all sorts of foreign intervention and foreign interference. We have a legitimate interest in our status as a regional power not only being recognised by outsiders; but also by our neighbours. We are interested and we are concerned with regional peace and security in South Asia as an area of peace and cooperation and friendship and in the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. But we also recognise that we cannot unilaterally impose the Monroe Doctrine on this area. In any case, the days of Monroe Doctrine are passed. We have to have the trust and the confidence of all the States of South Asia, all of whom together cannot be equated to us either in power or development in the global or the regional dimension.

Incidentally, when I said we are the central power, I am conscious of the fact that we are the only State in the South Asia who have common border with each of its neighbours. No other State in South Asia is in the same situation. Now, if we are not in a position to force any other State in South Asia to accept our view of things, it is inevitable that these neighbouring States will seek external linkages. They try to forge alliances in their national interest as they set it if they perceive a threat or if there is mutual suspicion. Therefore, I am very much concerned about the relative failure of our policy in our neighbourhood.

We have a legitimate worry about the U.S. supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan which has been continuing since 1954 and which has assumed ominous dimensions today and which has gone to the point of supply of high performance aircrafts, these surveillance and perhaps offensive weapon systems called AWACS.

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

We are also equally worried about the USA which talks so much about the NPT taking a soft line on Pakistan's nuclear quest as evidenced by the recent waiver of the Symington amendment. These are our legitimate concerns and must cause us worry. We know we have no means of pressurising the U.S. and appeals will not do because in International diplomacy there is no such thing as philanthropy or compassion. USA is pursuing its own interest. So is Pakistan. At this given moment in time and space there is an element of convergence between them. How do we deal with this situation? I feel that this USA-Pakistan equation has grown over a period of time and we must realise that the rulers of Pakistan in their own way were neither fools nor naive. We cannot simply denounce them as lackies of U.S. Imperialism or CIA agents. They are also patriotic in their own way. They also wish to preserve the national interests of their country. That is why while participating in the debate the other day I said the broad purpose of diplomacy should be that wherever there is a conflict of interests we must try to harmonise and reduce the area of conflict.

Now for USA on the one hand Pakistan is a front-line State—one of the 19 countries in the area of responsibility of the Central Command. I do not know whether Pakistan accepts this status. But for them Afghanistan is crucial. Afghanistan is the key to the situation because they look upon Afghanistan as the only State outside the perimeter, the cordon sanitar that they drew in 1945, which has in a way been taken over or we can say subjected to intervention by the USSR since 1945. Now for Pakistan on the other hand US is a guarantee against the super-power presence next door. It also sees the US presence or alliance as an insurance against what it considers to be an Indian threat. It also uses or in a way blackmails U.S. presence in order to cover up its quest of nuclear parity with India.

Now I come to this proposition. USA and USSR's policy towards this sub-continent

and similarly Pakistan and India's policy towards the super-powers are not really symmetrically related in this part of the world. USA's policy towards Pakistan becomes USSR oriented and Pakistan's policy towards USA becomes India oriented. US policy towards India becomes USSR oriented and India's policy towards USA becomes Pakistan oriented.

Sir, yesterday some of our colleagues spoke about America's obsession. I dare say every nation has its obsession. I am afraid, I must say, that Pakistan's obsession with India and our obsession with Pakistan is equally disturbing and I do not understand why our policy makers cannot get beyond this framework or breakthrough this framework and try to establish a new equation in the sub-continent.

Therefore, Sir, if Indo-U.S. relations are to be mended we as diplomats must recognise there are limits to the manoeuvrability of every power. USA cannot pressurise us to the point that we come a satellite of the USSR. USSR cannot ditch us to the extent that we become dependent on the USA. Similarly India should not pressurise Pakistan to the point that Pakistan feels safety in linkages with outside. Pakistan should not force us into a situation where we become party to an arms race or nuclear arms race in the sub-continent.

I beg to disagree with my learned colleague, Prof. Swell, on the point that the only option today is the nuclear option. I think that is the language of despair. In any case a nuclear option, assuming that USA is the adversary, provides no defence against the United States or any super power or even against China. So, what are we talking about it? Therefore, instead of taking a jump, we must make yet another sincere effort at improving our bilateral relations with Pakistan.

We must try to exert all the influence that we have, exercise all the influence that we can command to de-escalate the situation in Afghanistan and restore the neutrality of Afghanistan. We

must, therefore, break through this barrier of suspicion and distrust. We must adopt effective confidence-building measures. We must adopt the technique of building bridges of understanding.

We must try to persuade Pakistan and harmonise our security perception that any threat to this sub-continent falls equally on all states in the sub-continent, that no state can escape the consequences or can escape or can evade the historic responsibility for the defence of the sub-continent. Therefore, we shall not permit **this sub-continent—our South Asia—to be a battle-ground between super powers**. Even today it is not yet too late. We must try to revive the idea of a joint defence of the sub-continent. We must try to develop a code of mutual conduct in which we do not give support, encouragement or heart to the forces of disruption working on either side of the border. We must engage in a serious dialogue for disengagement and, of course, extend the area of cooperation, even to the field of nuclear capability. We should certainly apply the principles of non-alignment in the formulation of a policy towards the super powers. That essential principle we must remember that **friendship and relationship with any State shall not be at the cost of our relations with another State.**

Above all, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like that we should not suffer from a persecution complex. We should not develop, as Prof. Swell said yesterday, a siege mentality. We should not have developed a fear psychosis, we should not think that everybody is against us, that everybody is out to destroy us, that everybody is out to destabilise us. We are capable of taking care of ourselves. Unless we eschew fear, unless we develop confidence and with that self-confidence tackle our neighbours in a joint effort, in a joint endeavour to develop this area of peace, I am afraid, South Asia is doomed.

Weapons, even nuclear weapons will provide no answer. AWACS or counter-AWACS will provide no answer. Missiles or

anti-missiles will provide no answer to the long-term destiny of this sub-continent.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why don't you advise Pakistan about that?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am also advising Pakistan. Therefore, I would say that we should live and behave as a great nation that we are that we have been and that we shall ever be. Thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just before me, the hon. Member, Shri Shahabuddin was speaking and I was listening to his diplomatic speech very carefully and was trying to understand it. On the one hand he was advising India that it should not have nuclear option and should not acquire any aircraft to match AWACS aircrafts and on the other hand, he was not giving any advice to Pakistan and U.S.A against sophisticated arms supply to Pakistan.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is a peace loving country and wants that there should be peace with neighbours so that the expenditure to be incurred on armed forces may be utilised on development. But on the other hand, it has always been the endeavour of Pakistan to amass powerful weapons and use them against India. Many a time it has happened that Pakistan has piled dangerous weapons and has used them against India. I think this thing did not occur to Shri Shahabuddin.

[*English*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must clarify. I have argued as much against AWACS as ...(*Interruptions*). I think certain ideas are being attributed to me.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHAR: Whatever the hon. Member has said is on record and

[Shri Zainul Basher]

everybody has heard it and it can be seen. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): You have come to Lok Sabha now. Forget about the Rajya Sabha...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: When have I said that Pakistan should acquire AWACS and we should not? I said that Pakistan should not acquire AWACS... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: You have said that we should not acquire AWACS. Pakistan may or may not acquire AWACS, about this you have not said that...(*Interruptions*).... I have already said that you have been a diplomat. I have tried to grasp your speech as much I could. Other hon. Members too have understood... (*Interruptions*)....

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him say whatever he wants to say.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You may express your own views.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I can say something of your speech.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: You cannot wrongly interpret my speech.... (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I am saying whatever you have said.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, such arms have always been amassed by Pakistan and have been used against India. We are discussing here the relationship between India and the USA. Except political relations, we have improved our relations with

USA in the field of culture, education, trade and technology and nothing has happened which might have deteriorated our relationship. But USA from the very beginning has been working in a planned way in the matter of its foreign policy and under its schemes of things, Pakistan is included. There are many other countries of the world which are included in this scheme. In our region Pakistan is included in this scheme and USA is using Pakistan as its pawn. The intention behind the arms supply to Pakistan is to 'gherao' Soviet Union, which is called encirclement. It wants to encircle Soviet Union militarily and otherwise also. China is also included in this scheme. Both countries have exchanged weapons with each other. Iran was also a part of the scheme earlier but in Iran the situation has now completely changed because the rule of Shah is no more there. This is an axis to encircle Soviet Union. Under this scheme, USA has been supplying arms to Pakistan continuously and knows that these arms can also be used against India. India had refused much earlier to join this scheme and USA knows fully well that India will never be a part in this scheme. That is why, Sir, it has been supplying arms to Pakistan. Not only this, we have been getting such indications that US military pressure in Pakistan is also increasing. US military personnels are coming to Pakistan and conducting joint exercises. The reconnaissance aircrafts of U.S.A. have been using Pakistan's aerodromes for the last many years. Similarly, U.S. fighter ships equipped with atomic weapons have been continuously using Pakistani ports. A proposal is under consideration to bring some pilots of U.S. Air Force on lease basis to Pakistan to operate AWACS aircrafts. Now the matter is not limited to arms supply alone but USA is gradually establishing its military base in Pakistan. Therefore, the alliance of USA and Pakistan is very significant and we have to keep eye on it. USA says that these arms will be used by Pakistan against Afghanistan but USA knows and we also know that it is not true. It is a diplomacy that some reply has to be given to our doubts. Recently, there were

reports in the newspapers. Shri Natwar Singh also went there. It was asked that if **Russian forces are withdrawn from Afghanistan, will USA stop its arms supply to Pakistan?** So far I know they did not give any such assurance. On the contrary there is suggestion that they will continue their arms supply to Pakistan. Therefore, the relations between India and USA in this regard are very clear and whatever diplomatic activities, we may take up, there will be no change in the relationship between USA and Pakistan. There is only one way out and it is to pay special attention to our relationship with Pakistan. Just now hon. Syed Shahabuddin has also said that special emphasis has to be accorded to Indo-Pak relations but I want to add that it is not possible to normalise our relation with Pakistan as long as the present military regime is in power because they will never stop acquiring arms and Pakistan is gradually converting itself into a U.S. military base. The history of Pakistan shows that whenever it has been under military rule, it has acquired dangerous weapons from U.S.A., Saudi Arabia, Iran and other countries and by raising the bogey of Indian attack, it has provoked its people and diverted their attention from other problems. **Whenever there has been any popular movement and whenever the people have struggled to establish democratic Government in Pakistan, the military regime has always raised the bogey of Indian attack and acquired more arms from U.S.A on that pretext. When Gen. Ayub Khan was the President, the same thing happened and the situation was similar under Gen. Yahyah Khan also. The same is happening even today. Therefore, to expect that we can protect the sub-continent from the mad race of acquiring weapons by negotiating with Pakistan is to my mind just impossible. We will have to wait till democratic rule in Pakistan is restored. The people of Pakistan are agitating for the restoration of democracy. I think that the agitation will be successful and a democratic Government will take over there.**

During discussion on Demands for External Affairs I had stated then also that

when Mr. Bhutto was the Foreign Minister in the military regime, he used to speak of a 1000-years war with India, but when he became the Prime Minister of a democratically elected Government, he spoke differently, and during that period Indo-Pak relations were at its best. Such cordial relations had never existed before or thereafter. The Simla Agreement was also possible only during that period because it **had a democratic Government and a democratically elected Prime Minister.** Until a popular Government is in power in Pakistan, we cannot expect Indo-Pak relations to improve.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have always been saying and I will reiterate again today that India should support the democratic forces in Pakistan. But our Government says that it is the internal matter of that country. We also agree with it. But the people of India share a special bond with the people of Pakistan. Indian and Pakistan have been separated as two nations recently but the peoples of the two countries are one. It is not right to divide us. The people of India and Pakistan share a rare relationship, which can be found in not more than one or two countries in the world.

Today, the people of Pakistan are rising **against their military rulers. During this period, it is our duty to help our brethren in that country. We should help the people of Pakistan in their struggle to overthrow the military Government. When the military regime is replaced by a democratically elected Government, our friendship will be revived and efforts will be made to improve our relationship. The popular Government will reconsider the policy of acquiring dangerous arms from the United States and whether it should allow itself to become a military base of that country. However, as long as there is military rule in Pakistan we should not harbour any hope of goodwill from that country.**

Gen. Zia-ul-Haq may pose to be a very amiable person, and although he may come with the apparent aim of watching

[Shri Zainul Basher]

the cricket match, his actual intention is to perpetuate military dictatorship and stay in power. To accomplish this end he thinks it is essential to create anti-India feelings among the people of his country and to create the bogey of Indian aggression. On this pretext he can seek U.S. assistance and acquire dangerous weapons and allow that country to station its army there by propagating that India wants to annihilate Pakistan. India never had nor will ever have any such design. The Indian leaders had voluntarily accepted the creation of Pakistan. It recognised its existence without any outside pressure. Neither our leaders nor our people ever had any intention of putting an end to the existence of Pakistan. We consider those people our brothers and want that they should live in peace and happiness. Our cultural and linguistic links and our feelings of friendship and fraternity are not new. We want that we should move ahead together, make progress through cooperation and assist each other in achieving prosperity. This has always been the intention of India. Whenever the military had taken over in Pakistan, an atmosphere of hatred for that country has been created in our people and the military had toppled the democratically elected Government whenever the latter had made efforts to establish good relations with India. When Liyaqat Ali Khan was the Prime Minister of Pakistan, which was very long ago, he had tried to normalise the relations with India and had adopted the policy of cooperation but he was assassinated. You are aware that Z. A. Bhutto had made efforts to normalise Indo-Pak relations but he was hanged to death. I want to tell that in spite of our best efforts in diplomacy we will not be able to stop U.S. from supplying arms to Pakistan or Pakistan from acquiring arms from U.S.A. We will have to become self-reliant to counter any threat from them. We have to make our own arrangements to combat any attack from across the border or from any other country.

I want to say that there should not be any more delay in developing the nuclear bomb. Pakistan has the bomb. Whether we shall use it or not is a totally different matter. But the very fact of their having developed the nuclear bomb is having adverse psychological effects on the people and the armed forces of our country, which is not desirable. Our relationship with China is also not cordial and it too possesses the atom bomb. But we have not yet gone for it. It naturally demoralises the people and the armed forces of our country. We, therefore, cannot afford to delay any longer. We should declare that we are going in for the atom bomb and we should make efforts to develop it. I know that we have the capability for it. Hence, we should now have a clear policy in this regard. We should remain prepared for it. However, as regards the stability of our relation with Pakistan, it will be possible only when there is a democratically elected Government in that country. The people there are carrying out a struggle to establish a representative Government and they are getting every moral support from the Indian people in this regard. The Government of India should also support the popular movement. With these words I conclude and thank you.

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chinglepet): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, India is one of the biggest democracies in the world. America, which is territorially larger than us, is also a democratic nation. Americans are wedded to democratic ideals and traditions, as we Indians are, but with lesser fervour. Many of our Constitutional provisions and economic policies, if not the same, have at least a semblance of those of the Americans. There is near unanimity between these two democratic giants as far as nurturing of the democratic ideals is concerned.

Despite these similarities, the Americans overtly and covertly assist Pakistan which is an avowed enemy of India. Americans supply military ware worth millions and mil-

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

lions of dollars to Pakistan. Pakistan is a nation opposed to democratic ideals and peoples' free will. It is ruled by a military leader in a seemingly democratic attire. We are, therefore, unable to decipher why the biggest democracy on this earth should provide military assistance to such a country.

Sir, America proclaims itself as our friend. However, its actions are contrary to this. It is providing arms assistance to a military Govt. opposed to us. While our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has announced in many international fora that India would not make an atom bomb, Pakistan is simply two screws away from the making of an atom bomb. Americans are aware of this but they continue to supply modern electronic equipments like AWACS to Pakistan. The supply of these electronic equipments has been cleared by the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr Jagathrakshakan, you can continue after the lunch-break. We now adjourn for lunch, and will re-assemble at 2 p.m.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION RE: INDO-U.S.
RELATIONS—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. S. Jagathrakshakan.

You may continue your speech now.

[Translation]

*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Sir, Kennedy and Nehru were the two outstanding Statesmen who sowed the seeds for stronger and closer Indo-American ties. The friendship founded by them has started tottering in the recent times.

Sir, when we think of Pandit Nehru, we are immediately reminded of a full bloom rose; Gandhiji reminds us of austerity and simplicity. The great English Statesman Churchill brings us the memory of his famous pipe and Hitler, his funny moustache. But when we think of America, what comes to our mind, the nuclear bomb and its accompanying catastrophe. Sir, the value of American dollar may be soaring high in all parts of this mundane world but the values of the Americans themselves, their life and ethos, are plummeting to bottom. Gone are the glorious days of the Americans. Not a single heart in this world goes out to the Americans for they lack humanitarian concern in their international dealings. In this connection let me cite an anecdote. A school teacher asked her pupil which country in the whole world he liked the most. The boy replied that he liked Vietnam. An amazed teacher further queried the boy whether he did not like America which was a super power and which landed first on the moon. The boy gave a superb reply that the Americans who ventured on moon yonder could not gain an inch of land in Vietnam. He, therefore, liked the stronghold of Vietnam. This is the kind of dissatisfaction and disillusionment with Americans all over the world.

