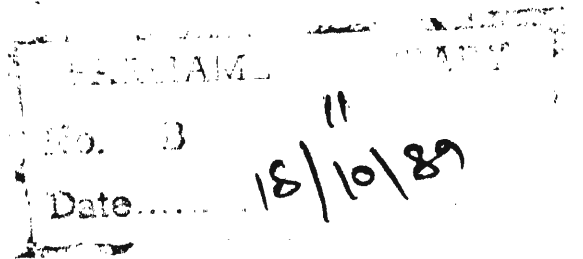


# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते



*(Vol. XLVIII contains Nos. 21 to 30)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Friday, April 7, 1989/Chaitra 17, 1911  
(Saka)

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### EOUs in Andhra Pradesh

\*533. SHRIGOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some more 100 per cent Export Oriented Units (EOUs) in Andhra Pradesh during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with the places identified for the location of these units?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). Government does not establish units under the scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units. Projects are established by applicants at suitable locations of their choice, with the permission of the Government.

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total value of goods ex-

ported for hard currency areas and secondly, how much is being exported to the rupee areas.

SHRIDINESH SINGH: The total export of these units is Rs. 902 crores. I do not have the break up into exports to rupee area and non-rupee area.

SHRIGOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: What has happened to the proposal to set up free trade zone at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I think, the hon. Member is referring to the export processing zone. A decision has been taken to establish this and we are already in correspondence with the Andhra Pradesh Government to set it up.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The question which was put to the hon. Minister was regarding the establishment of 100 per cent export oriented industries. May be, while giving notice the hon. Member did not put the right words in order to convey that meaning. We all know that it is not the Government which sets up 100 per cent export oriented industries. There cannot be any misunderstanding on that score. No information need be given on that. The point is, how many industries in Andhra Pradesh are likely to be set up under the export oriented industries scheme? The question actually relates to the Ministry of Industry and not the Ministry of Commerce. I do not know whether the Ministry of Commerce is directly dealing with the licensing of 100 per cent export oriented units. But, if you have the information, please tell us how many units had been set up so far under the 100 per cent export oriented industries scheme and how many are being set up in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: 13 industries have valid approval for being set up in Andhra Pradesh. The total number of industries which have been approved is very large. But that does not mean that they will all be set up. These are the permissions they have sought. 226 permissions have been given. Of the 13 which I have mentioned in Andhra Pradesh, these are ones that are likely to materialise.

### Payment of Income Tax

\*536. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system of ground survey to identify the people who are liable to pay income tax under the law but do not pay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to introduce such a system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b). Provisions of Section 133B of the Income-tax Act empower the Income-tax Authorities to collect certain information in a prescribed form. This information is collected by the survey teams by moving from one business premises to another and it enables the Income-tax Department to identify such persons who have taxable income but are not paying income-tax.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, those who should pay the income tax, do not pay it. Even the raids etc. conducted by the department have not been much successful. Even now the evasion of income-tax is going on and the income tax arrears of the Central Government are

mounting high. Income tax, arrears are standing against the capitalists, actors, actresses and the Government is not taking any stringent action against them. What is the reaction of the Government in this matter?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is perfectly correct that those who have taxable income are not paying income tax. That is why a survey has been conducted by the Government to bring these people under the tax net. Searches and seizures are also conducted in the cases of those persons who try to evade income tax. It is not correct to say that the Government is not taking any concrete action in this regard. It is clear from the figures that in 1988-89 as a result of the searches conducted upto 28 February 1989, assets worth Rs. 141.24 crores were seized and the people made voluntary surrender of Rs. 216.80 crores. It means that almost in every search, an approximate amount to the tune of two lakh and nine thousand rupees was seized. We are continuing with our efforts to bring people under the tax net through surveys. Besides, premises of the big tax evaders are searched and they are brought under the tax net. However, more efforts are required to be made in this respect and the Government is working constantly in that direction.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government employees have to pay income tax on their salaries which remain constant. Generally they complain that they are made to pay the income tax quite regularly. With increasing prices, the salaries of these people have also been increased but the income tax limit still stays at Rs. 18 thousand. With no increase in the limit, the employees are being meted out injustice. What steps are proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard. Whether the demand of raising the limit upto Rs. 25 thousand is being conceded by them.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his Budget speech, the hon. Minister of Finance has given the reply to this demand.



The Government do not propose to increase the present tax limit of Rs. 18000/-. Calculating the total deductions allowed to an individual over and above Rs. 18 thousand, one has not to pay the income tax, if his total annual income comes to Rs. 32-33 thousand.

[English]

If you calculate totally academically, without taking into account the real situation, then even if a man is having income to the tune of Rs. 70,000, he has not to pay the tax. The net effective tax is only twenty-eight per cent in this country.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, smuggling is widely rampant in all the border areas like Barmer, Jaisalmer, Punjab, Gujarat and the coastal areas. Drugs, gold, silver and other valuables are being smuggled into the country. These people have a lot of money with them but their premises have not been raided as yet. Premises of big capitalists have been raided but the premises of such people who have been living in the border areas and have accumulated gold and black money have not been raided. Do you propose to conduct such raids? It is indication of deficiencies in your income tax system. In spite of it you cannot raise the income tax limit upto Rs. 25 thousand. The Government should nab such people, so that people can get concession upto Rs. 25 thousand and it could add to the Government revenue receipts.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, although this question is not related to smuggling, but I cannot keep mum, when the senior persons like Shri Vyas have been asking the questions. I would like to say that the smuggled goods are seized by the customs officials or in any other way. You read in the newspapers that such and such amount of gold and narcotics has been confiscated and such and such number of people have been arrested under COFEPOSA. So action is taken in each and

every individual case. Whenever, we get information about the people who have evaded tax and have black money with them, then action is taken against them under Income tax Act and other relevant acts. It is very well known and as the people say that the people of Rajasthan have the maximum amount of gold.

AN HON. MEMBER: There is only sand.

MR. SPEAKER: We have both the things—sand as well as the valuable goods.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the officials who conduct survey, harass poor people to extract money from them. They never go to the rich people as they are already in collusion with them and receive grafts from them. Whether the officials conduct any survey in respect of those people who have been earning Rs. twenty to twenty five or fifty lakhs whether the Government propose to conduct such surveys. If not the reasons therefore.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two types of survey. Assesses covered under section 133 A are asked to furnish relevant papers which are checked and properly etc. is also physically verified to see if something has been concealed. Second type of survey is conducted under section 133-B. Under this section premises and the business centres of those people who have not yet come under the tax net are being searched and information is being collected from them about their items and mode of sale and their net turnover and profits. While conducting the survey of our assesses, we conduct a scrutiny of their accounts. A special survey is conducted to cover those who are not assesses and are yet to be assessed. I would like to submit that in market some traders appear to be small traders but after survey and some strictness, sometimes large assets are seized from them. Sometimes such complains are also received....

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: I am asking about

the officers and you are not telling about them.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Sometimes, officers are over enthusiast. However whenever we receive any complaints in this regard, we conduct an inquiry and corrective measures are also taken.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Please tell the exact number of people against whom action has been taken.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Pujan Patel—Not present.

Shri M. Raghuma Reddy—Not present.

Shri Bhadreshwar Tanti—Not present.

Today Shri Tanti is also not present.

Shri Debi Ghoshal.

[English]

#### Central Assistance for Cyclone affected Victims in West Bengal

\*539. SHRI DEBI GHOSAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have released funds for recent cyclone affected victims of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and released; and

(c) the expenditure reported by West Bengal Government?

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

(b) and (c). A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 13.54 crores was approved by the Union Government. The State Government have

reported a total expenditure of Rs. 13.48 crores including anticipated expenditure upto March, 1989. On the basis of the approved pattern for financing relief of natural calamities, Central Government have so far released Rs. 762.51 lacs to the State Government for cyclone relief. Further amounts would be due to the State Government only on receipt of expenditure details.

SHRI DEBI GHOSAL: Sir, you must be knowing that most of the victims of the cyclone are from the districts of South 24 Parganas and Midnapore. Those are the two districts where people are most affected. So far as our report goes — the area of South 24-Parganas is very vast — the relief work so far has either not been started in most of the areas or even if it has started, it has started in such a slow speed that hardly one can expect relief out of the money sanctioned by the Central Government. Will the Government be more vigilant in making sure that the money that has been sanctioned so far has really been spent by this time and if not, they can spend it and give to the affected people at the earliest. It is already too late for these people to get the relief.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI: Sir, I quite appreciate the concern of the hon. Member that money meant for the beneficiaries must reach them. The Centre as such *per se* is not the implementing agency. But we rely upon the statement of expenditure submitted to us by the State Government and on that basis we give the money within the ceiling approved by the High Level Committee on Reliefs and in this respect, as I have already stated that up till now we have received a total expenditure, as reported by the State Government, of Rs. 13.48 crores in which they have some anticipated expenditure also up to March 1989 and on that basis taking into account the margin money and other things they have already released Rs. 762.51 lakhs of the state Government and I have already stated in my main answer that on receipt of the further expenditure statement, the balance would be released to them. But I wish that the State Government also should make more efforts to see that

beneficiaries are benefited really. For the information of the hon. Member I say that for the direct relief to the affected population the money earmarked is Rs. 2.73 crores, for rehabilitation purposes it is Rs. 7.91 crores and for repair and restoration of the public properties, roads etc., it is Rs. 2.90 crores.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Sir, one block in my constituency, Hingalganj block, was particularly devastated by the cyclone and after some time an inspection team was sent from here as is the practice. Already we have had a Conference in Raj Bhavan in Calcutta where Central Ministers were present along with State Ministers and various officials and the local representatives of the people. I want to know from the Minister what was the estimated expenditure according to the State Government which is necessary in order to fulfil the necessary relief operations, what was the amount which they asked for. And this amount of Rs. 13.54 crores which is being sanctioned by the Central Government and is said to be the ceiling, that means, they are not prepared to give more than that, how has this amount of Rs. 13.54 crores been calculated, on what heads? The heads which were read out just now with the amounts do not total up to anywhere near this amount, even this amount.

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI:** This is the disbursed amount.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** But I want to know what was the demand of the State Government, how much they require. Over 70,000 to 80,000 heads of cattle perished, Sir. Lakhs of houses were destroyed. I went there, I saw for myself, the heavy loss of life, all the crops were ruined, the village fields have been rendered incapable of being cultivated and there was really a tremendous damage which requires much more than this amount. I want to know how much the State Government asked for and in response to that, what is the amount which the Government has sanctioned and how they have calculated it.

**SHRI B.K. GADHVI:** The hon. Member

being a very senior Member of the House is aware that help by the Central Government is just an enabling help to the State Government to go to the succour of the people who are affected by natural calamities. It is also the duty of the State Government to give relief. But under the Finance Commission's recommendations some norms have been set out. The State Government initially asked for Rs. 52.92 crores and later on they submitted an additional memorandum for Rs. 1,10,00,000 and the team which went there recommended after seeing on the spot Rs. 15.23 crores for relief. But some of the recommendations were beyond the norms and therefore, the High Level Committee on Reliefs which is here came to the conclusion that the ceiling of Rs. 13.50 crores should be fixed and accordingly whenever the statement of expenditure comes, we are releasing the money. This takes into account also the marginal money. The figure which I gave earlier about the direct relief to the people as others is actually Rs. 13.54 crores which we have earmarked and that is the ceiling approved by the High Level Committee on Reliefs. I quite agree that two districts, namely, the North 24-Parganas and South 24-Parganas were severely affected districts and the loss also of human lives and cattle was colossal. But this is the pattern applied for all the States—West Bengal and others.

It is because in 1988, about 21 States were affected by the floods.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Are you prepared to give any loans?

**SHRI DEBIGHOSAL:** A large portion of Sunderbans area, in the district of South 24 Parganas and North 24 Parganas is affected and at least 12 to 15 blocks are affected by unprecedented cyclone which took place on 29-11-1988. After that, our Union Minister of State for Agriculture visited almost all the spots and held discussion with the State Government and its Ministers. A few days back, I visited 24 Parganas district South and met some Ministers of the Government of West Bengal.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that though up to this time, Rs. 30.5 crores have been sanctioned, not more than 50% of the total money allocated by the Government of India has been disbursed by the Government of West Bengal. In this regard, I would like to know whether he would immediately send one Central team to visit all the blocks to see whether the sanctioned money is properly utilised by the State administration, timely and properly.

MR. SPEAKER: You put the question, no question of dialogue.

SHRI DEBI GHOSAL: The Government of India sanctioned money in the month of December, 1988 and today it is April, 1989. I would like to know whether the money is properly utilised. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You put the question. What can I do?

SHRI DEBI GHOSAL: The money allocated is not disbursed timely and purposely. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You should not take all the time of the House. You put the question. It is not like this.

SHRI DEBI GHOSAL: I have come to know from some source that the amount would be disbursed at the time of elections...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Does he want that the Central Government should go and intervene in the relief work of the State Government?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He is making a statement and allegation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. I cannot allow. It is over-ruled.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Will you take your seat? Or, I will ask you to withdraw.

### Strategy for Export of Cashew Kernel

\*540. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cashew kernel has shown a declining trend during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government formulated any strategy to improve the exports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the additional exports generated thereby during 1988-89 and likely to be generated in coming years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (b). A statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

From Rs. 225.11 crores in 1985-86, India's export earnings from cashew kernels rose to Rs. 334.11 crores in 1987-87 and showed a slight decrease to Rs. 332.11 crores in 1987-88. In the first 11 months of 1988-89, exports were Rs. 254.80 crores (provisional). The main reasons for the decline in the year 1988-89 have been a decline in the unit value realisation by about 8% in the international markets, higher production of lower priced cashew nuts by Brazil, the disturbance caused to trade due to change in policy relating to procurement of cashew in Kerala and competition from almonds, pistachios, etc.

The Government is keeping the situation under constant review and taking measures wherever possible. These include publicity abroad through brochures and other publicity material, participation in International Food Fairs abroad and sponsoring trade delegations to visit traditional as well as potential markets. With a view to increasing availability of cashew nut for processing

for export, Government of India, in the Ministry of Agriculture, have initiated schemes in the cashew producing States. The formation of a Cashew Board for taking care of the various aspects of production, processing and exports is under consideration. As the country's export earnings from cashew kernels would depend upon the factors mentioned above some of which are variables beyond the control of Government of India, it is not possible to estimate realistically future exports.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:** Sir, from the statement, two things have come up. One is the price of cashew from India is little high as you have said cheap cashew is available from Brazil and there is value added realisation of 8% less. That is one of the reasons for the export reduction. The other point is, there is drastic reduction of export in the previous years. In the first 11 months of 1988-89, it seems there is a reduction of about Rs. 80 crores as compared to the previous year. There was some increase in the year 1986-87. But in 1987-88 and in the first 11 months of 1988-89, it has come down, and the earning for the year 1988-89 upto 11 months is about Rs. 80 crores less. Even if you assume that there is Rs. 20 crores earning per month, then the earning for the year 1988-89 is less by Rs. 60 crores.

In Kerala, cashew is one of the major important economic activities and many poor people find their livelihood by cashew processing work in the cashew industry. Lakhs of people are depending on it. Now this has become a big problem. Even there is concerted attempt to sabotage the economy of Kerala on the one hand by draining out the items to the other States and on the other dwindling the export of cashew. By that, the processing of cashew has come to a standstill and the workers are not having the work. They are not getting the job there. Along with that, only recently in the Assembly, 10 MLAs from the Opposition have offered hunger *satyagraha* and they have been removed to hospital. They have been demanding that higher price is required for

cashew. I am just telling that these are the concerted attempts to weaken our economy. I am only asking the question. What is the policy of the Government of India on this point. I want a direct answer. I am putting the question straightway. On the one hand, it is being drained outside. Rs. 5 crores is the realisation of Karnataka Government on sales tax. This is being transported to other States. On the other hand, the Opposition parties demand higher procurement price. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the policy of the Government of India on monopoly procurement because you said something about monopoly procurement in your answer which was the policy of the State Government. What is your approach? What is your procurement price? If it is increased, will it affect the export?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** The hon. Member is right that there has been a fall in export of cashew largely because of the reasons that I have given. But, the point that he has made is a very valid one. This disruption came largely because of the procurement policy of the State Government of Kerala. They introduced a procurement price without consulting us or without having a wider consultation amongst growers and processors, with the result that there was a problem on processing. Processors refused to take it because they said that there had been some faults in the procurement and cashew crop had been damaged. Government of Kerala then took over 36 processing units to process them and were very keen to import some cashew for processing and export. Government of India gave them assistance. STC was asked to arrange import for them and also to arrange export. We had released funds to the Government of Kerala Corporation to be able to both import and to buy cashew locally but, because of the disruption there has been a loss. Now it is not for me to comment on the policy of the Government of Kerala. It is for them to decide what is in the best interest of the grower. But, it would be of help if they would consult with us and with the growers and the processors so that a policy could be evolved where their policy objectives could also be kept in

view as well as the interest of the growers. As it turns out, the growers are the biggest losers. So, while they are saying that this policy has been initiated in the interest of the growers, it is the growers who are losing and, that is why, there has been some agitation. Growers are wanting a higher price than the Kerala Government is willing to give them. We shall be very glad to assist the Government of Kerala if they wish to consult with us.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:** The Minister has not answered because one of the answers which is given is the price of Indian cashew abroad is high and Rs. 80 crores we have lost because the cashew price which we export abroad is high and I cannot understand what the Minister is saying further. If further higher price is given to the growers, how will that help export. That part has not been answered. I want a categorical answer to that. Along with that, I would like to know how the banks are playing their role. I have come across an instance where banks have been directed to advise the cashew processors to start industry elsewhere, not in Kerala. Then only they will finance them. There were instructions issued to such banks. How are you going to coordinate this activity?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** No such instructions have been issued. In fact, the banks assisted the Government of Kerala Corporation last time and gave them advances to be able to import cashew. So far as the prices are concerned, it is not only a question of what price the producers get. It is also a question of processing, packaging and also getting a good price in the international market. One of the reasons why we lost last year was that we entered the market 1 too late. It is because of the disruption that has been created by the policy, we were able to enter the world market very much late. That created difficulty. So far as improving the price of the general condition of cashew is concerned, Government of India have decided to set up a Cashew Corporation which will assist the growers in having a better quality of crop, also assist in the general way more or less on the lines that we are assisting the rubber growers in Kerala.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** Sir, the hon. Member Shri Thampan Thomas himself has admitted that cashew is taken from Kerala to other States. The main reason is that in other States, cashew is given higher price whereas in Kerala the price is very low because of the wrong procurement policy of the State Government. Sir, the hon. Minister himself has said that this policy has caused a disruption in the industry and it has affected our exports adversely. You know that there MLAs were on fast for 10 days. Yesterday they were arrested and removed. An agitation is going on in the State. That will adversely affect the cashew production and will again adversely affect our exports. Since this is a matter directly affecting the export earning of the country, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will take up the matter with the State Government and use his good offices to correct this wrong policy so that a better price is given to the farmers and the export is improved.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** We have already sent message to the Government of Kerala that we would be happy to assist them in any manner we can and have enquired from them as to what are the difficulties that they are facing. I have had some consultations with the Ministers of the Kerala Government in this regard. But they are following a policy which is not accepted by either the growers or the producers fully and it is this difficulty that we face now. The State Government feel that there is very little that we can do except to offer assistance. But once the Cashew Board is set up we will probably be able to give them even more concrete assistance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shree Basheer...

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:** Sir, please allow Members outside Kerala also.

**MR. SPEAKER:** After this, I will allow Prof. Dandavate.

**SHRI T. BASHEER:** Sir, in the answer given by the hon. Minister, one of the reasons given for the decline of the Indian

export of Cashew is that change in policy relating to procurement of Cashew in Kerala by the Kerala Government. Due to this procurement policy by the Kerala Government, as my hon. colleagues have correctly put it, the Cashew growers are in distress. The cashew industry is in crisis. This is a big issue agitating the minds of the people of Kerala, cashew growers and the workers in that industry. Sir, some MLAs are on hunger strike for the last 10 days.

MR. SPEAKER: Is there anything new?

SHRI T. BASHEER: The Kerala Government is very adamant. It is not for solving this problem. So, my request is that the Government should intervene immediately and try to evolve something to protect the interests of the cashew growers in that State. So, I would like to know as to what assistance the Government has so far given and what result has been achieved there. The hon. Minister has stated that he is prepared to consult that Government. What is the reaction by the Government and what steps the Minister is going to take in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have already replied to that question.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, I have already replied. I would just like to mention that when I said that we are setting up the Cashew Board, I had probably mentioned 'Corporation'. Anyhow, the hon. Member has reminded me. It is the Cashew Board that we propose to set up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that in the backward Konkan Region of Maharashtra, only some industries which exist, many among them are cashew processing industries, they are able to provide you the necessary export and get foreign exchange reserves? It is a fact that these cashew processing industries in the Konkan Region are not able to get the requisite amount of raw cashew and as a result of which the processors suffered a loss, and what they have been consistently demanding is this. You

import some raw cashew from outside and give it to various processing industries. But in the case of Konkan, some technical issues have been raised and as a result of that, they are neither able to get adequate supply of indigenous cashew nor could also get imported cashew. Will you look into the matter and try to settle the issue?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: So far as indigenous cashew is concerned, the hon. Member may wish to discuss this with his colleagues in the National Front (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For that, you do not worry.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: But, so far as imported cashew is concerned, I shall be very glad to look into it and also assist the processors in Maharashtra for this purpose.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the Government of Kerala's persistence in destroying the cashew industry, will the Government consider it proper to see that the cashew growers are not left at the mercy of the Kerala Government which will finally destroy the cashew industry altogether? In view of the stubborn attitude of the Kerala Government, will the Government consider the proposal to dismiss this Leftist Government over there? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Now the cat is out of the bag. The attempt is for that. (*Interruptions*)

#### MOU Signed by GIC and Hinduja National Hospital

\*541. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation (GIC) and Hinduja National Hospital, Bombay have signed a memorandum of understanding which ensures high quality medical attention to policy-holders;

(b) whether four GIC subsidiaries—the National Insurance Company, the New India Assurance Company, the Oriental Insurance Company and the United India Insurance Company are also entering into separate agreements with the hospital authorities to provide facility to policy-holders; and

(c) if so, the full facts in regard to (a) and (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and Hinduja National Hospital have signed a Memorandum of Understanding whereby the Hinduja National Hospital would extend the treatment to "Medicclaim" policy holder without the collection of hospital charges upto the limits of benefits available under the Policy. The hospital will send the bill directly to the insurance company for reimbursement. If the cost of the treatment exceeds the limits of benefits available under the Policy, the hospital will recover the excess directly from the insured.

On the basis of the aforesaid Memorandum of Understanding, the four subsidiaries of GIC have executed separate agreements with the Hinduja National Hospital on 27.3.1989 and the same have come into effect from 1st April, 1989.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I am happy that the Government of India has introduced a policy on health insurance. Why I am happy is that, on the one side, the research is going on very fast and on the other the modern equipment and machinery is there to diagnose various diseases in a very minute manner. But unfortunately, as the cost of the treatment is very high, it is not within the reach of the commonman. The introduction of this medical insurance has brought an advantage to the

commonman to get themselves checked up, for which I am happy. But I only wish to know from the hon. Minister whether any discrimination is shown on the part of the insurance companies in permitting various diagnostic centres and hospitals in approving their policy and only restructuring it to diagnosis, that is, if a patient were to go to the diagnostic centre and get himself checked up under Cat Scanning, without the necessity of getting himself treated later, and accepting that policy of one hospital or one diagnostic centre and not accepting the same policy with others, by which only a few people can exploit the medical insurance policy and it would not be justice to all. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether there are any instances of discrimination in this regard.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Of course, there are no issues of discrimination and there is no question of discrimination. I think, I should give to the hon. Member all the material regarding this policy, the pamphlets and other information and material which are there so that he can fully understand this.

As far as this particular matter is concerned, we have approached different hospitals earlier. We had approached Bombay Hospital, Parsi General, Jaslok, Breach Candy, Harkissondas, Nanavati and Bhatia General Hospital. But presently, only one hospital has responded. But at the moment, we are talking to other hospitals also and we hope that we will conclude similar agreements with other hospitals—Bombay Hospital and Jaslok Hospital. The talks are going on in Harkissondas and Bhatia General Hospitals.

As far as diagnostics is concerned, the hon. Member will appreciate that this is an insurance scheme. Diagnostics means anybody can go there and have a diagnosis everyday or more than once in a day, if he has time for this. Now insurance is basically on the question of fortuity. There must be a position in which a man, only when he gets sick, will get this insurance; otherwise not. Diagnostic in the course of sickness will be considered; but not diagnostic *per se*. It will



not fall within the scope of an insurance policy because the element of fortuity will not be there.

**SHRI K.S. RAO:** I appreciate the stand of the Minister which is my stand also. But unfortunately the Hon. Minister possibly is not aware of the discrimination shown in accepting the insurance policy only for diagnostic and not given to others. Anyway I leave the matter at that; but I will request the Hon. Minister to go into it in detail.

I know that initially the Government may have to lose in this policy of insurance because the claims might be more than the premium that they get; but in the process when it becomes very popular it will certainly yield good returns to the Government and also to the people. I wish to know from the Hon. Minister as to what happens to the claims of the amount which exceeds the claim amount, whether they will take an assurance from the concerned hospitals that they will ensure that only genuine cases are treated and not ingenuine cases only with a view to covering the loss that they might incur by paying that extra amount. Because earlier we found several cases that were ingenuine and several people exploiting this situation. Will the Minister ensure that he will appoint a Committee if necessary to ensure that certain people will not take advantage and misuse this policy and later on they will avoid this?

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** We have issued an advertisement asking all the hospital authorities to subscribe to this scheme. Any hospital that comes within the scope of this scheme is welcome to take the benefit of this scheme. As far as genuineness of claims is concerned, it is the general insurance position that only genuine claims will be reimbursed and not others. If they are fraud, obviously they will not be reimbursed. There is nothing special as far as Mediclaim is concerned. That is the position regarding each and every insurance scheme.

As far as extension of this hospitalisation beyond insurance cover is concerned, to that extent the patient himself obviously will have to bear the cost. The cost borne by the insurance will be only to the extent of the cover which is provided in the agreement with the patient.

### Model Railway Stations

\*542. **SHRI T. BASHEER:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost involved in the development of each railway station selected to be developed as model railway station;

(b) by when the work in this regard is expected to be completed in case of each station;

(c) how much funds have been allotted for each station during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) how much funds were spent out of the allotted on each station, station and year-wise?

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d). 67 stations have been selected to be developed as model stations. A statement showing the estimated cost, funds allotted for 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 and expenditure incurred for 1986-87 and 1987-88 on each station is given below. The expenditure incurred during 1988-89 will be available only after the accounts are closed in June, 1989.

Works at all the 67 stations are in progress, commensurate with the availability of funds, and are likely to be completed by the middle of Eighth Plan.

## STATEMENT

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Model Station	Estimated cost			Outlay			Expenditure	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Akola			119.34	20.37	9.14	24.68	11.39	17.05
2.	Bombay V.T			129.51	5.65	5.67	61.58	5.85	5.67
3.	Pune			118.85	12.87	8.15	21.85	3.62	9.32
4.	Gwalior			218.12	22.07	3.01	58.35	12.31	17.50
5.	Bhopal			154.24	26.66	25.60	29.78	3.03	30.07
6.	Jabalpur			207.02	10.82	3.25	14.30	9.92	6.95
7.	Nagpur			166.71	26.65	25.85	33.67	24.60	22.31
8.	Solapur			76.80	3.03	7.80	18.13	0.13	10.14
9.	Sealdah			297.72	16.20	52.16	91.63	16.20	52.16

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Model Station	Estimated cost			Outlay			Expenditure		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Howrah	496.13	51.60	60.95	112.55	51.60	60.95			
11.	Durgapur	56.62	8.39	10.62	18.08	8.39	10.62			
12.	Dhanbad	177.56	5.90	0.94	25.60	5.90	0.94			
13.	Gaya	106.76	21.37	24.70	11.50	21.37	24.70			
14.	Patna	310.35	31.99	43.74	34.79	31.99	43.74			
15.	Malda Town	93.48	11.50	15.39	38.24	11.50	15.39			
16.	Shimla	32.75	...	1.50	4.00	..	1.50			
17.	New Delhi	15.80	—	5.80	10.00	...	5.80			
18.	Meerut City	249.43	...	34.88	75.79	...	34.88			

(Amount in US dollar million)

Sl. No.	Model Station	Estimated cost							
		Outlay				Expenditure			
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
19.	Bhiwani	45.00	...	...	10.50	...	...	...	...
20.	Lucknow	30.00	...	...	20.00	...	...	...	10.00
21.	Allahabad	69.82	...	16.46	14.26	...	...	...	16.46
22.	Moradabad	141.47	63.81	15.50	33.00	60.04	...	...	15.50
23.	Jammu Tawi	216.00	...	7.50	16.64	2.99	...	...	7.50
24.	Jullundur	55.02	30.96	18.82	11.00	19.70	...	...	18.82
25.	Bikaner	169.86	9.50	12.50	22.47	...	...	...	12.50
26.	Jodhpur	120.07	18.50	1.60	22.82	16.90	...	...	1.60
27.	Lucknow Jn.	62.58	10.40	21.35	19.00	10.40	...	...	12.35

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Model Station	Estimated cost	Outlay			Expenditure		
			1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
28.	Gorakhpur	402.00	...	25.00	38.27	...	25.00	
29.	Kathgodam	118.60	...	22.00	24.25	...	8.54	
30.	Allahabad City	67.48	0.75	5.80	2.48	0.75	5.88	
31.	Samastipur	95.39	3.85	30.00	20.99	3.85	30.00	
32.	Muzaffarpur	160.78	4.25	14.85	19.67	4.25	14.83	
33.	Katihar	137.70	...	29.00	32.50	5.18	25.62	
34.	New Bongaigaon	100.00	...	...	2.00	...	...	
35.	Guwahati	621.00	...	16.25	15.22	...	12.00	
36.	Lumding	155.00	...	...	8.00	...	...	

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Model Station	Estimated cost	Outlay				Expenditure	
			1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
37.	Tinsukhia	190.00	...	...	14.00	...	...	
38.	Madras Central	249.80	...	...	8.00	...	...	
39.	Tiruchirappalli	78.12	5.57	22.19	12.24	5.57	30.22	
40.	Madurai	30.53	...	5.52	10.08	...	7.57	
41.	Mysore	97.61	...	...	3.84	...	...	
42.	Bangalore City	241.57	...	1.45	7.24	...	21.45	
43.	Trivandrum	227.77	...	...	25.57	...	...	
44.	Coimbatore	158.32	...	14.63	53.81	...	25.12	
45.	Tirupati	182.03	...	9.52	19.84	...	10.00	
46.	Bellary	93.60	...	17.85	16.09	...	6.00	

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Model Station	Estimated cost			Outlay			Expenditure	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88
47.	Vijayawada	164.95	...	29.40	8.99	...	6.02	...	...
48.	Nanded	79.90	...	8.12	...	...	...	...	...
49.	Hyderabad	300.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50.	Bilaspur	207.00	23.20	5.00	60.00	64.69	4.94	...	...
51.	Raipur	55.90	0.23	0.60	8.50	...	...	...	...
52.	Kharagpur	138.00	...	5.40	15.66	...	...	...	...
53.	Visakhapatnam	101.50	2.50	2.00	23.66	...	...	...	...
54.	Gondia	159.58	0.60	1.00	11.10	...	...	...	...
55.	Durg	55.58	0.50	0.50	6.06	...	...	...	...

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Model Station	Estimated cost				Expenditure		
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
56.	Tatanagar	105.00	...	...	21.36	...	...	
57.	Bhubaneshwar	163.00	2.00	2.00	26.25	...	0.90	
58.	Ranchi	210.32	4.50	5.00	5.26	4.36	5.58	
59.	Ahmedabad	13.87	...	6.50	3.00	...	0.60	
60.	Indore	63.79	7.00	26.50	19.11	...	29.15	
61.	Bharatpur	44.47	...	12.00	16.62	...	6.19	
62.	Agra Fort	59.25	...	2.00	31.75	...	0.32	
63.	Jaipur	57.60	...	6.90	17.96	...	14.71	
64.	Junagadh	7.01	...	2.50	0.51	...	...	
65.	Ajmer	47.12	12.00	11.00	11.00	...	13.42	



(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Model Station	Estimated cost	Outlay			Expenditure	
			1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66.	Rajkot	30.60	...	0.25	15.33	...	5.48
67.	Bombay Central	102.46	...	10.50	5.51	...	...