Sir, newspaper reports say that a pact has been signed by the Americans with Pakistan for supply of F.7 war planes worth Rs. 650 crores. So far Pakistan has

* The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan]

received military assistance from America worth Rs. 2127 crores. Pakistan is being armed to the teeth. These sophisticated acquisitions have a target. I am pained to note that the Americans aid and abet Pakistan in aiming at the target, no doubt, that is India.

It is also paining to note that the American Senate Foreign Relations Committee have reduced the amount of development assistance provided to India from 5 m. dollars to 3.5 m. dollars. This axing is intriguing. This is an ominous drift in the American attitude towards us. In this connection, let me also submit that the Americans are the root-cause of all genocidal acts of Sri Lankan Govt. on innocent Tamils.

Sir, military strategists believe that the III world war may break out in Indian Ocean becoming a base of super powers. I fear that may come true.

Sir, the Pakistanis are openly supporting the State Terrorism in Sri Lanka. They have even assured the Sri Lankan Govt. that they would provide all possible assistance in exterminating the Tamils. They also support subversive activities in Punjab. They train extremists and give asylum to them.

We must, therefore, awaken and take up the challenges. We can brook no delay. We must prove to the world that we are second to none. We must, hence, without any second thought, make nuclear bomb. There should be no reconsideration of the matter.

Sir, the atrocities of Sri Lankan Govt. on the Tamils are increasing day by day. Super powers are involved in this. Talking peace to these nations is not going to be of any help. You cannot preach ahimsa to a butcher. You must speak from a position of strength. I, therefore, urge upon the Govt. to arrive at an early decision on the ethnic issue in Sri Lanka. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I thank our colleague Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary for bringing this motion, which is of importance to debate here for re-assessment of the situation. For me, it is not a re-assessment, it is a re-assertion of the experiences and this should be borne in mind while facing this threat.

Now I will recall the visit of our young Prime Minister to the United States of America, 23 months back, with great euphoria. Actually, lot of talks were there in regard to sharing the perceptions of the two great democracies and lot of attempts were made for impressing the America, organising the Festival of India by spending a lot of money. There was an atmosphere that our Government is really expecting that there will be some great change in the American's attitude towards India. But, Sir, I must say that leopard does not change its colour, that is the maxim that should have been understood. In my opinion, Government of India's deficiency is in that and probably many on the other side are also aware of it. After the visit what transpired everybody knows. I do not have much time and my other colleagues spoken earlier have mentioned.

I will quickly mention the following events of all these euphoria. F-16 to Pakistan; Heavy tank; heavy Howitzer, Harpoon Missiles; Laser Guided Copper head Artillery; AWACS; E-2 C planes; Resumption of Electronic Intelligence Monitoring and 4001 million dollar military aid waiving Symington Amendment and even actually allowing Pakistan to go nuclear and then pressurising India to sign the NPT. These are briefly counted as the resultants we have from out of the sharing the perceptions of the two great democracies.

Sir, It is a common knowledge and many of the speakers have also mentioned that all these big weapons and big

military aid to Pakistan, though they are given in the name of countering the so-called Soviet activities in Afghanistan, can be used and will be used when time comes against India. This is very clear. Therefore, we should be clear about what we expect out of the American imperialism once and for all and act accordingly.

Now, Sir, I will go back to the past a little. Our first Prime Minister went to the United States of America in Oct. 1949. While addressing the House of Representatives and Senate, he, Pandit Nehru, and mind you that trip was described as voyage of discovery, had said:

"I hope that the great democracy of the United States of America will, I feel sure, understand and appreciate our approach to like problems."

That was his hope. After coming back and after finding what was happening there, he gave a description in the same year 1949:

"They had gone all-out to welcome me. But they expected something more than gratitude and goodwill and what more I could supply them?"

They expected something more than gratitude and goodwill and wanted him to supply something which he could not. What he could not supply is very obvious from the incidents that followed.

America is doing all these things because of its global strategy of world domination. From that strategy of world domination it decides how it will behave with others. It is with this very strategy that it first tried that India also be brought into the so-called Asia defence which they wanted. In Phillipine there was a conference in 1951 where they wanted Asian security to take place.

India objected to it and did not go in for that. Pakistan went in for that. After that they made it very clear as to how they will behave towards these two countries.

Following this, then in 1951. Trueman said about Pakistan:

"Already progressive and powerful and an important factor in giving stability to the near East."

Then Pakistan joined CENTO AND SEATO. On the question of Kashmir how have they behaved? With the same global strategy they are behaving on the question of Kashmir. Despite all our attempts they backed Pakistan. All these are common knowledge. But there are also lessons to be drawn. The question is whether all this was fortuitous. No. This is part of the global strategy of US imperialism. That is why, they went on doing these things. Whenever we differed with them and on many occasions we had to differ with them, they were very clear in their way of behaviour.

It is not only that these things had happened in Pandit Nehru's time. We recollect the fact that when Lal Bahadur Shastri mildly criticised America's bombing on Vietnam, his invitation to the United States was unceremoniously cancelled. Therefore, these things happened during Nehru and Shastri's times.

About Madam Indira Gandhi they were not at all well disposed of with that lady. They called her a tough lady. They, of course, called Pandit Nehru as Asiatic schemer and all that.

But what happened afterwards? In both Indo-Pak wars, with whom they sided? With Pakistan. Then also in the latter Indo-Pak war which we fought in 1972 Mr. Jack Anderson made public the text of a memo on the meeting of the National Security Committee of American Senate. There he made it public that Washington had planned for active intervention in the Indo-Pak war. Active intervention in whose favour? In American global strategy's

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

favour through Pakistan. So, they wanted to actively intervene. Fortunately many other things happened and that active intervention could be prevented. I need not recall again the Bangladesh war. It is not the non-violence policy alone which prevented the volatile situation. So far as I remember, the American warship was followed closely by Soviet warship and that had very tangible effect. Not only that, in 1965 Indo-Pak war also the American imperialists cut down the oil supply and the supply of spare parts etc. to India. So, on all important occasions this has been the behaviour of the American imperialist government, whether they are so-called somewhat liberal or whether they are big hawks like Reagan. This is the general experience that we are having. This happened in the military sphere. In the economic sphere also the position is nothing very different. I will come to the recent things later. I am reminded of PL-480. We know that in the garb of PL-480 how they went on pressurising who is to be elected, who is not to be elected and so on and so forth. Even among the ruling party candidates, CIA spent a lot of money for defeating certain people. So, it is not a question of Communists only, the same thing happened even among the ruling party. Therefore, in all the fields—military, economic and political—this is the conspiracy on behalf of the American imperialists in their global interests, as they understand it. Their policy has been dominating in all the fields and that is the crux of the matter. No amount of smiling faces, no amount of sharing perceptions, as far as India is concerned, with that other democracy will help us. We have to be tough. There is no other alternative... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Joint perceptions, common perceptions.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Common perceptions, etc. have been torpedoed but, at the same time, some in that corner and some in this corner may be having an illusion about the real nature of American imperialists policies. I repeat

that they should get out of it in the interest of India, in the interest of world peace, in the interest of our independent development, and that is on the agenda, nothing less, nothing more. This is my first submission.

This is in the sphere of military. What about the economic sphere? Probably, Rajiv Gandhi Ji thought that in sharing perceptions, let us go to them not only for 21st century hightech and in other spheres, but also in military sphere. Some attempt was made in that respect and everybody knows with what effect. With the hope that they will be liberal, we liberalised our own policies—economic policies, import liberalisation in the name of hightech, running for super computers in the name of environment studies, and now it seems that the super computer will have to be manned by American personnel. In so many other earlier policies, if not lock, stock and barrel, but in the earlier policies, there was some tilt here and there. Some effort believing that there are some 'openings' can be made, though without any positive results. But on the other hand the results are contrary to our interests as I have already brought out in the beginning, that is, about the recent action of arming of Pakistan. As far as our behaviour with Pakistan is concerned, many questions have arisen. I agree with the idea that surely Pakistan is our neighbour and surely we try to improve our relation with Pakistan in every possible way. But I am sure about one thing and I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Zainul Basher. Shri Shahabuddin raised a point that the Pakistani rulers are also patriots. I agree that there are millions of patriots in Pakistan. But I can't agree that that patriotic idea is being reflected by the military dictatorship of Pakistan, who are acting as enemies of the Pakistan people. With the Pakistan people we have to establish much greater relation. That should be one of the important factors in our diplomacy. That I agree. As far as the question of nuclear option is concerned, what does America want to say on this? They have already given them the

bomb. But they want us to sign the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty. They want Pakistan to be prepared for the first strike. Now, how do we meet it? Some friends have mentioned that we should go in for nuclear weapon. But I think we will have to think many times before we do that because our economy is not in a position to bear all that. It is naturally so. Now, I think military solution cannot be found to this question. It is known the world over that the great peace movement that is being built up in our country and in the neighbouring region has to be backed up for Asian security. The new move that we are supposed to take has to be taken vigorously in the teeth of the objection of the United States of America without any fear and with great diplomatic understanding. That, I think, would be the answer, nuclear option is not the answer. But America has her own interest and wants us that we do not go in for nuclear option. Her intention is very clear. I have no illusion about that. But I have a different perception. If this is the military side at the moment, what about the economic side? What about the sharing perceptions? Between the two great democracies, what is the common perception? Unless you have a common perception, there cannot be peace.

We have recognised Kampuchia, they are against it. We have recognised Saharai Arab Democratic Republic, they are against it. We are for assisting ANC and effective embargo against South African Government, they are against it. We are for assisting PLO, but they are against it. We are for assisting Nicaragua, but they are against it. On all these questions, they have sent Aide memoir in one or other way to our Government to denounce our action. So, in the political scene, all our perceptions are really different because our interests are different. So, different interests follow different perceptions. It is no use of trying to put these two together and say we have common perception.

Therefore, Sir, I would say that some friends may feel that more diplomatic

approach to America might have brought better results. I say, 'No'. Failure of diplomacy of the Government is that they err on the wrong side when they think that America will change its policy. Failure of diplomacy, if and when it occurs, is an inadequate attempt to mobilise the friendly people.

Sir, let me remind you here that all the liberalisation in the import policy and inviting the multinationals did not help at all. You speak of destabilisation. Will not these agencies of multinationals act as destabilizers? What is the experience with ITT in Chile, which is a multinational corporation, which took part in throwing our Allende? When you are bringing the same ITT again for collaboration in telecommunication here, you are simply inviting the destabilizing forces to invade our country. But I am always aware of the conspiracy of destabilization. It very much exists in our country. But as far as you are concerned, when charges of corruption come against the Government, only then you remember destabilization. What happens throughout the month? What happens throughout the year? What happens year after year? Why don't you really, seriously educate the people throughout the year about the imperialist plot instead of 'sharing perceptions' between the two democracies, instead of 'equidistance' from Super Powers? I accuse you, you don't call a spade a spade. Don't name the American Administration to be the main villain of the world piece. That would enable you to win the diplomatic battle.

Sir, I would also like to remind you that in the economic field also what have we 'gained' in this period? World Bank credit and IDA quota, IMF conditionalities forcing us to go in for commercial loans in the international market, strengthening the wall of protection, blocking Indian import, then on top of everything the super-computer with American personnel to run it. Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to the Government to take a totally objective and historically proved path India's benefit and for the benefit of the world peace against

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

the American imperlaists. Don't run to America with sweet smile, either for arms or for super-computers. We are to be non-aligned and in that non-alignment itself it is implied that you call the imperialists as imperialists. Otherwise that non-alignment will not mean anything. We should fortify friendship with all the people of the world and fortify our relationship with the USSR. Try to establish better relations in the region through various diplomatic initiatives. About economic policies, give up your new fangled ideas of liberalisation and running to America for the so-called hi-tec. Fight consistently for a new economic world order.

Sir, I also support the idea mooted by my friend, Mr. Saiffuddin Chowdhary that the Resolution condemning the American imperialist policy in its global context which is totally against the interests of our country be adopted by the Parliament. Let us once again clearly declare that we cannot be cowed down. We are not enamoured with the various idea of 'sharing our perceptions', we should call a spade a spade. Let our Parliament lead the crusade by passing such a Resolution.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am happy that nobody has been that desperate to advise the House to snap our diplomatic relations with the United States of America. Mr. Chowdhary has advised that we have to be hard with the U.S.A. I am not advising. But I am only to place before the House the assessment that Mr. Gorbachev has given in India when Mr. Gorbachev came here. In the Press Conference, people asked him about supplying arms to Pakistan by U.S. and what is his reaction. The reply is very eloquent. For your consumption, Mr. Chowdhary, I am placing it here. (*Interruptions.*) I have consumed it. I nave successfully consumed it. You have only half-digested it; you have to digest it fully. There the international crisis is being generated in the communist movement.

The question was asked about the reac-

tion of Mr. Gorbachev to the militarisation of Pakistam by United States. Mr. Gorbachev replied:

"We all—the Soviet Union, India and Pakistan—are neighbours. And I think, neighbours should always live in peace and help one another to build their relations in a spirit of understanding."

We should know the implications.

He further says:

"We stand for good, hearty relations with the Pakistani people and approaches should be worked out to achieve such relations. Other ways lead to unpredictable consequences and we should all remember this. I think, this fully applies to the Pakistani Government."

What does it mean? Some people read it and give a different meaning. Some people say, "U.S.S.R. has changed its attitude towards Pakistan. Now U.S.S.R. will not be that pro-India or it will be pro-Pakistan." But I read a positive gesture that is reflected in the statement. The gesture is to limit the areas of confrontation. The gesture is to strengthen the offensive action for peace. The gesture is, we should have to cultivate the limited areas where we both of us agree. This is the positive aspect of the statement. I do not read in the other way, namely it means, it is more pro-Pakistan than India. I do not mean, if India and Pakistan will be in conflict, the U.S.S.R. will be either neutral or support Pakistan or will not support India. That way, I do not read the statement. The total approach is this. In that background, we have to analyse this. He has distinguished the relationship with the people of Pakistan and that of the Government of Pakistan. I always advise the Government and Mr. Chowdhary knows it that we should cultivate friendship with the people of Pakistan. About the Government of Pakistan itself, leadership of the Government, you can imagine one aspect from SEATO to NAM

that has been adopted by Pakistan. There is a great change from SEATO, being a member of the military bloc to coming to NAM. I also agree that it is not observing the norms of Non-Aligned Movement. But that is another aspect. But the positive and broad aspect remains that it has come to NAM. It is a great success of India's foreign policy. One hon. Member pointed out that India has not been able to keep the Super-powers away. My submission would be, is it not true that India's foreign policy has yielded success to a great extent? It may not be a total success. Why should super-powers oblige India? But the fact remains that even now Pakistan is negotiating weaponry not to defend herself against India but it is negotiating to defend against the Super-power, Soviet Russia. Nobody in the world will believe that India would ever commit aggression against Pakistan.

That is why, I would submit, is it not India which has asked its non-aligned nations to keep the super-powers away from the Indian Ocean.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Keep off US imperialism.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I am coming to US imperialism. The word 'Chaturvedi' has been, in common parlance, changed to Choubey! This is the position. Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary said that we shall be more harsh towards America. You say America because he has enumerated some action in certain situation, some reactions of the United States of America in certain situations. That has been quite adverse to us but still we have to cultivate our relationship with the people of America. You have to cultivate friendship and cordiality within the limited sphere where we agree. There are broad differences. Have we ever obliged the United States and compromised our policies on account of influence or pressure of United States in any area? (*Interruptions*) In the voting pattern of United Nations Organisation, in which vital issue where our basic policies

are involved, have we compromised with the United States of America? So far as the non-alignment issue, our economic North-South dialogue, our new information order and other things are concerned, on which issue have we conceded and compromised? Nowhere.

The United States of America has made it a point that whichever country helps it in the UNO, it will get more aid and assistance. Am I wrong? Naturally, there is no question of compromise. It was the same, the limited area, where we can cooperate, where we can inter-act, where we can exchange our idea and where we can cultivate our friendly relationship. That is why, I have to say we have to analyse the United States of America. In the United States of America, there are people who are more anti-Soviet than the Government itself. The day when the confirmation of nomination of Ambassador to Pakistan came to Senate, that day a particular Senator categorically stated that "extremists are more anti-Soviet than Indian Government." So we support them. And not only that. It has been alleged that military exercises on the border of Pakistan are only to suppress the Sikhs. I would like the External Affairs Minister to enlighten the House whether any efforts to counter this type of propaganda and to educate the people of United States of America have been made. I do not say that Senator is total America. There are certain people who are putting pressure, who are influencing the American policy against India.

I would point out that the extremists in Sarbat Khalsa on November 2, 1986 inside the Golden Temple, in one of their resolutions, praised Mr. William Lippam, Mr. G.B. Champi and Mr. Don Bruttom because they supported extremists in India. There are the features we have to keep in mind. I do not say that these Senators totally represent American opinion. These things should be kept in mind. My submission is that this total picture must be analysed by the Government of India.