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER: The Minister in his reply stated the works at all these 67 stations are in progress. My supplementary is about Trivandrum Railway Station. In Trivandrum Railway Station the estimated cost is Rs. 227.77 lakhs. There was no allocation for 1986-87 and 1987-88. But there was an allocation of Rs. 25.57 lakhs for 1988-89. On the expenditure side for the Trivandrum railway station for the year 1986-87 'nil'; 1987-88 'nil'. So from the reply it is seen that nothing is happening regarding the development of the Trivandrum railway station. What is the reason for that? What is the present stage there?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: Sir, I have already informed the hon. Minister that 67 stations have been selected to be developed as model station. All these stations are not being upgraded at the same time but they are being taken up one by one. Trivandrum railway station is being developed as a model station. The hon. Member has submitted that funds were not allotted for Trivandrum railway station for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88. I want to inform the hon. Member that we have allotted Rs. 25.57 lakhs in 1988-89 for Trivandrum Railway station. I want to categorically state that the estimated cost of developing these 67 stations into model stations will be Rs. 100 crores. 27 railway stations were taken up in 1986-87 on which Rs. 4.16 crores were spent. 24 railway stations were taken up in 1987-88 and additional Rs. 7.74 crores were spent for their development. Similarly, 16 stations have been taken up in 1988-89 and Rs. 15.04 crores were spent on them. Funds are allotted on the basis of the facilities which are approved. As stations are already in existence, certain additional facilities are provided so that they become model stations and therefore, it is a continuous process until all facilities are provided. Hence, allocation of funds also continues till the work is finally completed. Apart from these 67 railway stations, several other stations

will be developed as model railway station.

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered my question. It is true in 1988-89 there was an allocation of Rs. 25.57 lakhs for the Trivandrum railway station but what I find is nothing has been spent from that amount. Nothing has been spent so far for the development of Trivandrum railway station. What is the reason for not spending anything for the development of Trivandrum railway station?

I would also like to know what are the salient features of the model railway station which differ from the usual railway station? What are the facilities that are going to be created at Trivandrum railway station by upgrading it as a model railway station?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: In reply to the main question, I had stated that the actual figures of the expenditure incurred can be provided only after the accounts of the year 1988-89 are closed.

The second supplementary is regarding the criteria which has been set for a model station. Certain basic amenities are provided in all our regular and flag stations. In the model stations additional amenities are provided. Arrangements are made for providing more waiting rooms, more sitting benches on the platform, more drinking water supply, and better booking facilities. Besides, extension of platform or new construction is taken up wherever necessary and additional waiting rooms and bathroom and toilet facilities are also provided.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Government, in principle, has decided to upgrade the railway station of the State Headquarters, so also one of the railway stations in railway divisions. Since Bhubaneswar which is the State capital of Orissa has been upgraded to

a model railway station, will the Government consider to upgrade the Berhampur railway station in Ganjam district to a model railway station in Khoradha railway division of Orissa?

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: Sir, I have already clarified that we have taken up at least one railway station of each railway division which shall be developed as a model station. The hon. Member is aware that we have decided to develop railway stations of the State headquarters, district headquarters, railway divisions, State capitals, important junctions and the stations which are important from the point of view of tourism as model stations. So far as Bhubaneswar is concerned, it is already included in the list of model stations and the work is in progress there.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Near Berhampur there is a cantonment. Will the Government upgrade Berhampur also as a model railway station? That is my question.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had already stated that we are not going to stop this process. After Bhubaneswar, several other stations will be developed as model stations and the criteria shall be the same. Other stations shall be improved on the lines of Bhubaneswar.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the criteria behind the selection of a model station? Which stations in the South-Eastern Railways and Eastern Railways have been selected for this purpose?

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: Sir, I will convey the information separately.

MR. SPEAKER: Do so in writing.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister had informed us that Kharagpur station would be developed as a model station. However, one and a half or two years have passed since then but the work in this respect has not begun so far. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when will the work start there? Besides, I would also like to know whether the M.Ps, M.L.As, Commissioners, Chairmen etc. are consulted before selecting a station which is to be developed as a model station or is it done solely on the recommendations of the Railway Board?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Choubey, would you kindly tell us first why are you rarely present in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD: Sir, the hon. Member is very clever and wise. As regards, Kharagpur station, I will inform him separately. I will consult and find out what more can be done in this matter.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker 'clever' is an unparliamentary expression. I should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been used in a different context.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Fall in Onion Prices

S.N.Q.No. 1. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export target of onions for the year 1988-89;

(b) whether there has been an unprecedented fall in the prices of onion all over the country, particularly in Maharashtra State; if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether export target of onions fixed for 1988-89 has been achieved; if not the reasons therefor and the steps taken or being taken to achieve the target;

(d) whether there is a strong demand from farmers that onion export should be handled directly by agencies other than NAFED; if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to protect the interests of farmers producing onions in view of the sharp decline in the prices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) At the beginning of the year 1988-89, it was decided to maintain export of onions at the level achieved last year (1987-88) i.e. 1.41 lakh metric tonnes. However, considering the good availability and reasonable price of onion, it was decided in October, 1988 to allow export of onions upto a level of 3 lakh metric tonnes.

(b) It is reported that the prices of onion have declined, particularly in the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

(c) According to provisional information available, exports of onions during the year 1988-89 would have reached 2.24 lakh metric tonnes, realising Rs. 65 crores, which is highest ever achieved for any year so far.

(d) On a request made by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation and Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation, a quota for export of 25 thousand tonnes of onions to each of these two organisations has been agreed to very recently.

(e) The Government of India has already asked the Government of Maharashtra to send their proposal for a market intervention scheme to protect the interest of the farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with profound regret, I beg to submit that the condition of the farmers in the country in general and the onion producing farmers in Maharashtra in particular is very deplorable. I have concrete evidence that onion is being sold at a price of Rs. 20 a quintal in Kopergaon market, Kaaskhangay, Anand and Pune. People have thrown away their produce of onion. You can well imagine what a poor price of Rs. 20 a quintal is being offered to the farmers for his produce when its cost of production comes to about Rs. 90/- a quintal. I would like to know the rationale behind channelising the export of onion through NAFED only. What I feel is that the exports will go up if the State federation or other such agencies are directly allowed to export because NAFED is nothing but a white elephant. There is rampant corruption and mismanagement there and there is neither any enquiry into their affairs nor any check on their misdeeds. The Government thought of making export as late as in October, will the Government formulate some long term policies so that export position could become very sound. Is the Government going to decide its policy as to what quantity of onion it would like to export from April next year. I would like to know whether the Government of Maharashtra has written to you, if so what are their suggestions? Three years ago the State Government as well as the Central Government purchased onion at the prices ranging between Rs. 75 to Rs. 85 a quintal and by that they suffered a loss of Rs. 28 crores. Is the Government going to fix any support price for onion? If not, the reasons therefore. The NAFED had tried to purchase onion at the rate of Rs. 30 and Rs. 24 a quintal. The NAFED is not working for the interest of the farmers. As such I would like to know as to what the Government is thinking about these two things. The question relates to agriculture and I know that it is not related to your Ministry. But we are helpless. Please let us know what you are going to do in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: A full delegation com-

prising of 22 to 25 persons from Kopergaon had also come to me. They were also complaining that their onion was lying unsold.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information you have received and what the hon. Member has said is correct. This year onion production has gone up. Rains caused heavy damage to onion in Maharashtra, particularly in Nasik. due to which, the prices of onion damaged due to rains, have fallen. We have received information that onion is selling at Rs. 30 a quintal.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** It is selling below Rs. 30.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** Good quality onions which have not been drenched in water, are fetching a price ranging between Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 a quintal. So far as the question of export is concerned, the hon. Member is not satisfied with the performance of the agency which was hither to looking after export. I shall ask the Ministry concerned to look into the shortcoming of this agency. But I would like to make one thing clear. If we permit one and all to take up export work, it will definitely lead to fall in export price and no benefit will accrue from export. Instead, it will be more beneficial if all the exporting agencies work together and export is channelised. However, as I said, we have permitted the State Federations of Maharashtra and Gujarat to make export and let us see how they are working. Further policy in this regard could be formulated on the basis of their performance. It is very difficult to say anything at this stage about the quantity we will export next year. It all depends on the quantity to be available for export at that time. Export is not the only solution to this problem. If the export exceeds its limit, the prices in the domestic market will go up. The farmers will not be benefited if the traders hoard the stock of the onion at that time. We have asked the Government of Maharashtra to examine this point. If they so desire, market international could be done and in that case the Central Government as well as the Government of

Maharashtra should bear the loss in matching ratio.

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was a mistake on my part to ask the question. No policy for export for the next year has been laid down and it will lead to a further fall in the price. There will be nobody to purchase onion. I, therefore, urge the Government to issue immediate instructions that same export must be made, otherwise there will be a further fall in the prices. I do agree that the production has increased, but your figures prove that it is the international market which is considered to be a good market for onion. The Government of Maharashtra, the NAFED and the Ministry of Agriculture make procurement. As such orders should be passed within 2 to 3 days so that procurement may start early. Only the federations will not serve any purpose. The farmers are weeping and some of them have also fallen sick.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do agree that the difficulties expressed by the hon. Member are there. We have asked the Government of Maharashtra through a telex message to take some early decision in the matter.

[English]

**DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Sir, I have received a lot of complaints from Nasik and Lasalgaon. the farmers are paid 20 paise for the purchase of 1 Kg. onion whereas in Bombay it is sold at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per Kg. and in Delhi it is Rs. 3 per Kg. So, this is the type of economy that we have in our country. Farmers are about to throw away the onions not because due to more rains it is a bad quality crop but because there is no cooperation between the farmers and the sellers. The middlemen are swallowing the money. The Government has no policy with regard to its export as there is no advance planning as to what the crop is going to be. That is the reason why the farmers in Gujarat and Maharashtra are suffering this year and next year they are not going to grow onions.

Keeping this in view, will the Government, instead of waiting for some proposal to come from Maharashtra, immediately intervene in this matter and see that the export of onions, which is at present 25,000 tonnes, is increased? Secondly, is the Government thinking of having some new policy to preserve onions and see that they are sold properly in the cities?

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are yourself a farmer. You can well imagine how is it possible to assess the food production for the next year at this stage. It will be of no use if we make an announcement this year that we will export this much quantity of onion next year and if the production falls short of our target next year, it is no use of making announcement here. We will make full export if we get the item available for export. Our present policies are for making maximum export. If next year's onion crop is good, we will export more quantity of onion than what has been exported this year.

MR. SPEAKER: You formulate your policy, we will make production.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Very good, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you are ordering... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Choubey, please do not interrupt. You came late, but you will not be permitted to interrupt... (Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Choubey has nothing to do with the farmers. (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I want onion, I purchase onion at the rate of Rs. 5 a kilo which is purchased at Rs. 50 a quintal from the growers. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will invite Shri Choubey to dine with us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: As desired by you, we will make as much export as you wish... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the total expenditure incurred for growing onions per acre. The hon. Minister has just now mentioned that the price given to the farmers varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per quintal. Is it profitable? Or can it be at least considered as a support price? If not, what is the intention of the Government with regard to giving at least the support price to the farmers? Here I am not talking about remunerative price. What is the plan before the Government to see that the farmers get at least the support price for the onions that they are growing?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Don't linger on the question because it spoils its importance.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The farmers are getting lesser price. You please ask the Government to pay attention towards it. We brought about green revolution and asked our farmers to increase production and the hon. Minister is telling that the production has increased.... (Interruptions)

[English]

I want to request the hon. Minister again that at least support price must be given to the farmers.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Don't linger on the question otherwise it becomes irrelevant.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The Ministry of Agriculture will definitely consider this matter.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Book Stall Agreements**

\*532-A. DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the book-stall agreements have different terms and conditions on Southern, South Central and Eastern, Northern and North-Eastern Railways; and

(b) whether the contractors on Southern, Western and Eastern Railways are allowed to sell stationery goods at book-stalls as per agreements with them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) There are some variations.

(b) On Southern Railway, bookstall contractors are allowed to sell stationery items. These are not allowed on Eastern and Western Railways.

**Profits expected from Coca Cola Project**

\*534. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the news report 'Coca Cola project to generate super profits' appearing in the Economic Times of 8 January, 1989 and state:

(a) whether Coca Cola is going to generate profits of Rs. 18.7 crore as on investment of Rs. 3.5 crore:

(b) whether all the profits earned by the

company are fully repatriable; and

(c) if so, the conditions on repatriation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c). The scheme is not cleared so far. The Company has in its application projected a total profit of Rs. 18.76 crores over a five year period on an investment of Rs. 3.5 crores. An amount of Rs. 5.56 crores only is proposed to be repatriated out of that profit as dividend.

**Alleged violation of FERA by organisers of Planning Rural Urban Integrated Development**

\*535. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some organisers of "Planning Rural Urban Integrated Development through education" were apprehended by the Enforcement Directorate on November 24, 1988 in Bombay and also arrested in connection with the performance by foreigners and illegal payment in violation of FERA;

(b) if so, the details of the cases; and

(c) what further action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The Directorate of Enforcement conducted searches at the premises of "Planning Rural Urban Integrated Development through Education", Bombay and residential premises of its chief functionary on 3.12.88. The chief functionary of the said organisation was arrested and subsequently released on bail. Investigations are in progress.

[Translation]

**World Bank Survey for Installation of Tubewells in U.P.**

\*537. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has conducted any survey for the installation of tubewells for irrigation in Uttar Pradesh including Phulpur area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the survey work will be completed and the work commenced?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Not the World Bank but the State Government has conducted the survey.

(b) and (c). Survey in most of the 44 districts under the project including Phulpur area is complete, with a programme for installation of 3308 tubewells.

[English]

**Trade with West Germany**

\*538. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions have been held between India and West Germany in regard to improving the prospects of trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of high technology areas proposed to be covered in the trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (c). There is a Joint Commission between India and West Germany for development of the bilateral economic and commercial relations between the two countries. The last meeting of the Joint Commission was held in New Delhi in March, 1988 wherein it was agreed that both sides would take steps to expand trade with a view to bringing about a greater balance in trade. Indo-German Cooperation in a number of sectors were discussed including computer software, telecommunications, alternate energies, etc.

**Complaints against Officials of State Bank of Indore**

\*544. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:  
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from Members of Parliament against some officials of the State Bank of Indore during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The complaints received against the officials of State Bank of Indore during the period relate *inter-alia* to personnel matters, alleged corruption, frauds and other irregularities.



(c) The complaints were looked into and action as appropriate has been taken.

#### **Shipment of a Polyester Chips Consignment**

**\*545. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs authorities at Bombay have blamed the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) for failure to detect and report a fraudulent bid by some of its overseas agents to manipulate the shipment of a polyester chips consignment imported by Orkay Silk Mills;

(b) if so, whether the Customs authorities have since contemplated any action against Orkay Silk Mills; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). M/s Orkay Silk Mills Ltd., Bombay, imported polyester chips in the month of April, 1985 valued approximately at Rs. 106 lakhs. The goods arrived by the vessel 'S.S.State of West Bengal' belonging to the Shipping Corporation of India. There were 14 consignments in all. In respect of these consignments, the country of origin was declared by the importer as Yugoslavia and claimed the benefit of concessional rate of duty which is 50% of the effective rate of duty, goods imported from Yugoslavia and United Arab Republic, enjoy a concessional rate of duty of 50% of the effective rate of duty. Investigations conducted by the DRI confirmed that the goods were actually manufactured and shipped from Oristano (Italy) to India and were of Italian origin and not eligible for concessional rate of duty. After investigations, a show cause notice was issued to the importers, M/s Orkay Silk

Mills for the differential duty between the concessional rate and the normal rate as the goods were not of Yugoslavian origin and also for imposition of penalties on the company, its Chairman and other Directors as well as the Shipping Corporation of India (carriers) and M/s H. Saleix & Co. (indenting agents). The case was adjudicated by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, vide his Order dated 4.10.88. In his order, the adjudicating authority has observed that the Shipping Corporation of India and its concerned overseas agents had not acted in a proper and bonafide way and that the Shipping Corporation of India should have on their own reported the matter to the Customs authorities. However, in the absence of any evidence, that the acts of omission and commission done by the Shipping Corporation of India or its overseas agents were done with an intention to evade the customs duty on the goods concerned, proceedings against the Shipping Corporation of India were dropped. The charge against M/s Orkay Silk Mills and its Directors for imposition of penalty was also dropped, as no evidence, direct or indirect, to hold them guilty of the charge was found. However, as it was established on record that the goods had not originated from Yugoslavia, it was held by Collector of Customs, Bombay, that goods were not eligible for concessional rate of duty. M/s Orkay Silk Mills were, therefore, asked to pay the differential duty amounting to Rs. 1,06,53,744.00 in respect of polyester chips imported and cleared by them. M/s Orkay Silk Mills have since paid the entire differential duty on 6.1.89.

#### **Trade ties between India & Malaysia**

**\*546. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaysia is keen on strengthening trade ties with India and is seeking avenues for increased cooperation;

(b) if so, whether any concrete plan has been chalked out in this regard;

(c) whether any high level team from Malaysia has also visited India recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the talks held between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Arrangements have been made for award of projects by the Malaysian Government to Indian companies on a negotiated basis, against imports of palm oil, natural rubber, tin, diamond roughs, timber etc. from Malaysia. To expand two-way trade, by way of interaction at businessmen level, a Joint Business Cooperation Committee has also been set up.

(c) and (d). Recently Malaysian Minister of Energy, Telecommunications and Posts visited India during 4-12 March, 1989 to know the capabilities of Indian construction companies in the field of design/construction of hydro-power stations and long tunnelling work. It is expected that this will result in award of PROJECTS in Malaysia to Indian companies for execution.

[Translation]

#### Bhainsatori and Budhna Irrigation Projects of M.P.

\*547. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhainsatori and Budhna Irrigation Projects of Guna and Shivpuri districts of Madhya Pradesh sent by the State Government to Union Government are still pending for approval; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these projects will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Bhainsatori being a minor irrigation project, does not need technical appraisal at the Centre, whereas Budhna Irrigation Project was approved in 1980.

[English]

#### Pune-Ahmedabad Express

\*548. SHRI SAMBAJIRAO KAKADE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals have been received from various railway passenger organisations to change the name of the Pune-Ahmedabad train to "Ahimsa Express";

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

(c) when the proposed Pune-Ahmedabad line is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has been taken so far.

(c) The weekly express will run from May, 1989.

#### Rehabilitation of Sick Units

\*549. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the package for rehabilitation of sick industrial units in the country;

(b) whether the units have been classified into large, medium and small scale industries;

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

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that entrusted managements do not waste Government packages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially viable sick industrial units are drawn up by the concerned banks and financial institutions on a case to case basis in terms of guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India from time to time. Banks and financial institutions periodically review implementation of the rehabilitation packages by the management of sick industrial units and initiate corrective action where necessary.

In respect of units coming within the purview of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is empowered to take necessary action for determination of preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures in respect of sick units and for expeditious enforcement of such measures including appropriate action against erring managements.

Under the present reporting system adopted by RBI, the sick industrial units are classified as SSI sick, Non-SSI sick and Non-SSI weak units from June, 1987 onwards.

### Domestic Market Sale by 100% EOUs.

\*550. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for allowing 100 per cent Export Oriented Units to sell 25 per cent of their products in the domestic market;

(b) whether the buyers in the domestic market require valid import licences to buy from 100 per cent Export Oriented Units;

(c) whether Government propose to categorise these units as 75 per cent Export Oriented Units; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (d). 100% Export Oriented Units are permitted to sell their production in the Domestic Tariff Area against a valid import licence and the items placed on Open General Licence.

These units may also sell upto 25% of the production in the Domestic Tariff Area outside the import regimes. This facility was extended as one of the measures for the revamping of the scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units in order to improve the viability of projects and to attract major investments and large ventures which would contribute significantly to export earnings. Sale in the Domestic Tariff Area is subject to applicable level of Customs duties and requires prior approval of the Government on a case by case basis. Government may determine the quantum of domestic sales upto a level of 25% having regard to the relevant considerations. There is no proposal to categorise these units as 75% Export Oriented Units.

### Restructuring Terms of Credit by IDA

\*551. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has approached the World Bank for restructuring the terms of credit given by the International Development Association (IDA);

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal given by India;

(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise

### Proposal for India Trade Centres

\*552. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:  
SHRI H.A. DORA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisation (FIEO) have requested Government to set up India Trade Centres in Tokyo and other key cities abroad to have liaison between the Indian exporters and overseas Importers;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) and (b). The F.I.E.O. has proposed the setting up of India Trade Centres in selected locations including Tokyo. These Centres are intended to function as integrated focal points for dissemination of information to exporters and importers. Facilities proposed include show room, public relations, information desk and common services like conference halls, auditorium, telex, etc.

(c) Government have on their own decided in principle to set up India Trade Centres in selected locations. An announcement to this effect has already been made by the Prime Minister.

### Attestation of Mark Sheets of Students by Advocates

5171. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether advocates are allowed to attest mark sheets of students seeking admission into educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). There is no provision in the Advocates Act, 1961, or the rules made thereunder, authorising the advocates to attest mark sheets. However, there is no legal bar to educational institutions authorising the advocates to attest mark sheets of students seeking admission into educational institutions

### Agitation against Farakka Barrage Project Authority

5172. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agitation is going on under the leadership of Ganga Erosion Protection Committee against the Farakka Barrage Project Authority since 16 January, 1989;

(b) if so, the details of the demands; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands relate to protection work on the right bank of river Ganga downstream of the barrage, rehabilitation of affected persons and construction of a guide bundh.

(c) While the Farakka Barrage Project is mainly concerned with the safety of the barrage and arrangements required for bank stabilisation in its vicinity for ensuring successful regulation of flows down the Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system, aspects of flood management and bank protection have to be taken care of by the State Government.

#### **Floating of Debentures/Bonds by Maharashtra State Electricity Board**

5173. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government has requested Union Government to permit it to float debentures/bonds for the Maharashtra State Electricity Board; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

#### **Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks**

5174. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are restructuring the Boards of Directors of the nationalised banks for improving their functioning; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to alter the structure of the board of Directors of nationalised banks as provided in the existing Schemes.

#### **Civil Engineering Contracts of RBI**

5175. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been engaging civil engineering contractors for carrying out different jobs;

(b) whether the RBI has also been giving them the benefit of cost escalation due to price rise;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and details of the principles/rules being followed by the Reserve Bank of India in calculating the basis of cost rise for such civil engineering jobs; and

(d) whether these rules are also followed by other departments of Union Government and/or Government Undertakings/Companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that a clause known as "Price Adjustment Clause" is provided in their tender forms for works of major magnitude where the duration for the work is more than one year. This price adjustment formula offsets to some extent the cost escalation due to price rise.

(c) The details of Price Adjustment

formula adopted by RBI in such major works are given in the Statement below.

(d) Rules 12 (2) and 14 (2) (and Decisions/Notes thereunder) of the General Financial Rules (GFRs) lay down general principles for entering into contracts. The provisions contained in GFRs are to be observed in common by all Departments and authorities under the Central Government except to the extent indicated in the Rules themselves.

### STATEMENT

The rates quoted shall be firm and shall not be subject to any exchange variations, labour conditions, fluctuations in railway freight and any conditions whatsoever under this clause, any increase or decrease in prices of materials and labour rates shall be adjusted on the basis of the formula given below:

(i) **Materials:**  $V_m = 70/100 \times 0.88V - (C + S) \times (W_I - W_{IO})/W_{IO}$

where:

$V_m$  = Variation in material cost i.e. increase or decrease in the amounts in rupees to be paid or recovered.

$V$  = Value of work done excluding advances on materials, if any during the period under reckoning.

$C$  = Cost of cement used in the work. } Covered by clause 23 of the General Instructions to contractor and Special Conditions.

$S$  = Cost of Steel used in the work.

$W_I$  = Average All India Wholesale Price Index for all commodities for the period under reckoning as published in the RBI bulletin.

$W_{IO}$  = All India Wholesale Price Index for all Commodities during the month of opening of the tender as published in the RBI Bulletin.

(ii) **Labour:**  $V_L = 30/100 \times 0.88V - (C + S) \times (I - IO)/IO$

Where:

$V_L$  = Variation in the labour cost i.e. increase or decrease in the amount in rupees to be paid or recovered.

$V, C \text{ \& } S$  As stated under (i) above.

$I$  = Average All India consumer price Index Number for industrial Workers declared by Labour Bureau, Government of India—as published in RBI Bulletin, during the period under reckoning.

$IO$  = All India Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers declared by Labour Bureau, Government of India, as published in RBI Bulletin during the months of opening of the tender.

### Closure of Units due to Shortage of Penicillin-V

5176. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 March, 1969 to Unstarred Question No. 1337 regarding complaints in grant of import licence for Penicillin-V and state:

(b) whether some units are closed for want of Penicillin-V;

(b) since when these are closed; and

(c) when the report of the technical inspection will be submitted and the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Generally Drug Manufacturing Units are engaged in the production of a number of Drugs. No report about the closure of any unit, due to non-availability of Penicillin V, has been received.

(c) A technical report on the subject has been received from the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals which is under examination.

### Irrigation Schemes pending Approval

5177. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation schemes investigated and found techno-economically viable by the Central Water Commission (CWC) during the last three years State-wise;

(b) whether these schemes have been cleared by the CWC;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to clear these schemes early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The Central Water Commission have investigated 4 irrigation/multi-purpose schemes and another 14 schemes are under investigation. The project reports of only 2 schemes have been received for techno-economic appraisal. The compliance of the observations of Central Appraising Agencies for these two schemes by the State Governments is awaited. Their clearance will depend upon the compliance report from the State Governments.

### Irrigation Potential from Lift Irrigation in Madhya Pradesh

5178. SHRI K.N. PRADHAN:  
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total lift irrigation potential in the State of Madhya Pradesh and how much has been exploited up to March, 1989; and

(b) the efforts being made in the State to harness the balance lift irrigation potential and whether Union Government will provide additional funds to the State Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Ultimate Minor irrigation potential including lift irrigation schemes of Madhya Pradesh is 42 lakh ha. out of which 24.61 lakh ha. is likely to be created by March, 1989.

(b) To accelerate the pace of develop-

ment of Minor irrigation, Central Government provides assistance to States including Madhya Pradesh through Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Under Special Food Grain Production Programme Rs. 450 lakhs have been released as 50% matching Central assistance to Government of Madhya Pradesh for the construction of 30,000 shallow tubewells/dug wells in 1988-89.

### Patna Railway Station

5179. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Patna Junction on Eastern Railway is not well developed;

(b) the amount allocated for the development of the station during the last three years, year-wise and the amount spent so far; and

(c) the future programme for the development of this station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. Patna Station has been selected for being developed as a Model Station. The work envisages various improvements and provision of facilities like drinking water supply, toilets, better lighting, additions and improvements to platforms, waiting halls, waiting rooms, circulating area, foot-over-bridges etc. The work relating to the improvement to platforms No. 1 & 2, beautification of circulating area and provision of additional retiring room etc. have already been completed. The work of extension to station building and third foot-over-bridge is in progress.

(b) The amount allocated for the development of Patna Station during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the amount spent during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as under:—

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

	Outlay			Expenditure	
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88
Patna	31.99	43.74	34.79	31.99	43.74

The expenditure incurred during 1988-89 will be available only after the accounts are closed in June 1989.

(c) The work relating to development of Patna Station as a Model Station is being taken up in phases to be completed by the middle of the Eighth Plan.

### Speed of Trains

5181. SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of designed allowed and booked speeds of the modern tracks, diesel and electric engines, modern coaches and roller-bearing box-wagons;

(b) the average actual speeds of passenger trains during the last three years; and

(c) the details of steps taken during these years to reduce under utilisation of rolling stock and track due to low speeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI



MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The information is given in the Statement below.

(b) The average actual speeds of pas-

senger trains (kmph) in the last three years are as below:—

*Broad Gauge*

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Mail/Express	47.5	47.1	47.1
Passenger	27.6	27.3	27.2
<i>Metre Gauge</i>			
Mail/Express	35.6	36.0	36.9
Passenger	24.6	25.8	26.1

(c) It is not correct that there is any under-utilisation of rolling stock. As a matter of fact, there is a sizeable improvement in utilisation of rolling stock which is evident from the improvement in the efficiency indi-

cator NTKM/Wagon/day over the years.

The figures for the last four years are given below:—

Year	BG.	MG.
1984-85	1150	565
1985-86	1296	677
1986-87	1420	703
1987-88	1449	731

**STATEMENT**

1. *Modern Tracks*

The prescribed track structure on BG trunk routes and main lines comprises 60 kg/52 kg rails laid on concrete/steel/wooden sleepers. The lines generally have maximum permissible speed of 100 km/hour except on certain nominated high speed routes where nominated high speed trains run at a maximum speed of 140/120 kmph.

On M.G. trunk routes and main lines the track structure consists of 90R/75R rails laid on concrete/CST/wooden sleepers having maximum permissible speed of 75 kmph. However, on certain nominated routes high speed trains run at 100 kmph.

2. *Electric Locomotives*A. *Broad Gauge:*

<i>Type and design of locomotive</i>	<i>Allowed maximum speed (kmph)</i>
1	2

WAP1	120
------	-----

WAP3	140
------	-----

WAG5	75
------	----

WAM4 (without lateral link)	110
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WAM4 (with lateral link)	100
--------------------------	-----

WAM1/WAM2/WAM3	100
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WAG1/WAG2/WAG3	80
----------------	----

WCAM1	100
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B. *Metre Gauge*

YAMI	80
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3. *Diesel*

*Broad Gauge  
Type & Design  
of Locomotive*

*Allowed maximum  
speed (kmph)*

WDM1 Co-Co Diesel Electric	104
----------------------------------	-----

WDM2 Co-Co- Diesel Electric (DLW)	120
--	-----

WDM4 Co-Co	120
---------------	-----

<i>Type and design of locomotive</i>	<i>Allowed maximum speed (kmph)</i>
1	2
WDM7 Co-Co Diesel Electric (DLW)	100
WDS4 O-C-O Diesel Hydraulic (CLW)	65
WDS6 Co-Co Diesel Electric (DLW)	71

*Metre Gauge*

YDM1 B'-B' Diesel Hydraulic	88
YDM2 B'-B' Diesel Hydraulic (CLW)	75
YDM3 1B'-B'1 Diesel Electric	80
YDM4 Co-Co Diesel Electric (DLW)	100
YDM5 C'-C' Diesel Electric	80

<i>Type and design of locomotive</i>	<i>Allowed maximum speed (kmph)</i>
1	2
<b>Narrow Gauge</b>	
N/ZDM1 B'-B' Diesel Hydraulic	33
ZDM2 B'-B' Diesel Hydraulic	50
ZDM3 B'-B' Diesel Hydraulic	32
ZDM-A 1B-B1 Diesel Hydraulic	50
ZDM5 B-B Diesel Hydraulic	50
NDM5 B-B Diesel Hydraulic	50
4. <b>Coaches</b>	
<i>Type of coach</i>	<i>Maximum permissible speed</i>
<i>Broad Gauge</i>	
All steel ICF coaches	110 kmph.
All steel high-speed type of ICF coaches	130 kmph or 140 kmph.
<i>Metre Gauge</i>	
All steel ICF coaches	75 kmph.
All steel high-speed type of ICF coaches	100 kmph.
5. <b>Roller-bearing box wagons</b>	
	75 kmph.
6. <b>Booked speeds</b>	

**Maximum speed of passenger carrying trains on different sections is different, depending on the type of train. For Mail/Express trains it is 100 kmph. or 110 kmph. on Broad Gauge. For high-speed Express trains it is 120 or 140 kmph. On the Metre Gauge the maximum speed of most Mail and Express trains is 75 Kmph; the high-speed Express trains are running at a maximum speed of 100 kmph.**

The booked speed of trains is generally kept at 10% lower than the maximum permissible speed for that train.

#### **Assistance by Banks to Small Scale Units**

5182. SHRI H.B. PATIL:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO  
B. BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks give loans to small scale industries for manufacturing related investment;

(b) whether banks are reluctant to finance marketing related activities of these units;

(c) whether Government have received any proposal regarding assistance by banks to small scale units in marketing their products like advertisement, investment in marketing offices, etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that banks do extend credit to small scale industrial undertakings

involved in manufacturing, processing and preservation of goods. However, bank loans are not given for financial investments i.e. purchase of shares etc. by small scale industrial units.

(b) to (d). Reserve Bank of India has advised that marketing is not at present included in the existing norms and does not form part of working capital calculations. A Task Force appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri S.S. Nadkarni, Chairman, Industrial Development Bank of India had felt that in the norms of financing followed by banks and financial institutions, provision for financing initial cost of marketing particularly in the case of new products might be considered although it was not possible to lay down any norms for such financing without regard to the nature of product and the type of activity. Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has not yet taken a final view in this matter.

#### **Coca Cola Application for EOU**

5183. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an application to Export Processing Zone has to be cleared within 90 days;

(b) if so, whether the Coca Cola application is still pending with Government;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether this delay in decision will bring adverse publicity to our Export Processing Zones especially for foreign investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (d). It has been indicated that decisions on applications for projects in

the EPZ would be taken generally in 45 to 60 days. The application of Coca Cola is pending consideration as it involves indepth examination of important issues arising from the company's request that it be permitted the facility of sales of the product in the Domestic Tariff Area upto 25%. It will not be practicable or possible to adopt a specified time limit in such cases.

[Translation]

#### Cases of Tax Evasion

5184. SHRIDAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of tax evasion registered during 1988-89 by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Directorate of Enforcement of his Ministry;

(b) the number of cases in which legal action was taken; and

(c) the number of cases in which punishment was given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is furnished below:

	<i>Directorate of Enforcement</i>	<i>Directorate of Revenue Intelligence</i>
	1988-89 (upto Feb. 89)	1988-89
No. of cases registered	4,636	141
No. of cases in which legal action is taken	289	
No. of cases in which punishment given	92	Penalty/fine imposed in 5-cases and prosecution launched in 4-cases

[English]

#### Disposal of Unclaimed Customs Goods

5185. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Union Government to dispose of the unclaimed Customs goods which are pending for more than 6 months in the godowns; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for disposal of those items through Co-operative Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Contraband goods that have been seized as unclaimed can be disposed of only after the formalities of investigation, notices to the likely owners/claimants, confiscation in departmental adjudication and expiry of the period provided for appeal.

The procedure and modes of disposal of seized/confiscated goods have been reviewed from time to time and instructions have been issued for expediting the disposal of seized/confiscated goods. The modes/

**appeal.**

The procedure and modes of disposal of seized/confiscated goods have been reviewed from time to time and instructions have been issued for expediting the disposal of seized/confiscated goods. The modes/channels of disposal were increased in 1983. In 1984, confiscated goods were divided into four categories to expedite disposal of goods susceptible to deterioration or rapid obsolescence. In 1985, section 110 of the Customs Act 1962, relating to seizures was amended to enable immediate disposal of seized goods specified by Government by notification by filing an application before a Magistrate.

Concerned efforts are being made to dispose of all confiscated goods including those that have been seized as unclaimed. As a result, confiscated goods worth Rs. 351 crores approximately were disposed of during 1988 as against goods worth Rs. 149 crores approximately disposed of during 1987.

Bulk sale of seized/confiscated consumer goods is made to all Co-operative Societies approved by the Central and State Governments and duly registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and to the State Civil Supplies Corporation/State Co-operative Federation and to National Consumers Co-operative Federation for sale to bonafide consumers through the Consumers Co-operative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars etc. During the financial years 1984-85 to 1987-88, almost 63% of the confiscated goods were disposed of through National Consumers Co-operative Federation and other Co-operatives.

#### **Cases Decided in Family Courts**

5186. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3193 re-

garding Setting up of family courts and state;

(a) the reasons for which Union Government are not maintaining statistics regarding cases decided in family courts set up in States; and

(b) if these Family Courts are only marginally functional, whether Government would consider to review the Marriage Laws Amendment Bill, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a) As per scheme of the Family Courts Act, family courts are to be set up and supervised by the State Government. Therefore, statistics with regard to the cases decided by the family courts are not maintained by the Central Government.

(b) Family courts set up by the State Governments are wholly functional and therefore, the question of reviewing the Marriage Laws Amendment Bill, 1982 does not arise.

#### **Purchase of Items by CLW**

5187. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW), Chittaranjan, West Bengal has still been importing some stores and spares from abroad;

(b) if so, the total cost of imports made by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the last three years;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works for procurement of stores during the same period;

(d) how much amount has been spent

by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works for the procurement of stores items from the Public Sector Units except from the Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(e) how many Public Sector units have been enlisted during the last six months for supplies of store items to CLW?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 103.10 crores during 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(c) Rs. 299.22 crores during 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(d) Rs. 15.21 crores during 1985-86 to 1987-88.

(e) One.

#### LIC scheme for Coal Mine workers

5188. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India is going to introduce any security scheme to minimise coal mine workers' risk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): No, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has no proposal, at present to introduce any security scheme to minimise Coal Mine workers' risk.

#### Rail Transportation Facilities in Tripura and Barak Valley region

5189. SHRI SUDARSHAN DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether transportation facilities for increased traffic potential due to oil, gas and

industrialisation of Tripura and Barak Valley region of Assam are inadequate; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase transportation facilities by rail in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Seizure of Incriminating Documents by Income-Tax Department

5190. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22nd December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2997 regarding notice to Cooperative House Building Society in East Delhi by Income-tax Department and state:

(a) whether some incriminating documents relating to Ministry of Works, Housing Co-operative House Building Society, Nirman Vihar, Delhi were collected by the Income-tax Officer, Vikas Bhawan, New Delhi in September, 1986?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the nature of discrepancies noted and action taken: and

(d) whether the Society will also be informed of the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No search or survey operations were carried out by officers of the Income-tax Department at Delhi in September, 1986 in the case mentioned by the Honourable Member. As such, there was no occasion for the officers of the Department to collect any document (whether incriminating or other-



### Delimitation of Constituencies for Scheduled Castes

5191. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of an increase in population since the last delimitation of Parliamentary constituencies, more constituencies for the Scheduled Castes are required to be reserved in some of the States;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the setting up of either a New Delimitation Commission or undertake itself the work to ensure that the Scheduled Castes are given adequate representation consequent on their increased population before holding the next General Elections; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). According to the provisions contained in article 81, 82 and 170 of the Constitution, the population figures for purposes of allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and the division of each State into territorial constituencies refer to the figures of 1971 census; and, it shall also not be necessary until the figures for the first census taken after 2000 A.D. become available either to read just the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States or the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State or the division of each State into territorial constituencies. Therefore, before a delimitation could be undertaken, the existing constitutional provisions have to be amended.

There is no proposal to set up a new Delimitation Commission or to undertake the work of delimitation in any other manner

because even if the law is amended, it will not be possible for this work to be completed before this next general election due this year.

### Cocoa Export from Kerala

5192. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value and quantity of cocoa exported from Kerala during 1988; and

(b) the variations in price of cocoa in the domestic and international market during the first quarter of 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Statewise export data is not being maintained. Exports of cocoa and its products from India during 1987-88 are estimated at 151 tonnes valued at Rs. 78 lakhs.

(b) The prices of cocoa beans in the domestic and international market during the first quarter of 1989 are given below:

<i>Domestic</i>	<i>International (Value Rs./kg)</i>
26	22

### Export under MOU with Bofors

5193. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 March, 1989 to Starred Question No. 226 regarding counter trade with Bofors and state:

(a) the value of exports envisaged under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) alongwith the period for the fulfillment of the target, the countries of destina-

tion as well as the category of exportable items; and

(b) the actual value of exports under the MOU upto 31 December, 1988 and the countries to which the exports were made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) The value of exports to be made under the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by State Trading Corporation (STC) with M/s. Bofors is SEK 4.2 billion to be completed by March 1996. Items and markets other than those mentioned in the statement below are currently permitted for exports under the MOU.

(b) The actual shipments on the basis of documents accepted till 31.12.1988 amount to Rs. 66.15 crores. In addition, documents for goods worth Rs. 30.69 crores which were shipped before 31.12.1988 have been received after 1.1.1989 and accepted. The destinations for these exports include West Europe, North America, China, Japan, Australia, South East Asia and Middle East.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Items for export under counter trade*

#### A) *Not Qualified*

1. Semi-Processed Leather
2. Opium
3. Sugar
4. Iodised Salt
5. Lemongrass Oil
6. Diamonds
7. Naptha

#### 8. Basmati Rice

9. Soyabean Meal with effect from 13.3.1989

#### B) *For Market Restriction*

1. Carpet Backing Cloth to North America

2. Shrimps to Japan and USA

3. Cashew Kernels to USA (Allowed for shipments in 1989)

4. Coffee to Quota countries

5. Tea (bulk) UK.

6. Exports to Rupee payment Area

7. Textiles (Quota items/countries)

8. Readymade garments (Quota item/countries)

9. Exports Israel & South Africa

#### Unmanned Level Crossings on Western Railway (Maharashtra)

5194. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned level crossings on zonal railways covering Maharashtra;

(b) the number out of them manned during 1988-89; and

(c) the number of level crossings proposed to be manned during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There are

1,276 unmanned level crossings in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) One level crossing.

(c) 5 level crossings are likely to be manned.

#### Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Andhra Pradesh

5195. SHRI KATURI NARAYANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of nationalised banks branches opened in Andhra Pradesh during 1988-89;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of branches of nationalised banks during 1989-91 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the number of such branches, with their selected locations?

\* THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that during the year 1988-89 public sector banks have opened 85 branches in Andhra Pradesh. Under the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90, RBI has allotted 440 rural, semi-urban, urban and metropolitan centres to banks including Regional Rural Banks for opening branches. Out of these allotted centres, banks have opened branches at 283 centres so far. Under Service Area Approach to rural lending banks are expected to open branches at the remaining centres expeditiously before June, 1989 except in rare cases where minimum infra-structural facilities are not available.

#### Rate of Initial Payment to Coffee Growers

5196. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to revise the rate of initial payment to the coffee growers for the forthcoming crop season;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to finalise the rate of initial payment to the growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). Consequent upon upward revision of MRP in October, 1988 the initial payment has already been increased to Rs. 7 per point from Rs. 5.50 per point to large growers and to Rs. 7.50 from Rs. 6.50 per point to small growers during 1986-87 and 1987-88 seasons.

#### Exemption Certificates to Foreign Diplomats

5198. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:  
SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of several foreign diplomats having been found engaged in smuggling activities, Government have reviewed the issue of granting duty exemption certificates to them;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) the restrictions Government propose to impose in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). Duty exemption certificates are given to foreign diplomats in accordance with the norms prescribed in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961. In view of recent cases in which discrepancies were noticed in the items declared and items actually imported by certain diplomats, greater care is being exercised in the scrutiny of such exemption certificates.

#### Property owned by Nepalese Citizens in India

5199. SHRI SHANTILAL PATIL:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked the Income-tax Commissioners to ascertain the details relating to properties owned by Nepalese Citizens in India;

(b) if so, whether the Income-tax Commissioners have forwarded the list to the Government; and

(c) if so, the total number of Nepalese who have huge property; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). Sometime ago, at the instance of Government, Chief Commissioners of Income-tax were asked to collect information about properties in India owned by citizens of Nepal to the extent such information is available from wealth-tax returns filed by them. This is a limited exercise for statistical purposes. It may be mentioned

that the income-tax return form does not contain any column on citizenship. However, the wealth-tax return form has a column only to indicate whether or not the concerned is a citizen of India, but no obligation to declare the exact citizenship status. The limited statistical exercise cannot, therefore, give a complete picture in as much as it will not include the properties owned by Nepalese citizens whose wealth is below taxable limit or of those who in the absence of a definite declaration of Nepalese nationality cannot be identified from their names as Nepalese nationals.

#### Disposal of Confiscated Foreign Goods

5200. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of disposal/sale of confiscated foreign goods by the Consumers Cooperative Societies and the principles and procedures followed in the distribution;

(b) whether complaints have been received from registered Cooperative Societies regarding malpractice in the distribution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to meet the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (c). Bulk sale of seized/confiscated goods is made to all Co-operative Societies approved by the Central and State Governments and daily registered under the Cooperative Societies Act and to State Civil Supplies Corporation/State Co-operative Federation and to the National Consumers Cooperative Federation for sale to bonafide consumers through Consumer Cooperative Societies, Super Bazaars, Sahakari Bhandars etc. The value of confis-

cated goods disposed of during the financial year 1984-85 to 1987-88 through different

channels of disposal are given in the table below:

(Value Rs. in lakhs)

Year	N.C.C.F.	Co-operatives	Retail	Others
1	2	3	4	5
1984-85	1332.01	273.41	280.88	253.67
1985-86	1263.47	454.70	388.18	305.28
1986-87	1389.51	665.51	399.86	523.49
1987-88	1322.98	1437.78	499.36	1375.50

State-wise break-up of disposal/sale of confiscated goods are not maintained separately.

Specific complaints of any contravention of these instructions are enquired into and remedial action taken.

#### Preference to State Assisted Railway Projects

5201. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on account of huge cost of construction of new railway lines it is proposed to give preference to such works in which State Governments come forward for shouldering the financial burden of acquisition of land and levelling of rail track;

(b) if so, which of the State Governments have suggested such proposals;

(c) whether any such proposal has been made by the State Government of Maharashtra also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Govt. of Maharashtra has recently suggested that they would like to finance part of funds required for already approved gauge conversion projects in that State by floating debentures. This proposal is under consideration with the Planning Commission.

#### Quota of Berths at Rail-Cum-Road Reservation Counter, Pithoragarh

5202. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the daily quota of berths reserved for passengers of Pithoragarh district at rail-cum-road reservation counter at Pithoragarh for Tanakpur-Pilibhit-Lucknow Express;

(b) whether, he has received request from people's representatives to increase this quota;

(c) if so, whether the request has been acceded to;

(d) if so, to what extent; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Reservation quotas are not allotted on district basis. However, a quota of 2 1st Class and 20 2nd Class berths is available at Pithoragarh Railcum-Road reservation counter by 148/7 Up Tanakpur-Pilibhit-Lucknow Express.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (e). The existing reservation quota is not being fully utilised. As such, it is not proposed to increase the same at present.

#### Control of 'Maths' by Government

5203. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to bring under their control the property and the funds kept by various 'maths' in the country; and

(b) whether Government would appoint a Trust to look after the funds and properties of these 'maths'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration.

#### Progress of World Bank Assisted Projects

5204. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the projects currently being undertaken with the World Bank assistance and how far the progress has been achieved in each case; and

(b) the details of such projects in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The details of projects which are currently under implementation with World Bank Group loans/credits, including the projects in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, are furnished in the statement given below.

## STATEMENT

## I. Details of projects under implementation with World Bank group loans/credits

		(Amount in US dollar million)	
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989
1	2	3	4
1.	Second Gujarat Irrigation project	175.00	148.626
2.	Gujarat Medium Irrigation-II project	172.00	79.737
3.	Haryana Irrigation-II project	150.00	109.061
4.	Karnataka Tank Irrigation project	54.00	46.869
5.	Mahanadi Barrages project	83.00	68.595
6.	Orissa Irrigation-II project	105.00	68.549
7.	Periyar Vaigai Irrigation-II project	35.00	24.009
8.	Second U.P. Public Tubewells project	101.00	78.606

(Amount in US dollar million)			
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989
1	2	3	4
9.	Upper Ganga Modernisation Irrigation project	125.00	29.347
10.	Madhya Pradesh Major Irrigation project	220.00	141.129
11.	Madhya Pradesh (Chambal) Irrigation project	31.00	27.206
12.	Kallada Irrigation & Tree-crop Development project	80.30	70.885
13.	West Bengal Minor Irrigation project	99.00	4.168
14.	Bihar Public Tubewell project	68.00	6.292
15.	Subernarekha Irrigation project (participating States are Bihar and Orissa)	127.00	131.055
16.	Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Water Delivery and Drainage project	150.00	26.024
17.	Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power project (participating States are Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh)	300.00	29.708



(Amount in US dollar million)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989
1	2	3	4
18.	National Water Management project (participating States are Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu)	114.00	8.430
19.	M.P. Agriculture Extension project-II	37.00	32.631
20.	West Bengal Social Forestry	29.00	19.522
21.	Jammu/Kashmir and Haryana Social Forestry	33.00	24.927
22.	Himalayan Watershed Management project	46.2	10.489
23.	Rainfed Areas Watershed Development project	31.00	4.732
24.	Karnataka Social Forestry project	27.00	16.748
25.	National Cooperative Development Corporation-III project	220.00	70.176
26.	Kerala Social Forestry project	31.8	14.954

(Amount in US dollar million)				
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989	
1	2	3	4	
27.	National Agricultural Extension project-I	39.1	6.642	
28.	National Agricultural Research project-II	72.1	14.983	
29.	National Agricultural Extension project-II	49.00	19.833	
30.	National Social Forestry	165.00	54.063	
31.	NABARD-I	375.00	313.512	
32.	National Agricultural Extension project-III	85.00	4.920	
33.	National Dairy-II project	360.00	46.755	
34.	National Seeds Project-III	150.00	—	
35.	Second Singrauli Thermal	300.00	285.594	
36.	Farakka Thermal	250.00	215.935	

(Amount in US dollar million)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989
1	2	3	4
37.	Korba-II Thermal	400.00	307.695
38.	Upper Indravati	326.00	99.042
39.	Indra Sarover	42.83	5.504
40.	Rural Electrification Corporation-III	304.00	295.512
41.	South Bassein Offshore Gas	139.300	134.937
42.	Central Power project	250.700	32.827
43.	Cambay Basin Petroleum project	213.500	87.298
44.	Second Farakka Thermal	300.800	39.793
45.	Rihand Power	250.00	114.808

(Amount in US dollar million.)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989
1	2	3	4
46.	Kerala Power	176.000	13.047
47.	Combined Cycle Power	485.00	145.443
48.	Oil India Petroleum	140.00	12.853
49.	National Capital Power Supply	485.00	63.500
50.	Karnataka Power (2823-IN)	330.00	14.000
51.	Talchar Thermal Power	375.00	18.000
52.	Western Gas Development	295.00	25.000
53.	U.P. Power	350.00	25.305
54.	Tamil Nadu Nutrition	32.00	28.75
55.	Rajasthan Watersupply and Sewerage	80.00	79.69

(Amount in US dollar million)			
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989
1	2	3	4
56.	Bihar Rural Roads	35.00	28.52
57.	Gujarat Watersupply	72.00	27.76
58.	Third Calcutta Urban Development	147.00	68.33
59.	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development	24.1	10.21
60.	Third Population	70.00	32.79
61.	Tamil Nadu Watersupply	73.00	16.68
62.	Kerala Watersupply and Sanitation	41.00	10.65
63.	West Bengal Population	51.00	12.57
64.	Gujarat Urban Development	62.00	5.38

(Amount in US dollar million)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989
1	2	3	4
65.	Gujarat Rural Roads	119.6	9.39
66.	Uttar Pradesh Urban Development	150.00	12.22
67.	Madras Watersupply	69.00	4.33
68.	Tamil Nadu Urban Development	300.2	19.23
69.	Fifth (Bombay and Madras) Population	57.00	2.86
70.	Housing Development Finance Company (HDFC)	250.00	68.95
71.	Karnataka Sericulture	54.00	48.3
72.	Hazira Fertilizer	399.1	319.3
73.	Railway Modernisation and Maintenance-II	400.00	73.00

(Amount in US dollar million)			
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989
1	2	3	4
74.	Nhava Sheva Port	250.0	163.8
75.	Dudhichua Coal	151.00	50.00
76.	Madhya Pradesh Fertilizer	203.6	150.3
77.	Railways Electrification	280.7	99.5
78.	Jharia Coking Coal	248.00	39.1
79.	Second National Highway	200.00	37.8
80.	Industrial Export Development Finance	90.00	14.8
81.	ICICI-Industrial Export Development Finance	160.00	28.00
82.	Cement Industry	200.00	51.3

(Amount in US dollar million)			
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989
1	2	3	4
83.	Cooperative Fertilizer	302.2	204.6
84.	Coal Mining and Quality Improvement	340.00	128.1
85.	Telecommunication-iX	345.00	20.7
86.	Industrial Finance and Technical Assistance	360.00	40.00
87.	Third Railway Modernisation	390.00	30.00
88.	State Roads Project (A multi-state project covering Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar)	250.00	—
89.	Karnataka Power II (2938-IN)	260.00	20.00



## II. Projects in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A.P. Agriculture Extension	6.00	4.53	
2.	A.P. Irrigation—II	271.00	—	
3.	Second Ramagundam Thermal	300.0	211.60	
4.	Krishna Godawari Petroleum Exploration	165.00	145.00	
5.	National Water Management	114.00	8.43	Multi-state project. A.P., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are participating States.
6.	Rainfed Areas Watershed Development	31.0	4.73	Multi-state project in which A.P. is a participating State
7.	National Seeds project-III	150.00	—	Multi-state project in which A.P. is a participating State

## III. Projects in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra Water Utilisation	54.70	22.76	
2.	Maharashtra Composite Irrigation—III	160.00	15.75	
3.	Chandrapur Thermal Power	300.0	86.81	
4.	Bombay Urban Development	138.00	38.66	
5.	Third Bombay Watersupply and Sewerage	185.00	10.71	
6.	Maharashtra Petro Chemical	300.00	223.8	
7.	Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Sardar Sarovar Dam and power project	300.00	29.71	Multi-state project in which Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are participating States.

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount of loan/credit	Utilisation of loan/credit upto 28.2.1989	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Rainfed Areas Watershed Development project	31.00	4.73	Multi-state project in which Maharashtra is a participating State.
9.	Fifth (Bombay and Madras) Population	57.00	2.86	

**Action Plan to promote export of spices**

5205. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether plans are being drawn upto grow more spices and promote their export;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total outlay proposed for this plan; and

(d) the impact thereof on the exports and earnings therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (d). An integrated programme for development of spices is being implemented during the 7th Plan at a total cost of Rs. 435.17 lakhs to increase the production and productivity of spices, particularly, pepper, by the Ministry of Agriculture, the details of which are given below:

1. Production and distribution of 150 lakhs pepper rooted cuttings of HY VS
2. Establishment and maintenance of 20 model gardens of high yielding varieties of pepper in Govt. farms.
3. Distribution of 1.8 lakhs input kits to small and marginal farmers.
4. Distribution of 800 plant protection sprayers at 50% subsidy.
5. Laying out and maintenance of 360 pepper demonstration plots in ryots' gardens in the non-tradi-

tional areas.

6. Rehabilitation of 2500 ha of existing pepper gardens in Kerala.
7. Production and distribution of 1.9 lakhs clove seedlings at 50% subsidised cost in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and A & N Islands.
8. Maintenance of 11 ha. progeny gardens of clove, nutmeg, and cinnamon in A & N Islands.
9. Laying out 100 clove demonstration plots in A & N Islands.
10. Popularisation of scientific methods of processing of pepper, turmeric and chillies by conducting demonstrations.

The Spices Board is supplementing the efforts for development of pepper by supplying about 45 lakhs rooted pepper cuttings annually to the farmers since 1987-88.

The decrease cost of production of cardamom to make it competitive in the international market, the Spices Board is implementing various development schemes to increase production and productivity of cardamom. The schemes include replantation scheme, irrigation subsidy schemes, extension advisory scheme, and schemes to make available quality planting material to farmers, through departmental, certified and polybag nurseries etc.

For export promotion of various spices, in addition to the import replenishment licences and cash compensation support, air freight subsidy on cardamom to Middle East countries during peak period, exemption of certain value added items from cess and exemption of black pepper from export duty,

the Spices Board is undertaking various export promotion programmes which include publicity campaign abroad, scheme to develop a logo as a symbol of quality and setting up of quality control laboratory to ensure that stringent quality standards are met and that the logo scheme is a success.

An year-wise allocation of funds is being made to the Spices Board under Plan for the purpose mentioned above. Yearwise expenditure under plan for the years 1985-86 to 1987-88, the allocation for 1988-89 and 1989-90 are as given below:

*Actual Expenditure*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1985-86	241.90
1986-87	293.43
1987-88	334.11

*Allocation*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. in Lakhs</i>
1988-89	392 (including internal receipt of Rs. 30 lakhs)
1989-90	403 lakhs (including internal receipt of Rs. 23 lakhs)

Despite natural calamities like successive droughts, the exports of spices from India during the financial year 1983-84

onwards have been as indicated in the Statement below.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (M.T. tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1983-84	85834	11166
1984-85	89155	209'12
1985-86	74501	28252
1986-87	82825	28198
1987-88	70279	29808
1988-89 (Apr.- Feb.)	64022	20684

**Optimum utilisation of Irrigation potential**

5206. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Seventh Five Year Plan period the major objective in the irrigation sector was to give priority to the on-going irrigation projects which were in the advanced stages of completion;

(b) whether the Rashtriya Barh Ayog has also recommended for the optimum utilisation of irrigation potential by way of constructing field channels, land levelling and introduction of Warabandi, to accelerate exploration and exploitation of ground water; and

(c) if so, the achievements made so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made by the Rashtriya Barh Ayog primarily pertain to flood management.

(c) Out of 181 major and 433 medium on-going irrigation projects of the Seventh Plan, 41 major and 186 medium projects are expected to be completed during the Seventh Plan.

**Financing of projects by IFAD**

5207. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects which have been financed so far by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);

(b) the details of financial assistance received for each project; and

(c) the present stage of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The projects financed by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), amount of assistance committed and status of these projects are as follows:

STATEMENT				
Name of the Project	IFAD Loan Amount (\$ Million)	Disbursement as on 31/1/1989 (\$ Million)	Present Status	
1	2	3	4	
1. Bhima Command Area Development	50.00	Fully disbursed and closed		
2. Rajasthan CAD and Settlement	55.00	47.17	Closed but disbursement to continue till 30.6.89	
3. Sundarban Development	17.50	10.77	Ongoing	
4. M.P. Medium Irrigation	25.066	Fully disbursed and closed		
5. Second U.P. Public Tubewells	35.30	21.37	Ongoing	
6. Orissa Tribal Development	12.20	0.11	Ongoing	

**Canadian offer to MMTC**

5208. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada has invited MMTC to participate in its mining Company;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Canadian offer in this regard; and

(c) whether MMTC has accepted this offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). Proposals have been received by M.M.T.C. from Canada for Participation in potash mining operations. However, details of the proposals have not been finalised.

**Catering Service in Vaishali Express**

5209. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the instances during the last two years when food packets served to passengers in Vaishali Express were found to be underweight and substandard;

(b) the details of those cases including names of suppliers; and

(c) the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). During this period, in one case, the food packet was found under-weight and there were six complaints of substandard food. In 154 Dn., the food is supplied by departmental base kitchen, New Delhi, and in 153 Up. by de-

partmental base kitchen, Gorakhpur.

(c) Disciplinary action has been taken against the Inspector held responsible for under-weight. The staff have been warned in other complaint cases.

**Computerisation of Passenger Reservations at Vijayawada**

5210. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railways propose introduction of computer reservations at Vijayawada Railway station; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Issue of Right Shares by Companies**

5211. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to a number of companies, under the Companies Act, 1956 to increase their working capital by issuing shares on right basis;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for giving permission to companies to issue right shares;

(c) the number and names of companies which sought permission to right shares more than twice during the last three years; and



(d) the number of companies which sought permission for issuing right shares during the last three months and the financial position of each of such company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the guidelines is given in the statement below.

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

### STATEMENT

#### *Guidelines for issue of fresh share Capital*

Under the Capital Issues (Control), 1947 all companies whose issue of share capital is not specifically excluded by the Capital Issues (Exemption) Order, 1969, are required to obtain the approval of the Controller of Capital Issues in the form of a letter of acknowledgement or a Consent. The guidelines for the examination of issue of share Capital other than Bonus Shares are indicated below for the guidance of such companies.

- (1) All applications should be submitted to the Controller of Capital Issues in the prescribed form duly accompanied by a Demand Draft (In favour of Controller of Capital Issues, payable at the SBI, Central Secretariat Branch) for fees payable under the Act,
- (2) The applications should be accompanied by a true copy of the Industrial Licence, wherever necessary, or registration with the Director General, Technical Development, for the project.

(3) A realistic estimate of the project cost will be furnished together with the precise scheme of finance. In respect of Financial assistance from the financial institutions copies of their letters indicating their participation in the financing of the capital cost should be forwarded.

(4) Where issue of substantial amount is proposed to be made or where listing is a requirement of the financial institutions providing assistance, the company should have the shares issued to the public and listed in one or more recognized Stock Exchange except in case of listed company where it is proposed to issue as "Right Shares".

(5) Where the issue of equity capital involves an offer for subscription by the Public for the first time, the value of equity capital subscribed privately by the promoters, directors and their friends shall not be less than fifteen percent of the total issued equity capital, if it does not exceed one crore of rupees, twelve and a half percent, if it does not exceed two crores of rupees, and ten percent, if it is in excess of two crores of rupees.

(6) Ordinarily issue of shares for consideration other than cash is not permitted. In exceptional cases where the parties desire that shares should be allowed in lieu of the assets transferred, detailed information in regard to the valuation of such assets together with the copies of necessary valuation reports be furnished.

- (7) In case of companies registered under the M.R.T.P. Act, they are advised to ensure that the requisite approval under the M.R.T.P. Act has been obtained before making an application to the Controller of Capital Issues.
- (8) To finance the Capital cost of the project, the capital structure should be such that an equity debt ratio of 1:2 is considered fair and reasonable. In case of capital intensive industries, a higher equity debt ratio can be considered on merits of each case.
- (9) An equity preference ratio of 3:1 is normally permitted.
- (10) The rate of dividend on preference shares should be within the ceiling as notified by the Controller of Capital Issues from the time to time.
- (11) No premium is allowed in respect of a new company making its first issue of shares.
- (12) There should be satisfactory underwriting arrangements in respect of new issues and the names of underwriters together with the amounts underwritten should be indicated in the application, except in case of "Right Shares".
- (13) No company is expected to make an allotment of shares to non-residents except with the prior approval in writing of the Government of India or Reserve Bank of India and a copy of such approval should be attached to the application if the shares are proposed to be allotted to non-residents.
- (14) If any firm allotment is intended to be given in favour of the public financial institutions the particulars thereof should be furnished in the application.
- (15) Any arrangement reached by the company or Commitment made prior to the issue of capital which has a significant impact on the capital, the same may be disclosed along with the application.
- (16) A certificate duly signed by the Secretary and or Director of the company stating that the information furnished is complete and correct be annexed to the application. Similarly, a certificate from the Auditors of the company stating that the information in the application has been verified by them and is found to be true and correct to the best of their knowledge and information, be furnished.

[English]

**Shifting of Electric Loco shed, Kazipet (AP)**

5213. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the proposed electric local shed from Kazipet junction of Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh to Chertapalli area nearer to Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

**MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) Presently, there is no sanctioned work of setting up Electric Local Shed at Kazipet.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Import and Export of edible Oil.**

5214. **SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:**  
**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:**  
**SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the edible oils and their products were exported during the current oil year (November-October) as the previous oil years;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of edible oils and their related products exported vis-a-vis targets laid during the last three years and proposed to be exported in 1989-90; separately;

(c) whether the edible oils are also imported in large quantity in the country

every year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the names of the edible oils and the value thereof imported this year separately; and

(e) how the edible oils being exported and those being imported are different and the reasons for such exports and imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). The figures of exports of edible oils and their products are maintained on financial year instead of oil year basis. Data are available upto 1987-88. The quantity and value of edible oils and their products exported during 1985-86 to 1987-88 are given in statement- 1 below. Not being major items of export targets are not laid down.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The quantity and value of edible oils imported by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., during 1988-89 are given in statement II below.