There is another thing. So far as the

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

United States of America is concerned, we should have, as everybody agrees, to cultivate good relationship with the people of America. The Constitution of America is a great Constitution. It is one of the greatest Constitutions of the world. The human freedom has been enshrined in it. It inspires the entire humanity. We have seen how Steinbeck was burnt in that country, who was a great poet and who had written *The Grapes of Wrath* in that country. Then, *Uncle Tom's cabin* was also written in that country. So, we should not alienate those people. But, all the same we must guard against it. We should know where we have to agree with them and where we have to disagree with them. There is one thing. Wherever the Indian relationship comes into conflict with the United States of America and the global policy, the global policy will prevail and not the Indian interests will prevail. That is the aspect.

Now, I would like to come to the question of AWACS. A lot of talk is going on about the AWACS. What is the difficulty involved there. They are cent percent agreeable to give it to Pakistan. But the problem is that Pakistan has neither got the mechanism for maintenance nor the personnel to manage it. So, the American personnel must come to educate them in order to maintain them and also to man the AWACS at the initial stages. There arises the problem. Now, what will be the reaction of the Soviet Union in that case. No doubt, they are obliging India without taking a prompt decision in this regard. That will also create some legal complications—I mean the U.S. assistance to Pakistan in respect of AWACS. That means, under the War Powers Act, when the war is going on in any region—may be for example Afghanistan or Pakistan although there is no war at present but still it is a very tense region—the American personnel cannot be deputed. So, this statute stands in their way. Also, the relationship between the US and the USSR stands in the way. Therefore, we have to examine all these points considering the merit of the case, and not that we analyse the issues in isolation.

I have to come to another aspect of the matter. Shri Chowdhary has praised it from one angle of the situation and not the total picture. I am placing before him and before this House as to what is the role of China. Dr. Paul *Lerenthal* indicates—he is the President of the Nuclear Control Institute of Washington.....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa): It is not debate on Indo-China.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: It is not about Indo-China in particular but about the total picture. Nobody has conceived of any American policy without taking into account the question of Pakistan and China. The point is that we are fighting out the total communism. Irrespective of all the overt acts committed by the Government of China, we still stand for friendship with China. We stand for friendship in the areas where we agree. Coming to the point, Dr. Paul *Lerenthal*, President of the Nuclear Control Institute of Washington says that China has transferred nuclear weapons design information to Pakistan. This has also been confirmed by the BBC. This is one aspect of the matter. We cannot ignore this fact. Perhaps, the entire international situation would have been different, not only in this region but all over the world, had China played a positive role in the movement for peace. I would like that Mr. Chowdhary and his friends should also equally advise China and they should frame the policy accordingly. I am placing one thing from the Pentagon paper: In a reference to the Peoples Republic of China, the Pentagon report says that as compared to other communist countries, China has been placed on an extremely favourable footing for the purpose of receiving high technology exports from the Western Countries and from Japan. Now, how are you advising us?.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
(Katwa): May I add another point?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chowdhary, please leave it.

SHRI SAIFFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Are you yielding?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: I am not yielding. My time is up...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding...

SHRI SAIFFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You can take my time...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your time is fixed. When your time comes you speak. Now, you please take your seat....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: There is another opinion growing in U.S.A. that U.S.A. tried to use China for their benefit but now they find that China is using the U.S.A. for its benefit

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not yielded. Please sit down....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Please listen to me. The total atmosphere will change, the day China is actively brought into the framework of peace movement of the world. The socialist countries are now divided ... *(Interruptions)* My submission would be that you friends should work actively to bring China into the framework of peace movement.

I shall now come to another aspect. I come to the success of our foreign policy. Do you know of the episode which happened in the UNO? That is, a Sikh Group failed to get the U.N. Recognition. 'Sikh Commonwealth', an organization or association, wanted recognition by the UNO. Do you know what happened? All the countries of the world opposed it. Sri Lanka, Cyprus, France, Cuba, Malawi, Bulgaria—all spoke against the applica-

tion by the 'Sikh Commonwealth' while the Soviet Union and the United States joined in condemning it. Pakistan and other members chose not to speak at all. None supported the application. This is also a positive feature of the Indian foreign policy. On how many issues the USA and the Soviet Union have joined together to take a common stand? We should not forget that. That is a positive aspect.

All the same, I would request the External Affairs Minister to do one thing. Very active steps should be taken to educate the public opinion in the USA to isolate the Pakistan propaganda mechanism. So far as Pakistan is concerned, so far as their relationship with the USA and their being armed by the USA is concerned, I know there are many people in Pakistan itself, there is a voice, there is an opinion inside Pakistan itself, against this alignment. I know, ultimately it will ruin Pakistan because there are diversities—regional diversity, language diversity, cultural diversity, and so on. Ultimately, this will never pay Pakistan. Still the Pakistan ruling clique is going to that extent, although openly they do not say that they have aligned themselves with the USA. For them, how far have the USA gone. They have managed to have a section of the Opposition leadership subdued so that the military regime can continue. I am sure, the day real democracy comes in Pakistan, the stand of Pakistan is bound to change and Indo-Pakistan friendship will be assured.

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the diplomatic language, of course, we have to be diplomatic and 'diplomacy' means double meaning and double dealing. When the Americans talk of friendship with India, of course, they are talking diplomatically. Everybody knows that, since the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he decided that India would not be aligned either with America or with Russia, since then, of course, America has taken it as antagonistic. Its attitude has always been antagonistic. That is the reason, why America has always been against

[Shri Vir Sen]

it. Their policy, from the very beginning, has been to subdue India, to bring India to fall in line with them. This has always been the effort. That is why they have always been helping Pakistan.

Well, the American policy, as the policy of all big powers, is to fight by proxy. They do not fight directly by gun shells. That is why, when they are antagonistic—I think this will be a mild word, if we use belligerent that would be proper. So they are exercising their belligerency not directly but through Pakistan. That is why they have

been arming Pakistan to the teeth. We have been objecting since 1977 that all the arms that have been supplied to Pakistan are only to be used against India, they have been seeing ghost of Russian interference. From the very beginning they have been doing it. Even today when it is the question of arming Pakistan, they say there is a great fear from Russia through Afghanistan. Now, I think, Russians also know it, the Pakistanis also know it, the Americans also know it that Pakistan can never fight against Russia.

14.56 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

It has not the power to fight. But still the argument and the plea is that the arms are being supplied to Pakistan only not against India but to be used against Afghanistan. I think, this is the policy everybody knows. But we diplomatically do not say that America is belligerently against us. This is also diplomacy. I think we cannot say it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We keep our people also under diplomatic ignorance.

SHRI VIR SEN: We all know what is reality. Now I think America has been playing the game of war-monger throughout the world, not only against India but throughout the world. You know why they are doing this. Firstly, they want the total

domination of the whole world, complete domination of the whole world. And whenever you talk, whenever you hear about diplomatic officers and Government speaking about world affairs, they will say, wherever our interests are in question we will act according to our interests. Recently also in some Committee an officer of the Administration had said that our interests are supreme wherever there may be the question. One of the most important interests I think is selling of arms. They are producing arms and they want to sell their arms. And this is why they want the belligerency and the war phobia to be kept alive throughout the world. This is what they are doing through very many methods. CIA is one of them. Everywhere where the Government are not in line with the American policy they are trying to topple it, topple by helping, by resurgence, by supplying them arms. This is what they have been doing. You see, they are considered to be one of the greatest democracies in the world. They are supposed to help democracy. But instead of helping democracies they are helping dictatorship throughout the world. They are helping dictatorship. I would like to say this is hypocritical democracy. They are hypocrites in supporting democracies and if they believe in democracy, they would not have come to help the military regime in Pakistan and elsewhere also. At the same time wherever there are countries in which some interests differ, they are helping the people of both the sides to fight so that the war may continue and their arms are sold continuously.

15.00 hrs.

This is the case with Israel. Israel is a small country, but they are arming it to such an extent that they are able to beat Egypt and other countries and try to keep the war open. In the same way even Iran gate affair has cropped up. They have helped Iran also to keep up their fight with Iraq. This is the way they want the whole world to be fighting so that their arms may be sold. They keep up the war psychosis and it is through this method that they are

supporting the new imperialist policy or neo-colonialism. They want their goods to be sold and at the same time always they are objecting that protectionism is coming in their way. America is one of the richest nations. They are also exercising protectionism so that a developing nation would not come up. As I have made it clear, war is one of their methods through which they want to bring down the independent nations.

Our friends on the other side have been raising again and again the question of common perspective. I would like to say—whether we have differences with America or with any other country—our differences cannot be total differences. There can be some limit for the differences and there can be some points where we may agree and we may have common perspective. There is no question of harping too much upon common perspective. We may agree on some points and we may disagree on other points. With America also we may have some issues on which we have common perspective.

Our friend Shri Shahabuddin was talking about obsession. He said that we are obsessed with USA and at the same time with Pakistan.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) He also said that Pakistan also is obsessed with India.

SHRI VIR SEN Of course he was saying that. But about this obsession, I would say that we should not adopt a policy of a pigeon—when a cat is coming, it is supposed that the pigeon closes its eyes and thinks that the danger does not exist. In the same way Shri Shahabuddin would like us to believe in the way of pigeon that there is no danger. When Pakistan is arming itself with nuclear weapons, we cannot close our eyes and we cannot think that the danger does not exist. We will have to prepare ourselves to match our strength with

nuclear weapons. It would be very wrong if we think that even if Pakistan makes a bomb and attacks us, we should not. The Government has already indicated that our options are open and it is because of this declaration that Pakistan has offered to give an opportunity of inspection. So far they have never come up with the idea that India should also come and inspect their nuclear preparations. Only this declaration has made this effect upon them and they are willing to share joint inspection. I think, when we make a bomb and adopt the nuclear option, I am sure they will shun the idea of creating or manufacturing it.

The only option to deter Pakistan from manufacturing bomb is to manufacture a bomb ourselves. Our friends may say it will be a costly affair but, I think, when the question of defence of the country is concerned or when our national integrity territorial integrity and sovereignty is in question then, of course, we have to spend to keep our country independent and sovereign.

It was also stated that we should try to improve our relations with USA and also Pakistan. How can we do it? There is only one method, namely, if we fall in line with the American thought and we agree with them that we join their bloc. Then, of course, we would be able to get as much help or perhaps more help from America than Pakistan is getting. But are we going to surrender our judgement and independent policy only to woo their favour? I think the Government of India will not agree and no member either on this side of the House or on that side will agree to this proposition. We have to keep our policies independent and we have to keep our sovereignty intact. We cannot surrender any part of it.

In the same way I would say about Pakistan. How can we have friendly relations with Pakistan the leaders of which have said we will be having thousands of years of war with India. We cannot ignore this psychology. So we have to prepare ourselves to fight for thousand years if the

[Shri Vir Sen]

chance comes. If we have to appease Pakistan then the first question is the question of Kashmir. They say that two-nation theory should be accepted and Kashmir which is a Muslim majority area should be given to Pakistan. If we agree to this perhaps we can think Pakistan may become friendly. But are we going to accept this theory? We rejected it before Independence. We rejected it after Independence and we reject it even today. So Pakistan is not going to be appeased by offering Kashmir on a platter. Kashmir is a part of India. It has been part of India and it shall remain part of India even if Pakistan raises this issue in hundreds of forums.

Sir, now the point is what is the answer to this problem? I have tried to understand the problem. I will refer to the American history itself. There was a time when the Latin American States had become independent and from Spain and France there was a fear that they would come forward and attack and subjugate the Latin Americans and establish their rule. At that time some leaders of America and particularly Mr. Monroe, who was the President at that time came with a doctrine called 'Monroe doctrine'. I would like to say that America at that time declared that if any European country wants to interfere in the independent States of Latin America or States near America then America will consider it as a dangerous thing to peace and safety. Now I would like to read only two small passages from Monroe doctrine:

"The political system of the allied powers is essentially different from that of America and we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."

I think, this, of course, is the point which we should also declare that America or any other country would try to have influence on the sub-continent, that is, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Burma, Sri Lanka and Bangla Desh. These are the areas where

we should declare that if any foreign power tries to interfere in this part of the world, then we are there to protest all this thing. I would like to say that even in military terms, we should offer an umbrella for all these states. We should declare that if any foreign power comes and interferes and tries to establish its influence there, then we will come there and we will oppose.

Sir, another extract I would like to read:

"The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonisation by any European powers."

I think these two extracts are sufficient to settle the problem with the American policy also. I think America should also be warned that if they try to interfere in the affairs of these independent countries, then India will come forward and protect their interests and protect them with military also. This will give some sort of satisfaction or consolation to Pakistan also. I hope in that case only when we declare that, the differences between Pakistan and India will come to an end.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):
MR. Chairman, Sir, all sections of the House, irrespective of party affiliations, have expressed concern and worry in the arming of Pakistan by United States. Members have expressed their anger, anguish, dismay in the United States' approach to India vis-a-vis that of Pakistan. But I believe that in the matter of international relationship for a mature country like India, we cannot formulate our policies either on anger or anguish or dismay. It must be based on a clear perception of the present global position in terms of international relationship.

Right from the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India had tried to be friendly with America because the fact remains that America is one of the strongest democra-

cies of the world. We are one of the largest democracy. But unfortunately the relationship has not matured to the desired extent. The reason is not far to seek. The basic reason is that perceptions of America and perceptions of India virtually on all important global issues are different, whether it is on the question of apartheid in South America, whether on the question of inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, on the issue of colonialism and neo-colonialism, on the issue of economic philosophy because we believe in a philosophy which is a socialist philosophy. The Americans believe in a free economy. We believe in strong relationship with socialist countries. The administration of the United States is always suspicious of those countries which maintain good relationship with socialist countries. We differ on the approach of the new economic order.

The American Government and the Administration are trying various ways of protectionism. We stand for disarmament and development. And if the United Nations resolutions are any guide, the United States virtually has voted against all resolutions on which the majority of the countries of the world have voted in terms of development and disarmament. Therefore, it is no wonder that our relationship has not been in a manner in which we would have liked it to be. Let us also not forget that the United States foreign policy does not contemplate relationship between nations based on equality and trust. Our relationship with Soviet Union is a relationship based on equality, based on trust. Even in the Indo-Soviet foreign treaty, which was criticised so much by the U.S. mutual respect, mutual trust, mutual dependence and also pursuance of each others policies independently has been maintained. But the United States believes that every nation must be pliable nation which can be moved or modulated in accordance with its economic or Security considerations. Therefore, the United States from the very beginning have

become suspicious of us. In fact, initially the Dulles doctrine was that the non-alignment was an unethical movement, but today they have changed the pharascology not because they have any faith in the non-alignment, but because the United States have found that this movement has grown in strength and, therefore, they have tried to penetrate this movement by bringing in the movement some of their own friendly countries. The United States also does not agree to any relationship, by a developing country as I said, with any socialist country, but, our principle is that the relationship between our country and another country cannot and must not be at the cost of any relationship with any other country.

The other point is that the United States depends for their domestic Government sustenance heavily on the military industrial complex. No administration in the United States probably can hope, no President can probably aspire to win a battle of presidency if he antagonizes the military industrial complex. The U.S. policy is that there must be constant mistrust in the world and suspicion particularly in the developing nations so that arms can be pumped into these nations. We have seen for ourselves the situation in this sub-continent. We have seen how U.S. has pumped arms in Pakistan with the result that we are also compelled to go for production and purchase of arms though it is detrimental to our growth. We have seen that some of our neighbour countries are spending more in terms of per capita than even the per capita expenditure of united States on defence.

The United States foreign policy also, to some extent, is guided by the personal whim and fancies and predilections of its Presidents. I do not know, but the reports say that so far as Nixon is concerned, some of his public pronouncement on foreign policy was completely contradictory to the private opinions that he had and the policies that he pursued regarding Vietnam, regarding Laos, regarding the then Cambodia as the public position that he took

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

greatly differed. In the difficult year of 1971 he tried to befriend Yahya Khan because he thought that he could be used as a plank for United States relationship with China. In the Bangladesh war when public hue and cry was raised on the atrocities of unfortunate people in East Pakistan, the United States foreign policy makers made some public pronouncements, but did the opposite otherwise. In fact, I do not know, because I find it difficult to believe Hershman, but Hershman wrote in the book and some comments were made against Morarji Desai, Nixon made a private entry into the foreign policy that the U.S. should not in any way do anything which may harm Yahya Khan.

We have seen the duplicity of the United States foreign policy in Chile, we have seen it in Iran, in Latin America and the Middle-East and the same policy is pursued by Reagan today.

Now, what should we do? I am not of the view that we should not try to cultivate friendship with the United States. Every country would like to cultivate friendship with any other country though we must be fully conscious of those geo-political considerations and also must not lose sight of the factors which dominate the relationship between the United States and India.

We must be conscious and we must be cautious of the fact that at no point of time we can really hope to have real friendship with United States because our perceptions on global issue differ very materially. I believe that we must not bend backward to placate the United States and the reason is, Sir, that if history of the last 10 or 20 years is taken as a guide then friends of United States have suffered more than its enemies; whether it is the recent Marcos' regime, whether it was Yahya Khan in Pakistan, are Shah of Iran, were all friends and they thought that United States in the moment of peril would come to their rescue. But Yahya Khan has lost Pakistan; Shah of Iran has to flee Iran, to leave his own country. Marcos has taken asylum in some other country.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Now, I think Marcos is in the U.S.A.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I believe friendship with United States has become more damaging to the countries and even to the individual leaders than enmities with the United States. What I am trying to point out is that I am not saying that we do not want friendship with United States but equally I believe that we should not bend backwards to be friends with U.S.