(e) Since data on export of edible oils during 1988-89 is not yet available, this comparison is not possible at present.

## STATEMENT—I

Quantity and value of edible oils and their related products exported during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88

Sl. No.	Items	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		Quantity	Tons
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Value	=
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Soabean Oil	4619	377	2035	104	N.A.	N.A.		
2.	Mustard Oil	—	—	5	1	N.A.	N.A.		
3.	Palm Oil	56	3	246	15	N.A.	N.A.		
4.	Coconut Oil	33	8	nil	nil	N.A.	N.A.		
5.	Soyabean Extraction	484028	9981	577919	13100	310120	8574		
6.	Groundnut Oil Extraction	35908	405	53083	681	22747	452		
7.	Cottonseed Expeller Cake	12428	113	70	1	—	—		

Quantity = Tons

Value = Rs. in lakh

Sl. No.	Items	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Rice bran extraction	297650	1515	389603	3065	346009	2741
9.	Rapeseed Extraction	135000	1105	128462	1132	43531	394
10.	Sunflower Seed Extraction	23200	141	18887	168	39295	391
11.	Salseed Extraction	14500	36	19485	97	22524	

## STATEMENT II

*Import of edible oils made by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., during 1988-89*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Oil</i>	<i>Quantity (in MT)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. Crores)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Soyabean Oil	201293	135.26
2.	Rapeseed Oil	189582	130.69
3.	Sunflower Seed Oil	78800	43.91
4.	Refined bleached deodorised palm oil	17980	10.76
5.	Refined bleached deodorised palmolein	533860	332.62
6.	Neutralised Palm Oil	112572	76.95
7.	Refined Rapeseed Oil	16913	17.75
8.	Refined Soyabean Oil	10936	15.12
Total		1161936	763.06

[English]

**Import of Non-Essential Goods****Cases decided by Central Administrative Tribunal, Delhi**

5215. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the number of service cases of non-Central Government employees of Corporations/Societies funded and controlled by Central Government decided by High Court of Delhi during the year 1987 and 1988?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):  
(a) The number of such cases decided by Delhi High Court during the year 1987 and 1988 was 40 and 106, respectively.

5216. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreements signed with foreign countries for import of aids and equipments for non-essential eatables, ice-creams, sanitary wares, cosmetics, etc. and the agreements in which multinationals have been allowed entry during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the reasons there for and the policy of Government in this regard;

(c) the item wise names of the exporting countries and also of the multinationals; and

(d) the value of imports of such items, in each of the past three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from various Ministries and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Dwarka-Varanasi Express

5217. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Express train between Dwarka and Varanasi via Bhopal and Jhansi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor? -

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Operational and resource constraints.

### Diversification of Trade by MMTC

5218. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) has been directed by his Ministry to diversify export; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by MMTC in that regard in 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In respect of canalised exports like iron ore, manganese ore and chrome ore, MMTC has taken steps to diversify its exports to new markets like Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Middle East for iron ore, Taiwan, Philippines and Sweden for chrome ore and Taiwan and Pakistan for manganese ore. In order to increase non-canalised exports, MMTC has formed a number of export groups within the Corporation, and is also concentrating on export of engineering projects. A data bank has also been created. MMTC is continuing its counter trade policy which generates additional exports. During 1988-89 MMTC's canalised exports are placed at Rs. 464.50 crores and non-canalised exports at Rs. 341.50 crores (provisional figures).

### Library-cum-Bookstall in Long Distance Trains

5219. SHRI P. SELVENDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for taking decision to provide essential facility of mobile library-cum-bookstall in each and every long distance train; and

(b) the reasons for taking decision about no new mobile library-cum-bookstalls to be introduced on any train in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Mobile Library-cum-Bookstall service was earlier introduced on some selected trains to provide reading material to the travelling public during the course of their journey.

(b) On review, it has been decided not to allot any fresh contract of mobile-library-cum-bookstall, after considering that:

- (1) Bookstalls are available at all important stations
- (2) The contractors occupy berths which could be better utilised for passengers.
- (3) Free movement of vendors on the train is not always desirable.

[*Translation*]

**Survey on Bina River Irrigation Project of Madhya Pradesh**

5220. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which survey work was started for the first time for the proposed Bina river irrigation project in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the survey work since then till date, year-wise;

(c) whether survey work is still pending;

(d) if so, the nature of survey work pending and the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(e) if survey work has been completed, the time by which the project is likely to be finally approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) As indi-

cated in the Project Report prepared in 1982, the surveys were initiated in 1975.

(b) These details are not maintained at the Centre.

(c) to (e). The State Government have been requested to submit a modified project report.

[*English*]

**Over-bridges on Western Railway (Gujarat)**

5221. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are demands for construction of over bridges in many big cities of Gujarat on Western Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the plans, projects and estimates for the construction of over bridges in each city of Gujarat for the current financial year; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) Completion of the sanctioned works will mainly depend on the completion of the approaches by the State Government.



### STATEMENT

(b) and (c). Details of road-over-bridges sanctioned/under construction in Gujarat are as follows:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Cost of work (-Rs. in lakhs-)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Near Miyagam Karjan	132.39
2.	Near Pratapnagar (Baroda)	140.61
3.	Near Asarva	144.48
4.	Near Bharuch	173.94
5.	Near Ranoli (Baroda)	230.73
6.	Near Vapi	309.04
7.	Between stations near Baroda Piplod stations near Baroda	153.20
8.	Near Anand (on Ahmedabad-Baroda Express Highway)	120.83

In addition, proposals for road-over-bridges at Lakhavval, Maninagar and Chandlodiya (near Ahmedabad) are being developed as deposit works.

Demand also exists for provision of road-over-bridges at Rajkot and Bhavnagar in replacement of level crossings No. 220 and 7 respectively, which will be considered for sanction by the Railways after firm proposals are sponsored by the State Government, duly agreeing to share the cost, as per rules.

#### Withdrawal and Resumption of Trains on Eastern Railway

5222. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Upper India Express-Up and Down trains Ex Howrah via Sahibganj loop lines and a Pair of Trains on A.K. (N.G.) line on Eastern Railway (had earlier) have been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal for resumption of these train services in the interest of the travelling public;

(d) if so, the time when their services will be restored; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) "Upper India

Express" now runs on this loop line as 33/34 upto Varanasi. One pair of trains (N.G.) were withdrawn on A.K. line of Eastern Railway.

(b) Rationalisation of train services and to control the losses on N.G. section.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Existing services are considered adequate for the present level of traffic.

#### **Irregular Running of Kalindi Express**

5223. SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Kalindi Express operating between Delhi and Farrukhabad is running irregularly; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve its operational efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to dieselise the train w.e.f. 1-5-1989.

#### **Assistance under IRDP in Orissa**

5224. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families assisted by Government under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in form of cash and in kinds in the country during the last three years and the number of families assisted in Orissa;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes,

Scheduled Tribes and women benefited under the Programme during the period, State-wise;

(c) the amount spent by Government on this programme during the period in Orissa; and

(d) the amount mobilised by nationalised banks in Orissa and out of this the amount given by way of credit in the State during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The present data reporting system does not generate the information on beneficiaries assisted in cash and in kind separately. However, the number of families assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in the country as a whole during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 (upto February 1989) was 109.51 lakhs whereas the number of families assisted in Orissa during the same period was 6.73 lakhs. The Statewise number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women assisted under IRDP during the corresponding period is given in the statements I to III below. Under IRDP, assistance is given by way of subsidy provided by the Government and loans given by the credit institutions for taking up viable projects by the identified beneficiaries. The amount of subsidy provided by the Government and credit disbursed by the financial institutions under IRDP for the corresponding period in Orissa was Rs. 93.08 crores and Rs. 113.46 crores respectively.

(d) The amount of deposits and the advances for the year 1986, 1987 and 1988 in respect of public sector banks in the State of Orissa was as under:

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Advances</i>
September, 1986	1026.22	865.50
September, 1987	1281.24	1052.72
September, 1988	1531.45	1255.67

## STATEMENT—I

## Physical Progress under IRDP during 1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets	Achievements				Women Beneficiaries
			Total	Out of which			
				4	5	6	
1		3				7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	241500	256944	105764	28273	42631	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16600	13702	—	13702	2763	
3.	Assam	70500	68059	5353	15883	7798	
4.	Bihar	460000	535155	143771	79328	53418	
5.	Gujarat	122500	147527	18511	35490	30166	
6.	Haryana	54000	50420	18706	—	14996	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	31100	36955	18661	4065	5426	

(In Numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets	Achievements				Women Beneficiaries
			Total	Out of which			
				4	5	6	
1		3					
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	38500	26718	1982	—	1254	
9.	Karnataka	145500	145275	35811	4057	24437	
10.	Kerala	128500	143399	42177	4210	44978	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	335000	363582	80919	108717	26595	
12.	Maharashtra	220000	238118	58964	37630	46297	
13.	Manipur	8800	13673	48	9376	3032	
14.	Meghalaya	8800	11970	—	11738	4082	
15.	Mizoram	12100	8438	—	8438	1742	

(In Numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets	Achievements				Women Beneficiaries
			Total	Out of which		ST	
				SC	ST		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
16.	Nagaland	13500	4318	—	4318	430	
17.	Orissa	23400	207873	47631	53320	15021	
18.	Punjab	91500	99935	53035	—	14039	
19.	Rajasthan	155900	164472	53623	30625	9138	
20.	Sikkim	2300	2728	132	909	421	
21.	Tamil Nadu	246500	258823	113803	6110	86921	
22.	Tripura	15000	15779	2017	5687	614	
23.	Uttar Pradesh	632000	666474	318621	2203	86813	

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets		Achievements				(In Numbers)
		3	4	Total	Out of which		Women Beneficiaries	
					5	6		
					SC	ST		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
24.	West Bengal	189500	243921	75176	14283	39115		
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1800	2303	—	358	288		
26.	Chandigarh	2500	120	31	—	32		
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1000	1080	45	1004	314		
28.	Delhi	5100	4380	996	—	523		
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9300	9050	436	90	2844		

(In Numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets	Achievements			
			Total	Out of which		
				SC	ST	Women Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Lakshadweep	1300	444	—	444	51@
31.	Pondicherry	4000	5675	596	1	873
	All India	3500000	3747269	1199811	480259	567050

@Information till October 1986.



## STATEMENT—II

## Physical Progress under IRDP during 1987-88

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets	Achievements				Women Beneficiaries
			Total	Out of which		7	
				4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	289909	263559	85878	31126	51948	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18860	11683	—	11683	3012	
3.	Assam	81256	66144	9069	14835	6353	
4.	Bihar	536427	657334	181410	96253	90483	
5.	Goa	5210	5350	129	19	2496	
6.	Gujarat	150281	154124	20017	45539	46977	
7.	Haryana	61438	53197	17576	—	18996	

(In Numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets			Achievements			Women Beneficiaries
		1	2	3	Total	Out of which		
						4	5	
8.	Himachal Pradesh			27930	32481	17837	2924	6863
9.	Jammu & Kashmir			37745	29083	2359	—	3068
10.	Karnataka			161239	160135	36088	4988	36275
11.	Kerala			115419	110684	31498	2561	38029
12.	Madhya Pradesh			384078	404358	90688	137702	65844
13.	Maharashtra			276970	292603	67765	45687	57369
14.	Manipur			7741	6556	13	4617	1819
15.	Meghalaya			9718	3606	—	3606	1245

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets	Achievements				Women Beneficiaries
			Total	Out of which			
				SC	ST		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
16.	Mizoram	7368	4495	—	4495	1435	
17.	Nagaland	15120	5719	—	5719	1244	
18.	Orissa	208680	304732	71774	74282	58100	
19.	Punjab	55158	74367	39056	—	17892	
20.	Rajasthan	198162	214323	73236	41131	32897	
21.	Sikkim	2417	2167	123	574	351	
22.	Tamil Nadu	269380	276415	123144	4277	89534	

(In Numbers)

S. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets	Achievements				Women Beneficiaries
			Total	Out of which			
				SC	ST		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
23.	Tripura	26662	20932	3022	6446	1219	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	706663	793922	377384	2991	130162	
25.	West Bengal	239674	288277	90560	14920	62592	
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1640	1588	—	225	235	
27.	Chandigarh	60	61	15	—	13	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	445	455	12	436	100	
29.	Delhi	3038	3062	908	—	979	
30.	Daman & Diu	1042	595	13	142	190	

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets	Achievements				Women Beneficiaries
			Total	Out of which		ST	
				SC	ST		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
31.	Lakshadweep	900	459	—	459	198	
32.	Pondicherry	3480	4829	1516	—	1637	
	All-India	3963510	4247296	1341090	557637	829555	

## STATEMENT—III

Physical Progress under IRDP during 1988-89 (Upto January, 1989)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets	Achievements				Women Beneficiaries
			(In Numbers)				
			Total	Out of which			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
				SC	ST		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	234905	213324	78441	22431	47658	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18554	2239	—	2239	297	
3.	Assam	69690	41850	3390	8770	3264	
4.	Bihar	430492	328128	92956	56124	53321	
5.	Goa	4282	3743	49	—	1488	
6.	Gujarat	114472	99605	11708	34669	24235	
7.	Haryana	45802	39836	12976	—	16997	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21174	21482	10988	2271	4917	

(In Numbers)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets		Achievements			
		1	2	Total	Out of which		
					3	4	5
			SC	ST	Women Beneficiaries		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	28030	13484	1043	—	2127	
10.	Karnataka	137794	101979	24014	2793	24102	
11.	Kerala	84054	64954	21216	1475	24415	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	300717	257968	59160	87881	51593	
13.	Maharashtra	226410	197594	44407	31120	42826	
14.	Manipur	5630	3574	17	1863	1168	
15.	Meghalaya	8547	3220	—	3220	1254	
16.	Mizoram	7160	3029	—	3029	789	

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets	Achievements				Women Beneficiaries
			Total	Out of which		7	
				SC	ST		
1		3	4	5	6	7	
17.	Nagaland	9073	2233	—	2233	581	
18.	Orissa	169845	137171	31204	43580	33364	
19.	Punjab	40133	40130	20868	—	10204	
20.	Rajasthan	149596	118526	36187	24464	23190	
21.	Sikkim	1712	1283	88	419	142	
22.	Tamil Nadu	224928	229310	109211	3422	77505	
23.	Tripura	8272	13663	1997	3952	1670	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	610642	511192	236130	1826	81600	
25.	West Bengal	233988	194802	61563	10972	64956	



Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Targets	Achievements				Women Beneficiaries
			Total	Out of which		7	
				SC	ST		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1742	1217	—	176	265	
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	385	280	10	274	58	
29.	Delhi	2360	1429	502	—	590	
30.	Daman & Diu	732	513	10	49	76	
31.	Lakshadweep	370	335	—	335	157	
32.	Pondicherry	1905	1474	377	—	404	
All India		3193546	2649567	858512	349587	595213	

**Conversion of Parbhani-Mudkhed  
Adilabad Railway Line**

5225. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time scheduled for conversion of Parbhani-Mudkhed Adilabad rail line;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the allocation for this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). Completion of gauge conversion of Parbhani-Mudkhed Adilabad MG line will depend on availability of resources in the coming years. Due to acute constraint of resources it is difficult to increase allocation for this project.

[Translation]

**Faizabad Railway Station**

5226. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the sanctioned scheme of modernisation and expansion of Faizabad railway station has been started, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the time by which this work will start and phasewise completion schedule of each work and the total expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Work on quarters has started.

(b) the approved scheme for provision of additional platform and coaching facilities at Faizabad is estimated to cost Rs. 251 lacs and is likely to be completed by December, 1991.

[English]

**Loans advanced in Kerala under 20-Point Programme**

5227. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons in Kerala who were granted loans from the banks under the 20-Point Programme during the year 1988-89;

(b) the total amount so granted and the amount given as subsidy and as loan; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The present data reporting system does not generate the information in the manner asked for. However, as per information received from Reserve Bank of India, the outstanding advances of commercial banks in Kerala State under Twenty Point Programme (TPP) as at the end of June 1988 were Rs. 376.96 crores in 10.94 lakh borrowal accounts.

**Production and Export of Coffee**

5228. SHRI V. KRISHNARAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial increase in the production of coffee during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the export of coffee has registered an increase during the last three year .,

(d) if so, the quantity of coffee exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years, year-wise; and

(e) the main countries to which India is exporting coffee?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). Coffee crop is cyclic in nature where a bumper crop season is generally followed by a lean one. The production of coffee during the past 3 years has been as under:

1985-86	1.22 lakh tonnes (Approx.)
1986-87	1.92 lakh tonnes " "
1987-88	1.22 lakh tonnes " "

(c) to (e). The major countries importing coffee from India are: USSR, USA, Japan, West Germany, Italy etc.

The quantity of coffee exported and the foreign exchange earned during the last 3 years has been as under:

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (in Rs. Crores)
1985-86	99,298	274.98
1986-87	86,666	362.83
1987-88	92,533	260.10

Source (Coffee Board)

#### Pilgrim tax at Gaya and Parasnath Stations

5229. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how much pilgrim tax is being collected per year from passengers at

Gaya and Parasnath railway station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): The amount of pilgrim tax for Gaya station during the last four years is as follows:

1985-86	Rs. 1,13,929.00
1986-87	Rs. 1,87,343.00
1987-88	Rs. 1,17,205.00
1988-89	Rs. 1,95,929.00

(upto Feb. 89)

Parasnath station is not a notified pilgrim station for the purpose of pilgrim tax.

### Tea Plantation in Orissa by IDICOL

5230. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Infrastructural Development Corporation of Orissa Limited (IDICOL) has taken up tea plantation in some parts of Orissa.

(b) if so, the different areas of the State where tea plantation has been started by IDICOL; and

(c) the total hectares of land brought under tea plantation in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). Tea Board in consultation with the Government of Orissa, has set up a joint Venture company namely M/s. Orissa Tea Plantation Ltd., with the participation of M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa and Tea Manufacturing and Marketing Consultants pvt. Ltd., to undertake a project in the State. The project aims at covering about 400 hectares of tea in the State of Orissa. In the first phase of the programme so far 170 hectares of land in the Keonjhar district of Orissa has been brought under tea plantation.

### LIC Agents in Bangalore

5231. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) agents in Bangalore city as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the licence fee to become LIC agent;

(c) the minimum business to be given by LIC agent in a year;

(d) whether Government are aware that commission is being given to an LIC agent even if he does not give the minimum business, if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) its likely effect on other LIC agents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) There were 4169 LIC agents in Bangalore city as on 31st December, 1988.

(b) A licence fee of Rs. 15/- is charged to become LIC agent.

(c) The minimum business to be given by LIC agent in a year on which he is paid commission is as under:

Agent working in City, Urban Agglomeration or Town with population of	In the First Agency year		In the Second and subsequent Agency years	
	<i>policies on different lives at least</i>	<i>Sum Assured not less than</i>	<i>Policies on different lives at least</i>	<i>Sum Assured not less than</i>
1	2	3	4	5
5 lacks & above	12	Rs. 75000	12	Rs. 100000

1	2	3	4	5
1 lac & above but less than 5 lacs	12	60000	12	75000
Less than 1 lac	12	40000	12	60000

An Agent is, however, exempted from bringing in the business required of him if he has continually worked for Corporation as an agent for a period of:

- (a) Not less than 21 years; or
- (b) At least 15 years and he is at least 55 years of age; or
- (c) 15 years and at anytime subsequent thereto there is business in force in the books of the Corporation under his agency yielding a renewal premium income of not less than Rs. 40000 per annum.

(d) The minimum business is required to be fulfilled for continuance of the agency and not for payment of 1st year's commission in the year in which the new business is secured. Hence 1st year's commission is payable for the business received during the year even if at the end of the year the agent has not fulfilled this condition. If the agent does not fulfill this condition in any year the agency is generally terminated and no further renewal commission is payable unless the agency is remained in force for 5 years and the agent has fulfilled other conditions required for continuation of renewal commission.

(e) No, Sir. The same rules are applied to all agents.

(f) It is not necessary to change rules as the present rules are working satisfactorily.

[Translation]

### Policy for Import of Cars

5232. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the misuse of the provision of the Import Policy whereby motor vehicles may be brought from foreign countries for a period of six months and re-exported to that country without payment of any duty, on those vehicles;

(b) if so, whether many motor vehicles imported under this provision have been seized; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Available reports and seizures made indicate the misuse of the provisions of the Import Policy whereby motor vehicles may be brought from foreign countries for a period of six months and re-exported without payment of any duty, by certain unscrupulous persons. During the last one year from 1st March, 1988 to 28th February, 1989 itself, four motor vehicles worth Rs. 29 lakhs approximately have been reported to have been seized by the Customs authorities, for such misuse.

(c) Intelligence is targeted against all

smuggling activities including those of the above type. Such motor vehicles are seized and the duty leviable on them is demanded from the Automobile Association. The persons found involved are penalised in departmental adjudication and are also prosecuted in Courts of law in suitable cases. They are also detained under the provision of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, if considered necessary.

[English]

### Improvement in Functioning of Banks

5233. SHRI NARSING SURYANSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has called for a major emphasis on better customer service, house keeping, training, credit management, recycling of funds and financial viability in banks as reported in the Deccan Herald of 14th February, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by each nationalised bank in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that at their instance banks have drawn up Action Plans for the overall improvement in their working. The areas covered in the Action Plan include, among others, customer service, house keeping, training, credit management and financial viability in banks. The implementation of the Action Plan by the banks has shown general improvement in the organisational structure, training, customer service, house keeping and overall working.

The progress made by the public sector banks is periodically monitored at the highest levels both at the banks and at RBI.

[Transition]

### Arrest of Smugglers

5234. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the smugglers arrested by Customs Officials during the year 1987, 1988 and 1989 so far;

(b) the quantity of gold deposited in Government treasury and the quantity of gold returned by the court and the details of the persons to which it has been returned; and

(c) whether any complaints with regard to bungling in depositing the seized gold in the treasury have been received and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The number of persons arrested for contravention of the Customs Act, 1962 in the year 1987, 1988 and 1989 (upto 27th March) are given in the table below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of persons arrested</i>
1987	2480
1988	3255
1989* (27.3.89)	681*

\*Figure is provisional.

(b) and (c). The quantity of gold deposited in the Government of India Mints by the Customs authorities during the financial years, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in the table below:

Year	Quantity of gold deposited in the Government Mints (Qty. in Kgs.)
1986-87*	1,832.996
1987-88*	2,481.854

\*The figures are provisional.

Available reports do not indicate any bungling in depositing of the confiscated gold by the Customs authorities with the Government of India Mints.

Gold which has been proved to be of foreign origin and confiscated under the Customs Act, 1962 is not returned to the persons from whose possession it has been seized.

[English]

#### Setting up of Currency Note Printing Press at Salboni

5235. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:  
DR. SUDHIR ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to set up a Mint/currency note printing press at Salboni, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of progress including estimated cost, land acquisition, earth-work, machinery installations etc. of the said project;

(c) what is target date of the completion

of the project; and

(d) if no final decision has been taken so far the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Detailed Project Report on setting up of a New Note Press at Salboni in West Bengal at an estimated cost of Rs. 723.40 crores has been circulated to appraising agencies for comments to enable Govt. take the requisite investment decision. Action for acquisition of 495 acres of land at Salboni has also been taken. It will take 48 months to commission the press after the investment decision is taken.

#### Export of Basmati Rice by STC

5236. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHODHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC) entered into a contract with a Kuwait firm for supply of 20,000 MTs of Indian basmati rice;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the STC had further subcontracted this assignment, if so, to whom it was given;

(d) the specification of the basmati rice mentioned in the contract; and

(e) whether the Export Inspection Agency, New Delhi ensured that all specifications were adhered to before issuing the Certificate of inspection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). In 1987, STC en-

tered into a contract with a Kuwait firm for export of 20,000 metric tonnes of "B" Grade raw milled basmati rice, for making supplies under the contract, STC further signed a back to back contract with M/s. Abdullah Haji

Rahimtulla group of companies, New Delhi.

(d) The specifications stipulated in the contract were as follows:

- (i) Grade matter raw milled basmati rice.
- (ii) Special characteristics (maximum limit of tolerance on the basis of percentage by weight)

— Foreign matter	..	2%
— Broken and Fragments	..	10%
— Other rice including red grain	..	20%
— Damaged, Discoloured chalky grains	..	3%
— Moisture	..	14%

(e) Yes, Sir.

**LIC Loans to Public Sector Undertakings and Financial Institutions in Kerala**

5237. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total assistance given by the Life Insurance Corporation to different projects, development works and institutions in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) whether the pay-back arrangements is working;

(c) whether LIC has stopped loans to most of the public sector undertakings and financial institutions in Kerala; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to ask LIC to review its decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRIO): (a).

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amounts (Rs. in crores)</i>
1986-87	32.45
1987-88	37.20
1988-89	37.14

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Wagon Repair Workshop at Guntupalli**

5238. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to



enhance the capacity of wagon repair workshop at Guntupalli;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) There is no immediate plan to increase the capacity at wagon repair workshop at Guntupalli.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The available and already planned capacity for wagon POH is adequate to meet the present and near future needs. The requirement vis-a-vis available capacity for repairs of wagons is under constant review. Additional capacity is created when necessary keeping in view the Railways' overall requirement and availability of funds.

#### **Introduction of Computerised Legal Data base**

5239. **SHRI VJAY N. PATIL:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to introduce a computerised legal data base to facilitate legal research and expedite legal services;

(b) if so, the progress achieved so far in that field;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce an automated legal reasoning system to enable a client to get legal advice by querying a computer; and

(d) if so, when such a system is likely to be introduced?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following Legal Data Bases have been developed by the National Informatics Centre of the Planning Commission for the Ministry of Law and Justice, Supreme Court of India and Delhi High Court:

1. Constitution information retrieval system for Ministry of Law and Justice.
2. Case law information retrieval system for Supreme Court and Delhi High Court.
3. Caveat matching information retrieval system for Supreme Court.
4. Listing proforma information system for Supreme Court.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Action Taken on Decisions at Sixth and Seventh Meetings of National Water Development Agency**

5240. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of decisions taken in the Sixth and Seventh Annual General meetings of the National Water Development Agency and the action initiated thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI):** The decisions taken in the Sixth and Seventh Annual General meetings related to hydrological and water balance studies of west flowing rivers south of Tapi, water requirements of

marginal basin States and involvement of technical experts from Indian Institutes of Technology and other technical institutions in the activities of National Water Development Agency.

**Muria-Uchaithsthan Railway Line  
(Bihar)**

5241. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of Muria Uchaithsthan via Raiyam railway line in Bihar with a view to connecting Raiyam Sugar factory with rail link;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No specific transportation requirement necessitating the provision of the suggested railway line has come to notice.

**Assistance to fishing Companies**

5242. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 March, 1989 to Starred Question No. 230 regarding SCICI loans to fishing companies and state:

(a) whether any guidelines exist for determining the rehabilitation to be given to fishing companies by the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI);

(b) the rate of interest to be charged by

the SCICI from rehabilitated fishing units; and

(c) whether the SCICI is insisting on new equity for all applicant companies for re-schedulement and rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Rehabilitation proposals from defaulting fishing companies are considered on merits on a case by case basis. SCICI has reported that no standardised norms for determining rehabilitation packages for fishing companies has been framed in view of differing nature of problems faced by individual fishing companies.

(b) Where the rehabilitation proposals are considered viable; reschedulement of the defaulted loan instalments and interest instalments are considered at the document rate of interest, with penal interest being chargeable in case of default.

(c) Since in most rehabilitation proposals the equity base of fishing companies is shown to be eroded, SCICI has reported that, with a view to correcting the financial imbalances and improving the viability of the proposals, fishing companies are advised to bring in additional equity.

**Conditions Imposed in Grant of Import Licence for Penicillin**

5243. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in grant of import licence for Penicillin a ration of 30:70 is fixed for lifting indigenous material vis-a-vis imports;

(b) if so, the basis for fixing this ratio;

(c) whether this policy discourages

production; and

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

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

(b) The ratio of 30 (indigenous): 70 (imported), for grant of Supplementary licences for import of Penicillin G, has been fixed keeping in view the estimated domestic requirement vis-a-vis anticipated production of Penicillin G from indigenous sources.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Inspection of Ernakulam Trivandrum Railway Line

5244. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway track between Ernakulam and Trivandrum had been inspected by concerned officials recently; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Regular inspections have been carried out as per schedule laid down both by Divisional and Headquarters Officers.

(b) No major defects were found during the above inspections. Minor deficiencies/defects noted have mostly been attended to.

#### Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Punjab

5245. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major and medium irrigation projects completed/nearing completion in Punjab as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the potential added/being added; and

(c) the names of new projects proposed to be undertaken in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 16 major and medium projects have been completed in Punjab as on 31.12.1988 at a total cost of Rs. 319.60 crores. Besides, 7 major and medium projects are under implementation by the Government of Punjab at a total cost of Rs. 323.1 crores.

(b) The ultimate irrigation potential of Punjab State from major and medium irrigation schemes has been assessed as 3 lakh hectares of which a potential of 24.63 lakh hectares has been created till the end of VI Plan. The target of potential to be created during the VII Plan by Punjab is 1.38 lakh hectares.

(c) The Government of Punjab propose to undertake 4 new projects namely providing irrigation facilities to erstwhile Malerkotla State, modernisation of canals, Doon Canal and lining of canals Phase- II at a cost of about Rs. 59 crores.

#### Metro Railway System, Madras

5246. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have sent a memorandum to Union Government in February, 1989 requesting for more funds for the Metro Railway System at Madras;

(b) if so, how much of funds has been allocated for the current year by the Railways; and

(c) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 9.85 crores.

(c) This will depend upon the availability of funds in the coming years.

[*Translation*]

#### **Suspension of Train Services at Kanpur**

5247. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment have been made of the loss suffered by Railways due to cancellation of trains via Kanpur during the period textile workers staged dharna at rail tracks there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Though precise quantification is not possible, direct losses alone in passenger and freight operation are estimated to be about Rs. 5 crores

#### **Minimum Statutory Price for Lac**

5248. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lac growers of the country are not getting remunerative prices;

(b) whether Government have received a proposal to fix a minimum statutory price for lac; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). The lac growers in the country have not been getting remunerative prices on account of fall in prices of sticklac during the last 2 F(1,2) years. However, the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) under the Ministry of Welfare is making efforts alongwith State Tribal Development Federations to ensure that tribals producing lac get remunerative prices.

#### **Quota for Handicapped**

5249. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any reserved quota of seats for handicapped persons; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to acute shortage of reserved accommodation *vis-a-vis* the demand, it is not feasible to set aside a separate quota for handicapped persons.

#### **Concessions to SC/ST Entrepreneurs by Banks and Financial Institutions**

5250. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concession is given to the SC/ST entrepreneurs by the public sector banks and the public financial institu-

tions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the number of SC/ST entrepreneurs benefited during the last three years as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The advances given by public sector banks to members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are treated as advances to weaker sections of the society for which a specific target is given to the banks. On bank advances to professionals and self employed persons belonging to SC/ST the rates of interest on term loans and on other loans are 13.5% per annum and 14.0% per annum respectively.

Under the composite loan scheme formulated by Industrial Development Bank of India (DBI)—SC/ST entrepreneurs can avail of credit Rs. 50,000/- for small scale units at an interest rate of 10% per annum. Under general refinance scheme of National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD), rural artisans belonging to SC/ST can avail of composite loans upto Rs. 30,000/- at an interest rate of 10% per annum. NABARD also provides refinance for loans upto Rs. 5 lakhs given to SC/ST beneficiaries, for setting up small scale units.

Reserve Bank of India has stated that their data reporting system does not generate the information relating to the number of SC/ST beneficiaries assisted in a particular year under various schemes. However, the total outstanding priority sector advances of public sector banks to the members of SC/ST, as at the end of December, 1988 were Rs. 2502.39 crores in 81.41 lakh borrowal accounts.

### Setting up of export oriented units in Mauritius

5251. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request has been received from Mauritius for setting up of Export Oriented Units in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in the matter;

(d) if so, the details of industrial units selected for the purpose; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Mauritius has been inviting Indian entrepreneurs to set up export-oriented industries in Mauritius.

(b) Areas suggested for setting up such industries so far are:

(i) Plastic toys; (ii) Neckties; (iii) automobile parts (iv) Jewelleries (v) Computer Software (vi) Hand-tools; (vii) Metal furniture (viii) Glass-ware and bottles; (ix) Locks and keys for wooden openings (x) Assembly of tractors.

(c) to (e). It is for Indian entrepreneurs to select the areas where they want to set up industries.

As and when any proposal for setting up industries is received, the same is considered by Govt. and approval accorded.

Recently, approval has been given for setting up a Spinning mill in Mauritius.

**SC/ST Cells In Banks**

5252. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:  
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks have been directed to form SC/ST Cells headed by liaison officers for SC/ST Welfare at Regional/Zonal Offices and Chief Liaison Officer at Central Office, if so, details thereof including status of Liaison Officers and Chief Liaison Officer in hierarchy set-up;

(b) whether Liaison Officers and Chief Liaison Officer are to be posted/recruited from SC/ST categories only, if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether SC/ST Cell at Central Office of Central Bank of India has been provided with same hierarchical set-up of staff as provided in other Cells like IRP Cell R & P Cells etc. if not, reasons therefor with present set-up of SC/ST Cells at Central Office and Regional/Zonal Office; and

(d) names of Regional and Zonal Offices of Central Bank of India where SC/ST Cells have not been constituted with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Government has advised all public sector banks that an Officer of the rank of Deputy General Manager/ Assistant General Manager may be appointed as Liaison Officer at the Central Office of the bank of respect of matters relating to representation of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in all establishments and services under their respective control. Similarly, in each Zonal/Regional Office of the bank a Liaison Officer has to be nominated to deal with matters relating to the

representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their respective Offices. Banks have been further advised that cells consisting of suitable number of functionaries may be constituted to assist the Liaison Officers in their duties and to ensure prompt disposal of the grievances or representations of the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Central Bank of India has reported that it has set up Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Cells at its Central, Zonal and Regional Offices. The Cell at the Central Office of the bank consists of an Assistant General Manager, who is also the Liaison Officer, an officer of Junior Management Grade Scale- I and a clerk. At the Zonal Office, the Cell consists of a Chief Manager, who is also the Liaison Officer, and an officer of Junior Management Grade Scale- I. The Cell at the Regional Office consists of the Regional Manager, as Liaison Officer, and a Clerk.

As reported by Central Bank of India these Cells are generally manned by members belonging Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category to assist their respective Liaison Officers.

**Trade with Mongolia**

5253. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to expand trade with Mongolia;

(b) whether Indian and Mongolia have identified new areas for cooperation including joint venture;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to expand trade in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (d). New areas like hides and skins, textile machinery and marine products etc., are being explored to expand the trade between India and Mangolia. Besides, some Indian companies have expressed interest in setting up joint ventures in Mangolia.

#### Quota of Berths for Baroda

5254. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to refix the quota of berths/seats available to Baroda passengers on the trains towards Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad and

other long distance trains towards Southern and Eastern Railways; and

(b) if so, the details of the quota available for Baroda on the trains passing through/starting from Baroda and the details of the changes likely to be made in the existing quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The reservation quotas are being revised at Baroda in respect of certain Delhi bound trains only.

(b) The changes in the quotas proposed to be made in the existing trains and the additional quota being allotted in new train from 1.5.89 are as under:

Train No.	Existing quota per day				Revised quota per day			
	AC 2T	FC	AC Chair	IIInd	AC 2T	FC	AC Chair	IIInd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25 A.C. Exp.	14	—	15	46 (5 days) 24 (2 days)	14	—	—	56*
181 Sarvodaya Exp.	13	—	—	166	9	—	—	72
171 Bombay-Jammu Exp.	8	2	—	32	6	—	—	72
997 Hapa-Jammu Exp.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72

\* being increased to 66 Second Class berths from 15.6.89.

The A.C. Chair Car quota in 25 A.C. Express is being withdrawn due to withdrawal of this class of accommodation. The reduction in Second Class accommodation in 181 Sarvodaya Express is due to overall reduction in the availability of this class of accommodation. However, the reduction has been compensated by allotting additional quota in 171 Bombay-Jammu Tawi

Superfast Express.

#### Over-bridges on level crossings in Delhi

5255. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are still certain railway crossings in Delhi where either over-bridges or under-bridges are required to be constructed;

(b) if so, the details of such crossings locality-wise;

(c) whether Government have drawn up any programme for construction of these bridges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is need for construction of road-over/under-bridges in replacement of level crossing No. 14 on Delhi avoiding line in Wazirpur Industrial Area (Ashok Vihar), level crossing No. 156 in Vivek Vihar and the level crossing No. 9 near Badli apart from the works which have already been sanctioned.

(c) to (e). The Delhi Municipal Corporation are, at present, examining the feasibility of construction of road-over/under bridges at the above locations. Railways can take further action, only after firm proposals are sponsored by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, duly agreeing to share the cost, as per rules.

#### **Posting of Husband and Wife at same Station in Narbard**

5256. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:  
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of posting of

husband and wife at the same station is being strictly followed in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NARBARD);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and whether complaints to this effect have been received from some Members of Parliament;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any remedial steps have been taken in the matter;

(e) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(f) the time by which the grievances of such couples are likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (f). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NARBARD) has reported that it is following the policy of posting of husband and wife at the same station in case both of them are working in NARBARD. In cases where the spouse of a NARBARD employee is working in other organisation, NARBARD tries to accommodate the officers at the same centre as far as possible. NARBARD has been receiving representations from various persons including from Members of Parliament for the posting of Husband and wife at the same station. Such representations whenever received are examined in accordance with the policy stated above and appropriate decisions, keeping in view of the administrative exigencies, are taken in the matter.

#### **Rehabilitation of Loco Shed on Palghat Division**

5257. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government have any plan to rehabilitate the erstwhile steam loco sheds which have been converted into diesel sheds on Palghat Division; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Sub-urban Train Services In Bombay

5258. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sub-urban train services in Bombay are deteriorating for want of finance; and

(b) if so, the steps Railways propose to take to improve sub-urban rail services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Bank loans to educated unemployed youth In Goalpara, Assam

5259. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for loans

from the educated unemployed youth forwarded with recommendation by the District Industrial Centre (DIC) of Goalpara, Assam to various nationalised banks operating in the District during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether all the applications forwarded by the DIC were honoured by the various branches of nationalised banks;

(c) if not, the reasons for rejection of applications; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government to help the people whose applications were rejected by the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) During the year 1987-88 District Industries Centre in Goalpara District of Assam forwarded 163 applications to the banks for sanction of loans under the Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). The corresponding position for the year 1988-89 has not yet become available.

(b) As against the physical target of 135 fixed for Goalpara District for 1987-88, banks have sanctioned in all 138 applications under the SEEUY Scheme.

(c) and (d). Since the number of applications sanctioned exceeded the target, the remaining applications received for loans under SEEUY Scheme could not be considered.

**Issue of Bonds by Public Sector Enterprises**

5260. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed any public Sector enterprises/corporations to raise extra budgetary resources by issuing bonds with tax free status;

(b) if so, the details of such enterprises

or corporations, the total amount of such bonds issued by each of them; and

(c) expected loss in tax-revenue by the Government on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The following public sector enterprises have been allowed to issue tax free Bonds during 1988-89:-

<i>Name of the Enterprises</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1. National Thermal Power Corpn. Ltd.	650.00
2. Power Finance Corpn. Ltd.	650.00
3. Neyveli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.	210.00
4. Housing Urban Development Corpn. Ltd.	80.00
5. Nuclear Power Corpn. Ltd.	100.00
6. Rural Electrification Corpn. Ltd.	272.00
7. Indian Railway Finance Corpn.	600.00
8. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	300.00

(c) It is not possible to estimate any tax loss as the underlying assumption that such bonds could be subscribed fully without any tax benefit may itself not be realistic.

**Modvat Benefits to Concrete Sleeper Manufactures**

5261. SHRI RAMSWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directions have been issued to the Railway Board that the MODVAT benefits which were being availed

of by the concrete sleepers manufactures, most of which are small scale industries, should be taken back by the Railways as purchaser;

(b) whether the same directions are issued for the other manufacture and suppliers of components required by the Railways and from the manufactures of Railways Wagons which are the biggest sellers to the Railways;

(c) whether Government are aware of the reports that in placing the orders in different zones, discrimination has been

made for realizing the MODVAT benefits;

(d) if so, the investigations proposed to be made in the matter; and

(e) the reasons behind giving the MODVAT benefits to the industry by the Railways.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No Modvat benefit is being given to the industry at the initiative of the Railways.

#### Source Pattern of Imports

5262. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the pattern of source of imports of major commodities, imported into India in 1986, 1987 and 1988 and value of India's imports of particular items from particular countries; and

(b) whether this source pattern in respect of imports has changed in a marked manner in relation to any commodity or area for imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) The trade data is compiled on financial year basis. The details of destination-wise imports are presently available

only upto the financial year 1986-87 and these details are given in the volume II of the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India (Annual Number for 1986-87) which is available in the Lok Sabha Library.

(b) As the data is available only for one year of period specified i.e. 1986-87, it is not possible to comment on the changes in the source pattern of imports covering the period 1986-87 to 1988-89.

#### Import of INK used In Printing Currency Notes

5263. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of ink which is used for printing currency notes at Nasik and Dewas Presses is imported;

(b) whether the countries exporting ink to India are importing raw material for the preparation of ink from India itself;

(c) if so, the amount of foreign exchange spent on its import during the last three years, year—wise, and

(d) the efforts being made for the production of this ink in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Inks ordinarily used for printing currency notes at Nasik and Dewas are produced at the ink factory at Bank Note Press Dewas. However, to meet the requirements of new intaglio machines in Currency Note Press Nasik and Bank Note Press, Dewas the following quantities of Ink were imported during the last 3 years:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity in Metric Tonnes</i>	<i>Expenditure in Foreign Exchange</i>
1985-86	400	Rs. 5.48 crores
1987-88	160	Rs. 4.06 crores
1988-89	39.3	Rs. 1.35 crores

The imported inks are the quick set intaglio inks which are not produced indigenously. Since the formulation for the manufacture of intaglio inks is not known, it is not possible to determine whether any of the raw material required for their production has been imported from India by the countries producing these inks.

(d) Efforts are being made to enter into an arrangement with a foreign party for transfer of technology in order to produce intaglio ink at Bank Note Press, Dewas.

#### **Execution of Pagla Bansloi River Basin Scheme**

5264. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the completion of the Pagla Bansloi River basin scheme, only a small portion of the inundated, lands on the right bank of the feeder canal of the Farakka Barrage Project will be recultivable only upto raising a single crop in a year;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any further step to make the rest of the inundated land recultivable and to yield more than one crop in a year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government proposes to arrange for the use of the yet to be

inundated land for purposes other than agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The Pagla, Bansloi rivers regulators envisage the release of stagnating water into the Bhagirathi in the Post monsoon period enabling the continuance of the traditional agricultural practices.

#### **Checking Smuggling by Ships**

5266. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken to check smuggling by passengers and cargo ships touching Indian ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA): (a) Intelligence is targeted against all smuggling activities including those by passengers and cargo ships touching Indian ports. Suspect passengers are searched and cargo ships are rummaged to detect concealed contraband. Close co-ordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling. Sophisticated equipment such as : X ray baggage machines and metal detectors are being increasingly used. The persons found involved in smuggling activities are penalised in departmental adjudication and also prosecuted in Courts in departmental adjudication

and also prosecuted in Courts of law in suitable cases. Such persons are also detained under the provisions of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, if considered necessary.

### **Workshop at Bhubaneswar to Boost Export**

5266. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop was held on the 1st and 2nd February, 1989 at Bhubaneswar in Orissa to boost the exports from the State and draw a plan on this issue;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held at the workshop; and

(c) whether the export of sea products and connected problems were discussed at the workshop, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). In its efforts to involve State Governments in the export promotion activities, Ministry of Commerce had organised a Seminar to finalise the Action Plans, prepared by Trade Development Authority for promotion of exports from Orissa, Bihar and Sikkim on February 1st & 2nd 1989 at Bhubaneswar and to evolve a long-term export strategy. The Action Plans has sought to identify specific products, having potential for exports, export worthy units in the concerned product groups and infrastructural facilities needed for back up support and had also suggested specific export development activities to be undertaken in the markets. The issues relating to exports of sea products and connected problems were specially discussed during the course of the Seminar.

2. Some of the thrust products, identified for the State of Orissa are Handlooms, ready-made garments leather products, Handicrafts, Software, cashew, tea, polished granite, charge chrome, cotton yarn and products of tribal areas like Sale Seeds, ginger seeds, Kendu leaves, tamarind, agarbatti, sobai roe and marine products.

3. Various State and Central level agencies like Export Promotion Corporation/Directorates, Trade Development Authority, State Trading Corporation, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, tree and industry etc. have been identified to implement the Action Plan.

### **Irrigation Potential In Orissa**

5267. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the potential creation in Orissa has lagged for behind the national average in the field of irrigation;

(b) the approximate land that can be brought under irrigation in Orissa;

(c) the achievement so far made and the area of land brought under irrigation through major and medium irrigation sector;

(d) the target fixed to bring the land under irrigation by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the target fixed for the Eight Five Year Plan and the efforts being made to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b) Ultimate irrigation potential of the country is assessed at 113 million hectares, out of which the ultimate irrigation potential of

Orissa is 5.9 million hectares. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, about 60% of the ultimate irrigation potential was created in the country whereas corresponding figure for Orissa is 44% .

(c) Out of 30.01 m. ha. of irrigation potential created through major and medium sources at the end of the VI plan in the country, 25.33 million hectares had been utilised.

(d) Additional irrigation potential of 12.5 million hectares is targetted to be created during the VII plan period.

(e) The target for the VII Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

#### **Availability of Indigenous Penicillin**

5268. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of units have complained to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports about non-availability of indigenous Penicillin; and

(b) if so, the names of units and details of complaints and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (b) Most of the 6 -APA manufacturers complained about shortfall in

obtaining supplies of Penicillin G from the indigenous producers. In this background the ratio for allowing import of Penicillin G on the basis of indigenous lifting was changed from 60 ( imported): 40 (indigenous) to 70. (imported) : 30 (indigenous) for the year 1988-89.

#### **Loans to Farmers**

5269. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches and the rural banks opened by the Nationalised banks in different States and the amount of money disbursed amongst the poor farmers and others in rural areas under the rural development programme bank-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether any irregularities have been brought to the notice of Government in regard to the disbursement of loans, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the working of these banks so that rural poor get more benefits under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Public Sector Banks during the last 3 years period have opened 1895 branches in different States and have also sponsored 8 regional rural banks. The outstanding agricultural advances of public sector banks (including advance to small and marginal farmers ) for the last 3 years as reported by RBI are as under:

(No. of A/Cs in lakhs)

Amount in Rs. crores

<i>Year ended December</i>	<i>No. of A/Cs</i>	<i>Amount balance outstanding</i>
1986	168.58	10,137.91
1987	188.07	11,712.50
1988	203.87	13,501.87

Bank-wise data is given in the Statement below.

(b) RBI has reported that no irregularities have been brought to their notice in regard to the disbursement of loans. Complaints in this regard as and then received by the concerned banks are looked into for remedial action.

(c) RBI have issued guidelines/ instruc-

tions to banks from time to time regarding lending to priority sector, weaker sections (including IRDP beneficiary) etc. These guidelines, *inter-alia* stipulate period for sanction of loan applications, matters relating to margins, security norms etc. Rural branches are required to disburse loans on a fixed week day and also to observe one day in a week as non-public business working day to be utilised by officials to strengthen customer contacts, effect improvement in recovery of advances etc.

## STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Bank	1986		1987		1988	
		No. of A/Cs. (in lakhs)	Balance outstand- ing (Rs. in crores)	No. of A/Cs. (in lakhs)	Balance outstand- ing (Rs. in crores)	No. of A/Cs. (in lakhs)	Balance outstand- ing (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	State Bank of India	47.97	2689.50	54.98	3078.00	63.00	3488.82
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1.61	164.47	1.92	190.94	2.39	228.06
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	3.76	183.16	4.47	217.96	3.50	248.20
4.	State Bank of Indore	1.01	67.40	1.10	85.23	1.23	117.66
5.	State Bank of Mysore	2.13	123.53	2.39	138.82	2.52	150.29
6.	State Bank of Patiala	1.40	147.51	1.44	172.00	1.48	190.00
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	0.72	66.49	0.89	81.43	1.27	119.12
8.	State Bank of Travancore	4.16	128.95	4.42	150.16	4.24	152.46
Total 'A'		62.76	3571.01	71.61	4122.54	79.63	4694.61



S. No.	Name of the Bank	1986		1987		1988	
		No. of A/Cs. (in lakhs)	Balance outstanding (Rs. in crores)	No. of A/Cs. (in lakhs)	Balance outstanding (Rs. in crores)	No. of A/Cs. (in lakhs)	Balance outstanding (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad Bank	2.67	222.03	3.29	253.11	3.91	334.01
2.	Andhra Bank	4.81	247.61	5.10	288.33	5.99	332.56
3.	Bank of Baroda	7.77	578.25	8.60	655.00	9.12	757.83
4.	Bank of India	8.18	615.71	9.33	764.00	9.80	902.92
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	2.11	193.00	2.45	215.00	2.80	250.00
6.	Canara Bank	14.41	724.09	15.51	889.85	15.17	880.42
7.	Central Bank of India	9.93	623.00	10.74	691.00	11.85	809.24
8.	Corporation Bank	1.31	86.73	1.29	91.81	1.37	114.99
9.	Dena Bank	2.37	142.45	2.60	100.30	2.99	247.33
10.	Indian Bank	5.78	280.37	6.71	353.05	7.09	421.80

S. No.	Name of the Bank	1986		1987		1988	
		No. of A/Cs. (in lakhs)	Balance outstan- ding (Rs. in crores)	No. of A/Cs. (in lakhs)	Balance outstan- ding (Rs. in crores)	No. of A/Cs. (in lakhs)	Balance outstan- ding (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	7.51	299.00	8.91	363.80	9.11	420.80
12.	New Bank of India	0.84	125.65	0.97	130.08	1.06	157.94
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1.04	105.40	1.13	128.82	2.32	177.85
14.	Punjab National Bank	7.98	669.30	9.21	848.60	9.69	1007.50
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank*	1.05	132.81	1.21	145.96	1.24	151.31
16.	Syndicate Bank	8.05	445.00	7.72	464.00	8.35	498.00
17.	Union Bank of India	5.52	368.60	6.00	404.19	6.43	447.87
18.	United Bank of India	6.69	290.00	6.83	299.00	7.43	315.00

S. No.	Name of the Bank	1986		1987		1988	
		No. of A/Cs. (in lakhs)	Balance outstanding (Rs. in crores)	No. of A/Cs. (in lakhs)	Balance outstanding (Rs. in crores)	No. of A/Cs. (in lakhs)	Balance outstanding (Rs. in crores)
1	. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	UCO Bank	5.58	296.82	6.38	341.63	6.81	399.64
20.	Vijaya Bank	2.25	121.00	2.48	152.43	2.71	188.25
	Total 'B'	105.82	6566.90	116.46	7589.96	124.24	8807.26
	Total 'A' + 'B'	168.58	10137.91	188.07	11722.50	203.87	13501.87

**Over-bridge at Demodarganj Railway  
Gumati**

5270. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of overbridge at Demodarganj Gumati on Patna-Ranchi bypass, near Patna (E.R) in view of density of traffic;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. The State Government has not so far sponsored any proposal for construction of road-over-bridge at this location.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

**Tickets for Jasidih Station (ER)**

5271. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:  
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a stoppage of Himgiri Express and Punjab Mail at the Jasidih station on the Eastern Railways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that to and fro tickets are not issued for the aforesaid trains in respect of the said stations; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and action, Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Punjab Mail and Himgiri Express are primarily meant for long distance passengers. Therefore, while tickets

are issued for long distance passengers from and to Jasidih by these trains, travel by short distance passenger has been restricted. There is no proposal to relax these restrictions

**Criteria for selection of beneficiaries of  
Credit Camps**

5272. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for selecting individuals for bank loans disbursed through credit camps;

(b) whether certification from State Government authorities is necessary in such cases;

(c) the ratio of recovery of such loans so far; and

(d) whether the burden of non-recovery of such loans rests with the disbursing authorities or with the areas concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d) The present data reporting system of RBI does not yield information in the manner asked for, since Central monitoring of Credit Camps is neither considered feasible nor necessary. Banks are advised to conform to RBI guidelines issued from time to time pertaining to Priority Sector lending in sanctioning loans to small borrowers including those through Credit Camps.

**High Level Tribunal to Settle Excise  
and Customs Cases**

5273. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a high level tribunal to settle expeditiously excise and customs cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA): (a) to (b) the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal (CERAT) will be set up after the Customs and Excise Revenues Appellate Tribunal Act, 1986, is brought into force and necessary formalities, including issued of notification, notifying the date from which it will come into force, appointment of members, etc. are completed.

#### Smuggling of Narcotic Drugs from Pakistan across Rajasthan Border

5274. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

Name of drug	No. of cases	Qty (Kgs).
Heroin	5	235.385
Hashish (Figures provisional)	2	17.265

(c) Government have launched various aggressive counter-measures which, *inter alia*, include provision of deterrent punishments against drug traffickers, strengthening of preventive and intelligence machinery (especially in and around borders and vulnerable areas), adoption of liberalised reward scheme for officers and informers strengthening of bilateral co-operation between neighbouring countries (including regional cooperation under the umbrella of SAARC). The prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 provides for preventive

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of heroin, charas and other narcotics smuggled from Pakistan across Rajasthan border has been seized during the past six months;

(b) if so, the details of the seizures made; and

(c) the preventive steps Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA): (a) and (b) The Rajasthan sector of the India-Pakistan border continues to be vulnerable to smuggling particularly of heroin and charas. Details of seizures of narcotic during seized in the State of Rajasthan from October, 1988 to March, 1989 are as below;

detention upto a maximum period of two years for drug-related crimes. 250 persons have so far been detained under said Act.

For the purpose of preventive detention for the maximum period provided under the Act, the inland area 100 Kms. in width from the India-Pakistan border in the states of Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan have been defined as "areas highly vulnerable to illicit traffic"

Further, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act,

1988, recently passed by Parliament, *inter alia*, Provides for death penalty on second conviction in respect of specified offences involving specified quantities of certain drugs and also for forfeiture of property of drug offenders. Besides, all drug-related offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable. Special narcotic cells have been created in all the Customs and Central Excise Collectorate and in the State police organisations all over the country. Further the Government of Rajasthan has been specifically advised to take necessary enforcement action against such drug-related crimes.

The matter is also kept under constant review for appropriate follow up action.

#### **Interest Charged by LIC on Premium of Policies**

5275. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy-holders of the City Branch No.s 17 & 18 of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Calcutta have to pay interest on the premium of their respective policies even within the grace period due to incomplete accounts of the aforesaid branches;

(b) if so, the number of policy-holders so charged interest during the last six months; and

(c) the action being contemplated by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise. In fact, no interest is payable within the days of grace unless the previous premium is also outstanding. If in some case interest has been charged for a premium within the days of grace, it is for the reason that the records of the branches show that there was an earlier premium outstanding. However, even in such a case if the policy holder proves that the previous premium has already been paid, the interest collected, if any, is refunded, after due rectification.

#### **Calcutta Metro**

5276. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there has been sharp increase in the revenue collection of the Metro Railways, Calcutta out of the sale of tickets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Appointment of Physically Handicapped Persons of Boards of Nationalised Banks**

5277. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether physically handicapped persons have been represented on the Boards of the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The Boards of the nationalised banks are to be constituted in accordance with the criteria and procedure prescribed in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemas of 1970 and 1980. These Schemes do not specifically provide for nomination of physically handicapped persons.

#### **LIC Assistance to Private Sector Housing Bodies in Tamil Nadu**

5278. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has financed private sector housing bodies in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise

#### **Acting Chief Justices in High Courts**

5279. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of High Courts where the Acting Chief Justices are functioning; and

(b) the steps taken to post permanent incumbents?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Acting Chief Justices are functioning in

the High Courts of Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Sikkim where the office of Chief Justice is vacant.

(b) Necessary steps have been taken to appoint Chief Justices in these High Courts in consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities.

#### **Items not permitted for Domestic sales by 100 per Cent EOUs**

5280 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the list of manufactured items which will not be allowed for Domestic Sales by 100 per cent Export Oriented Units from the Export Processing Zones/Free Trade Zones; and

(b) the reasons for not allowing the domestic sales for these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). The following items, being considered as sensitive in nature, are not permitted for sale in the Domestic Tariff Area by the Units in the Export Processing Zones/Free Trade Zones.

- (i) Jewellery of all types.
- (ii) Diamonds, precious and semi-precious stones, jewels,
- (iii) Motor Cars
- (iv) Recorded video and Audio Cassette, and
- (v) Silver Bullion.

#### **Proposal for Coffee Board Canteens**

5281. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a canteen in every district of the country by the Coffee Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The various promotional units of the Coffee Board are supposed to be run on a non-profit, no-loss basis. However, these units have shown excess of expenditure over income from time to time. This has necessitated restricting opening of further such units. The proposal for opening new units can be considered only if the full operational deficits incurred by these units

are agreed to be born by the concerned departments/organisations for whose benefit these units are opened.

#### **Nabard assistance to State Cooperative Central Banks**

5282. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount given to the State Cooperative Central Banks by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development during 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the credit limits sanctioned to State Cooperative Banks during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 were as under:-

*(Rs. in crores)*

	1987-88	1988-89
Short term	2391.21	2839.52*
Medium term	356.32	119.67*
Long Term & Schematic	196.29	106.16

\* upto January, 1989

#### **Computer Training Institute at Pragati Maidan**

5283. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a computer training institute has been set up at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the nature of the contract be-

tween the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFAI) and the institute; and

(c) the financial gains to the TFAI from the institute since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). The Trade Fair Authority of India has entered into an agreement with the Alami Urdu Conference for setting up an Institute for Computer Aided



Knowledge in the Pragati Maidan Complex. For this purpose, Hall No. 12 has been licenced out by TFAI to the A.U.C. for a period of 3 years. The annual rental payable to TFAI is Rs. 2,53, 400/-.

**Headquarter for PQRS Chargemen etc.  
At Dhanbad**

5284. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fixed headquarter for all railway employees for establishment purposes;

(b) whether the headquarters for PQRS chargemen etc. working in Dhanbad division of Eastern Railway is also fixed; and

(c) if not, the time by which headquarters for these employees would be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Generally, there is a fixed headquarter for all railway employees for various establishment proposes.

(b) There are machines called PQRS which have foreman, chargemen, fitter, welder Khalasi category employees for working the machines and they have fixed headquarters.

(c) Does not arise.

**Prosecution against Directors and  
Officers of M/S I.T.C. Ltd**

5285. SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-  
WAJ:  
SHRI K.N. PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Collector, Central Excise, Calcutta has launched prosecution against Directors and Officers of M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. against the show cause notices issued by Director Anti Evasion for approximately Rs. 804 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It has been decided to consider prosecution after completion of the adjudication proceedings.

**External Debt**

5286. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Survey has placed India's external debt at Rs. 55,000 crore at the beginning of 1988-89 and debt service obligations around 24 per cent of current receipts:

(b) whether the Institute of International Finance set up by the International banks to monitor the debt crisis in various countries has estimated India's external debt by the end of this year as Rs.90,000 crore and debt service ratio around 30 per cent:

(c) whether the lower estimates in the Economic Survey was due to non-inclusion of Non-resident Indians' deposits in Indian banks; and

(d) if higher estimates of external debts and debt service ratio made by the Institute

of International Finance are correct what steps are proposed to be taken to prevent such debt-trap in future

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Presumably the question refers to the Indian Country Report prepared by the Institute of International Finance, Washington DC. This Report is a confidential document of the Institute of International Finance intended for use of its members only. As such, it is not considered appropriate for the Government to comment on its contents. However, it may be added that the level of the country's external debt and the likely burden or debt servicing are kept under continuous review to ensure that the debt service liability remains within prudent limits

#### **Railway Overbridge at Jogighopa Over Brahmaputra**

5287. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether work has started for construction of bridge over river Brahmaputra at Jogighopa connecting Pancharatna with broad-gauge railway line from Jogighopa to Guwahati;

(b) if so, details thereof and the progress made so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Wells/caissons are being sunk for construction of piers. Overall progress of work upto Feb. 1989 is 15%

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Trichur Kole Development Scheme**

5288. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated cost of the Trichur Kole Development Scheme started in 1979;

(b) the share of the cost met by Government and the sources for the balance cost;

(c) whether there was any change in the original policy of the State Bank of India to advance funds to farmers for this project;

(d) if so, the details of the changes and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the State Bank of India/the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has been directed to reconsider their stand on the project, if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of farmers and the areas of land likely to be benefited directly under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) The State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that initially in 1979 the total estimated cost of Trichur Kole Land Development Project (TKLDP) was Rs. 904.91 lakhs; Rs 612. 48 lakhs as bank loan and the balance amount as share of the State Government.

(c) to (f). SBI has further reported that the Kerala Land Development Corporation

submitted revised estimates of Rs. 2141 lakhs for TKLDP and the project was not considered viable with this outlay. The estimated cost of the project has been further revised upwards to Rs 3765 lakhs. NABARD has also arrived at the conclusion that the project is not viable at revised cost. Thus the main change in the policy of SBI has been due to the escalation in project cost which has made it economically non-viable. TKLDP is expected to benefit an area of 15.5 thousand hectares spread over 60 villages.

#### Book-Stall Contracts

5289. DR. S. JAGATHARAKSHAKAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clauses of agreements executed with all the Book-Stall contractors are same; and

(b) if not, the details of different clauses alongwith reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Zonal Railways are competent to decide the terms and conditions of bookstall agreements, and, therefore, there are some variations in the language and terms of agreements executed by different Zonal Railways. The license fee payable on contracts given to unemployed graduates is less than that paid by others. On Southern Railway, the contractors have been allowed to sell stationery items also. On South Central Railway also, some contractors provide for sale of stationery. In the contracts with Messrs. A.H. Wheeler & Co. and Messrs. Higgin Bothams, the period of contract is nine years against five years in respect of others.

#### Super Fast Train between Tirupati and Jammu- Tawi

5290. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of 'RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start one super fast train between Tirupati and Jammu Tawi and call it 'Balaji Express'

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Operational and resource constraints.

#### Conversion of Pakala-Dharmavaram Railway Line (A.P)

5291. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert into broad gauge the metre gauge railway line between Pakala and Dharmavaram in Guntakal district of Andhra Pradesh'

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) MG line between Pakala and Dharmavaram is direct MG line to the MG network

in the Southern region. Its conversion will result in operational difficulties.

**Waiting room at Anantapur Railway Station (AP)**

5292. SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to provide a waiting room for passengers at the metre gauge railway station in Anantapur in A.P.;

(b) if so, when such a waiting room is likely to be provided; and

(c) the constraints standing in the way of providing this waiting room at an early date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Work relating to the provision of a Waiting Room at Anantapur Railway Station is being taken up during the current year.

(c) Due to funds constraint and priority being accorded to providing basic amenities, as per norms, at all the stations, the work could not be taken up earlier.

**Income Tax Arrears**

5293. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income tax arrears at the end of 1987-88; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.PANJA): (a) As at the end of 1987-88, the income-tax arrears were Rs. 3993.56 crores.

(b) Out of these arrears, recovery of a substantial portion has been stayed by courts and other authorities. In some cases, instalment schemes have been granted. In other cases, the steps taken to realise the tax arrears included levy of penalty, issue of garnishee orders under section 226 (3) of the Income-tax Act to direct the third parties to pay up amount due from them to the defaulter and issue of recovery certificates which enable the Tax Recovery Officers to effect recovery by attachment/Sale of assets. In suitable cases, defaulters are arrested and put in civil prison. Administratively, action plan targets have been fixed for reduction of arrears and the progress is being monitored at various levels. Specialised inspections have been prescribed to examine every item of arrear demand and to ensure that suitable action is taken in every case. These measures are continuing processes and will result in recovery of arrears. A 'time-window' scheme was observed from 1.7.88 to 30.9.88 to attract payment of tax arrears. This scheme was applicable to demands certificated upto 31.3.86. Whoever made the payment during the above period got a remission of 50% of interest leviable on late payment of tax.