Some Members have said that we should try to educate United States people regarding its foreign policy of this subcontinent. I do not know whether we are capable of educating the United States public opinion because United States own media is so strong and in matters of foreign policy the Government influence the media so much that I do not think we will be able to educate anyone. But, I believe even in the Bangladesh war we maintained a constant diplomatic relationship with congressmen and those who do not see eye to eye with United States foreign policy. I believe we should maintain constant touch because there are a large number of congress men who do not really follow the United States official line of foreign policy. There are people in United States with different shades of opinion and I believe a diplomatic and constant touch should be maintained with them. Our own publicity media in the United States should be improved. But our perception should never be diluted.

Our relationship with socialist countries should be strengthened. It is already strong and it should be further strengthened. Our concept of self-reliance must be diluted under any circumstances. Let us not forget in the initial years when we were trying to build up the industrial infrastructure in this country, neither America nor Great Britain, nor France came to help us and it is the socialist country, the Soviet Union which came to help us in the matter of steel plant. At that time, had the socialist country not come to our help, the strong industrial and the infrastructure that we

have today would not have been there. And if today we feel confident, in spite of the fact that so much of arms are pumping into Pakistan, it is because that we feel that we will be able to meet any threat because of this strong industrial and agricultural infrastructure that we have been able to build up in this country.

Sir, I am in agreement that our relations with our immediate neighbours should be improved. The Speaker who preceded me spoke on Munro doctrine and if I have not understood him wrong, he said that we should follow similar doctrine in this sub-continent. I am totally opposed to this idea. In fact, the greatest difficulty that India faces today in its relationship with its neighbours is that our neighbours are mistrustful for us because of our own size and development. Therefore, we must not show any big brother attitude and that is the view point I expressed while initiating the discussion on SAARC that we must try to build up our friendship with our neighbour on cordiality and mutual trust. Any impression that we give to our neighbours that we are so strong and that in the moment of crisis we will stand up and defend them against any aggression, that will be counter productive and will add to their suspicion. Therefore, the Munro doctrine, in whatever form we try to put here, will not only be counter-productive but extremely dangerous.

I believe that we must improve our relations. I am not one to say that India should never go nuclear come what may. We must keep our options open.

But the danger is there that if we go nuclear just because Pakistan goes nuclear and if we go nuclear, other neighbouring countries may try to go nuclear and in this way, to a great extent America will achieve what it is trying to achieve. One of their main purposes in arms race is not only to develop their military-industrial complex, but also to see that the developing nations are unable to use their resources for purposes of development by

spending more on arms. Because, if we spend more for purposes of arms, then the country remains poor and poor countries and their instability are ultimately the right situations to be exploited by the colonial powers. (*Interruptions*) I am not saying that we should not go nuclear. But before any decision is taken on the nuclear issue all options must be considered very carefully. We should try to create a situation in this country, in which mutual trust and friendship can be cultivated among the neighbouring nations. Here, SAARC has to play a great role. I feel SAARC stands on the cross roads today. We have said a lot about SAARC. SAARC cannot succeed without healthy relations between India and Pakistan. And initiative for this relationship must continue to come from India. I believe that we should try to cultivate that relationship with our neighbouring countries. If we can really develop relationship, on the basis of confidence, then that will be the greater challenge to the machinations of the United States.

Therefore, Sir, to conclude I will say that we must be fully conscious of the political compulsions—our own political compulsions and our own perceptions and we should not think in terms that in the near future our friendship or our relationship with the United States will improve a great deal. We must formulate our policies within the basis of this limitation and we must continue to be more friendly with the socialist countries and we must pursue the policy of self-reliance. Any dilution of that principle will only help the imperialist forces.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Sir, first of all, I would like to respectfully compliment **Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary** for initiating this debate and asking for discussion on this important subject of relations between the United States and India.

I am also grateful to Shri Bhagat, Shri Swell, Shri Zainul Basher, Shrimati Geeta

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

Mukherjee, Shri Mohanty, Shri Jagathrakshakan, Shri Goswami and many others, who have participated in this debate. The standard of the debate, if I may say so, has been high and I would like to pay tribute to all these members. I shall, during the course of my reply, take up the various points that have been mentioned by the hon. members. And Sir, with your permission...

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: You were saying something like Janata. Shri Shahabuddin spoke on behalf of the Janata Party.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I will come to Shri Shahabuddin Mahashay. I am sorry if I forgot to mention his name.

Sir, the discussion has been very wide-ranging. Now, it is possible for us to go back to pre-independence days, to 1947, and take a view of our relations with the United States from that time. We confine ourselves to the immediate past, present and the immediate future as we see it. Hon. members who have spoken, have taken both the routes. Some have gone right back. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee quoted Pandit Nehru. I have got Panditji's speech here with me and I also intend to quote from it, though in a different context.

As regards our relations with the United States, if we have to take an overall and balanced view, then as Shri Goswami said, **it is the way of diplomacy, to reduce the areas of conflict and increase the areas of agreement to reduce tension.** This is what we have learnt from the days of Pandit Nehru. That is why he went on his great voyage of discovery to America in 1949.

Looking at it from the immediate vantage point of view, we have to analyse what United States' policy towards India is. I say this with some hesitations. But none of the hon. Members who spoke has referred to a **speech made on the 29th April by the Under Secretary of State for Political**

Affairs, Michael H. Armacost at the Asia Society. The subject of it was "United States and South-Asia ties". I shall, Sir, before I refer to the observations made by hon. Members, like to read out a few relevant portions, because this is very pertinent and to discuss our relations with the United States without referring to his speech would be, to my mind, somewhat unrealistic.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Whose speech?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: This is the speech of Mr. Armacost, who is the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs of the United States.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Did you meet him?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Yes, I did meet him recently. I shall also refer to my visit to the United States. Several Members have mentioned regarding my visit and have asked me, why I had gone to Washington. This is a fair question. This was answered some days ago by the External Affairs Minister. I would only like to ask the Hon. Members to consider my visit to the United States, in keeping with the mature conduct of diplomacy. While diplomacy will not produce instant salvation, it is the only instrument which is available to sovereign States for talking to each other. There are other alternatives available, but they are not peaceful. I had not gone to Washington to ask for favours because to ask for favours means to surrender one's independence I had gone to convey our feelings respectfully to our American friends and to tell them that it is not possible to make good news out of bad practice. I conveyed the strong feelings of the Government, of this House and the 780 million people of India, over the continued supply of sophisticated arms to Pakistan beyond that country's defence requirements and how this was likely to put strain on our bilateral relations which we value very much and which are multifaceted.

United States is our largest trading partner. More than half a million people of Indian origin, are living in the United States **they are doing extremely well. It is a great compliment to America that so many of our people want to go there. We have many collaborations with them. A large number of students go there. Regarding science and technology, following the Prime Minister's visit in 1985, which is a landmark in our relationship, new avenues were opened. This aspect of our relationship, we value and we want to further promote, deepen, strengthen and widen it.**

Then, there is other aspect which relates to supply of arms to Pakistan. If I had not gone, then Members of this House would have said, what the Government of India is doing about this. So, it is our duty, as a responsible Government to go and explain to them and tell them, what the feeling of 780 million people of India and do so politely, in a diplomatic manner and also in a frank manner this I did.

During my visit, I had the privilege to be received by the Vice-President, Mr. George Bush. I had useful meetings with the Secretary of State Mr. George Shultze, Secretary of Defence, Mr. Casper Weinberger, National Security Adviser, Mr. Frank Carlucci and my opposite member in the State Department Mr. John Whitehead. I had also met a number of Senators and Congressmen, academicians and members of the Indian community.

I am deeply grateful for the courtesy shown to me, by the U.S. Administration and the senior leaders and officials of the United States Government.

Now, Sir, referring to the speech of Mr. Armacost, he says and I quote:

"Yet this scope of our involvement, the relative emphasis given to security versus economic concerns and the priority accorded to particular countries within the regions have varied with changes and international circumstanc

and in the rhythm of American politics."

"In the rhythm of American politics" - "Continuity has not always been our strong point as we have sought to balance our regional interests in South and South West Asia, with our global concerns about the expansion of Soviet power."

The Reagan Administration has attempted to forge closer relations simultaneously with both India and Pakistan. What are the goals? The goals are: **"Restore Afghanistan's independence, avert a nuclear arms race in the sub-continent, encourage a reduction of tension between India and Pakistan."**This is an amazing assertion.

"Encourage a reduction in tension between Pakistan and India" - how is this to be done? I will come to it later. Let me complete this. - Then it says: "Stem the drug trade, forge international cooperation against terrorism". Here we fully agree with them. They are cooperating with us. I would like to place on record that the cooperation of the United States Government has been useful to us. Then there is a reference to "...preserve national integrity in the face of separatist demands." We fully share this. Then there is "... support moves towards democracy and regional and economic cooperation, including the impressive stride by South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation."

There are two things with which we, in this House are concerned. The first is supply of arms to Pakistan. What has led to the tension that has grown in this region? In 1981 when I was the Ambassador of India to Pakistan, the first instalment of massive military and economic aid on this scale was announced; and at that time, we had conveyed our fears to the United States, and our concerns--no doubt, our people are concerned-- because we want normal, good neighbourly, friendly relations with Pakistan. That is why in 1972 **Shrimati Indira Gandhi signed the Simla Agreement.** There was no compulsion for us to do so; but we signed it, because she

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

took a long-term view; she had a vision of good Indo-Pak. relations. But we said that if this kind of arms were brought into Pakistan, then inevitably we must have a feeling in India, a compulsion in India, because our people would like to know what Government of India is doing, to meet this challenge. So, \$3.2 billion were allocated to them for 1981-87, and the argument given then was that this was for meeting the threat in Afghanistan.

Now, on this issue also, I would like to read out something....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):
What is that threat?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: The threat was Soviet presence in Afghanistan. That was the reason given for the arms aid to Pakistan. (*Interruptions*)

This is what Mr. Armacost says.

"India continues to be concerned that Pakistan intends to use U.S. arms to strengthen its position against India. Our defence cooperation with Pakistan is designed to modernize its conventional defence capabilities, in the light of Soviet pressures in Afghanistan."

I would like to repeat the words... "in the light of Soviet pressures in Afghanistan.", because if there is a settlement in Afghanistan, even then, this will continue because it is now said: 'in the light of Soviet pressures in Afghanistan.' This is a new introduction in the phraseology, that has been used for the first time, as far as I am aware. (*Interruptions*)

Even then the idea is that these arms are being used for Afghanistan. The House knows, and the hon. Members know that these arms have not been used against Afghanistan. The new package which is \$4.02 billion of which 647 million dollars will

be given each year, and the supply of AWACS or any other airborne system, I am not going into details of the talks because they are confidential. But, broadly speaking, I had mentioned this thing and asked them to please tell us about this. *The Time* magazine says that they have got a bomb. Dr. Khan who is responsible for this says that they have got a bomb. The United States Government says no. I will quote from Mr. Armacost's speech. He says as follows:

"The Regan Administration certified to the Congress last October its judgment that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear device. Despite recent press stories, we have not changed the assessment."

This was repeated to me, I said, for us, the words given by the scientists in Pakistan naturally carry weight with our People. In fact, the Minister has already spoken on the subject. I will not speak. Then I said, all right, now what about the amount that you are giving -4.2 billion dollars over the next five years plus this sophisticated weaponry that is being given—the army, the navy and the airforce I put this to our Pak friends. I said, in 1971, after the creation of Bangladesh, the defence requirements of Pakistan and the defence responsibility of Pakistan were reduced by 50 per cent; you were no longer responsible for the defence of Bangladesh. Should not the defence budget of Pakistan be reduced by 50 per cent? Should not the army of Pakistan be reduced by 50 per cent; similarly the Air Force and the Navy. But this did not happen. The budget of Pakistan has gone on increasing. The army has been doubled; the air force nearly 2 1/2 times; similarly the navy. Knowing our past experience and past history, we cannot ignore this. As a neighbour, we wish them well, we want a strong Pakistan. So, I said, give me some assurance that in the absence of a settlement with Afghanistan, these weapons will not be used against us or if there is a settlement with Afghanistan then allocations will be revised - we hope there will be because the Afghanistan Government

announced a time table; there is a talk going on in Geneva between Pakistan and Afghanistan under the auspices of a representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations - if there is no settlement, then where will these arms be used? We have known from the past experience that they would be used against us which will directly affect our security. Now it is being said that it is being done because of Soviet pressure. How do we define this pressure? So, we have now this clear authoritative statement. I do not want to take time of the House on the many other Points on which the speech is available and can be seen.

But what I want to say is that the United States Government has been telling us that India and Pakistan should sit down together across the table and discuss the nuclear question. Now we have said repeatedly that this nuclear question is not a bilateral question; it is not a regional question; it is a global question. How can they possibly look at important world issues and matters which govern vital interests solely from the narrow focus of the Indo-Pakistan relations? This is not a bilateral matter. (*Interruptions*). It is not only short-sighted but also dangerous to treat it as such, it has to be taken as a global question. I have said this in the United States. The Prime Minister said this. The Six-nations, five-continental appeal has been made on this basis that nuclear question is a global question. Even an accident like Chernobyl shows that this is not confined to any one country. So, we look at this from the global context. I took up this matter, both of the arms and the nuclear programme of Pakistan when I was in the United States, with the distinguished leaders I had met. This is the bone of contention, and yet the speech by a senior representative of the United States states that their endeavour is to ease tension in the sub-continent! Now, when this kind of armour is coming into Pakistan, to our neighbour, I do not see how tensions will not increase. I said this to the representative of the United States that there are large number of people in India who have feelings of friendship and goodwill towards

the United States but even they are going to ask, if you going to arm them the way you are, then India's defence budget surely must go up, which means our developmental programmes must suffer. That is what they are asking, they are questioning your judgment.

And, the thesis propounded in the speech is that they are trying to reduce tensions here. How? But we cannot share the perception because the security environment has been adversely affected and very seriously and gravely affected by the kind of military aid that Pakistan is receiving from the United States, in spite of what we have said, in spite of the past history of this particular policy posture of the United States because in the pursuit of the short term strategic aims, the United States if I may respectfully, may say so, is defeating the very objective that she claims that she stands for, namely, peace and stability in the Indian Sub-continent. If this kind of armament is going to be inducted in the way it is, then the only response is to curtail developmental expenditure. The economic programmes are going to suffer, the Seventh Five Year Plan gets a set back, and if this is the objective then even the people who are friendly towards U.S.A. will question whether this is not an abdication of political judgment.

The Afghanistan events took place in 1979. Aid to Pakistan started in the 'fifties and I will quote from a speech of Pandit Nehru. Panditji in a speech he made in this House on the 13th of March, 1959 said:

"Spokesmen of the Pakistan Government have on various occasions stated their objective in entering into a defence military pacts and alliances is to strengthen Pakistan against India. We have repeatedly pointed this out and emphasized that the U.S. defence aid to Pakistan encourages the Pakistan authorities in their aggressiveness and increases tension and conflict between India and Pakistan."

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

Now these words uttered by a very great man, so many years ago, 28 years ago, hold true today.

All that I said was, "Please use your very considerable influence on Pakistan and tell them to have relations of cordiality and cooperation with India and not confrontation. We want good will and friendship with Pakistan. We do not want any conflict with them and Pakistan by itself would pose no threat to us." I think it is Shri Vir Sen, who said it, and I am merely repeating what he said, 'If it comes to that they fight by proxy'. Tension is caused by induction of these arms. That is why the armaments that are being given have adversely affected the security environment and thus we are rightly concerned with it. All this is going to impose a severe burden on the Indian people. We are ready to meet any situation. We are a country which cannot be bought, bullied or brow-beaten. If a situation arises, we will face it. We do not want to have tension or any kind of friction with any country. As I said, we deeply value our friendship with United States of America and that is why I had gone there and explained to them. They have taken note of it. What will they do? We will see, because in the few days the allocations will be made.

Now, Sir, there are two ways of looking at this. There is a famous Mexican poet Mr. Octavia Paz, who said that the Mayas had two ways of measuring time - one is short term and the another is long term. We are looking at the long term. I think, Members have said about the various military alliances and military pacts with United States, will not in this part of the country yield fruitful results. Sri Goswamiji has referred to the pacts and military alliances that have made and the international ground related with other military alliances which are not defined atleast in this part of the world. French historians have made a distinction between the long duration and short duration in historical process. We are taking a long term view of it. We are hoping that

United States will have second thoughts. My erstwhile colleague Sri Shahabuddin made some critical remarks about our foreign policy. Smt. Indira Gandhi had defined our foreign policy and I would like to quote, which is a very very telling quotation.

"India's foreign policy is a projection of the values which we have cherished through the centuries as well as on current concerns. We are not tied to the traditional concepts of a foreign policy designed to safeguard overseas possessions, investments, the carving out of spheres of influence of the erection of cordons ... We are not interested in exporting ideologies.