**Chambal C.A.D. Phase II Project of Rajasthan**

5294. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chambal Command Area Development Phase II Project was submitted to Union Government by Rajasthan Government in 1987;

(b) whether this project has been for-

warded to the World Bank through the Department of Economic Affairs; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). The Government of Rajasthan has been requested to clarify certain technical details of the project. Without these clarifications, it is not possible to consider the project for World Bank funding.

[Translation]

#### Penalty for use Purchase and Sale of Narcotic Drugs

5295. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided for uniform penalty by law for use, purchase and sale of opium, heroin and hashish;

(b) whether the use of opium is less harmful as compared to the use of heroin and hashish:

(c) if so, the reasons for providing for uniform penalty for purchase, sale and use of opium.

(d) the justification of imposing the same penalty on the seizure of opium without looking to its quantity;

(e) whether Union Government propose to amend this law; and to make it rational; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) to (d). Opium, heroin and charas are included in Schedule I to the Single Convention of Narcotic Drugs, 1961 thereby attracting a common regime of control. While a straight comparison of the harmful effects of these drugs may not be possible, it is to be kept in mind that opium is the source drug for morphine and heroin. Having regard to the deleterious effects that these drugs may have on the health of the users and the regime of control provided in the relevant international Convention, uniform penalty has been laid down in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 in respect of major offences relating to these drugs.

(e) and (f). No such amendment is under consideration.

#### Reservation in Trains Between Allahabad and Delhi

5296. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation facility for the various Delhi bound trains has been withdrawn from Allahabad due to introduction of Prayagraj Express;

(b) if so, whether Allahabad bound passengers are facing difficulties on this account; and

(c) if so, whether reservation facility is to be restored in view of the increasing number of Allahabad bound passengers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) The reservation quota available at Allahabad in 155 Up Guwahati-Delhi Tinsukia Mail only has been withdrawn as this train runs at close interval with Prayagraj Express.

(b) and (c). No Sir. After introduction of Prayagraj Express, 348 additional berths/seats in various classes have been provided at Allahabad.

[English]

#### Measures to Reduce External Debts

5297. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of International Finance, Washington has estimated India's external debt at the end of this year as 90,000 crores which is nearly 80% larger than the figures for April 1988 given in the economic Survey;

(b) whether debt service on this basis will be over 30% of exports;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to restrict the imports and drastically cut the list of OGL items and encourage exports to improve balance of trade and to reduce external debts; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d) Presumably the question refers to the India Country Report prepared by the Institute of International Finance, Washington, DC. This Report is a confidential document of the Institute of International Finance intended for use of its member only. As such, it is not considered appropriate for the Government to comment on its contents. However, it may be added that the level of the country's external debt and the likely burden of debt servicing are kept under continuous review to ensure that the debt service liability remains within prudent limits.

[Translation]

#### Concessions to elders and sportspersons

5298. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has assessed the quantum of concessions to be given as per Railway Budget of 1988-89 to sportspersons and old people:

(b) if so, the nature thereof and under what circumstances these concessions are to be provided; and

(c) the criteria for selection of such persons for giving these concessions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b),. The concession announced while presenting the Railway Budget for 1988-89 for outstanding sportspersons who receive Arjuna Award is 50% in second class. Concession is second class to senior citizens of the age of 65 years and above for travel beyond 500 Kms and for eminent coaches in games and sports who receive Dronacharya Award, announced while presenting the Railway Budget for 1989-90 is 25% and 50% respectively. The sportspersons can avail of the concession on the strength of a an identity card issued by the Sports Authority of India. Senior citizens will be able to avail of the same on declaring their age at the time of purchasing the ticket. Financial implications of these concessions will depend on their utilisation.

(c) Concessions have been given to those who deserve support and encouragement.

### Export of Non-Traditional Items to U.K

5299. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to U.K. he held discussions with the British Government for export of non-traditional items from India;

(b) if so, the names of non-traditional items offered for export; and

(c) the reaction of British Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). In the meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee held in New Delhi on 20th and 21st February, 1989, possibilities of expansion as well as diversification of the trade between the two countries was discussed. A suggestion was made that UK could assist in encouraging imports of non-traditional items such as engineering, electronics, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, software, etc. from India. It was agreed that both sides will make efforts to expand trade levels so as to correct the imbalance in trade.

[English]

### Survey by TDA on Exports to UAE

5300. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Arab Emirates (UAE) provides vast scope to India for expansion of exports;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted by the Trade Development Authority (TDA) in this regard;

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

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

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). UAE offers good potential for export of India goods such as processed foods, tea, meat and meat preparations, spices, readymade garments, etc. Trade Development Authority has been conducting Market Surveys for various products in this market. Steps taken to increase the level of trade include bilateral discussions at Government to Government level, participation in trade fairs and buyer-seller meets, encouragement to Indian companies to establish direct contacts with their counter-part organisations in UAE etc.

(d) and (e). India has Joint Commission with UAE. Meetings of the joint commission are held periodically with a view to *inter-alia* explore possibilities of increasing bilateral cooperation in economic and commercial fields.

### Efforts for Larger flow of Concessional Resources

5310. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India pressed hard for a larger flow of concessional resources at the World Bank meeting;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ; and

(c) to what extent these efforts have been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). At the recently held Development Committee meeting of the World Bank/IMF, India had sought early finalisation of proposals for IDA IX Replenishment and urged for enhanced flow of concessional assistance to low income countries. The IDA VIII Replenishment covers the period from July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1990 for which the donors had committed \$ 12.4 billion. The size of IDA IX, the consultations for which are presently under way, would be known only after the donors finalise their respective commitments.

**Income/Wealth Tax on Government Public Undertaking Bonds and Debentures**

5302. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Government Public Undertaking bonds and debentures which are free from both Income Tax and Wealth Tax;

(b) the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and Wealth Tax Act, 1957 under which the above bonds/debentures are free from Income Tax and Wealth Tax;

(c) whether such bonds/debentures purchased after 1 June, 1988 are not entitled to Wealth Tax relief beyond 5 lakhs i.e. without limit and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the above bonds, if purchased from market at present i.e. after 1 June, 1988 and transferred in another name, will be entitled for Income Tax and Wealth Tax

relief as per original terms and conditions of the bonds/debentures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) The following tax free bonds & debentures issued by the Government public Undertakings have been declared free from Income-tax and Wealth-tax during 1988-89 (1.4.1988 to 31.3.1989) :-

- (i) 10 year- 9% (tax free) bonds issued by the Housing & Urban Development Corporation.
- (ii) 10 Year-9% (tax free) bonds (C-series) issued by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited.
- (iii) 10 Year- 9% (tax free) N.T.P.C. bonds (IV-issue) (private placement).
- (iv) 10 Year- 9% (tax free) PFC bonds - II series (private placement).
- (v) 10 Year- 9% (tax free) Railway bonds (II issue) of Indian Railway Finance Corporation.
- (vi) 10 Year- 9% (tax free) Bonds (C-series) issued by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.
- (vii) 10 Year- 9% (tax free) REC bonds.
- (viii) 10 Year- 9% (tax free) Railway bonds (III series) of Indian Railway Finance Corporation.
- (ix) 10 Year- 9% (tax free) REC bonds (19th series) (private placement).



(x) 10 Year- 9 % (tax free) HUDCO shelter bonds (series II)

(b) The above bonds & debentures are free from Income Tax and Wealth Tax under the provisions of section 10 (15) (iv) (h) of Income Tax Act, 1961 and 5 (1) (xvii) of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 respectively. After 1.6.1988, section 5 (1) (xvii) of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 is to be read with section 5 (1A) of the said Act.

(c) Yes, Sir. Bonds/debentures issued by the Public Sector Company on or after 1st June, 1988 will be entitled to exemption upto a limit of 5 lakhs alongwith other specified assets mentioned in sub-section (1A) of section 5 of the Wealth-tax Act. This has been done by the Finance Act, 1988 to bring parity in the tax treatment of Public Sector bonds, with specified assets like any Government security and units of Unit Trust of India.

(d) Yes, Sir. The bonds issued by a public Sector company prior to 1st June, 1988, if transferred in another name subsequently on any date will be entitled to Wealth-tax exemption without any limit.

#### **Speeding up of Magadh Express and Tinsukia Mail**

5303. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to speed up the running of Magadh Express and Tinsukia Mail thereby to reduce the journey time of these trains;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is also a proposal to change the departure time of Magadh Express and to start it both from New Delhi and Patna at 6 p.m.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Execution of Irrigation Projects (ITDP) In Orissa**

5304. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:  
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given top priority to the execution of irrigation projects in tribal and drought-prone areas under the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP);

(b) whether some more areas in Orissa have been identified where irrigation facilities are likely to be provided;

(c) if so, whether irrigation projects are proposed to be extended to drought prone areas of Orissa; and

(d) the details of schemes proposed for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Six major and 18 medium schemes are under implementation by the Integrated Tribal Development Project in Orissa. These projects are as follows:—

Upper Kolab, Upper Indravati, Subarnarekha, Potteru, Kanpur, Ib, Sarafgarh, Talasara, Ramala, Pilasalki, Bondapipilli, Sunei, Kanjhari, Barsuan, Harbhangi,

Badanala, Rukura, Deo, Kushi, Upper Samakoi, Bhaskal, Kansabahal, Bankabal and Baghalahati.

The Ministry of Welfare has accorded administrative approval for an amount of Rs. 115.775 lakhs from the Special Central Assistance towards payment of capital cost of 45 lift irrigation schemes in the ITDP areas of Koraput and Kalahandi districts.

[*Translation*]

### **Rajasthan Irrigation Projects**

5305. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects of Rajasthan under consideration of Union Government for approval;

(b) whether Government of Rajasthan is unable to complete the ongoing irrigation projects within the scheduled time due to lack of funds ; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to provide additional central assistance to the State Government during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan and if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Six major

*Export of sugar during the last three years was as follows:*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Qty. (lakh M/T)</i>	<i>Val. (Rs. crores)</i>
1986-87	0.339	18.48
1987-88	0.128	13.93
1988-89	0.318 (prov.)	20.33

(Source: State Trading Corporation of India)

and two medium irrigation projects.

(b) Financial constraints have affected completion of some of the on-going irrigation projects.

(c) A provisions of Rs 25 crores as grant has been made under the Border Area Development Programme for the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-II for 1989-90. Under Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme matching assistance is provided to the State Governments on eligible its in respect of Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Stage-I, Mahi Bajajsagar and Chambal Projects.

[*English*]

### **Sugar Export**

5306. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar exported during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the foreign exchange earned therefrom, year - wise; and

(b) the names of the countries to which the export is likely to be made in 1989-90 quantity wise and the foreign exchange to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a)

At present exports expected are to the EEC countries against its preferential quota for India of 10,000 MT and to USA against its preferential quota for India of 8424 MT. The foreign Exchange earnings against these are likely to amount to Rs 14.3. crores.

#### **Land Acquisition for on Going Railway Projects**

5307. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways encounter any difficulty in the acquisitions of land for the on-going projects (new railway lines) under construction;

(b) if so, the details of such on-going projects/ zone-wise, where the acquisition of land has been quite slow during the Seventh Plan, zone-wise resulting in delay in the construction of these projects alongwith the names of the States concerned; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the projects are not delayed and the land acquired will in advance for the speedy construction of these projects including the setting up of Land Acquisition Cells within railway construction units, as the Land Acquisition Act envisages such a step for Union Government for acquiring land on its own, in cases the State Governments fail to provide the land through its own set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Opening of Bank Branches In Himachal Pradesh**

5308. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab National Bank, lead bank for Hamirpur, Kangra and Una districts, and UCO Bank for Bilaspur district in Himachal Pradesh have surveyed and identified centres for opening of branches of their own and other nationalised banks under Branch Licensing Policy and service Area Approach during 1988-89;

(b) if so, names of the centres so identified in each of above districts, separately

(c) names of such centres among them for which licences have been issued alongwith names of nationalised banks to which these have been allotted and likely dates by which other centres would be issued licenses;

(d) whether any centers have been rejected; if so, reasons therefor case-wise and whether Government propose to reconsider these centres in view of their difficult geographical terrain including spares population and natural barriers, even though distance may be short; and

(e) likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e). Under Branch Licensing Policy for the Seventh Plan Period the centres for opening new bank offices are identified by the bank having lead responsibility for the district. The list of centres as approved by the District Consultative Committee is then sent to the State Government for being forwarded to Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The RBI has reported that no proposal for opening new bank branches in Himachal Pradesh was received by them from UCO Bank. However, Punjab National Bank has proposed following centres for opening branches in Hamirpur, Kangra and Una districts of Hima-

chal Pradesh during the current Branch Licensing Policy period;

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Centre</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Centre</i>
		Una	Nangran
Hamirpur	Nalti		Teuri
Kangra	Kothog		Nangal Kalan
	Bankhandi		Manwari
	Nurpur		Lahrli
	Sansarpur Terrace		Behdul
	Chamunda		
	Parour		
	Mahakal		
	Ghallaur		

The RBI has reported that out of the Centres mentioned above, licences for opening new bank offices have been issued for following centres. The names of the banks have been indicated against the each centre:-

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of Centre</i>	<i>Name of Bank</i>
Hamirpur	Nalti	Punjab National Bank
Kangra	Bankhandi	Punjab National Bank
	Sansarpur Terrace	Punjab National Bank
	Ghallaur	Punjab National Bank
	Mahakal	Punjab National Bank
	Chamunda	Central Bank of India
Una	Behdal	Punjab National Bank

The RBI has reported that Kathog and Nangal Kalan were not identified by the lead bank group/State Government and the Centre Nurpur is being served by a branch of State Bank of Patiala. The centres namely

Parour, Nangran, Teuri, Manwari and Lahrli were not found fit, as per the stipulations laid down in the branch expansion policy, for having a new bank branch.

### Operating Ratio

5309. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operating ratio for the Indian Railways has deteriorated and touched the figures of 92.5 during the financial year 1987-88 as compared to the figures for 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) if so, the reasons for this deterioration and the operating ratio for each of the three years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 for the entire Railways and for each of the Zonal Railways; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check the Deterioration and ensure a better management of Railways finances at the Central and the Zonal levels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

It is clarified that the Operating Ratio is not a financial performance indicator in true sense as besides being affected by quantum of provision for Depreciation Reserve Fund and for Pension Fund, the ratio is affected by cost of inputs on account of escalation and

other factors outside the control of Railway Ministry and similarly on account of the restraints exercised in fixing freight and passenger tariffs.

The Operation ratio of Indian Railways for the financial year 1987-88 was 92.5% as compared to 92.2% in the previous year and 90.6% in 1985-86. The increase was due primarily to the stepping up of the annual appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund from Rs. 920 crores in 1985-86 to Rs 1250 Crores in 1986-87 and to Rs. 1350 crores in 1987-88 in order to ensure adequate Plan funds for replacements and renewals of Railway assets. Additionally, substantial increase in Pension payment liabilities has necessitated increase in the appropriation to Pension Fund from Rs. 260 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 350 crores in 1986-87 and Rs. 450 crores in 1987-88. The increase in the Operating Ratio resulting from the increased appropriation to Depreciation, Reserve Fund and Pension/ Fund does not, therefore, denote deterioration in financial performance. Strict control is exercised in respect of revenue expenditure at all levels and the percentage of Ordinary Working Expenses to Gross Earnings has in fact registered slight improvement over this period from 72.3% in 1985-86 to 71.2% in 1987-88.

Operating Ratio of each of the Zonal Railways over the three years 1985-86 to 1987-88 are tabulated in the statement below:

Name of Railway	Year to which Operating ratio pertains		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4
Entire Indian Railway	90.6%	92.2%	92.5%
Zonal Railway			
Central Railway	76.1%	76.7%	78.5%

<i>Name of Railway</i>	<i>Year to which Operating ratio pertains</i>		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4
Eastern Railway	101.1%	105.8%	110.3%
Northern Railway	86.6%	83.7%	82.5%
North Eastern Railway	166.9%	170.5%	168.0%
Northeast Frontier Rly	195.8%	187.8%	196.1%
Southern Railway	119.6%	127.2%	129.5%
South Central Railway	82.1%	89.5%	91.3%
South Eastern Railway	72.9%	74.8%	74.0%
Western Railway	79.6%	80.9%	79.1%

**Resolution Passed at Central Council Meeting of Associate Banks Officers Association at Trivandrum**

5310. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the unanimous resolution passed in the Central Council Meeting of the Associate Banks Officers Association held at Trivandrum on 23 and 24 October, 1988 demanding over-due restructuring of Associate Banks of the State Bank of India including their delinking and ending the subsidiary status of the seven small banks and for constituting these banks as Government owned banks on the same basis as the twenty nationalised banks;

(b) if so, whether Government have also

taken note of the publication entitled corporate slavery 'The Tragic and Untold Story of the 7 Associate Banks of the SBI' published by the Association; and

(c) if so, the response of Union Government and the Reserve Bank of India to the resolution and the publication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Government and Reserve Bank of India do not find any distinct advantage in delinking of the associates of State Bank of India from State Bank of India at this stage. The associate Banks of State Bank of India derive several advantages by functioning as members of State Bank of India Group.

### Availability of Law Books etc. In Hindi

5311. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal under consideration to make available law books, reference books, judicial magazines, etc. in Hindi for the benefit of judges, advocate and court officials in Hindi speaking States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law and Justice has been publishing standard Law Books in Hindi since 1975 for the use of law students, teachers, lawyers, and judicial officers. So far, 25 Law Books originally written in Hindi as well as second revised and enlarged editions in respect of 5 of these have been published. Besides these, three monthly law journals in Hindi namely, "Uchchatama Nyayalaya Nirnaya Patrika", "Uchcha Nyayalaya Dandik Nirnaya Patrika" and "Uchcha Nyayalaya Civil Nirnaya Patrika" respectively containing all the reportable judgement of the Supreme Court, and selected judgements of Criminal and Civil cases of all the High Courts are being published. Four digests of these patrikas have also been published. In addition, a quarterly journal, entitled "Vidhi Sahitya Samachar" containing articles on law in Hindi by eminent persons in the field of law and notes on latest judgements as well as detailed information regarding various activities and publications of the Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan is also being brought out.

### Loans Advanced in Kerala Under SEEUY

5312. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in Kerala who have availed of the loans under Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth Scheme. (SEEUY) during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the total amount of loan sanctioned under the scheme during the above period; and

(c) the funds earmarked for Kerala under the scheme for 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that an amount of Rs. 1759.66 lakhs to 9407 persons was sanctioned under the self-employment scheme for educated unemployed youth (SEEUY) in Kerala during, the year 1987-88. The details of loans sanctioned during 1988-89 however, have not yet become available.

(c) Under SEEUY physical targets are fixed State-wise and no earmarking of funds as such is done. RBI has reported that for the year 1989-90 physical targets have not yet been communicated to them. The individual cases are sanctioned loans as per the norms laid down in the scheme and 25% of the project cost is provided as capital subsidy from the Government.

### Delay in dispensing Justice

5313. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:  
SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED:  
DR. SUDHIR ROY:

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

(a) whether inordinate delay take place in dispensing justice and as a result thereof the litigants get frustrated;

(b) whether Union Government have any suggestions under consideration from Law Commission for streamlining the present age-long method of dispensing justice;

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

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to avoid such long delays in dispensing justice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d) The 77th and 79th Reports of the 9th Law Commission concerning speedy disposal of cases have already been sent to State Governments/High Courts for implementation.

Judicial reform is a continuous process. In order to further streamline the functioning of the courts and to expedite the disposal of cases, the Government entrusted the study of judicial reforms to the 11th Law Commission.

The Law Commission has furnished 18 reports and has completed its work. All these reports have been placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament. Six of these reports are under reference to the State Governments for their comments.

#### **National Income and Rate of Inflation**

5314. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National income is expected to record a growth rate in the region of 10% in 1988-89;

(b) the rate of inflation in the same year; and

(c) the rate of rise in exports during the same year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). While the CSO estimate of GNP growth in 1988-89 is not yet available, it is expected that the national income may record a real growth rate of around 9 per cent in 1988-89; the annual inflation rate, in terms of wholesale price index on a point to point basis is expected to be of the order of 6 per cent; and, as per the latest provisional DGC & IS data available upto January, 1989, exports have recorded a growth of 26.89 per cent during the first ten months of 1988-89 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

[Translation]

#### **Calcutta Metro Railway Project**

5315. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far on Calcutta Metro railway project;

(b) the amount required for completion of the remaining part of the project; and

(c) the time schedule for completion of the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Rs. 621.30 crores upto 28.2.1989.

(b) Rs. 242.07 crores, based on the present sanctioned cost of the project.

(c) Expected time of completion of the project is 33 months after the remaining plots of land needed for its construction are made



available by the State Government of West Bengal.

### Commercial Borrowings

5316. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of foreign commercial borrowings likely to touch the mark of Rs. 4000 crores by 1988-89;

(b) whether this amount of borrowings is much more than that of previous year;

(c) if so, the details of this amount during the last two years separately; and

(d) the reasons for continuous increase in this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

The total sanction of external commercial borrowings in 1988-89 was Rs. 4314 crores (provisional). In 1987-88, the sanctions amounted to Rs 2654 crores.

The higher commercial borrowings are due to the high requirement of Air India & Indian Airlines who are acquiring new air-

crafts, increased requirement of imports by Oil & Natural Gas Commission for exploration purposes and increased requirement of financing capital goods from private sector which are met by developmental institutions.

[English]

### Search and Seizure Operation of Income Tax Department Against Bidi Industrialists

5317. SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bidi Industrialists in different parts of the country including Bihar have amassed unaccounted income and wealth; and

(b) if so, whether income-tax department have undertaken survey, search and seizure operations during the last three years and with what results, industrialist wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). No such generalisation can be made. However, some instances of tax evasion by Bidi manufacturers/traders have come to notice. It is reported that search and seizure action has been taken in some cases of Bidi manufacturers/traders during the last 3 years. The details thereof are as under:-

Name of the assessee	Year of search	Prima-facie un-accounted assets seized	Concealed income surrendered during the course of the search
1. Shyam Bidi Works Pvt.Ltd. Group of cases in Bihar, UP, MP, and West Bengal.	1988-89	Rs. 37,78,616	Rs. 1,10,89,000

<i>Name of the assessee</i>	<i>Year of search</i>	<i>Prima-facie un-accounted unaccounted assets seized</i>	<i>Concealed income surrendered during the course of the search</i>
ii) Pavan Kumar Aggarwal & others of Bilaspur (MP)	1986-87	Rs. 3,58,000	NIL
(iii) Jagdish Prasad Sahu & Brindawan Sahu of Jabalpur (MP)	1988-89	Rs. 26,19,403	Rs. 6,50,000

#### Stoppage of Sarvodaya Express at Dahod

5318. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long standing public demand for stoppage of Sarvodaya Express at Dahod in Madhya Pradesh

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

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The request has been examined but not found feasible.

#### Execution of Mini Hydel Projects in Bhutan by C.W.C.

5319. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission (C.W.C.) has undertaken the task of

executing some mini hydel projects in Bhutan;

(b) if so, the date since when C.W.C. is functioning in the country;

(c) the irrigation projects being executed in Bhutan with Union Government assistance; and

(d) the details of the contribution of C.W.C. to the development of Water resources in Bhutan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Since 1961, Central Water Commission has investigated one irrigation and over 15 Hydel Projects in Bhutan. Two mini Hydel Projects have been constructed. Assistance in the planning and design of river training works for protection of towns in Bhutan has also been rendered.

#### Return of Gold Ornaments to Goans by Portuguese Government

5320. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have impressed upon the Government of Portugal to implement the agreement made earlier for the return of gold ornaments of Goan people without any further delay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main reasons for the delay in returning the gold ornaments; and

(d) any time limit agreed to by the Portuguese Government for the return of the gold ornaments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (d). Government have been pursuing the matter relating to the return of gold ornaments presently held with Banco Nacional Ultramarino (BNU), Lisbon, with the concerned Portuguese authorities through diplomatic channels. In May 1984, a delegation of State Bank of India (SBI) visited Lisbon and finalised with BNU the draft agreement to be entered into between the two banks in this regard. Subsequently, in 1987, the Portuguese authorities suggested certain amendments to the draft agreement which were agreed to by the Government. The Indian Embassy in Lisbon has also pursued the matter with Portuguese authorities. We had received repeated assurances from the Government of Portugal for their desire to resolve this issue at the earliest possible. However, a formal communication from the Portuguese authorities agreeing to the modalities of signing an agreement between the State Bank of India and BNU, Lisbon, which would result in the return of the gold ornaments, was not forthcoming. The Portuguese authorities have recently suggested a further modified draft of the agreement

which is under examination.

#### Efforts to Increase European Quota

5321. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-  
WARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making efforts for enhancing the European quotas under the Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) for different products;

(b) if so, whether the Britain has responded favourably to India's request for inclusion of additional products under the European Economic Community's G.S.P. Scheme;

(c) whether India and UK have also agreed to cooperate in the establishment of joint ventures; and

(d) if so, assistance the UK has agreed to provide to India during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). In the meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee held in New Delhi on 20-21st February, 1989, the Indian side suggested that UK should extend assistance for gaining better access for some of the export products in the European market under the Generalised Scheme Preferences (GSP). The UK side took note of the request of the Indian side for inclusion of additional products under the Community's GSP Scheme.

(c) and (d). Both sides agreed that there was considerable scope for establishing joint ventures based on capabilities available on either side. It was also agreed that

both sides would try to encourage contacts between business organisations of the two countries so as to facilitate increased cooperation in this area.

**Separate Court for Dealing with Appeals Regarding Direct and Central Taxes.**

5322. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up separate courts for dealing with appeals regarding direct and Central taxes;

(b) if so, whether any action plan has been drawn up in this regard; and

(c) by what time the same will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is considering setting up the Nation Tribunal of Direct Taxes which when constituted would take over the work relating to Direct Taxes from the High Courts.

(b) and (c). The Bill for setting up the National Tribunal of Direct Taxes is under preparation and is expected to be introduced in the Parliament in the Monsoon Session.

**Recommendations of Jaswant Singh Commission**

5323. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received communications from UP Government with regard to the recommendations of the Jaswant Singh Commission on the setting

up of High Court Benches in Western and other parts of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether Government have taken any decision in this regard for States other than Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if the Government of Uttar Pradesh has not sent the communication so far the efforts made by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

(a), (b) and (e) : Yes, Sir. The State Government are ascertaining the views of the Chief Justice and the Governor, and will thereafter communicate their views.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. No State Government has so far sent its specific views and complete proposals with regard to the Commission's recommendations.

**Tax Liability on shareholders in Private and Public Sector Companies**

5324. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shareholders in Private and Public Limited Companies pay double tax i.e. tax at source in company and tax as individual; and

(b) if so, which are the other countries where such double taxation is provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Dividends paid by the company

out of its after-tax profits are chargeable to income-tax in the hands of the shareholders. As the company paying the dividends and the recipient shareholder are separate taxable entities, taxation of dividends on this basis cannot be said to involve, in law, double taxation of income.

Companies are required to deduct income-tax at specified rates from the dividends paid by them in cases where the aggregate amount paid to any shareholder during the financial year exceeds Rs. 2500. The amount so deducted and paid to the Central Government is treated as payment of tax on behalf of the shareholder and credit therefor is given to the shareholder in making his assessment. Hence, it cannot be said that shareholders of companies pay double tax, that is, tax at source and again in their individual assessment.

(b) In view of reply to Part (a), does not arise.

#### **Loans Advanced by State Bank of Indore under 20-Point Programme**

5326. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the State Bank of Indore under the 20-Point Programme during January, 1988 to till date, the number of persons granted loans and the number of applications rejected branch-wise;

(b) how much of the amount so granted was given as subsidy and how much as loan; and

(c) whether any irregularities came to light in these cases, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The present data reporting system does not generate the information in the manner asked for. The State Bank of Indore has, however, assisted 29403 beneficiaries under Twenty Point Programme (TPP) during the year 1986. The total amount of loan given by the bank and the subsidy provided under the Programme during the same period was Rs. 1445.38 lakhs and Rs. 133.16 lakhs respectively.

(c) State Bank of Indore has reported that no irregularities have come to their notice under TPP so far.

[Translation]

#### **Deposits and Advances of Branches of State Bank of Indore in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh**

5327. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount deposited in the branches of State Bank of Indore in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 and the percentage thereof distributed among the people of these States as loans; and

(b) the details of the amount given as loans to agricultural and industrial sectors, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The present data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India does not generate information in the manner asked for. However, the aggregate deposits & credit: deposit ratio of State Bank of Indore in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh as at the end of 1986, 1987 and 1988 are as under:

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>C:D Ratio</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>C:D Ratio</i>
1986	40929	72.3%	651	80.2%
1987	53864	71.5%	955	78.3%
1988	64353	73.6%	1270	78.7%

(b). Details of advances to Agricultural and Industrial Sectors in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh as at the end of 1986, 1987 and 1988 are as under:

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
	<i>Agriculture Sector</i>	<i>Industrial Sector</i>	<i>Agriculture Sector</i>	<i>Industrial Sector</i>
1986	6734	13311	-	355
1987	8511	17564	-	385
1988	11750	20960	-	656

**Setting up Haldia Petro-chemical Project**

5328. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has not received any information until the middle of last month from his Ministry regarding the sanctioning of funds from the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and other financial institutions for implementing the Haldia Petro-chemical Project;

(b) If so, the difficulties in sanctioning funds for this project;

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) had as a result of its appraisal of the project at Haldia indicated that the size of the ethylene plant which was part of the project was well below the minimum economic size and as a result the costs of production would be uneconomic. IDBI had also found a considerable gap in financing. In view of this, the Haldia Petrochemicals Limited had been

asked to examine the possibility of implementing the downstream project in the first phase. No final reply has so far been received by the IDBI in this regard from the company.

#### **Bridges in Rajkot and Bhavnagar divisions (W.R.)**

5329. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of railway over-bridges have been constructed in Rajkot and Bhavnagar divisions during last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far on each bridge.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No road-over/under-bridge has been constructed in Rajkot and Bhavnagar divisions during the last three years.

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

#### **Condition of Coaches in Trains Running through Rajkot Division**

5330. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there are old and outdated coaches in most of the trains passing through Rajkot division;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of trains in which such coaches are proposed to be replaced and

(c) the phased programme chalked out for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise. However, the coaches are condemned on age cum condition basis and replaced.

#### **Change In Financial Year**

5331. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any fresh thought to the matter of changing the financial year; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter.

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.

#### **Poverty Alleviation Programmes for SC/ST Women**

5332. SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the poverty alleviation programmes for women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural areas under which loans are being advanced by banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): The present data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate information in the manner asked for. Though the flow of credit to women beneficiaries as well as to the

members of SC/ST under poverty alleviation programme is monitored on a regular basis, there is no separate data for women borrowers belonging to SC/ST.

Under Integrated Rural Development Programme the proportion of women beneficiaries has progressively increased from 9.5% in 1985-86 to 19.5% in 1987-88. Reserve Bank of India has further reported that as at the end of June, 1988 the total outstanding advances to women under 20 point Programme were Rs. 350.61 crores in 11.42 lakh borrowal accounts.

#### **Waiver of Interest on Bank Loans for Self-Employment Schemes**

5333. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received for waiver of interest on bank loans for self-employment schemes;

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

(c) the total amount of loan extended by each nationalised bank during 1987-88 and 1988-89 in Kerala under self-employment schemes?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that representations have been received from beneficiaries in Kerala for waiver/reduction in interest on bank loans under Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY).

(b) Loans under SEEUY Scheme attract concessional rate of interest at 10% per annum in backward areas and 12% per annum in other areas. Moreover, subsidy at the rate of 25% of assistance is provided by the Central Government. Any further, concession in the form of waiver of interest or reduction in the interest rate has not been considered necessary or desirable by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) At present two Central Government self employment scheme viz. Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) are being implemented in all the States including Kerala. Reserve Bank of India has reported that bank-wise details of loans sanctioned in the States/Union Territories under these schemes are not being collected by them. Details of loans sanctioned by all banks in the State of Kerala during 1987-88 under SEEUY and SEPUP are furnished below:

	Target fixed	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
		<u>Loans sanctioned</u>	
		Number	Amount
Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY).	10,000	9,407	1759.66
Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEEUP).	11,222	10,401	510.52



Reserve Bank of India has further reported that details of loans sanctioned during 1988-89 have not yet become available.

**Assistance to Kerala for procurement of Cashewnuts**

5334. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of financial assistance extended by Union Government to the Government of Kerala for procurement of cashewnuts during 1987-88 and 1988-89 through the RBI Nationalised Banks and/or other financial institutions;

(b) the details of any other incentives offered to the Government of Kerala in this regard;

(c) whether Government are aware of the complaints made by the Government of Kerala regarding fall in procurement price of cashewnuts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (d). No financial assistance has been given by the Central Government to the Government of Kerala in 1987-88 or 1988-89 for procurement of cashewnuts. The Reserve Bank of India was requested to consider favourably the application of Kerala Government Institutions for credit facilities. STC was also asked to liaise with the Kerala Government Institutions to assist in the export of cashew. The Central Government has not received complaints from the Government of Kerala regarding fall in procurement prices of cashewnuts.

**Ahmednagar Beed-Parli Vajjnath Railway Line**

5335. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to sanction a new railway line between Ahmednagar Beed-Parli-Vajjnath;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the work is like to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) A survey for a new BG line from Ahmednagar to Parli Vajjnath via Bir (250 km) is in progress.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at this stage.

**Manmad-Parli Railway Line (Conversion)**

5336. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the allocation for the conversion of the railway line between Manmad and Parli,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time schedule fixed, if any for the completion of this project,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d). Rs. 15 crore has been allocated during 1989-90 as against Rs. 5 crore last year. Completion of this project will depend on availability of resources for gauge conversion in coming years.

**Speeding of Rajdhani Express**

**5337. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposed to increase the speed of Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Bombay Central as well as New Delhi and Howrah;

(b) if so, how much and the time by which it will be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). It is intended to raise the speed of both Rajdhani Express to 130 kmph during 1989-90.

(c) Does not arise.

**Central Railway Power Station at Thakurli in Maharashtra**

**5338. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Railway power station at Thakurli in thane district is lying closed for quite some time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Power House set up more than 60 years ago has completed its useful service. Its continuation is not considered feasible both on economy and safety considerations.

[*Translation*]

**Concession in Taxes**

**5339. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent meeting with him, journalists Association demanded tax concessions;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The suggestion for extending complete exemption of income earned by them in foreign exchange has not been found to be acceptable for, amongst other reasons, lack of any comparative economic disadvantage vis-a-vis foreign journalists.

**Direct Train between Ayodhya and Patna**

**5340. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have received any proposal to link Ayodhya and Patna by direct train service; and

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently not feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

**Stoppage of Sealdah-Jammu Tawi Express at Pachranga**

5341. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand in halt 51 UP, 52 DN Sealdah-Jammu Tawi Express train at Pachranga railway station (Northern Railway); and

(b) If so, the action being taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The stoppage is being provided in the ensuing Summer Time Table.

[English]

**Production of coffee**

5342. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of coffee in the country during 1988;

(b) the total quantity of coffee produced in Karnataka during 1988;

(c) whether some north-east States have increased their production during 1989;

(d) whether any incentives are being offered to the small farmers to boost the coffee production in Karnataka; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). The total coffee

production during 1988-89 is estimated to be around 2.00 lakh tonnes out of which Karnataka is expected to account for nearly 1.39 lakh tonnes.

(c) As most of the coffee plants are only now coming to the bearing stage, the production of coffee in this region is still meagre.

(d) and (e). Besides providing necessary R&D support to the existing and prospective planters, the Coffee Board is also instrumental in disbursing subsidy/developmental loans etc., to the eligible growers all over India including Karnataka. The small growers are given loans a higher quantum and lesser rate of interest under all loan schemes. The growers of the weaker sections in traditional areas are also entitled for a differential rate of interest of 7% (as against normal interest rate of 11-1/2%) for grant of these loans.

**Savings In Government and Non-Government Sector**

5343. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning new schemes during the current year to stimulate savings in the Government and non-Government Sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). In Finance Minister's Budget Speech it has been proposed to introduce following schemes:

(i) Home Loan Account Scheme.

(ii) Equity Linked Savings Scheme.

(iii) National Savings Certificate VIII Series

(iv) Savings Scheme for retiring Government employees.

**Proposal for General Clearing House to help Exporters.**

5344. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a general clearing house system to process grievances of exporters;

(b) if so, the extent to which the system will be helpful to exporters; and

(c) whether any long term action plan has also been evolved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Grievance Committees have been set in Hqrs. office of C.C.I & E and 8 of its Regional offices headed by Joint Chief Controllers. Instructions have been issued that the Committees should meet atleast once in a month and sort out the problems of exporters. Further, instructions have also been issued that the

Heads of offices should spare atleast our hour every day and personally meet the exporters to sort out their problems.

**IDBI Assistance to Orissa**

5345. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide gap between funds sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India to Orissa and actual disbursement made to that State;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India to Orissa during the last three years;

(c) the actual disbursement made out of the sanctioned amount during the period ; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the gap between funds sanctioned and actual disbursement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Details of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) of Orissa during the last three years are set out below:-

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Period</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount disbursed</i>
July-June		
1985-86	9768	9055
1986-87	10693	9045
1987-88	17978	9667

Disbursements in any particular year are against the assistance sanctioned in the

same year as well as in the earlier years. Sanctioned loans are disbursed to assisted

units in instalments according to the needs indicated by them and keeping in view the progress in implementation of the project.

(d) Steps have been initiated by IDBI and other all-India term lending institutions to speed up the disbursement process by Standardisation of Loan Documents, introduction of lead institution concept, project finance participation certificate scheme, bridge finance etc.

**Agreement for avoidance of double Taxation**

5346. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to avoid double taxation on income on trade with some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the efforts made in this regard;

(c) whether government have made any agreement with those countries in avoiding double taxation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). India has signed comprehensive agreements for the avoidance of double taxation of income with the following 32 countries:-

1. Austria

2. Belgium

3. Canada

4. Czechoslovakia

5. Denmark

6. Finland

7. France

8. F.R.G.

9. Greece

10. Hungary

11. Indonesia

12. Italy

13. Japan

14. Kenya

15. Libya

16. Malaysia

17. Mauritius

18. Nepal

19. New Zealand

20. Netherlands

21. Norway

22. Romania

23. Singapore

24. South Korea

25. Sri Lanka

26. Sweden

27. Syria

28. Tanzania

29. Thailand

30. U.A.R.

31. U.K.

32. Zambia

16. Y.A.R. (A)

17. U.K. (Estate Duty)

**\*\* S - Shipping****\*A - Aircraft Profits**

All these agreements have been notified in the official Gazette.

Further India has signed limited agreements (mainly covering Shipping or Aircraft profits) with the following 17 countries:

- 
- |     |                  |       |
|-----|------------------|-------|
| 1.  | Afghanistan      | (A)*  |
| 2.  | Australia        | (A)   |
| 3.  | Bulgaria         | (S)** |
| 4.  | Czechoslovakia   | (S)   |
| 5.  | Ethiopia         | (A)   |
| 6.  | Iran             | (A)   |
| 7.  | G.D.R.           | (S)   |
| 8.  | Kuwait           | (A)   |
| 9.  | Lebanon          | (A)   |
| 10. | Oman             | (A)   |
| 11. | Poland           | (S)   |
| 12. | P.D.R.Y. (Yemen) | (A)   |
| 13. | Switzerland      | (A)   |
| 14. | U.S.S.R          | (S)   |
| 15. | U.S.A.           | (A)   |

India has been negotiating for concluding agreements for the avoidance of double taxation with the following countries:-

- 
- |     |              |           |
|-----|--------------|-----------|
| 1.  | Algeria      |           |
| 2.  | Australia    |           |
| 3.  | Bangladesh   |           |
| 4.  | Brazil       |           |
| 5.  | Bulgaria     |           |
| 6.  | Fiji         |           |
| 7.  | G.D.R.       |           |
| 8.  | Kuwait       |           |
| 9.  | Nigeria      |           |
| 10. | Poland       |           |
| 11. | Philippines  |           |
| 12. | Pakistan     | (A)+      |
| 13. | Switzerland  |           |
| 14. | Saudi Arabia | (A)       |
| 15. | Spain        |           |
| 16. | Turkey       |           |
| 17. | U.S.A.       |           |
| 18. | U.S.A.       | (A & S)++ |

19. U.A.E.

20. U.A.E. (A)

21. U.S.S.R.

22. Yugoslavia

+A - Aircraft

++AS - Aircraft &amp; Shipping

These negotiations are at various stages.

#### Expansion of Trade with Australia

5347. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has expressed its desire to expand trade ties with India;

(b) if so, the new areas in which Australia has expressed its keenness to start trade; and

(c) the response of his Ministry to the proposal of Australia in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). A number of items for increasing industrial flows from India and promotional measures like computer softwares mining equipments, films, engineering products, agricultural products including processed food have been identified at the last meeting of the Joint Business Council held in February, 1989.

(c) Various measures to improve bilateral trade between the two countries were discussed during the visit of the Australian Prime Minister to India in February, 1989. Necessary follow up action is being taken accordingly. It is also proposed to organise

Buyer Seller Meets and display of Indian engineering products in Australia. Australia has also agreed hosting of mission of Indian automobile parts manufacturers.

#### Fast Train between Bangalore and Bombay

5348. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether train services available between Bangalore and Bombay are inadequate to cope with the passenger traffic on this route;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to introduce additional Shatabdi Express type train on this route;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Some passengers do remain on the waiting list.

(b) to (d). Presently not feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

#### Local Train between Bangalore and Kengerl

5349. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the passenger traffic between Bangalore and Kengerl warrants introducing a local train in the evening;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce such trains; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) 10 pairs of daily trains presently available between Bangalore and Kengeri are adequate for the current level of traffic.

#### **Fast Trains between Bangalore and Tumkur**

5350. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce fast passenger train between Bangalore and Tumkur during mornings and evenings to cater to the needs of the passengers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Existing services are considered adequate for the present level of traffic.

#### **International Container Depot In Bangalore**

5351. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have selected a new site for setting up of International container Depot in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details of the site selected for the purpose;

(c) whether the World Bank officials

visited the new site recently;

(d) if so, whether Government are aware that the World Bank has evinced keen interest for the development of the new International Container Depot; and

(e) the steps taken to get the world Bank assistance for the above project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A site in Whitefield near Bangalore has been selected for setting up an Inland container Depot (ICD).

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. The world Bank Mission have shown interest in financing the import of equipments required at various ICDs. Action has been initiated to work out the details of the layout, design and requirement of equipments for various Inland Container Depots for the appraisal of the world Bank

#### **Karnataka Government programme regarding Loans to Farmers**

5352. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Karnataka Government had formulated a comprehensive credit programme to meet the loan needs of farmers and had sent this programme to Union Government for aid as reported in the Decan Herald of 8 February, 1989; and

(b) If so, the decision of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). The Central Government has not received any



such comprehensive credit programme from the State Government of Karnataka.

### **World Bank Aided Major Irrigation Dams**

**5353. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major irrigation dams under construction in the country, State-wise;

(b) names of those dams which are under construction with the help of World Bank and the amount advanced by world Bank for those dams till date; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to complete these dams within the scheduled time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 34 dams are under construction in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

(b) and (c). The names of dams under construction with World Bank assistance are: Damanganga, Karjan, Panam, Sukhi, Watrak, Sipu, Sardar Sarovar (Narmada), Bango, Sondur, Chandil, Ichha, Kallada and Upper Indravati. Irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Governments. World Bank assistance is passed on to the States as additional central assistance. The implementation of these projects is being monitored and the State Governments are advised from time to time on various implementation measures to be taken including provision of funds.

### **Import Licences for Dry Fruits.**

**5354. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of import licences issued for the import of dry fruits in 1988-89 and the names of the persons/parties to whom such licences were issued;

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the licence holders sell their quota to other persons on premium;

(c) whether that is the main reason for increasing the prices of dry fruits; and

(d) whether Government propose to allow import of dry fruits under 'Open General Licence' Scheme to prevent black market in its import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) Particulars of import licences are published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences', copies of which are available in the Parliament library.

(b) Under the current import policy and procedures, a licence holder can appoint another person as his agent for arranging the imports permitted by the licence. The functions of such holders of letter of authority are limited to placing orders, opening letters of credit, making remittance of payment for importing the goods, arranging movement and clearing the same through the customs having regard to sec. 147 of the Customs act, 1962 on behalf of the licensee. Such arrangements do not confer any immunity on the licence holder. Sale of import licences of dry fruits is not allowed and any violation in this regard is dealt with, in accordance with the provisions contained in Imports & Exports (Control) Act, 1947 and Imports

(Control) Order 1955.

(c) There is no such information.

(d) There is no such proposal for the present.

**Recommendation on DTA Sale of EOUs.**

5355. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10th March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 2122 regarding Report of EOUs and FTZs and state:

(a) the reasons for the Indian Council for Research on International Economic relations recommending that the production of Export Processing Zone units should not be permitted to be sold in Domestic Tariff Area; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b). The Council had in a report expressed the view that the competition, risks and vagaries of international market are already known to the investors in the Zones and it access to the domestic market is a primary motivation of the investor, there are other avenues through which he could gain access. Government has carefully considered all aspects of the matter in the light of the need to revamp the scheme of 100% EOUs and EPZs with a view to improving the operational viability of the units and strengthening their export capability taking into account the representations of the industry. A facility has been extended on a case by case basis with prior approval of Government and dependent on the proportion of indigenous inputs to the total to sell, upto 25% in the Domestic Tariff Area subject to the exclusion of certain

specified sensitive items. Such sale is subject to the applicable level of Customs Duty.

**Loans to State Governments for Implementation of Central Scheme**

5356. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans taken by the various State Governments for implementation of the Central Schemes during the last three years;

(b) out of these loans, the amounts allocated to the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes (RLRGP); and

(c) whether Union Government have monitored the implementation of these programmes to see that the funds allocated have been utilised for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) The total amounts of loans advanced to the various State Governments for implementation of Central and Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes during the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 are Rs. 167.00 crores (Actuals), Rs. 252.00 crores (Revised Estimates) and Rs. 203.00 crores (Revised Estimates) respectively.

(b) the entire amount of assistance of State Governments for implementation of NREP/RLEGP is provided by way of 100% grants-in-aid. As such the question of allocating loans for these programmes does not arise.

(c) the monitoring of implementation of the NREP/RLEGP is basically the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central

Government, however, monitors the implementation of the programme through monthly, quarterly and annual reports which provide information in regard to physical and financial performance, assets created and sectoral expenditure incurred. A system of Area Officers for different States to see the implementation of the works in the field has also been introduced.

#### Ratio of Foreign Money to Indian currency

5357. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the ratio of foreign money to the Indian currency in the form of debt, aid and investment in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): The ratio of the country's external debt outstanding to the total currency stock with the public at the end of years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 amounted to 22.7 per cent, 27.5 per cent and 29.9 per cent respectively. Similarly, ratio of external aid to currency stock with the public for these years work out to 1.7 per cent, 2.0 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively.

Aggregate foreign investment in India as at the end of March, 1980, the latest year for which data on outstanding level of foreign investment are available, stood at Rs. 2219 crores. However, more recent data available relate to only approvals issued to Non-Resident Indians (NRI's) for investment in Indian companies under different schemes. value of approvals for such investment by NRIs constituted 0.2 per cent in 1985-86, 0.3 per cent in 1986-87 and 0.1 per cent in 1987-88 of the stock of currency with the public.

#### Railway between Guwahati and Dibrugarh

5358. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the broadgauge line from Guwahati to Dibrugarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to acute constraint of resources and heavy commitments on hand.

#### Insurance Scheme for Cashiers in Banks

5359. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce any insurance scheme for the cashiers in banks against the shortages in cash taking place genuinely while transacting the bank business; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

**GIC collection in Andhra Pradesh**

5360. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by the General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries from Andhra Pradesh during 1987-88; and

(b) the number of claims of policy-holders settled by the said corporation/

companies in the State during the above period.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). the amount of premium collected and the total number of claims settled by the General Insurance Industry in Andhra Pradesh during 1987 and 1988 are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Premium collects</i>	<i>No. of claims settled</i>
1987	Rs. 76.67 Crores	79,393
1988	Rs. 91.31 Crores	92,415

**DA to Central Government employees**

5361. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the dates during 1988-89 when additional instalments of D.A. fell due to Central Government employees and the All India Consumer Price Index on those dates;

(b) the dates on which the corresponding sanctions were issued; and

(c) the total additional D.A. paid or payable for 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) During the financial year 1988-89 two instalments of D.A. fell due to Central Government employees on 1.7.1988 and 1.1.1989. The All India Consumer Price Index Numbers on these dates were 782 and 818 respectively.

(b) The sanction for revised rates of

D.A. for Central Government employees from 1.7. 1988 was issued on 11.10.1988. The sanction for revised rates of D.A. due to Central Government employees with effect from 1.1.1989 has not so far been issued.

(c) The total additional D.A. paid during 1988-89 is Rs. 590 crores approximately

**ATA Carnet Network in India**

5362. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to accede to the Customs convention on ATA Carnet for temporary admission of goods (ATA Convention);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the advantages of joining the ATA Convention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) and (b). Government have

decided to accede to the 'Customs Convention on the ATA Carnet for temporary admission of goods (ATA Convention), of the Customs Cooperation Council. The Convention provides for a simplified procedure for customs clearance of goods temporarily imported under the cover of a Carnet which is accepted in lieu of national customs documents and also as due security for customs duty and other dues in the event of failure to re-export the goods within the time limit. The facility under the ATA Convention would be extended in India for the goods temporarily imported for display or use at exhibitions, fairs, meetings, or similar events.

(c) Goods imported under the ATA Carnets are cleared through customs without delay thereby enabling the foreign participants to take part in fairs, exhibitions, etc. at short notice. It also avoids filing of separate guarantee by the importer for the customs duty which the foreign participant would find difficult to arrange at the country of import. The corresponding facility would be available to Indian exporters sending goods under the cover of ATA Carnets to other countries who are also contracting parties to the ATA Convention. This is expected to facilitate our participation in exhibitions, fairs, etc. held abroad and thus also help our exports.

#### **Request for Studies on West-Flowing rivers by Tamil Nadu**

5363. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu had made a request in 1987 that studies in 28 basins of west-flowing rivers should be undertaken for solving the water

scarcity in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the studies of basins completed so far and the action taken thereon; and

(d) by what time the studies of the remaining basins will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). Peninsular River Development components of the National Perspectives includes water balance studies of 28 basins/sub basins of west flowing rivers. The National Water Development Agency under the Ministry of Water Resources has already completed these studies for four basins/sub basins and it is programmed to complete studies on the remaining basins/sub basins by the end of VIII Five Year Plan.

#### **World Bank Aid for Cauvery Delta**

5364. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the Government of Tamilnadu's proposal for modernisation of the Cauvery delta with World Bank aid for effective utilisation of available water in the Cauvery river; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in the clearance of this proposal pending with Government since 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The Cauvery Delta Modernisation Project could not be posed to the Bank for assistance in the absence of an understanding between the riparian States for sharing of the Cauvery waters.

**Court cases filed by Nationalised Banks against their Employees**

5365. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks are going to the Courts of Law against their employees, if so, the number of cases so far filed for the last three years, year-wise and category-wise; and

(b) the expenditure incurred, bank-wise and year-wise, during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Information received from Banks indicate that banks ordinarily do not of their own go to Courts against their employees except under emergent circumstances where Bank's interests have to be protected. Bank are, however, drawn into litigations by the employees who approach Courts impleading banks as party in the litigations and in such cases, bank are obliged to defend/safeguard their interests. According to available information received from 15 nationalised banks there were 23 cases filed by the banks against their employees/employees union involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,11,427 during the last 3 years.

**Expenditure of Travels of Top Executives of Banks**

5366. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure on travelling of top executives down to General Managers for the last three years, bank-wise;

(b) the total amount of expenditure on account of cancellation charges on tours by

the top executives down to General Manager level during the above period along with the reasons for such cancellation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to stop such waste of public money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**Implementation of recommendations of Jaswant Singh Commission**

5367. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be please to state:

(a) whether a special committee is proposed to be set up for assessing the number of pending cases and work load in the various High Courts in the country;

(b) if not, the steps being taken to reduce the work load of various High Courts at present;

(c) whether the Ministry propose to implement the recommendations of Jaswant Singh Commission to set up benches of High Courts at various places in the States; and

(d) if so, when and the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A Committee of three Chief Justices of High Courts has been set up by the Govern-

ment in January, 1989 to study the problem of arrears in the courts and to suggest remedial measures.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Chief Ministers of the States concerned have not sent their definite views on the recommendations of the Jaswant Singh Commission.

#### **Scheme For The Plantation in U.P.**

5368. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to plant new tea gardens in the hill area of Uttar Pradesh is being implemented;

(b) if so, the area under such tea gardens planted during the last one year;

(c) whether Government are providing financial and technical assistance in planting tea gardens in these areas;

(d) if so, the details in regard thereto;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to set up an office of Tea Board there to provide the said assistance and guidance; and

(f) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) No bankable scheme for setting up of new tea unit in U.P. has been received by Tea Board so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Tea Board is providing assistance by way of establishing tea nursery and supplying improved planting materi-

als. Besides, advisory services and technical training to the State Government nominees are also provided by the Board.

(e) and (f). An office of Tea Board has started functioning in Lucknow since April, 1988.

#### **Tea Research Institute**

5369. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a branch of Tea Research Institute, Palampur is proposed to be set up in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh for coordinating research and development works in production of tea;

(b) if so, whether this branch is proposed to be set up at Almora; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) There is no such institute known as Tea Research Institute at Palampur, but there is a CSIR complex which also does some research on tea.

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

[English]

#### **Loss due to floods**

5370. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made in regard to the loss suffered by the Railways due to floods during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the year-wise and zone-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### **Import of Spices in 1989**

5371. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to import spices during 1989; and

(b) if so, the names and the quantity of the spices to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Irrigation Potential of Punjab**

5372. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total irrigated land in Punjab as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the total area of land in Punjab brought under irrigation till date;

(c) whether the Punjab Government has sent proposals to establish more irrigation projects in Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). According to the Government of Punjab, a culturable command area of 30.50 lakh

hectares has been brought under canal irrigation. The actual irrigation done in Punjab during Kharif of 1987 and Rabi of 1987-88 is 28.44 lakh hectares.

(c) and (d). In addition to the projects/schemes already completed or under execution, the Government of Punjab submitted five projects at an estimated cost of Rs. 147.50 crores to the Central Water Commission. While one project has been accepted by the Advisory Committee, the Central Water Commission have made certain observations on three projects which has to be complied with by the State Government and for one project, being an inter-State project, the Government of Punjab has to obtain the concurrence of the Government of Rajasthan.

[*Translation*]

#### **Reported Corruption in Booking of Tickets at Kanpur Railway Station**

5373. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindi daily "Navjeevan" published from Lucknow dated 18th January, 1989 under the caption "Rail yatrion ko unche Dar Par Ticket Bechane walon ka Dhandha joron Par" at Kanpur railway station;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard and if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.



(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Some touts in connivance with the licenced porters are indulging in unauthorised sale of reserved tickets to the needy passengers on premium. Surprise checks by ticket checking, anti-fraud and vigilance squads are being intensified to apprehend touts and other anti-social elements engaged in these activities.

[English]

#### **Extension of Railway Line From Mollarpur to Panchami**

5374. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for extension of railway line from Mollarpur station on Eastern Section to Panchami in Birbhum district of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the action thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Additional Train Services on Ex-Howrah Via Loop Line**

5375. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is long standing demand of travelling public and passengers associations for additional train services Ex-Howrah via loop line during 'noon' due to absence of any train running on this line after and before departure of train Nos. 327 and 335 Ex-Howrah; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for starting new trains to reduce the time gap and to increase passengers travelling facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

#### **Conversion of Purulla-Kotshila Railway Line**

5376. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for conversion of Puruli-Kotshila railway line into broad-gauge thereby to connect Bokaro City with this railway route; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A survey was carried out for conversion of Purulia-Kotshila NG railway line to BG and the report sent to Planning Commission. The Commission did not clear the project as they assessed the project as unremunerative.

#### **Stampede at New Delhi Railway Station**

5377. DR. B.L. SHAILESH:  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD  
SINGH:  
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH:  
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any high-level enquiry has

been instituted into the death and injuries caused as a result of stampede at the New Delhi railway station on 19 March, 1989 following the change of platform for the incoming North-East Express:

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) the details regarding number of persons killed and injured and compensation paid to victims of this incident, and

(d) the steps being taken to prevent such incidents occurring in future not only in the capital but at all other stations in the country where there is high density of passenger traffic?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The Railway has ordered an enquiry to be conducted by three officers of Junior Administrative rank.

(b) The enquiry is in progress.

(c) 4 persons were killed and 2 injured. Ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1,000/- each to the injured and Rs. 5,000/- each to the family of the deceased persons has been made. Payment of compensation will be decided as per law after examining the findings of the enquiry committee.

(d) Measures to prevent recurrence will be decided on receipt of the Enquiry Report.

#### **Appointment of Husband on Compassionate Grounds on Death of Wife**

5378. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:  
SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks

have been directed by Government to appoint the dependent husband on compassionate grounds in case the wife dies while in bank's service, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) zone-wise, cadre-wise, category-wise and year-wise number of such appointments made by the Central Bank of India during the last three years till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Under Government guidelines the husband of a deceased female bank employee may be considered for compassionate appointment if he is fully dependant on his wife and is incapable of maintaining himself either for reasons of accident or sickness or otherwise.

(b) Central Bank of India has not reported any case of such appointment during the last 3 years till date.

#### **Common Civil Code**

5379. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:  
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions from various quarters to formulate and implement a common civil code in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether State Government have been consulted and the scheme worked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). Government have been receiving suggestions for and against the introduction of Uniform Civil Code in the country from individuals and

organizations from time to time. It shall not be possible to give the details of the suggestions received in this behalf. Bringing in Uniform Civil Code shall involve changes in the personal laws of minorities. The consistent policy of the Government in this regard has been not to effect changes in the personal laws of minorities so long as a meaningful initiative does not come from the community itself.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Problems of Tobacco Exporters

5380. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received representations from the tobacco exporters on their problems including the stocking of tobacco in warehouses for exports;

(b) whether existing insurance guidelines are not conducive for export of tobacco; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) to (c). The Indian Tobacco Association, Guntur has requested the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, for certain modifications in the new norms and special warranties for underwriting fire insurance of tobacco risks. The General Insurance Corporation of India has been requested to take appropriate action keeping in view their commercial considerations and export interests.

#### Rail Link Between Delhi and Bombay

5381. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to link Delhi with Bombay by a new railway route; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Judgement reserved by Supreme Court

5382. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of judgements reserved by the Supreme Court and since when;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) by when these judgements are likely to be pronounced?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Registry of the Supreme Court has informed that the number of cases in which hearing has been concluded and judgment reserved as on 31.3.1989 is 953.

#### Setting up of Bench of Bombay High Court at Pune and Nagpur

5383. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

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

(a) whether any representations have been received by Government for setting up of a bench of Bombay High Court at Pune and Nagpur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) A Bench of Bombay High Court is already functioning at Nagpur. Representations were received for setting up of a Bench at Pune.

(b) The State Government have not taken a view in this matter after the establishment of bench at Aurangabad.

#### **Assistance to Sikkim for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes**

5384. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee for implementing Legal aid schemes provides financial assistance for promotion of legal literacy holding of Lok Adalats, training of para-legal and setting up of legal aid clinics in Universities and law Colleges;

(b) if so, the assistance to be provided to Sikkim during the year 1989-90;

(c) whether the Committee propose to increase this assistance for Sikkim in 1990-91;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. Even though the legal aid programme is a State-oriented Scheme intended mainly to be financed by the State, the Committee also provides

additional financial assistance as and when sought for legal aid work by the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards.

(b) No request has been received so far.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

#### **Census of Minor Irrigation Works in Sikkim**

5385. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken census of minor irrigation works including assessment of irrigated areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of this census conducted in Sikkim;

(c) whether it is a fact that some more areas of minor irrigation works have been identified during this census;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to provide any financial assistance to Sikkim and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The results regarding Sikkim are being tabulated.

(c) Identification of more areas of minor irrigation works is not covered under the census.

(d) and (e). Out of the approved Central grant of Rs. 25,000, Rs. 12,500 have been released to the State.

### Setting up of Regional Office of LIC in Sikkim

5386. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has its regional office in Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said location has been causing great inconvenience for offices of the LIC situated in Sikkim while taking important decisions due to lack of communication gap and distance;

(d) whether Government propose to set up a regional office of LIC in Sikkim;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has 13 Divisional Offices in the Eastern Region located in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and North Eastern States. The Headquarters of these Divisional Offices has been located at Calcutta (with 3 Divisional Officers), Gauhati, Cuttack, Jalpaiguri, Jamshedpur, Jorhat, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Sambalpur, Silchar & Asansol.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There is only one Branch of LIC at Gangtok in the State of Sikkim covering population of 3.16 lakhs which renders all

services to the policyholders and is controlled and supervised by Jalpaiguri Divisional Office. The total number of policies issued in 1987-88 by Gangtok Branch was 1087 with new business of R. 5.35 crores. Taking into account the population to be covered by Gangtok Branch Office and the number of new policies issued and new business procured, opening of a new Divisional Office at Sikkim will not be justified on economic considerations.

### Cash Reserve Ratio

5387. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the leading nationalized banks have recently defaulted on their cash reserve ratio (CRR)

(b) if so, the names of such banks and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the penalty imposed on them by the Reserve Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that some of the nationalized banks were not able to maintain the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) as prescribed by RBI from time to time. Reserve Bank of India has further indicated that it would not be desirable to disclose the details of the workings of any individual bank, which failed to maintain the Statutory Liquidity Ratio or Cash Reserve Ratio.

### Regional Offices of C.W.C.

5388. SHRI SANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission (CWC) has decided to decentralise itself and open Seven Regional Offices on the basis of river basins throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether one of the Regional Offices will be set up at Calcutta; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). No decision to decentralise Central Water Commission and to open Regional Offices has been taken.

**Threat to Calcutta Port Due to Silting problem In Ganga (Hooghly)**

5389. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether silting in Ganga (named Hooghly) is posing a serious problem, particularly when it enters in West Bengal;

(b) whether it also poses a serious threat to the Calcutta port, and

(c) if so, the media measures being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Supplementing the flows of Bhagirathi-Hooghly river through Farakka feeder canal has helped to improve the navigability of the Hooghly and the preservation of the Calcutta Port.

**Sanitation and Drinking Water on Railway Stations In Andhra Pradesh**

5390. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether surveys have revealed that most of the railway stations in Andhra Pradesh provide infected water; and

(b) if so, the specific measures being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Cloth Material For Railway Staff**

5391. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways/Zonal Railways have been buying huge quantity of woollen uniform dress material for their members of staff;

(b) if so, the total annual requirements in each of the zonal railway;

(c) what quantity of the material has been bought from Public Sector units and the quantity purchased from other private agencies during the last one year; and

(d) Government's policy in regard to such purchases and whether it is being implemented in the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. However, bulk purchases are made through DGS&D.

(b) there are no fixed annual require-

ments and these vary from year to year as all the staff are not eligible for woollen uniforms every year.

(c) Approximately 2.51 lakh Metres from Public Sector Units and 2.34 lakh Metres from Private agencies.

(d) As per Government's policy all types of woollen fabrics are required to be purchased only from Public Sector Units and other sources are to be approached only when these units are unable to meet the requirements. Bulk of Railways' purchase of woollen fabrics are made by the DGS&D and only a small quantity of such material is procured directly by the Railways to meet emergency requirements and in that case also the Government's policy is followed.