Our first concern has been to prevent any erosion of our independence. Therefore we could not be camp followers of any power, however rich or strong. We had equal interest in the maintenance and safeguarding of international peace as an essential condition of India's economic, social and political development....

These are the parameters of our foreign policy and from the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, I must say this with some pride for myself having been connected with the Ministry for over 31 years. We are the only major country which has made no U turns in the foreign policy on basic points. Here, I will quote concrete example. From the year 1949 to 1972, the United States of America said that a country called Peoples Republic of China does not exist and we said that it does.

800 to 900 million people are living there In 1962 when there was the border conflicts, the delegation of India at UNO voted for the Peoples Republic of China joining the United Nations as a matter of principle and not as a matter of expediency.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru laid down the

framework, the parameters of our foreign policy in 1947 although his thinking on this began in 1927. It is a great tribute to his foresight and to his vision. Even at the time of a change in the Government at the centre in 1977 our foreign policy could not be altered because there is no other foreign policy which this country can follow. That is why, today we are respected regardless of what some Members have said that our voice is not heard, that we have problems with our neighbours. All large countries have problems with their neighbours. We can choose our friends, but we cannot choose our geography. And geography is the mother of diplomacy. We have to look at this in this way. We are committed in the SAARC and other organisations to have friendliest relations with all our neighbours. And India's voice has been raised at the United Nations, in the Commonwealth, Non-aligned Movement, at SAARC and at other organisations for peace, development and disarmament. In these areas also some of the countries of the west have not supported us. It is not our fault. Here is a document called the Delhi Declaration. It is a unique document signed by the Prime Minister of India and the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is a historic document which strengthens the forces of peace. So, we are not a nation which wants conflict with our neighbours. Neither are we acting as bullies. You can see the example of Sri Lanka. We are using the maximum amount of restraint in the situation there because we would like to be helpful. We do not want anybody's territory. We have no expansionist design. But if our territorial integrity and our independence are adversely affected, naturally we will react to it as a country. We are not to be pushed around. We are not a client state. We are an independent country. We follow an independent foreign policy.

Before Coming to various points raised by hon. Members I wanted to make a general survey of our relationship with the United States which, once again I must emphasise, is of very great importance to

us. They are a super power and we would like to have even closer and friendlier relations with them in all areas. In certain areas our differences continue. These differences are known to them. We do not share their perception with regard to the security environment. Here I must say that if the security environment is deteriorated the blame cannot be laid on us. It has to be laid somewhere else.

Mr. Saifuddin has referred to the weaponry that is being given to Pakistan as unsuitable to Pakistan in relation to Afghanistan. We know that the equipment being given to the Navy and the Army, cannot be of much use there.

Mr. Swell has asked whether AWACS are offensive or defensive. The Defence Ministry would be in a better position to tell you that. But as a layman I can say that AAW system will be of very marginal utility in the terrain of Pakistan-Afghanistan border in the north. It will, however, have the capacity to look deep into Indian territory. Shri Swell has asked whether AWACS is an offensive weapon system or not. A simple answer to that is yes. It is not lethal in the sense that it does not carry weapons but it is offensive because it has control, command, communications and intelligence functions which can direct and facilitate offensive operations. And its range is very very considerable.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Are AWACS equipped with equipment to shoot laser beams and immobilise an aircraft at a longer distance?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I am not competent to comment on that. But I will certainly pass on this to my colleagues in the Ministry of Defence and they will certainly look into that.

The other point he made was about NPT. Our position on NPT remains that we consider it as a discriminatory treaty. We have shown maximum restraint from 1974 to this day by having a peaceful nuclear

programme for our PNE. But we will not be railloaded or pushed into signing the NPT which is discriminating.

Shri B.R. Bhagat, who is not here, made an impassioned speech about Indo-U.S. relations and he said that Indo-U.S. relations have gone to pieces and referred to some of the global obsessions of United States.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

I am not saying for a moment that the US-India relations have gone to pieces. On the contrary, in many areas they have been strengthened. In some areas we have had set backs. But about global obsession - Mr. Armacost in his own statement has said, which I read out, about the role that the U.S.A. played and their global strategic planning. Bhagatji had also referred to the use of arms by Pakistan in the several wars that we have had with them and that these arms had been supplied by the United States, and there was no guarantee that this will not happen once again. He had also referred to the theory of the containment of communism which the earlier Administrations of United States had followed. He had referred to some remarks made by Dr. Galbrith and to the role that the Non-Aligned Movement is playing and also to the nuclear programme. He shared our view that the nuclear question between India and Pakistan was not a bilateral matter and could not be looked at as such. Again, he referred to the security environment to which I have spoken at some length earlier on.

Then, Mr. Ramaiah said we should have a balanced thinking on United States-India relations. Yes, we should indeed have a mature, healthy, friendly relationship with the United States which we have had in so many areas. Here we are concerned with the security environment. He has said that there should be more people to people contacts with the United States. There are. Only next week the Indo-US Business Council will be meeting. The various sub-commissions are meeting. A large number

of delegations come from United States to India. I have the list of visitors who have come. A large number of people go from here to the United States - many go for education, many go for cultural reasons many go to give lectures. There is exchange of newspapers, literature books. These are the areas where... (*Interruptions*).

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Festival of India also.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I am very grateful to you for reminding me about the Festival of India. Regardless of what some people say it was a very major event in our relationship.

When I was in Washington, at least 3-4 Senators and Congressmen said to me that but for the Festival of India, their knowledge about India would have remained totally out of date. I am not saying this, they said this to me that they had no idea how to discover India. They had certain pre-conceived notions of what India was, and these pre-conceived notions are a hangover from the past. They said they could see the culture, the heritage, the civilisation of India, also modern India, what India is doing. It was a good thing for the people to see.

Dr. Swell, I have already referred to you and I always greatly value what you say and what Bhagat Ji says about the matters because you have got some experience as an Ambassador of India. You understand these problems. You made a deep study of them. I think what you have said about the geo-strategic view that the United States has taken after the fall of Iran is very pertinent. This again is short-term. We are long-distance runners. We have been around for 5,000 years. So, that short-term view which you referred to and in their own wisdom the U.S. policy advisers have taken this particular point of view but it impinges on their relations with us and on this whole region. Therefore, I am grateful to you for having made this particular point. You also referred to the nuclear programme and to AWACS. With much of what you say, we agree, Government agrees.

A number of other Members said that I had gone to United States and got a blank I have told the House why I had gone. It is a part of a mature, conduct of foreign policy. I had not gone to get a certificate from them or to buy anything, I had gone to tell them what the feelings of this House were and of this Government were. This is a part of the duty and responsibility of any Government. We cannot sit back here and do nothing about it. Diplomacy is intricate there are no instant solutions.

Even very modest progress in today's international affairs is worthy of profound respect, because there is very little room for manoeuvrability for the super powers in regard to the foreign policy. So it is not a question of drawing a blank. Shri Bhagat used this term. I do not know what he meant.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Did you summon the US Ambassador to the foreign office before you went?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH Yes as a matter of fact he was to see me today at 3 O'clock also. I postponed my meeting with him. But I met him before I went before I left. What I said in the House, I mentioned to them also. (*Interruptions*) I met the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee. I met Mr. Moynihan and several other Congressmen.

Now Shri Shahabuddin spoke about the continuity in our foreign policy. I have just mentioned that for the past 40 years there has been this unique continuity in India's foreign policy. The guidelines and frame-work were laid down by Pandit Nehru. We may have made slight changes here and there but the broad frame-work has remained. For the 20 years of your life, you were the part of that frame-work and I am glad to say that you keep up your interest in foreign affairs because it is always good to hear from you, even when sometimes I disagree with you, with great reluctance, because you and I have worked together in rough time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE It is inter-departmental debate.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH Well, I would say he is a good man fallen among well, I won't use a name. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Then Shri Zainul Basher, referred to our relation with Pakistan.

[*Translation*]

With due respect I want to inform him that we are conversant with the views expressed by him. We also expect that in future he will support our policy with the same emphasis.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER Are you merely conversant with them or do you also agree with them?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH We also agree with them.

[*English*]

About Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee's remarks I have already referred to her remarks and the quotations that she gave from Panditji's speech. But now she had said that the global strategy of the United States of America was to grab India with evil eyes. I explained the reasons, the way they look at the part of the world. She made a reference to US policy on Kashmir, on Vietnam and PL 480. These are things known to the House, to the hon. Members. She also referred to the NPT and said that there were no common perceptions at all between the United States of America and India. Well, I have said that there are many areas in which we work on bilateral basis and they are our largest trading partners. There are about 2000 collaborations with the Americans.

Shri Mohanty's speech again is very valid. He referred to Mr. Gorbachov's speech in Delhi when asked a particular

[Shri K. Natwar Singh]

question on this matter that we are discussing here. You have said, Sir, that we should do something about public relations in the United States. The Government of India is doing what it can. As you know, the media functions is a particular manner but if you have any suggestions, we will be most grateful to have them from you, Sir,

Mr. Vir Senji drew a historical analysis from Panditji's time of the United States relations with India or with Pakistan and others. These relations, in his judgment, had been antagonistic to our security concern. By and large the views expressed by the hon. Members coincide with what you have said that the sale of arms must necessarily increase the tension in this area, an arms race will increase our expenditure. We share all these apprehensions that you have expressed. You also referred to the relations with some other countries, but it is beyond the scope of the debate and I would not like to touch upon them.

Finally, Shri Goswami as usual....

SHRI VIR SEN: Any views about Monroe Doctrine?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I would not like to comment on the Monroe Doctrine because — I think Mr. Goswami also said that he was opposed to it — on of the reasons why I am not responding to it is, having been a professional diplomat I am totally against making 'instant foreign policy.' 'Instant foreign policy' has its perils and I have been too long in the game not to know its perils. But if you like, I will discuss it with you later. But I would not like to give any response to your proposal here.

Finally, Mr. Goswami has said that we should certainly make efforts to have relations with as many countries as possible and certainly with a country like the United States, but he has also been critical of what has been happening with regard to the supply of arms and defence equipment to Pakistan.

Finally, I would just like to say that Mr. Goswami mentioned that we were having some kind of Big Brotherly attitude to our neighbours. I would like to assure him that this is not the case at all. On the contrary our foreign policy since the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had been friendship and goodwill towards all except for racism and apartheid.

Before I conclude, Sir, may I once again thank the hon. Members — the twelve Members who spoke on this vital subject which concerns all of us, all Members of the House, all sections of House because it deals with the security environment in this part, and I would like to finally thank the hon. Members for giving such a patient hearing. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: From your speech it seems that you don't feel any danger of destabilisation.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: That is only due to Prime Minister-President controversy.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I am a very disciplined person Sir, I have confined myself to the subject of the debate

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: But you are a Member of the Council of Ministers.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Sir, May I say...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I very much referred to destabilisation. If supply of AWACS and other activities of USA are not destabilising India, then let them have AWACS. Why are you so worried about it?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Destabilise what?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Everything our policies, our non-alignment and all that you have said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: May I very respectfully say, Sir, that I have said that the induction of arms in this part is putting a very severe strain on our relations.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: That is not all. Their involvement in the conspiracy to destabilise India including the encouragement to Khalistani movement requires pointed exposition.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: We are dealing with Indo-US relations and I have confined myself to that subject alone. Now, if you want to bring in other subjects, you are welcome to do so at some other time.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It is very much part of this subject. It is very much relevant.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA: The hon. Minister has mentioned prominently the constructive role that India has been playing, and succeeded in establishing SAARC and creating a fund also for the developmental purposes in our neighbouring countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you seeking any clarification?

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Have you prominently drawn their attention to the initiative that we have taken and the dynamic role that we have been playing in bringing about understanding among our neighbouring countries through the SAARC?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Yes, Sir. I have done so.

SHRI SYED SHAHBUDDIN: Has the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs offered any bait in his speech to lure us to signing Non Proliferation Treaty? That is hanging heavy on their mind.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I could perhaps read out the speech on the NPT. This is what he says on the Indo-Pakistani

Nuclear Tensions:

"Nuclear proliferation in the sub-continent is a matter of both regional and international significance. Both India and Pakistan possess impressive scientific technical capabilities in the field of nuclear technology. Both have strong incentives to develop civil nuclear power programmes: neither has signed the nuclear NPT, and both have unsafe-guarded facilities."

Further on, he said something. But I do not want to misquote him. But I cannot get hold of the particular quotation. But you can have a look.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let it not be a long discussion.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: I would like to know whether this 4.2 billion dollars aid is a sort of aid or loan? Is it soft loan or hard loan? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Your Centre of gravity is good enough. Why do you worry about destabilisation?

Under the Six-year Assistance Package that was agreed to between U.S.A. and Pakistan in 1981, out of 3.2 billion dollars, roughly, half of it relates to direct military components. Now, the latest package for the period 1987 to 1993, the U.S. Administration has presented for Congressional consideration a further aid package of 4.02 billion dollars. This aid package, like the previous one, has a substantial component 43% of military assistance and envisages the supply of hard defence technology to Pakistan.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next item.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: I have the details. But I think, this discussion is over.

16.19 hrs.

JUTE PACKAGING MATERIALS (COMPULSORY USE IN PACKING COMMODITIES) BILL - *Contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the next item. That is, item No. 12 further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, on the 5th May, 1987, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interests of production of raw jute and jute packaging material, and of persons engaged in the production thereof, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The total time allotted for this Bill is 2 hours. The time already taken is 1 hour 3 minutes. Now, we are left with only 57 minutes. Mr. Indrajit Gupta has already taken 19 minutes. He is now requested to conclude his speech.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I will conclude within two or three minutes. I was emphasising yesterday the point that at the present level of prices, jute is no longer a profitable proposition for the farmer of West Bengal and the other neighbouring States. Even a survey organisation like ABC consultants have found that today the farmers are cultivating jute incurring cash loss. It is bound to decrease the cultivation of jute. Apart from this recurring problem which the farmers have been facing over the years, now has come this new move to replace jute in the manufacture of bags by the synthetic PVC fibre. It means there will be a further diminution in the demand of jute, a further decline in prices and, therefore, make the cultivation of jute very uneconomic for the farmer.

Therefore, now this Bill that has come, I am not opposing it. I support it to the extent it goes, to the extent that if it is really implemented it may partly offset the damage which was going to be caused to the jute industry, the jute workers and the jute farmers by this reckless induction of synthetics during the last two to three years for which I hold the Government entirely responsible. They could have prevented it if they wanted. But they allowed it to go on.

Finally I want to say —I have made my main points yesterday — that this must be seen in a somewhat larger context that instead of this so called minimum support price for jute, which is not remunerative at all, Government should now consider, along with other practical measures, which they are always talking about, that really remunerative price based on the actual realistic cost of production that the farmers have to incur nowadays, such prices should be assured to them and something which was decided some time ago but which is not being implemented, that the jute mills must be made to make their purchases of raw jute through the Jute Corporation of India. What is the use of setting up the Jute Corporation otherwise? The mills continue to ignore JCI and they continue to buy direct through their own middlemen and agents and the JCI says that nobody is taking the jute. Therefore, the mill purchases must be made through the JCI.

I would say that this NJMC which is a nationalised sector, a very small sector of only six mills, five in West Bengal and one in Bihar, why should this sector not be expanded? I cannot understand. Even if we are not willing to nationalise all the jute mills, there is no reason why this NJMC having come into existence, the Government having reconciled itself, after all these years, to some nationalised sector operating within this industry. I would press for further extension of this NJMC to a number of other mills also, if they are to be saved, if they are not to be left to the vagaries of the mill-owners who are actually no longer interested in this industry. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha should know that

mill-owners are no longer interested in running this industry and developing it. They are interested in making money while they can, out of the jute mills and investing that money in other industries, somewhere in other parts of the country. That is what they have been doing. All this talk about Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's offer of Rs. 100 crores or something, for modernisation, I am afraid, is not going to work at all because if they were interested in modernisation, the mill-owners could have taken some steps much earlier. In fact, the National Industrial Development Corporation had a scheme of offering them loans on very liberal terms for modernisation purposes for many years. But jute owners never availed of them. They are not interested. They do not care if this industry goes to the dogs or whatever happens to it. They are interested now in other industries. This is used only as a milching cow and not for any other purpose. If these mills are to be saved, if this industry is to be saved along with the workers and farmers, then the NJMC must be expanded to cover some other mills also.

Then, I would say, Sir, that modernisation, even if the Government manages to bring about certain measure of modernisation atleast in their own mills, in the nationalised mills, the modernisation should not be done in a way which will lead to large-scale retrenchment of workers. As a matter of fact, what are called the preparing, batching and spinning operations in the jute mills are already modernised. There is nothing further to modernise. The only operation which is left to be modernised is Weaving Department that is where the looms are. And, if ultra-modern looms are to be imported from outside and installed in these mills, well, they will not be able to sell the product because there is no demand for it. In fact, the old looms are, with the addition of what are called the automatic shuttles and some modifications in the machines, working very well. So, I think that one should be careful, in the name of modernisation, not to impose large-scale retrenchment on these workers. I would just remind the House

that the majority of workers, the overwhelming majority of workers in the West Bengal mills, they have come from a number of other States. It is not the question only of people from Bengal working there. The majority of people from Bihar, from U.P., from Orissa and from so many States, they are all working even from your State there are so many people working in the jute mills in West Bengal. They have come there in order to earn their livelihood. Now, in the name of modernisation, if retrenchment takes place on a big-scale, it will be a tragedy for these people who are very poor people indeed.

Finally, I would say that diversification of products is an area which has been talked about a lot for many years but nothing has been done. They go on producing only the standard products which were there at the time of the British when the industry was founded 150 years ago. The same sacking, the same hessian, the same bags, the same twine, they will not go in for any new products at all because it means some research, it means spending some money on research and some diversification. They are not interested in that. Even in a small country like Vietnam which has a very small jute industry, I found, Sir, when I was there some years ago, that they are making such a number of attractive products from this jute—all sorts of household furnishings, curtains and shoes even, ladies shoes and hand-bags and so many things. But, in our country, these jute-mill owners are not interested in going in for all these research and diversification. Why not the nationalised sector, under the NJMC atleast undertake some diversification and show to the people that what can be done with the help of Jute? Without this, the market will never be protected and never be preserved.

Lastly, I would say that one factor which is ruining this industry is the speculation. This is one of the most speculative, highly speculative businesses in the world. The consumer can never know for sure whether the prices will shoot up into the sky or fall, the next year. This is such a speculative

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

trade and in the name of future trading and futures markets, it is not regulated or controlled properly. This speculation has been the doom of this jute industry and specially our foreign purchasers who used to buy much larger quantities of jute goods previously, they have said: "We cannot contract from year to year because we do not know what the prices are going to be, because of high rate of speculation"... This is something where the Government should have intervened and tried to regulate and control, long long ago. But, unfortunately, Sir, I want to say at the end, that this industry has been a long history of complete surrender by the Government to the dictates and the wishes of the Jute-Mill Owners, specially the Indian Jute-Mills Association who have had their own way all along. They have fleeced this country; they have fleeced the workers; they have fleeced the farmers and they have ruined the industry. They have ruined the export markets and now we are reduced to this stage where the Government ironically start bringing in imported synthetic materials to finish off what little remains of the jute industry. And then, I hope this Bill will be made really effective and implemented. In the Advisory Committee, representatives of the farmers and representatives of the workers will find a place. Otherwise, it will simply be a cockpit of quarrels between the IJMA people and the synthetic-bag producers and that will not do any good to anybody in the long run.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the 'Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Bill' presented by the hon. Minister. While supporting the Bill, as other hon. Members have also done, I want to submit that the use of synthetics has seriously affected jute production as also the agricultural labourers and farmers. India is an agricultural country and our economy is particularly dependent on agriculture. Therefore, the Govern-

ment should assist the farmers and labourers engaged in jute production.

Just now our friends talked about West Bengal. Jute cultivation is undertaken on large scale on the other side of the Ganga in Northern Bihar also. It involves hard labour on the part of farmers and agricultural labourers. Jute has been cultivated here since quite long time and jute products are used in our mills also. But today we see that the consumption of jute products is declining gradually and has affected our farmers and labourers. Jute is being replaced by synthetics. It is the policy of the Government to encourage the Small Scale Industries and therefore, we should not compare the requirements of jute production with that of the synthetic production for it will adversely affect jute cultivation. The textile mills are not producing jute textiles and other jute products nowadays. The hon. Minister will not deny that jute cloth used to be available on very cheap rates and is useful to the farmers and other poor section of the society. Apart from this, the demand for the jute products in the cottage industries and for domestic purposes is declining today. As a result, it has affected the poor cultivators and they are not cultivating it any more. The jute mills are closing down gradually and in their place, synthetics are being manufactured. About 2.5 to 3 lakh workers and agriculture labourers are employed in this industry and they can not be rendered jobless. So far as consumption of jute is concerned, you have brought this Bill for compulsory use of jute in the jute mills and also for compulsory use of jute products for packing in all industries. We thank you for it. Many of our hon. Members have proposed for the constitution of a Jute Board and I also support it. I want that the Government must constitute a Board on all-India basis. In this Board such people should be appointed who may find out alternative jobs for these who are engaged in synthetics somewhere else so that they do not become surplus in our efforts to encourage jute production.

With these words I thank you and I

wholeheartedly support the Bill which you have brought in this House.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, jute industry which is one of the important industries of our country is really passing through a great crisis. But I doubt whether this type of legislation Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Bill will enable the Government to restrict the use of synthetic granule, the import of which has been allowed. The liberal import of this synthetic granule has been allowed under Open General Licence will help to overcome the crisis which this jute industry is facing.

Sir, in order to understand the problem of jute industry, we shall have to go back to the period when our country achieved freedom and Bengal was divided. When Bengal was divided the jute growing area fell within erstwhile East Pakistan and all jute units, jute manufacturing units remained in West Bengal. At that time the then Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made an appeal to the farmers of West Bengal to produce adequate of jute so that the jute mills might not face closure. The jute growers responded to the appeal of the Prime Minister. They produced surplus jute and India became self-sufficient within a decade. But these jute growers who produced surplus jute did not get remunerative price.

In the year 1947-48, the production was only 16.58 lakh bales whereas in 1961-62 it rose to 82.62 lakh bales of jute. The Jute Corporation of India was formed to purchase jute from the growers. But the experience of the jute growers is that the JCI has failed to protect the interest of the jute growers. The season of jute starts from the first week of July and the crops start arriving by the end of July. But the JCI starts its operation by the end of September, by which time bulk of the jute growers would have parted with their crops just at throw-away prices by distress sale.

The statutory price which has been fixed does not cover even the production cost of jute. I don't know how this price was fixed, who had been consulted. whether the Governments of the jute growing states were consulted while fixing the minimum statutory price for jute. The jute industry is under the domination of about half-a-dozen monopoly houses of the country. It was at one time earning about 41% of foreign exchange earned by the nation through its exports. This industry also gave to its owners, between 1960 and 1971 an average return of 31% on the investment capital. But instead of using this huge profit for modernisation, renovation and development, they diverted these funds to other fields of activity in order to build their industrial empire. Birla Jute Mill became Birla Jute Mills and Industries Ltd. by diversifying into cement, artificial fibre, calcium carbide and many other fields.

16.45 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

It's profit shot up in two years during 1981-1983 from Rs. 51 lakhs to Rs. 1000 lakhs. It is nearly twenty times. The jute tycoons have refused to spend any sizeable amount on research and development with the result that jute products have lost their competitive value in the international market which we once dominated.

Bangladesh has now captured the world market. It has become the leader in the jute exporting market today. They also refused to spend for renovation and replacement of old plants and due to their mismanagement this industry is being ruined day by day.

Sir, modernisation is necessary because jute industry is one of the oldest industry in our country but this modernisation should not lead to retrenchment of workers. Already about 1.5 lakh workers have lost their job in jute industry. Now there are only 2.5 lakh workers in the jute industry. So this modernisation should not be made at the cost of the workers.

Sir, it has been felt that the use of synthetic bags should be restricted. I would like

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

to know why import of PVC synthetic granules was allowed. This manufacture of synthetic bag started in 1964, but when import was allowed under OGL and licences were given liberally to manufacture these synthetic bags in 1984 they started encroaching the domestic market. Already international market of jute has shrunk and now there is a real threat in the domestic market from the synthetic bags which are manufactured by small and medium units to whom liberal licences are also given. Even the public sector undertakings like Cement Corporation of India and Fertiliser Corporation of India also are being allowed to use the synthetic bags instead of jute bags which they were using for a long time.

Sir, the use of synthetic bag also causes health hazard. Even in the western countries a new thinking is coming up. Because of health hazard they are now reverting to the use of jute bags. But our country, which is foremost in the manufacture of jute bags, under the patronage of Government policy switches to the synthetic material. When in other countries the domestic consumption of jute is increasing, what prevents from increasing our domestic consumption of jute?

Sir, there is a provision here in the Bill that a standing committee will be constituted. This committee will recommend to the Central Government about usage of jute materials, quantity of jute available. The point of diversification should also be included. Our jute mills are manufacturing all traditional materials like sacking and bags. Diversification has not taken since long. So, the diversification of production should also be included here, which this advisory committee will recommend to the Government. Enough attention should be given to the research and development aspect of this industry because Bangla Desh has started manufacturing jute carpets. Now they have captured the world market. Our jute mills can also manufacture good quality jute carpets in order to export those commodities.

Sir, punishment for not using jute bags is very lenient. There should be a stringent punishment. Who will not comply with the order or the instructions of the Government? Sir, the remedy shall lie with the nationalisation of jute industry. National Jute Manufacturing Corporation, which has six mills, are now managing this. The jute industry is very important industry. Not only 2.5 lakh jute workers are there, there are 40 lakh jute growers whose interests should also be protected. In order to save this industry, in order to overcome this industry, jute industry should be nationalised. The nexus has to be broken.

Even if you give funds, these mill-owners will not utilise. They will siphon off the money as they did in the past. Money was given but they did not utilise the same to modernise the mills. They have ruined the mills. They are not interested to modernise the mills. They are not interested to diversify their production. They are now interested in other fields of activity. So, the only remedy which can save this important industry is the nationalisation of this industry which the Government should do. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, No doubt, the intention of the Bill is very good for the welfare of the growers and workers who are involved in the jute industry, but I apprehend that this Bill when passed will meet its natural death. From our experience we find that since independence many laws have been passed for various purposes for the organized and unorganized labour, for the working class and for the people of this country, but it appears that those laws have become silent spectators for want of proper implementation. Although the Government is committed for the service of the people, but it has failed to implement those laws particularly the laws involving the working class.

Assam is one of the major jute growing States, but if you go to Assam, you will find not a single jute industry there, nor any marketing facilities through the JCI or any other agency. People are simply growing

and growing and they are at the mercy of the middlemen for marketing. While the middlemen are making money, the poor people do not get any benefit out of it. They are compelled to sell their produce at lesser prices and there is no authority to look into it. I have got personal experience of that.

There is only one cooperative jute mill in Silghat in Assam and that too is on the verge of closure. Nobody is there to look into it. We have approached the Government, but it is keeping silent.

If you go through this Bill properly, you will find that *nothing is mentioned about the protection of the jute growers as well as the marketing aspect.*

A Standing Advisory Committee will be there under Section 2 of this Bill, but who will be the members of the Committee? How will it be constituted? Nothing is mentioned about that. It is nothing but a fiasco. With the majority that you have, I am sure, this Bill will be passed in the House, but this law will not serve any purpose. I would request the hon. Minister to come up with some progressive laws for protecting the interests of the growers and the workers and those who are involved in the jute growing and jute industry.

I request the hon Minister once again to very carefully examine this matter and bring forward a law specially for the protection of the growers and workers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate, for the general support they have given to the Bill that is before the House. The discussion has covered in a way the whole gamut of the jute industry, from the growers to marketing, to manufacture, to exports and hon. Members have taken a lot of interest in emphasising the various facets of this old, but at the same time a very important

industry not only for the north-east but for the country as a whole.

17.00 hrs.

Speaking on this Bill, I would like to say that this Bill is not intended to be a comprehensive Bill to tackle all aspects of the Jute Industry and the jute situation. Starting from the production and marketing point, I would like to say that this Bill has a very limited purpose and it is one of the large number of measures that the Government has taken to improve the working of the Jute Industry and to reserve certain areas of packaging for jute sector. This has been necessitated because as was mentioned by many hon. Members, particularly, Shri Basudeb Acharia and Shri Indrajit Gupta about the granule import and the synthetic second industry, that the purpose of this Bill is to keep this very unfair condition out and to reserve certain areas of packaging in various industries for jute only thereby saving the jute producers as well as the jute mills

Now, I need not go into the history as to why the granule import was started; why so many permissions have been given for so many synthetic units. But one fact that has to be borne in mind by the hon. Members is that it was in 1984 and thereabouts that there was a great burden in jute price and it was so expensive, jute bags and other jute goods, that from that point onwards these synthetic people came into being. Encouragement was given to them in the hope that high prices of jute as well as scarcity of jute packaging material, etc. would be made good by the synthetic sector. But, in a way it has gone out of hand because so much capacity has been created that we have to come with this legislation to see that a very substantial portion of the packaging needs of the country in the wage of industrial sector has to be reserved for jute. This exactly is a short but very important purpose of the Bill.

Now, Sir, to start with the jute cultivators I do not have much time to go into the

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

whole gamut of schemes that we are undertaking. The Prime Minister announced two schemes; Rs. 150 crores scheme for the modernisation and Rs. 100 crores scheme for the special jute development fund. Now, out of this Rs. 100 crores, Rs. 25 crores has been reserved for the agricultural sector and we will fund agricultural research, agricultural practices, extension methods and improvement of seeds. Even now in Bengal the requirements of jute seeds come from Maharashtra, that shows very weak agricultural structure in West Bengal, which is a premier Jute State in this respect. We want to remove that imbalance. We want to start the research there itself.

Shri Basudeb Acharia paid tribute to the jute cultivators who at the behest of Pandit Nehru had increased jute production from almost nothing to a situation that it has surplus jute; tremendous achievement on the part of the jute cultivators who have to be complemented. But along with that there was no research support of the jute that we have given to wheat, the green revolution or to cotton or evolution of new variety seeds or anything of that nature. This had been excluded. We intend to use this Rs. 25 crores for some basic research, production of new varieties, agricultural extension work and looking after the agricultural side, which as I have said has not been given due importance till now. Another aspect of this is...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Which will be the agency for doing this work?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: All sorts of agencies; West Bengal Government Research Farm, the Jute Research Institute, etc. They will be strengthened and we will give money to the re-organisations working for this cause.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will a separate organisation be set up for this purpose?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There are organisations which are already working in the fields. We do not want any new organisation. We want to strengthen the existing infrastructure in this respect and help these organisations. If the West Bengal Farms are doing good work, we will give them help from this special fund and if the farms of the Ministry of Agriculture are doing good work, we will give assistance and help to them also. We will use it in the most efficient way. A corporation or a certain coordinating body may be inevitable, but I do not think a new organisation as such would be necessary.

After production comes the role of the J.C.I.— the Jute Corporation of India. A lot has been said about the JCI and some very critical remarks have been made. I have to put on the record that the JCI has done good work and over the years it has improved its performance. A few facts in this respect would be in order. In 1984-85 the JCI bought 14 per cent of the total jute produced in the country; in 1985-86, 23 per cent; and in 1986-87 it went up to 31 per cent. We are strengthening this organisation gradually so that more and more percentage of the total crop available is bought by the JCI at the minimum support price. One of the reasons why it has not been able to do much more is that the cooperative sector, as Shri Indrajit Gupta himself admitted, in the whole the Eastern Sector is very weak. We propose to strengthen it and we are already doing so. There are only 197 JCI departmental centres whereas there are 305 State cooperative Centres in all the States where jute production and procurement are being done. In all the States, the cooperative sector is weak. Marketing societies are not coming up and there are no adequate storage facilities. We are giving Rs. 10 crores from out of this special fund of Rs. 100 crores for strengthening the jute cooperatives and for strengthening the storage facilities of the JCI. All the State cooperative Departments will be given money so that they can strengthen the cooperative structure to help the JCI to take as much load as possible so that the percentage of

the procurement of the total crop increases much beyond what it is today.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why does the JCI not start purchasing immediately after the jute crop starts arriving in the market?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is not correct to say so. They are in position all the time. But Sir, you can just imagine five to seven people sitting there surrounded by hundreds and hundreds of people—Jute card holders and all that. I have reports that they sit all night there. There is no storage space. There is just one man to weigh the jute. There is no grading. You can imagine the stress and strain under which they work. I can assure you that under these circumstances, they are doing very good work. But we want to seek the cooperation of the Cooperative Societies which we propose to strengthen. We will see that they are in position just right in time. If they are not doing so, we will ask them to be in position well in advance. Sometimes we are caught unawares. For example it happened in the case of Cotton Corporation of India. Once the crop came earlier and they were caught unawares, slightly. So, it could happen. We will certainly take your suggestion and see that all this is done properly so that the purchases can really start in the right earnest.

Now I would like to say about quality and about diversification. You cannot diversify unless you have good quality of jute. Even now, there is scarcity of good quality of jute. It commands high price. Even all along the season, right from the time of the crop's arrival, good quality jute is scarce and it is highly priced. So, instead of increasing the acreage as was mentioned by Shri Manoj Pande, our friend from Bihar, we want to increase the productivity per acre and secondly we want to procure more and more very good quality jute, for which there is no dearth of demand. All the diversification that is necessary has to be done in this regard. We are putting this Rs. 10 crores for research including diversification. We have to diversify and go to new

areas. Traditional packaging sector does not pay much in the first place. Secondly, the minimum support price is also not much. I can see it. It can very well be more. If we produce good quality we can get better price and we can compete better. We have the Agricultural Cost and Price Commission which go into all these factors and announces minimum support price for cotton, jute and others crops. I can assure you that they will take note of whatever has been stated here and see that the minimum support price is high enough to be profitable. But it would not be as profitable as we want unless the quality of jute improves. That is where the basic research effort has to come in.

Another thing has been mentioned about the Bill which I shall certainly mention, i.e. regarding some shortcomings. For example, power of exemption. We do not intend to use the power in other way. Even if we do, we will have to come before the House. This has been there on the advice of the Law Ministry and others. In case some difficulty arises, it could be taken note of.

Something has been mentioned about the penalty clause. Rs. 5,000 that has been quoted is only a penalty for false statement and giving of false returns or not submitting the returns. It is not for the overall contravention of this Act. It is only a penalty for false statements, etc. The main penalty for contravention is, that the amount equal to double the cost of the jute packaging material which should have been used in accordance with this act should be paid by the defaulting unit. So, it can be substantial. If the evasion is substantial, you have to pay twice on that. It can be lakhs of bales or hundreds and thousands of bags themselves. If you have to take into account double the cost of that, it is going to be quite substantial. The contravention is substantial. So, I am sure this can be taken care of. We are consulting the Law Ministry and they also said that this should be all right. We are consulting the Law Ministry regarding the definition of

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

jute also. As Indrajitji had mentioned yesterday and it has been taken up in other context and we have been advised that putting a word 'jute' is necessary because sometime twine is there. And sometimes there is.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Twine comes separately.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is separate there. But they have said that some other expression can come out of it. Why not have abundant caution? If you are aware, what has been said in this...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: God save us.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Regarding the Standing Advisory Committee, many suggestions have come regarding what its composition should be. We have not put down the composition, but we have merely said that it will consist of people who have knowledge of this and that. I can assure the House that, if the mill interests are put in the Committee, definitely other interests including labour and cultivators will be put in. We have not decided what sort of Committee would be because it will meet once and decide for time being the percentage and in which sector it should be done. It is rather complicated. They will have to see the person's capacity to use that. Take for example, cement or fertilizers. How much bag we need for packaging of wheat or rice and then see how much is the availability of jute in that particular year? So, it will be more or less an expert Committee at the officials' level. I think that it would be necessary to have an exercise of that nature and then arrive at percentage levels for jute packaging. If there is scarcity of jute, the percentage could be varied later on. So we are giving them a mandate to meet from time to time and suggest to the Government the percentage and in which area all these have to be done.

Lastly, about proper implementation. That is of course the crux of this or any

other beneficial legislation that we seek to bring about. I can assure the House, through you, Sir, that we will certainly do all that we can. In this respect, we propose to involve the State Government administration also because we do not want to run the whole thing in a centralised way. The contraventions can be taken note of, at the State level. There are provisions in this by which we can delegate authority, to any subordinate Ministry of the Central Government or any State Governments or such other officials of the State Governments. We have taken the power and when we go ahead for its implementation, we would see that everything is done to see that this beneficial measure is implemented and serve the purpose for which it has been brought about.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interests of production of raw jute and jute packaging material, and of persons engaged in the production thereof, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 17 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

17.15 hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU MINING CONCESSIONS (ABOLITION AND DECLARATION AS MINING LEASES) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up item No. 17 viz. Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Leases) Bill. Shri Vasant Sathe.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of the mining concessions in operation in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and specified in the First and Second Schedules, and for the declaration of such mining concessions as mining leases under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, with a view to the regulation of the mines to which such concessions relate and for the development of minerals under the control of the Union and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

With your permission, Sir, I would like to say a few words, while moving the Bill for consideration of the House.

The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957 provides for the

regulation of mines and development of minerals under the control of the Union. After Goa, Daman & Diu became part of the Union of India with effect from 20th December, 1961, the provisions of the MMR&D Act 1957 were extended with effect from 1st October, 1963 except the provisions of Section 16 of the Act. Section 16 of the Act empowers the Central Government to modify mining leases granted before 25th October 1949. This is the date on which the original MMR&D Act, 1948 was brought into force. The provisions of Section 16 were extended to Goa, Daman & Diu with effect from 15.1.1966. This is to ensure that all mining leases are brought in conformity with the provisions of the Central Act, and the rules made thereunder. As a number of mining concessions granted under the then Portuguese colonial laws, also called the Decree of 1906, were still in existence, the Controller of Mining Leases proceeded with the modification of such concessions under the provisions of the Mining Lease (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956 framed under the Act, and passed orders to bring the concessions in conformity with the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder. The concession-holders challenged the proceedings on the ground that the concessions held by them were not "existing mining lease" within the meaning of clause (c) of Rule 2 of the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956, and therefore not liable to modification.

Section 16 of the MMR&D Act was amended in 1972 to provide that all mining leases granted before the commencement of the Amendment Act of 1972 should be brought in conformity with the provisions of the Act. Accordingly, the Controller of Mining Leases initiated fresh proceedings and issued fresh notices. The concession-holders, in response to the notice issued by the Controller of Mining Leases, filed writ petitions before the Goa Bench of Bombay High Court. They contended that the nature of concessions enjoyed by them was different from that of any lease granted under the Act, and the provisions of the

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Act, even after the amendment of 1972, cannot and do not apply to the mining concessions granted under the Portuguese Decree of 1906. The Goa Bench of the Bombay High Court in its judgement dated 29.9.1983. upheld that the concessions were not liable to modification by the CML as they were not mining leases within the meaning of the Act.

The effect of this judgement has been that the concessions could not be modified to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the MMR&D Act and Rules thereunder. Another effect has been that as the concessions were not held to be mining leases, and as the provisions of the Act did not apply to them, the payment of royalty on minerals extracted by them became the subject of dispute in the court of law.

It has, therefore, become necessary to enact a legislation with a view to bring these concessions within the purview of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, as there have been doubts whether these concessions are mining leases. This Bill provides for the abolition of all mining concessions granted under the Portuguese Colonial Mining Laws 1906 (Decree of 20th September, 1906) with effect from the date of merger of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Union of India. These concessions have been listed in the First Schedule of the Bill. A few concessions were granted even after the merger of Goa, Daman and Diu to the Union of India. These concessions are listed in the Second Schedule of the Bill. It is proposed to abolish these concessions also from a date next to their date of grant. However, mining concessions, which were in existence at the time of merger of Goa, Daman and Diu, but were subsequently set free have not been included in these Schedules, as these are no more in existence.

It is not our intention to deprive the concession holder of the physical possession of the area held by them under the mining

concessions granted to them under the Portuguese Decree of 1906, or to Prevent them from undertaking any mining operations, once the concessions are abolished. The Bill, therefore, provides that every mining concession, after abolition, shall be deemed to be a mining lease under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. The concession holders will, therefore, continue to enjoy their mining rights but as lessees and not as concession holders. They will be governed by the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, and the lease will be extended upto a period of six months from the date of assent to this Bill and a provision is also being made for the renewal thereof in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Rules.

For the abolition of concessions, and for declaring them as mining leases, every concession holder shall be paid an amount, as specified in the First and Second Schedules to the Bill against his or her concession. The Bill also provides for the manner in which, and the person by which this amount shall be disbursed and all matters incidental thereto.

The concession holders, after the merger of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Union of India, have continued to enjoy the concessions. They have been doing mining and have paid royalty, some of them under protest. As every mining concession from the date of abolition shall be deemed to be a mining lease under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, its royalty and dead rent would become payable from the date of abolition of the concessions. The Bill therefore provides for the payment of dead rent or royalty, as the case may be, from the date of abolition of concessions and their declaration as mining leases. Any amount paid by the concession holders would be suitably adjusted.

The concession holders will have no right for the recovery of any royalty, taxes or dues paid from the date of acquisition of

concessions till the enactment of this legislation.

Minerals form wasting assets. It is, therefore, necessary to take steps to ensure that they are extracted in a scientific manner, there is also need at the same time to protect the environment. These would be possible only by bringing the control of the MMR&D Act and the Rules. What is intended to be done is merely to bring all the mining activity in the Goa, Daman and Diu under the purview of this enabling Act. I would, therefore, commend this Bill for adoption by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of the mining concessions in operation in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and specified in the First and Second Schedules, and for the declaration of such mining concessions as mining leases under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, with a view to the regulation of the mines to which such concessions relate and for the development of minerals under the control of the Union and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

* SHRI C. SAMBU (Bapatla) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is an ordinary Bill which seeks to abolish the mining concessions which are in operation in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. With the introduction of this Bill all the legal controversies and litigations pending before the courts will come to an end. In fact this Bill should have been introduced a long ago. At least now it has been introduced in

the House and I am happy for that. Better late than never. After losing hundreds of crores of rupees through illegal mining, etc. at last the Govt. has realised that there is a need to introduce a Bill of this nature. On behalf of myself and my party, I express my unhappiness over the sorry state of affairs prevailing in mines.

With the introduction of this Bill, the Portuguese Mining Laws 1906 which are in operation in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu will come to an end and the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957 will henceforth be extended to that part of the country.

Sir, the introduction of this Bill in this House provides us an opportunity to discuss development of mines and minerals in the country. The progress of any nation depends on the number of industries it has. Industries, in turn, are dependent on the mineral wealth. The progress achieved depends on how best one could harness and utilise mineral wealth. Minerals are essential for the development of industries. Sir, countries like Japan, which are in the forefront of industrialisation import huge quantities of ores. Japan imports ores and in turn exports finished products. That country knows how best to utilise the mineral wealth. But, here in our country, we have abundant mineral wealth and yet we are not able to utilise them. No Government had shown any interest in tapping our mineral wealth. No concerted effort was made by any Govt. till this day to unearth vast mineral resources. It is a pity that we are still dependent on foreign technology in this field. We are spending huge foreign exchange for the import of this technology. For reverting the trend, it is necessary to develop our own technology in the exploitation of minerals.

Sir, it is a sad commentary on the performance of Mines and Mineral Department that we still continue to import coal even to this day. Large quantities of coaking coal is

[Shri C. Sambu]

being imported now. Even after 40 years of independence, we have failed miserably in exploiting our own minerals. Similarly, we are exporting iron ore to other countries and importing steel from other countries. We are losing valuable foreign exchange both by exporting iron ore cheaply and also by importing steel at a very heavy price. Had we completed Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in time, perhaps the country could have been saved from this unhappy position. The Govt. is not allocating sufficient money to erect and commission the Vizag Steel Plant in time. If we complete this project early, we can best utilise our iron ore and also the dependence on imported steel would cease. Not only we could have produced steel which is sufficient enough to meet our domestic requirements, but also we would have been in a position to export it. We could have conserved and earned a lot of foreign exchange. So atleast now, the Govt. should release sufficient amount to complete the project at an early date.

Sir, as I said earlier, there is a need to unearth the vast mineral resources that we have. We should have a definite policy for the purpose. The exploitation of these resources is the prime need of the hour. Various parties had been ruling the country so far. First it was Congress, then it was Janata and now once again it is Congress. Tomorrow Telugu Desam may come to power. It is immaterial who rules the country. It is the policies and programmes that are important. Country should be governed with the motto of progress of the nation and prosperity for all. Sir, my State of Andhra Pradesh is rich with mineral resources. No proper study was conducted so far. Hence the Geological Survey of India should undertake a thorough study of the State. It is said that Anantpur district has huge diamond deposits. The deposits should be found out and efforts to unearth them should be made. Mica is abundantly available in Rayalaseema. These mines should be identified and exploited. Sir, certain mica mines in the

State are still in the hands of some private contractors. The Govt. should take over them and save the workers. At present the workers who are working in the Mica mines are not getting adequate wages. The Govt. should see to it that these workers get atleast minimum wages. So I request the Govt to show proper attention to develop mica mines in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, there are gold mines in Chittoor and Anantpur districts. The ore extracted from these mines is at present being sent to Kolar for processing. It is quite improper to take the ore out of the State and process it in Karnataka. Rayalaseema is backward area and hence if the gold factory is established here it will go along way in providing employment to the poor people and doing justice to this backward region of the State. I request the Govt to set up a gold factory in Rayalaseema. I hope the Govt. would do so in near future. Sir, I once again welcome this Bill and hope that the Govt. would formulate and pursue a definite policy in identifying and exploiting various mineral deposits in the country and thus pave the way for speedy progress of the nation.

With these words, I thank you and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Leases) Bill 1987 is principally and basically a welcome one. In the sense that after the liberation of the union territory from the Portugese Yore, it is but natural that all the laws which are prevailing in the country should be extended to the territory. It is sometimes surprising and rather I would say it should not happen, that laws prevailing in this country should be extended after many many years.

Some time back in last year, I had asked a question in the Lok Sabha as to how many Portugese laws are in force in the territory at present. An answer was given to me that as many as 43 laws are still in force

in the Union Territory Goa, Daman and Diu. I am of the strong opinion that whatever Portugese laws are in force in the territory must be replaced stage by stage and Indian laws should be enforced in the territory. Therefore, this Bill is also a welcome one in this light that our main Act dealing with mine has been extended to the territory.

As it is known sometimes in the beginning of the century, an attempt was made to find out the deposits of mineral ore by a French firm in Bicholin, a taluk of Goa, but the attempt did not result with much success. Subsequently, Sir L.L. Fermor of Geological Survey of India visited Goa in 1909 and tried to study the mineral deposits in Bicholin taluk and it also did not result with much success. During 1954-57, a German Geologist Dr. Oertal was engaged by the Portugese Government and asked to prepare a geological map of the territory and he produced some results. But till the independence no substantial results were achieved. Whatever extraction of mineral ore which has been made in the last 20 years, it has given good results. So much so, the total mineral ore extracted in 1986-87 by the mine owners comes to worth Rs. 181 crores and canalised ore through MMTC comes to worth Rs. 32 crores. So a substantial progress has been made with respect to our exports. This has been very useful in earning valuable foreign exchange.

When we became independent, some of us had a feeling the entire iron-ore that would be taken out, would be utilised in our own country. That was our sudden impression. But it did not happen. Even after 25 years we have not yet been able to use the entire ore.

I know that Satheji had gone to Goa some time ago and he made a specific mention of this in a function organised by the Goa Chambers of Commerce. Although Satheji is holding only an additional charge, co-incidently the matter was started when he was holding the portfolio

and co-incidently he is holding the portfolio now at the time of introduction of this Bill. I hope, he will devote his valuable time in the implementation of this Bill.

I would like to highlight certain aspects. The concessions as were prevailing under the Portugese law will now be declared as leases. I learn that the mine owners in Goa had also voluntarily approached the Goa Administration and they had given some sort of a formula under which they would give some declaration and automatically the concessions would be converted into leases. You may throw some light on it as to why this voluntary effort was not taken into consideration because ultimately we have to pass a legislation for the abolition or termination of concessions which has also given a semblance of nationalisation. When parties were coming voluntarily, why the Bill had to be brought? If the voluntary efforts were not effective, you may tell us so. But I have been told that these efforts were made.

Secondly, clause 4(1) says:

"Every mining concession specified in the First Schedule shall, on all from the appointed day, be deemed to have been abolished, and shall, with effect from that day, be deemed to be a mining lease granted under the Mines and Minerals Act, and the provisions of that Act shall, save as otherwise provided in this Act, apply to such mining lease."

If this is the case, then they stand abolished with effect from the appointed day i.e. 20th December, 1961. So, what will happen? The period of lease initially is of 20 years and their renewal starts from every 10 years. If 1961 is the appointed date, then in 1981 first such period will be expired. That means, they may have to renew second time in 1991. Is this the position or not? You may clarify on this.

As regards the renewals, the original

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

section 6 says:

"No person shall acquire in respect of any mineral or prescribed group of associated minerals—

(a) one or more prospecting licences covering a total area of more than 25 square kilometres; or

(b) one or more mining leases covering a total area of more than ten square kilometres."

Now, it is said that most of the mines in Goa exceed ten sq. kilometres. So, there is an apprehension in the minds of the mine-owners that at the time of renewal or declaration of leases, this problem may arise because most of the mines are of more than ten sq. kilometres. But there is a proviso there under section 6 which says: "Provided that if the Central Government is of the opinion that in the interest of the development of any mineral it is necessary so to do, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, acquire one or more prospecting licences or mining leases, covering an area in excess of the aforesaid total area." I would like to know whether the benefit of this proviso will be given to them.

17.41 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

Secondly, with respect to this new legislation, we have also to consider that for increasing of export, etc., we are not basically concerned with the interests of the mine-owners as such, although their interests have to be protected. No doubt, but our exports have also to be protected. In that sense if these are converted into leases of ten years or of a shorter period, then it may create some sort of lack of faith in foreign buyers because earlier these people were holding concessions and now

these people are holding leases. So, what I would like to say is not that such concessions should not be cancelled but on the part of the Government, I think, some effort should be made to see that the faith of buyers is not shaken. In fact, I would even advise some sort of correspondence with them to the effect that these leases are having certain valid rights and they will not be just terminated offhand, or something like that, because ultimately the question is that they must buy our iron ore and continuously. Our exports should not hamper, our foreign exchange earnings should not be affected. That is the point. So, in that light, whatever assurances you can give to the foreign buyers, must be thought of.

Another aspect is section 12. I would like to take you to clause 12. It says: "In the event of there being a doubt or dispute as to the right of a person to receive the whole or any part of the amount referred to in section 6 or 7, the Commissioner shall refer the matter to the court for a decision, and shall make the disbursement in accordance with the decision of the court." If there is some doubt, the Commissioner will refer the matter to the court. Therefore, I would advise that the Government should be a party. It should not be left only to the two disputing mineowners to decide the fate of a mining lease or whatever it is. May be the Government has not to play an effective role in that but may be that there may come some questions whereby Government's interests may be affected. So, I think something has to be done there so that in this reference by the Commissioner to the court, the Government is made a party.

Earlier we had amended this Act in a very substantial manner and in that we had provided for section 4A—an additional section we had put. I am referring to the aspect of pollution. In the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, in my constituency specially, there are several mines and the mineral dust enters the houses of several villages like anything. The paddy fields get filled up and the farmers cannot cultivate paddy fields. Streams of water which

existed some years back have just vanished. This is the state of affairs with respect to pollution. And what is our case? In a sense, the Goa Administration or we ourselves, on the one hand, have to protect our export because it is our valuable foreign earning, and on the other hand, we have to look after the interests of the poor tenants, agriculturists and people whom this pollution is affecting. So we have to strike a balance, which becomes a very difficult job. But fortunately the Government has got an effective legislation. I do not think on the pollution there is any other effective clause than this. This very clause, clause 4A(1) says:

"Where the Central Government, after consultation with the State Government, is of opinion that it is expedient in the interests of regulation of mines and mineral development, preservation of natural environment, control of floods prevention of pollution, or to avoid danger to public health or communications or to ensure safety of buildings, monuments or other structures or for conservation of mineral resources or for maintaining the safety in the mines or for such other purposes, as the Central Government to make a premature termination of a prospecting licence or mining lease in respect of any mineral other than a minor mineral in any area or part thereof..."

I do not say that mining leases should be prematurely terminated. But it is the Section which has been enacted specially to control pollution which must be used where somebody is defying it, where somebody is not taking any steps to prevent pollution because the law is there very clearly. Therefore, Sir, taking advantage of this present Bill I am putting forth before

you that while we protect our exports, while we protect the interests of the mine-owners, as far as future payments, concessions etc. are concerned, we have to help them, as I said we have to see that the faith of foreign buyers is not shaken, we have to go all the way to see that their interests are protected, at the same time we have to invoke this Section to see that the pollution which is caused on account of mines does not affect the life of the tenants and poor and average persons. Thank you.

*SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamlak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining Leases) Bill, 1987 in a general manner. While supporting this Bill, I would like to say a few things on it. Since 1906 the mines in Goa, Daman and Diu has been working according to the Portugese Mining laws, 1906. In 1961 when Goa was liberated and formed a part of the Indian Union, a need was felt to extend our Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 to those areas also. Accordingly this Act was made applicable there in 1963. But initially Section 16 of the Act was not enforced in that territory. Here I want to put a clear question that why was this section not enforced at that time? What was the difficulty or hindrance in applying this Section 16 of the Act in Goa in 1963? It will be better if the hon. Minister explains this to the House. However, this Section 16 was extended to Goa, Daman and Diu in 1966 for working the mines there. Thereafter the mine-owners approached the Bombay High Court and got a verdict in their favour. That has necessitated the present Bill.

Sir, I fully support this Bill but would like to raise one more question. Why did it take so long to bring forward this Bill? The verdict of the Bombay High Court was given in 1983. Why did it take three and a half years to bring forth this Bill in this House for its approval. What is the reason for this long delay. My previous speaker was saying that it should be left to the voluntary will

* The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Satyagopal Misra]

of the mine owners of Goa. They wanted to abolish the concession system and to go over to the lease system, voluntarily. This is what my previous speaker said. I strongly object to that. I do not think that such an important and serious thing should be left in the hands of the mine owners. Therefore I record my strong support to this Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister for the working of the mines in Goa.

Now in this context some other issues naturally arise. Sir, Goa, has abundant deposits of iron ore and manganese and nearly 600 mine owners are active there. Why is the Govt. not thinking of nationalising these mines? There the export business is being looked after by the MMTC which is a Central Govt. organisation. But the MMTC is playing the role of only a middleman there in a general way. Therefore I feel that it would have been better if the mines in Goa were fully nationalised and all the mineral wealth could be utilised properly for the interest of the nation. I hope that the Govt. will take the next step in this direction.

It is necessary to create the right infrastructure for proper working and utilisation of the mines in Goa. For this purpose it is imperative that Goa must be connected by the broad gauge railway line. If Goa is connected by the broad gauge railway system, then it will be possible to transport the mineral wealth of Goa to other parts of the country. This will at the same time help to develop tourism also in Goa which is another wealth of Goa. Therefore, there is urgent need of connecting Goa by broad gauge railway lines, in the interest of the country as a whole. Without prolonging my speech I once again extend my support to this Bill and I hope that the Govt. will bring forth another Bill in the near future for the nationalisation of the mines in Goa. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, the hon. Minister of Steel and

Mines has moved this Bill and I would like to ask some pertinent questions addressed to him. When Goa was merged with India 25 years back, these mineral ores were exported and still was made and brought back into India. It is just near my native place. I visited that place often. All these minerals are the biggest hidden income and God has given it. It does not belong to any individuals but to the whole nation. But you will be surprised to know that only four or five families—Salgaogar, Dempo, Dinglo, Chowgule—are controlling it. All these small leaseholders which you have mentioned in the Schedule are only for name sake. They give land to these people. Today only four or five people are draining this wealth, exporting it to other countries and earn crores of rupees. I would like to say in this House that their income, their revenue is more than that of the Goa Territory. You can just make enquiries. With more than Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 250 crores worth of ores, they have changed the geography of Goa. If you go 200 feet or 300 feet below, you will find, as Mr. Shantaram Naikhas said, iron ore is washed and there will be drainage, water running. Nobody is bothered. There is also pollution but nobody is bothered. It is because all the villagers are working there. Almost 50% of the population in Goa is working in the mines. So, these mine owners are the kings of this country. Though you have eradicated the foreign kingdom 25 years back these kings are still continuing in Goa. They control almost all the industries in Goa. They control 50% of hotels in Goa. What are they not controlling? They are controlling everything including your Government. You will say, you are having the Chief Minister. But they are controlling everything including 90% of the Press in Goa. When workers wanted me to come and I proposed to go there, these owners said, "No, Datta Samant should not come". The Government also said the same thing. All the workers came to me with their grievances. They are forced to work for 12 hours. No factory in the country has this type of system. In the big kingdom, apart from creating pollution, the workers are neglected so much. Though 50% of the

population of Goa is working there, it is helpless. This is the serious situation. I will request the hon. Minister, Shri Sathe to come and see what is happening to these workers in Goa and how the whole wealth of Goa is being drained. Now I do not think there is something more left for this. Why the Government is sleeping for 25 years? I do not know. The Government has kept mum because private interests will be hampered otherwise. The Commissioner has passed the M.M. Act in 1957. Some difficulties have come. In 1972, they went to the High Court. In 1982, the High Court decision has come. What the Government is doing for these 25 years? The decision of the High Court has come even in 1983. What are you doing for five years? Four months back, I had been to Goa. All these minerals are drained. There is no scope left there. I ask this Government, what is the average, quantity-wise, tonne-wise and money-wise, the minerals drained from the State for the last 25 years? I want this figure. My friend has said that it is about Rs. 212 crores. But more than that, every year you are giving Rs. 25 crores. Even during the Seventh Plan, you are giving Goa Rs. 20 crores. More than that money, these people have drained your assistance to Goa. Such type of robbing of this economy is going on in this country and the Government is not doing anything. So, I want the figures. You are doing something good at the fag-end and you say "All right. It is done." I do not want this. How much money is drained by the owners of these mines? How much revenue have they paid to State Government so far? It is not nominal. They have given concession. I think it is good. But I want to know if one tonne of this ore is drained, what is going to your lease rent? It is in the national interest. We want it. I do not want casual discussion here. Hundreds of tonnes of ore is drained by these people to outside. What is your lease rent that is going to be put to these people? It is very important. It is national wealth. This wealth does not belong to these people. 3/4th of it is literally so far going on. Government should collect heavy duty. There should be some calculation. All your officers, including your

Secretary to the Government, are working under these people. I have got this experience. They will call the Minister and they will issue instructions there. I have very bitter experience. Goa people are simple people. They go on adjusting with such economy is run by such people and, therefore, the lease rent must be fixed. What minerals are they extracting should be considered. I ask a question. What about Rs. 25 crores material? As per my knowledge, it is drained by 4-5 people of this country, at the cost of literally giving trouble to workers. There is pollution in Goa. There is water pollution, air pollution and dust pollution in Goa. You go and see Goa, a small State. This is the major industry. Everything has drained there. It is because poor people are working there. The Government is working under them. They are ruling your Goa. Not you. Therefore, I am asking the Government, instead of giving this hidden wealth of the country which is there, why are you giving to lease? Don't give it. You take it out. This will be not like textile or jute. But this is a big wealth on which Government can process and start a steel plant nearby that area. But don't allow this wealth to be drained by exports. Where is the money going? The export money goes to these five families. All other people are not doing well. They have given this land to these big bosses on nominal rent. I do not agree to give the lease and all these things. But all this area which is having big steel potential, if the Government makes research, this is going to be a big unit of iron-ore, which will help the steel plant. All this area should be taken over by the Government. It belongs to you. At no cost it should be given to these people who have literally minted the money in crores and the whole economy of the country and of Goa is ruined. You nationalise all this land. That is my demand. There is steel here which can be easily exported. If you go to Goa, you will find that Goa is mainly meant for mining only, 90% of it. Therefore, you must nationalise. We do not want giving ores on rental basis or on longer lease basis. It is not going to work. All these things should be implemented and, therefore, on the floor of the House I again

[Dr. Datta Samant]

demand, do not have this lease and have this nationalisation and have this work done by the Government.

[Translation]

*SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur). Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Goa, Daman and Diu Mining Concessions (Abolition and Declaration as Mining leases) Bill, 1987 is being discussed in the House. I rise to support the Bill wholeheartedly. This Bill should have been brought forward before the House much earlier. I do not find any justification to bring it so late. Though late, it is a very useful Bill and as such I welcome it.

Sir, the Govt. wanted to give the mines on lease to the concession holders. This was not accepted by the Concession holders. So, they challenged the decision of the Controller of Mines in Bombay High Court. The Bombay High Court gave the verdict in favour of the concession holders perhaps and for this reason the Govt had to bring forward this legislation before the House. Goa is a part and parcel of India. So the mine owners in Goa are bound to pay royalty, cess etc. as it is applicable to other mine owners in the different States. In this context, I would like to know from the Govt. why this difficulty is arising now? Why this act was not made applicable in 1957 or when Goa became a part of India. The existing Indian laws should have been extended to Goa at that time. It was a lapse on the part of the Govt. at that time. However, I am glad that the present Govt has realised the difficulties and have come forward with this piece of legislation. So, I congratulate the Govt. Sir, the list of the concession holders has been given in the First Schedule of the Bill. I find that there are as many 591 concession holders. These mine owners have been exploiting the poor mine workers since long. They have amassed huge amount of money by way of profit earned from the mines. They were not paying revenue either to the

Union Territory Administration of Goa, Daman & Diu or to the Govt. of India.

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Mr Chairman, Sir, how long we are going to sit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to make a request. I think we should sit for another 15 minutes, so that we can pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I leave it to the House, shall we extend it to another 15 to 20 minutes.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Therefore, I would like to give some suggestions and conclude my speech, because the time at my disposal is very short. The Minister has to reply and the Bill has to be passed. In my opinion the compensation that you are going to give to the 591 mine owners should not be given. When they have earned so much profit where is the need to pay them any further compensation? They should not be given those mines on lease.

Secondly, I would like to request the Govt. to make a list of all the mines located at different parts of the country including Goa, Daman & Diu. Then you nationalise all the mines. No mines should be owned or given on lease to any individual or private company. Rather I would like to suggest to Govt to give those mines on lease to the workers who have been working in those mines since long. You can form a society of the workers and allow them to actively participate in the management of those mines. If you do so the poor mine workers will be benefited. All the suggestions given by me should be incorporated in the Bill. You have decided to pay Rs. 6055, 615 to the concession holders as compensation. We have amended the Constitution for not paying compensation. Then why are you going to give this huge amount of compensation? They are not poor people. They are well to do. If at all

* The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

you are paying compensation you should not give at a time. You should pay the compensation phase by phase I mean by instalment. The mine owners who have been earning profit are capitalists. Therefore, provision should have been made in the Bill not to grant mining lease to those mine owners. It is regrettable that these provisions have not been made in this Bill. Therefore I hope that Govt. will be very cautious in future and no such benefit should be given to the capitalists who have already enjoyed a lot of benefits. I sincerely hope that the Govt will come with a more comprehensive Bill to provide benefit to the poor mine workers who have been exploited by the concession holders since long. The Govt should protect the interests of the workers so that they can be united in future. The only socialism will be established in the country. Otherwise the capitalists will cause further loss to the poor workers as well as to the nation.

Though late, the Govt have brought forward this Bill. Therefore I thank the hon. Minister and conclude my speech.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members for their very valuable suggestions. This Bill actually is meant for the simple purpose of converting the so-called concessions which were interpreted by the High Court as not amendable or modifiable. So, we bring them on par with the law in the other parts of the country. The question of nationalisation etc. can be considered separately. I am not closing the issue because I have visited Goa. When I had, earlier, been put in charge of this Department, the first thing I did was to visit Goa, and I have seen all this mining. I had even very strongly expressed my views there in Goa itself, as Shri Naik has mentioned. It is my honest view that our rich mineral resources, instead of being exported as

such, should be converted into value-added products. For example, iron ore should be converted into steel and steel into some steel goods. If you want to export at all and earn, you must export the end products on which value-added earning can be done. May I tell you, our country is endowed with one of the best iron ores in the world with very high Fe. content, particularly in Goa and also in other parts. For example, two tonnes of iron ore are equivalent, when converted, to one tonne of steel. Two tonnes of iron ore today, on an average, would earn as about Rs. 150, that is, Rs. 75 per tonne. Rs. 200 crores of export that we are earning from Goa is on this basis. Just imagine what would be the position if this iron ore was converted into steel. Suppose you do not want to use the steel. Of course, it is a tragedy that the per capita consumption of steel in this country is 16 kg as against 400 kg, 500 kg and 600 kg of the developed world. And I may, through you, Sir, point out to my friend, Mr. Basudeb Acharia, that for 80 per cent of our population it is only 3 kg—this is per capita, per annum. What industrialisation are you talking of...

AN HON. MEMBER: And we are exporting iron ore.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are exporting iron ore. This is my auguish. We should have been converting our iron ore into steel...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): You are going slightly off the track.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not going off the track. This aspect was referred to by Mr. Naik. I am referring to that because I am in agreement with this feeling. Some day this House—may not be today, if you do not like it—will have to consider why we have failed or why we are failing to convert our rich natural resources into finished products, more value-added products. That is because in a populist way—to which probably Dr. Datta Samant and myself may have contributed to some

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

extent—we decided to make the production or conversion of iron ore or raw material into finished products costlier than even the international market. How is it that we could not sell steel at Rs. 8,000 a tonne or Rs. 7,000 a tonne? I would like to know from Dr. Datta Samant or Mr. Basudeb Acharia or Mr. Madhav Reddi or my other friends which class of Indian society can buy steel...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Reduce the cost of production.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How to do that is the question that we must consider, how to make efficient production. I want workers' participation. All I am saying is, this cannot be done unless you have a total, new participatory work culture and real participation, not in name but in effect. But as Mr. Madhav Reddi says, it is going a little off the track, but I have said because it was mentioned. This is true. But as far as today's Bill is concerned the simple purpose is that we want to make them these concessions on par. I am really thankful to the Hon. Members for their valuable suggestions. Before I would sit down, I would like to point out that there are certain just technical errors in the First Schedule and I am moving the amendments. I have tabled these amendments to the First Schedule.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: What will be for royalty?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We will collect it retrospectively.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Mr. Chairman, can I ask a very simple question? Now, the Government has decided to make Goa a State and we are going to pass a Bill tomorrow or day after. What was the hurry to bring the Bill at this stage when, as you know, the State has got the right to

levy the Mineral Rights Tax also? You could have waited another week.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is not a conflict. Even when Goa, becomes a State, they can always levy under that Act. All the same, this is a Central Act and under the mineral rights unless we bring it on par and send it to Goa, they would not have been able to act even under that. Therefore, there is no confusion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of the mining concessions in operation in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and specified in the First and Second Schedules, and for the declaration of such mining concessions as mining leases under the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957, with a view to the regulation of the mines to which such concessions relate and for the development of minerals under the control of the Union and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to Clause 2 to 22. The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 22 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 22 were added to the Bill,

First Schedule

Amendments made

Page 10, line 35, in column 8—
for "10,000" substitute "10,100"(1)

Page 10, line 37, in column 8—
for "9,100" substitute "9,900" (2)

Page 31, line 25, in column 8,—
for "3,300" substitute "3,200" (3)

(Shri Vasant Sathe)

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is.

"That First Schedule, as
amended, stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted.

*First Schedule, as amended, was added
to the Bill.*

Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

*Clause 1, Enacting Formula, Preamble
and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI VASANT SATHE. I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed "

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stand
adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at
11 a.m.

18.14 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 7,
1987/Vaisakha 17, 1909 (Saka)*