#### Income Tax Defaulters

5392. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-tax defaulters for more than rupees one lakh till March 1989;

(b) the steps taken against these defaulters; and

(c) the amount recovered from them till December 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Information relating to assesses all over the country in whose case income-tax demand of Rs. one lakh or more was outstanding till March, 1989, is not available. However, the number of assesses who owed income-tax of more than Rs. 10 lakh as on 31st March, 1988 is 3712.

(b) the steps taken to realise the in-

come-tax from defaulters include levy of penalty, issue of garnishee orders u/s 226 (3) to direct the third parties to pay up amounts due from them to the defaulters, issue of recovery certificates which enable the Tax Recovery Officers to effect recovery by attachment/sale of assets. Since a large part of arrear demand is locked up in appeals and settlement/waiver petitions, appellate authorities are requested to dispose of appeals expeditiously in the cases involving high demands and steps are taken to dispose of the settlement/waiver petitions also promptly. In suitable cases assesses are allowed to pay taxes in instalments. Administrative action plan targets have been fixed for reduction of arrears and the progress is being monitored by senior officers of the level of Commissioner of Income-tax and above.

(c) The amount involved in the 3712 cases referred to at (a) above was Rs. 2502.41 crores. Out of this, demand of Rs. 1766.97 crores was disputed in appeals or recovery thereof had been stayed by courts and other authorities. The total amount collected/reduced till 31st December, 1988 was Rs. 678.39 crores.

#### Cooperative Societies for Allotment of Contracts on Railway Stations

5393. SHRI P. SELVENDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the factors taken into consideration in fixing the minimum number of actual workers to 25 for a cooperative society for allotment of vending/catering contracts at railway stations; and

(b) the reasons for which this policy is not applicable in the case of allotment of book stall to cooperative societies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR

**PRASAD):** (a) A study Group on Cooperatives set up by the Government of India in the then Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (now Ministry of Agriculture) had recommended that there should be at-least 50 members in a Vendors Cooperative Society. Ministry of Railways, however, felt and decided that the number of minimum membership for the organization of Vendors and Catering Coop. Societies on Railways should be 25, as the same could serve the purpose.

(b) The Study Group did not make any recommendations concerning Cooperative Societies for book-stalls.

[*Translation*]

#### **Agreement on Japanese Assistance**

5394. **SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to render financial and technical assistance for modernization of Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme is under consideration to start some fast trains like Bullet train in Japan; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to have an agreement with Japan to introduce trains in India with the speed of 350 km p.h. like the one to be run between Sydney and Perth under an agreement between Australia and Japan?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD):** (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Japan International Cooperation Agency are carrying out certain studies at their own cost.

(c) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Train Services in Samastipur Division**

5395. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether train services in Samastipur division in North-Eastern Railway are causing inconvenience to passengers because of unsuitable timings of trains;

(b) whether due to big time gap between two trains people have to travel by bus in the absence of a train available for a particular direction during day time;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the timings of the broad gauge trains have not been adjusted to suit the passengers of narrow gauge trains and the difference in timing of arrival of trains is very little, as a result of which passengers are not able to catch the other train; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to rationalise the timings of the trains on this division to suit the needs of the public?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Trains on various sections are adequate according to the volume of traffic and their schedules have been fixed keeping in view local as well as through traffic.

(c) Schedules of trains are normally framed looking to the convenience of originating an destination stations, maintenance/terminal facility and other operational needs. To the extent feasible connections to M.G. trains are given at important stations. There is no Narrow Gauge train on this division.



(d) Review of schedules is an ongoing process when all suggestions are given due consideration.

[English]

### Health Scheme for Retired Railway Employees

5396. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:  
SIRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposal to introduce a new liberalised health scheme for the benefit of retired railway employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date from which the new scheme is proposed to be made effective;

(d) whether the above said scheme will also be applicable to the working railway employees; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) A new scheme known as Retired Employees Liberalised Health Scheme has already been introduced.

(b) the optees of this scheme are provided free treatment for self, spouse and widowed mother, and concessional treatment for dependent children and dependent parents in railway hospitals and railway health units against a one-time payment equal to one month's basic pay drawn at the time of retirement. Provision also exists in the scheme for reimbursement of a portion of expenditure incurred for treatment in Government Hospitals/Medical Colleges in

cases referred by the nominated Medical Officers.

(c) The new scheme came into effect from 28.9.88

(d) Yes, after their retirement. The scheme is optional for railway employees in service before 1.1.89 and compulsory for those joining service on or after that date. The last date for exercising option is 30.6.89.

(e) Does not arise.

### Super Fast Train between Ahmedabad and Howrah and Service Conditions of Ahmedabad-Howrah Express Train

5397. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for starting a super fast train between Ahmedabad and Howrah;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any proposal to improve the service conditions of the existing Ahmedabad-Howrah Express including provision of pantry car service and to bring it at par with 25 DN/26 UP Bombay-Delhi Deluxe train;

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

(e) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

(c) to (e). At present, there is no pro-

posal to provide Pantry Car on Ahmedabad-Howrah Express train, due to paucity of Pantry Cars. Every effort is being made to improve the service.

[*Translation*]

**Withdrawal of 1st Class Coaches From Trains in Samastipur**

5398. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether first class coaches from 95 percent of trains in Samastipur Division have been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to restore these coaches in public interest, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether almost all the trains in this division are running late and if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. None have been withdrawn in the recent past.

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

(d) No. Sir.

[*English*]

**Alleged Irregularities In Delhi Finance Corporation**

5399. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published

in Jansatta of 23 January 1989 about the alleged irregularities and malpractices in the Delhi Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, whether Government have ordered any enquiry into the allegations;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not ordering an enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Delhi Financial Corporation have reported that the allegations made in the news item referred to herein were looked into by the Chairman & Managing Director of the Corporation and were found to be incorrect.

**Pension to Judges of Patna High Court**

5400. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the fact that the pre 1 January 1986 Part III retired Judges of the Patna High Court are getting pension at a much lower rate than what part III retired Judges of the Delhi and Allahabad High Courts are drawing;

(b) whether the Supreme Court in its judgement in CMP No. 18044 of 1988 has allowed the benefit of revised pension; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RE-

**SOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):**  
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court in its judgement in CMP No. 18044 of 1988 has allowed the benefit of revised pension at par with part III judges of Delhi High Court and Allahabad High Court.

(c) The implementation of this order is under examination.

### Irrigated Land

5401. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:  
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES

be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land in the country brought under irrigation during the last three years, Year-wise; and

(b) the area of land brought under irrigation in Uttar Pradesh, District-wise during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES  
(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b).  
The requisite information is given below:

*(In thousand hectares)*

	<i>Additional area of land brought under irrigation in the country</i>	<i>Additional area of land brought under irrigation in Uttar Pradesh</i>
1986-87 (Actual)	2032.29	829
1987-88 (Anticipated)	1935.65	872
1988-89  (Target)	3434.13	1321.12

District-wise information is not maintained at Centre.

### Export of Vegetables and Cut flowers

5402. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the  
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ambitious Cooperative sector project for hundred per cent export of vegetables and cut flowers launched by All India Scheduled Caste Development Cooperative Society has not been cleared so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the National Bank

for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for the early clearance to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS  
IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c). National  
Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development  
(NABARD) has reported that one 100%  
Export Oriented Flowers and Vegetables  
Project was received by them in May 1988  
from Canara Bank. The proposal was ap-  
praised by an Expert Committee which

came to the conclusion that the project was not financially viable.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

**Application of IDR Act to Export Processing Zone Units**

(*Interruptions*)

5403. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH (Nellore): Sir, I am a Scheduled Caste member of the Lok Sabha from Nellore Constituency. I have been humiliated a number of times.....

(a) whether the Export Processing Zone Units are governed by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951; and

MR. SPEAKER: You give it to me in writing.

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

(*Intrruptions*)

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

[*Translation*]

(b) Does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give me in black and white. There is no question of putting it orally.

**Agricultural Land Affected by Floods and Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh**

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

5404. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Nothing doing. Not allowed.

(a) the agricultural land in Andhra Pradesh affected by floods and cyclone during last three years; and

(*Interruptions*)

(b) the financial loss suffered by State Government due to these natural calamities during the last three years?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it to me in writing. I will consider it. Nothing more can be done.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) and (b). The average agricultural land affected by floods and cyclones and the average loss suffered as a result thereof since 1986 works out to about 582.000 hectares and R. 200 crores respectively.

I am not happy about losing a member.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: You have to give me only in writing. Yes, Mr. Acharia, what is your point of order?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):

I have tabled a privilege notice against Shri Buta Singh, the Home Minister. Day before yesterday.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it. I cannot discuss it like that. I have to go through the notice.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura); I have already given it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. Not allowed.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Achariaji, it is wrong I have already said that I would see to it.

[*English*]

If it is all right, I will take action, otherwise not.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: Why should I allow you? Why should you be treated differently from others?

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have never allowed anybody.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: I have

tabled the privilege notice, we should be allowed to speak on it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No, no I will have to see it. I have never allowed anybody.

[*Translation*]

How should I allow you?

(*Interruptions*)\*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever the hon. member says, does not form part of the record.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: You are persisting on it. You are a gentleman.

[*English*]

He is contravening all the rules though he is the leader of his party.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed him.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am going to see, if you give.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You are doing a wrong thing.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You are going it right before my eyes.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Sir, what happened to my notice regarding the meningitis deaths in Andhra Pradesh?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already referred it. I am getting the information. I will get back to you.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: About 500 people have been affected. They are all tribals. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already referred it.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, earlier you had allowed a discussion on Bodo Agitation in Assam. Now it has come up, Sir. There is a Central agency....

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Thomasji, why do not listen? It will cause no trouble either to you or to me. The time of the House will also not be wasted.

*[English]*

It is already on the agenda.

*[Translation]*

It was calling attention. Everybody wanted that it should be taken up under Rule 193. The day it is finalised by the Business Advisory Committee, I will do it.

*[English]*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: You have seen the statement of the Chief Minister.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, regarding the implementation of the recommendations made by the high power committee constituted for the welfare of the Ex-Servicemen...

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it in writing, I will get it done.

*[English]*

I had got it done.

*[Translation]*

I have got your calling attention done; others may also be got done. Please give it in writing, I will do it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Please accept my calling attention.

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it in writing.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): That High Level Committee was constituted in 1983.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will get it done, please give it to me.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: We had a discussion in 1985 on this.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If something is there in my power, please tell me. If I have to sanction it, please tell it to me.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Nothing has been done. The implementation is very tardy and very slow. On the 3rd April, the reply which was given to this House was extremely unsatisfactory.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not to be done like this.

[English]

I cannot allow a discussion like this.

SHRI DEBI GHOSAL (Barrackpore): Sir, the CPI (M) Leaders in the presence of police have brutally murdered two Youth Congress workers day before yesterday in my constituency in Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State Subject. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)\*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you do like this every day?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Speaker, Sir I have given a formal notice under Rule 184.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will see it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have given a formal notice that the House should demand that the rest of the documents should be shown to us, the Leaders of the Opposition. What has happened to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

(Interruptions)

12.17 hrs.

[English]

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Details Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources for 1989-90**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Water Resources for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7707/89]

**Bank of India Officer Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1988 and Consolidated Report on the working of Public Sector Banks for the year ended 31.12.1987.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Bank of India Officer Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. P/IL/88/A-24 in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1988 under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7708/89]
- (2) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Public Sector Banks for the year ended the 31st December, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7709/89]

**Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Rubber Board, Kottayam for 1987-88 and statement for delay in laying these papers, Annual Report and Review on the working of Coffee Board for 1987-88 etc. etc.**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH): On behalf of Shri P.R. Das Munsi : I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1987-88.
  - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.
  - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1987-88.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. Lt-7710/89]
- (3)
  - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board for the year 1987-88.
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government on the working of the Coffee Board for the year 1987-88.
  - (iii) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the General Fund Accounts of the



Coffee Board for the year 1986-87.

12.18 hrs.

(iv) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Pool Fund Accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1986-87.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7711/89]

12.18 hrs.

### ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following eight Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 31st March, 1989:-

- (1) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1989.
- (2) The Appropriation Bill, 1989.
- (3) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1989.
- (4) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1989.
- (5) The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1989.
- (6) The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1989
- (7) The Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1989
- (8) The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1989

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 10th April, 1989, will consist of:-

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of:-

a) External Affairs

b) Labour

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you several times that I am not authorised and I am not going to take up any State matters. The hon. Members may do whatever they like.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): I have given a notice, Sir, But you have not taken notice of it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken notice of it. I will see whatever I can do. I did it earlier I will do it now also.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, they have given a reply. Ten Ministers have recommended something, the Secretary to the Government of India sits over it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: I hope you will consider my notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I will consider it.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dandavate, please do not do it every day.

*[English]*

I will consider it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Say that. It is all right.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said to so many times.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You need not get angry, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not. You are a gentleman, it does not behove you to behave like that.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH(Jahanabad): The entire property of the people of Kansara village in Karsi block was gutted into fire on 2.4.89. People have been starving there.

MR. SPEAKER: It is State's responsibility and only they will do it. I am telling you only what I had told them.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Nothing doing. Now submissions. Shri Patil.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): The following may please be included in the next week's agenda:

There is no long term price policy for cotton, onion, spices, grapes, vegetables and other crops. Farmers suffer every year due to the absence of such a policy. The Bank loans too are not within easy reach of the farmers. At present the crop insurance scheme is very selective.

This is not very healthy and happy situation for the farmers. Government should assess the crop and its consumption every year and allow export of the surplus. This policy will prove to be a boon to the farmers.

It will help to stabilise the rural economy and achieve a real breakthrough on the export front. Hence there is crying need for a long term export policy for vegetables, fruits and agricultural produce. Hence I urge upon the Government to give remunerative prices for agricultural produce and announce the export policy and prices one year in advance so as to help the farmers plan their crops accordingly.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): The following may please be included in the list of Business for the next week.

Madhya Pradesh is still a backward state as compared to the other states. Morena district of Chambal division is all the more backward area. That is why heinous crimes are being committed there every day. There is neither a university nor a Central school in this district nor Government has yet made any provision for opening it.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to make provision for opening a central school in Morena so that children of this area may pursue the courses of higher studies.

[English]

**DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central):** The following may please be included in the next week's agenda:

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission extracts oil and natural gas from off-shore wells of the Bombay High.

The Union Government have assumed full and exclusive control over lands, mineral and other things of value within territorial waters over continental shelf of India. It is, therefore, requested that Maharashtra should be given some share as royalty from the money earned therefrom.

Further Government should consider to lay branch pipeline from ONGC main line from Surat Bhusawal Itarasi in order to supply ONGC gas to backward areas of Marathwada, Vidarbha for development of petrochemical industries.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska):** The following may please be included in the next week's agenda:

Funds have been allotted for the construction of Telecommunication buildings at Bhanjagar and Aska in Ganjam District Orissa. It is requested that construction should immediately be started.

Similarly the construction of Post Office buildings at Kabisuryanagar and Badagada in Ganjam District Orissa should start soon.

12.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR (Mysore):** I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda.

The Government of India declares some State roads as National Highways in every Five Year Plan. Unfortunately, no road has been declared as National Highway in Karnataka for the last 12 years. The State Government of Karnataka has submitted a list of the following roads for being upgraded as National Highways, prominent among them are:-

Bangalore—Mysore— Nanjangud— Gundlupet—Ooty—Coimbatore— Karwar; Mysore—Srinagapatra— Nagumangalor— Chikanaya— Kanaballi—Huliyar—Bellery—Sirgup[pa— Shahapur— Gulbarga—Humnabad; and Bangalore—Mysore—Mercara—Mangalore to join N.H. No. 12—385 kms.

I request that these roads should be declared as National Highways.

[Translation]

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur):** The following may please be included in the next week's agenda:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, Punjab tops the lists of the States which have been contributing foodgrains to Central Foodgrain Pool, with its contribution of about 50 to 60 per cent of the total foodgrain stock. However, despite their hardwork and understanding they have not been able to tide over their financial crisis. Here, possibilities of employing more people in the agriculture sector are getting deminished. Consequently, the number of unemployed youth is constantly increasing. While on one side, this increase is shattering the economic structure of the State, on the other hand, it is helping in advertising the existing conditions in the State. Therefore, it is essential that farmers of Punjab are encouraged to grow some other crops which are more beneficial.

[Sh. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

For example the remunerative prices for 'Basmati' rice should be declared at least three times higher than the present levy prices and improved seeds should be made available to the farmers at least at the 20 per cent less prices. Farmers should be given bonus on wheat at the rate of Rs. 50 per quintal.

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH (Maharajanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:

Indo-Nepal relations are very important from the historical and geographical point of view and keeping all these things in view, Government of India has been supplying salt, petrol, medicine etc. to Nepal. Recently as the term of Indo-Nepal Trade and Transit treaty has ended on the 3rd of March, great difficulties are being faced in transportation. Even the businessmen or labourers who cross over to Nepal from Bihar or Orissa, have been facing many difficulties.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to have a detailed discussion on Indo-Nepal relations in the next week.

[ English ]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:

- (1) Although interview for filling up the clerical posts in the Ib Valley Coalfield in Orissa has long since been done, the results are not being declared reportedly due to a subsequent order of the Coal; Authority banning such recruitment.

I would urge upon the

authority to lift such a ban and fill up the posts immediately at least for which interview has already been done.

- (2) The contract labour at the F.C.I. godown, Balijori, near Jharsuguda in Orissa who are currently on strike should be made departmental labourers forthwith in keeping with the declared policy of the Government to do away with the contract system.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The following may please be included in the next week's agenda:

While family planning programmes are laudable and essential, the recent reports on increasing number of deaths following family planning operations are causing deep concern among people from all walks of life. It is essential that the Ministry should come forward with concrete plans to prevent further recurrence of such deaths.

Summer holidays are already here but the Railways have ignored the Malabar region of Kerala while introducing holiday specials. This has disturbed the people of this region which consists of five major districts of Kerala with half the State's population. The Hon. Minister for Railways may kindly do the needful to introduce a holiday special to Norther Districts of Kerala, that is, Malabar.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): The following item may be included in the next week's agenda:

The Thungabhadra Board is not functioning properly and there is a complaint from the ryots of Karnataka that the Board is not making a proper assessment in the matter of releasing of waters. The Karnataka

Government had written to scrap the Thungabhadra Board as it is a white elephant and is not serving the purpose. There is no board for Cauvery or Krishna waters and there was no need to have the Thungabhadra Board.

I request the Government to scrap the Thungabhadra Board and allow the respective Governments to take up water management.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): We will place the suggestions of all the hon. Members before the Business Advisory Committee.

12.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1989

[English]

**Ministry of Energy - Contd**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we continue the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Energy.

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Other hon. Members also want to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. As such the time may please be further extended.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPANATH RAI): Since several other hon. Members

want to speak, the time may please be extended further.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is way, I am calling him. If more time is required, if all of you have no objection, we can extend the time. We will adjourn for lunch at 1 O' clock and re-assemble at 2 O' clock. Is it the sense of the House that we extend the time?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As all of you agree, I will call the other Members. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands of Grants of Power, Coal and energy and would like to express my views in the House in regard thereto. The Central Government, the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards are engaged in their efforts to solve the energy problem. Efforts are being made to solve the energy problem fully so that the farmers could get more power and increase their production, industries could forget ahead in industrialisation and the problem of drinking water, particularly in the rural areas could be solved. The steps taken by the Central Government in this regard are highly commendable. The Central Government prepared certain plans in this regard. The targets of Seventh Five Year Plan have been achieved and I am sure that the targets of the Eighth Five Year Plan will also be achieved. For improving the power position, it is necessary that the plant load factor should be improved. Efforts have been made for this from time to time. In this connection it may be noted that the plant load factor rose to 51.10 per cent in 1984-85, 52.4 per cent in 1985-86 and 56.9 per cent in 1987-88, while in the beginning of the Sixth

[Sh. Virahi Chander Jain]

Five Year Plan it was 44.3 per cent only. For this the machinery needs to work smoothly. If the machinery does not work smoothly we can never succeed in improving that plant load factor. A thermal power plant was set up at Kota in Rajasthan. The target for plant load factor was fixed at 80 per cent but we achieved higher level. If the engineers work efficiently and the plant and machinery are modern, we are bound to succeed in the matter of plant load factor. We have been making constant efforts in this regard. The transmission and distribution losses during the year 1986-87 were 21.50 per cent. We are not able to make as much progress in this field as we wanted to do, mainly because of certain areas being far flung making transmission a costly affair. For example take my area. In Rajasthan the transmission losses are naturally going to be higher as compared to other States. If the transmission lines are very long, losses are bound to be there. We should take steps to check theft of power, because theft of power is on the higher side. Although stringent laws have been made in this regard, the State Government do not implement them properly. The engineers are also a party to the theft of Power. That is why no concrete steps are taken in this regard. It is, therefore, necessary that the Central Government should closely monitor the steps taken to check the pilferage of power since it also provides funds for the R.E.C. schemes. I would also like to urge the State Governments that they should cooperate in checking power theft. Today the industrialists, the farmers and many other people are indulging in theft of power. It is necessary to check this theft and then only we will be able to minimise transmission and distribution losses and supply power to all States as per their requirement and the shortage of power would be removed to a great extent. It is essential to strengthen the national power grid and until and unless the regional power grids are strengthened, the national power

grid cannot be made strong. The Government should take concrete steps in this direction. With the setting up of a national power grid, power crisis in States can be overcome.

The Central Government has been constantly assisting the States and the State Electricity Boards under the rural electrification schemes and thousands of villages are being electrified every year under this scheme. We have set new records in rural electrification during the Seventh Five Year Plan. As regards Rajasthan, scores of villages in a number of districts have been electrified, cent per cent villages in Sikar, 96 per cent villages in district Jhunjhunu have been electrified, but in my constituency viz. Jaisalmer this per centage is only 18. Jaisalmer is an important district of Rajasthan. It is a strategic town and now it has also developed into a tourist centre. Indira Gandhi Canal has also reached there. It has, therefore, become necessary that Jaisalmer should be accorded priority in the matter of rural electrification. I think that it is the most backward district not only in Rajasthan but in the whole of India in regard to rural electrification. It is quite surprising that even 132 K.V. line has not been laid in that district. I have met several times the Chairman and the Secretary of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board in this regard and repeatedly brought this point in their notice but to no avail. Until and unless a 132 K.V. line is laid in Jaisalmer it is not possible to lay a 33 K.V. and 11 K.V. lines and rural electrification cannot be undertaken. I, therefore, appeal to you to take steps to set up a 132 K.V. line in this district at the earliest. Without this line my meeting the Central Government and the Central Ministers and putting pressure on them becomes futile as nothing is feasible in the absence of it. I request the hon. Minister to take up this matter with the Rajasthan State Electricity Board and find some way out to solve this issue so that rural electrification work in district Jaisalmer is undertaken.

I hope that the hon. Minister will extend his full co-operation in the matter. As far as I know, the Department of Defence is also in favour of laying a 132 K.V. line in Jaisalmer from the point of view of defence. I request you kindly to co-ordinate with the Department of Defence and see as to how a 132 K.V. line can be laid there at the earliest in co-ordination with them so that villages in Jaisalmer district could also get electricity, develop and advance. The population of thickly populated villages in Jaisalmer District is from 5 to 7 thousand some of which are also Panchayat headquarters, but the absence of electricity is a big obstacle in their progress and development. I therefore, request you to take steps to supply electricity to the backward district of Jaisalmer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, lignite has been found at Barsingser in Bikaner district. The Neyveli Lignite Corporation has prepared a plan to set up a 220 MW power plant. In this connection I would like to submit that 20 crore million tonnes of lignite deposits have been found in Kapurdi and Jalepa in Barmer district and it is of far better quality. I have been pressing for a detailed survey, which is yet to be completed. Now, I understand it is going to be completed. I, therefore, request that the project report in respect thereof may please be prepared and submitted for consideration at the earliest. A scheme to set up a power house of 5000 MW capacity may please be prepared and thereafter a power house be set up there. It is necessary to have a power house in the desert areas of Kapurdi and Jalepa in Rajasthan. Steps should be taken in this direction. The steps so far taken, especially in respect of solar energy, bio-tech, photo-tech sectors, have provided street light in some areas of Jaisalmer. I want that this work may be furtherer expanded in the districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer so that the power problem of the area could be solved to a considerable extent.

There was a scheme to set up a solar energy centre with 30 MW capacity in Jodhpur, but no progress has been made so far in this work, I, therefore, request that early and positive steps be taken to set up a 30 MW capacity solar energy plant there. Once this power house is set up, it will be a big facility for our desert areas. So far as the question of wind energy is concerned wind with sufficient velocity is there. But so far no concrete steps have been taken in this regard although some steps have been taken in Gujarat. I would, therefore, like to request you to take similar steps in the desert areas of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. It will be very helpful for our small irrigation schemes and will benefit the farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am of the view that the farmers of the area should get power supply at least for 10 hours a day. But the Government has not so far been able to do so. Now people get power supply for 6 hours in some places, and in some others for 8 hours only per day. The farmers should get power for 10 hours. The people of my area have specially demanded it. Last year 6000 wells were dug in the district Barmer for irrigation purposes. In Jaisalmer, 1000 irrigation wells were dug up. There is a heavy demand for providing power connections to them but the Rajasthan Government keeps our district at par with other districts, inspite of the fact that our district is backward and power connections will not only enable the poor to earn their livelihood but also ease the drought situation. I have made constant efforts in this connection but the State Government is not extending its full co-operation. As the Central Government is providing assistance to the Government of Rajasthan, I want some pressure to be put on it for providing power connections for irrigation wells.

With these points, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy.

[English]

**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER** (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, though there has been an appreciable improvement in the national scenario of power production, so far as Southern region is concerned, the situation has been very dismal. Many States in the South are still reeling under power shortage and my State, Karnataka, is one such State. As the hon. Minister knows, there is deficit of nearly 30% in Karnataka. Sir, I do congratulate Mr. Sathe and Shri Kalpanath Rai for what they are doing in this respect. But they should give equal attention to those States which are deficit in power. Sir, I should thank Mr. Kalpanath Rai for compiling a beautiful book on power requirement of each State which has been circulated to the Members of Parliament. What is now required is that the Energy Ministry should devote its full attention to the States which are deficit in power and to see that their problem is solved. One of the solutions is that they should try to expedite the work on the National Grid. I know the Government has already taken steps. They have got the Regional Electricity Boards. The Government must see, the Energy Ministry must see that the National Grid is set up as early as possible. I must tell the hon. Minister that very recently I saw a press cutting in which the hon. Minister, Mr. Sathe, has stated that by proper management it is possible to conceive 30% of the energy. What steps Government have taken to implement that suggestion? The hon. Minister has also said in that statement that by conserving 1% of the energy, we will be saving money to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. I want to know what steps Government has taken to implement proper management of the energy consumption. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government with regard to the management of the State Electricity Board. Only yesterday the hon. Minister, while intervening in the debate, had said on the floor of the House, that the loss to the

State Electricity Boards has been colossal. It is more than Rs. 2000 crores. If the State Electricity Boards manage it properly, this loss of Rs. 2000 crores could be used for generating more power, that is, about 2000 megawatt of power could be produced. But, unfortunately the management of power is not done very scrupulously. The State Electricity Boards must be reformed. It is the responsibility of the Ministry to see that the State Electricity Boards also function properly, in addition to what the State Government could look after the functioning of these Boards. In this connection, I would like to make one suggestion to the hon. Minister, Shri Kalpanath Rai that many of the State Electricity Board are incurring loss because they are giving power to the agriculture sector at a concessional rate. Karnataka is one such State. I want to know what steps are being taken to give subsidy to the States which supply power to the agriculturists at a concessional rate. The State Government is not in a position to give any subsidy to the agriculturist. I would like to know whether the Central Government will give any subsidy to the States. The cost of production of power works out to 60 paise per unit, but the agriculturists will pay only 10 paise per unit. For example, the cost of production per unit in Karnataka is 60 paise, but they are selling it at 10 paise per unit. How much is the loss to the State Electricity Board, you can imagine.

Another point which I would like to make in this connection is, you should see that the State Electricity Boards are manned by proper persons. This is very essential, you should put a condition on all the States they should have competent persons to head the State Electricity Board. If only proper persons are appointed, certainly the management of the State Electricity Boards will be better.

Another suggestion which I would like to make is —Mr. Kalpanath Rai, I do not know whether you have followed all these things.



I am drawing your attention to the energy requirement of the State. I would like to emphasise that the Ministry must give attention to the States which are deficit in power. In Karnataka the deficit is 30 per cent. What I would suggest is that you must expedite the setting up of National Grid. Another thing is, you must see that the pending projects of the State Electricity Boards, particularly those projects which have shorter gestation period, are cleared immediately. So far as my State is concerned, I would like to mention some of the projects and I would request the hon. Minister to see that they are cleared very early. First is the Shivasamudram Run-of the River Project which produces nearly 270 MW of power. It will be at the cost of the State Government, you have cleared it, but unfortunately the Central Electricity Authority has not given its clearance. It does not involve any impounding of water. There can also be no inter-State dispute so far as this project is concerned, and I am sure Tamil Nadu will not come in the way. So, you should clear this project.

The next project which is pending is Shivasamudram Seasonal Power Scheme. Here also it does not involve impounding water and it will be at the cost of the State Government. As a package deal the Karnataka Government is prepared to permit Tamil Nadu to have a similar project in Tamil Nadu also. You should use your good offices and see that this Shivasamudram Seasonal Power Scheme is also sanctioned.

Another things is, we are happy that with the assistance of the Soviets we are going to set up a thermal power plant in Mangalore. That should be expedited.

Another project is Raichur Thermal Plant. Here there is coal problem. It is very unfortunate that the Raichur Thermal Plant is made to starve often for want of regular supply of coal. I would request the Minister to talk to the concerned authorities and see that

coal is supplied to the Raichur Thermal Plant.

Here I would also like to mention about two or three projects which are fo 50 MW to 60 MW capacity and which are still pending with the Ministry. I would request the Minister to kindly note down these projects. First is the Brindavan Hydrel Scheme. That is a project of Rs. 13 crores. Naturally clearance is required. Another project is Almatti Dam Power House. It is also a small project. Another is Katla and Palna Diversion Scheme. That is also pending. Then there is the Kabini Dam Power House.

These are the Karnataka State projects which are pending and I request the Minister to see that these projects are sanctioned very early.

I would like to make two or three points more.

Sir, one factor which other Members have also raised is transmission loss. It is unfortunate that the transmission loss is the highest in our country, as the national average is 21.3. Except a few States, almost all the States are incurring heavy transmission loss. You have been writing to all the Electricity Boards and you want them to improve their performance. You also want to finance them to see that the transmission loss is reduced. But unfortunately, it is not considerably reduced and the loss is still there.

Another point is conservation of energy. By conserving the energy, you could save 30% of energy, according to your own statement. No. 2 is, transmission loss should be reduced. If these two things are properly managed, I am sure, they may not require any extra projects at all. I request you to see that the State Electricity Boards are given full assistance and to see that the transmission loss is reduced.

[Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer]

So far as Karnataka is concerned, most of our projects are hydro electric projects. At one time Karnataka was second in the electricity map of India. But unfortunately, now it has come of 13th place, because we are depending on the hydro electric projects. Success of which depends upon Vagarisa of Monsoon. Therefore, I request you to see that the Karnataka State projects are cleared as early as possible.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH (Banka): I make my submission today in support of the Demands of the Ministry of Energy. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for compiling all the demands of the hon. Members regarding their respective constituencies and their point of views in a booklet and distributing it to all the Members. I am grateful to the hon. Minister for it. He has meticulously compiled the booklet.

I would like to submit about some problems of my constituency and provide some suggestions as well. The steps taken by the Central Government for rural electrification are very commendable but there are several deficiencies of which I would like to make mention here. The work of rural electrification is not being undertaken in an organised manner. I have seen in my own constituency that when electrification of a particular area starts many villages in between are left without being electrified. I tried to find out the reason for this and approached the Chief Engineer a few times in this connection. I was informed that the criteria for rural electrification was revenue villages. I could not understand as to what he meant by revenue villages? I want to request the hon. Minister that when some villages are left out in between without being electrified it affects the credibility of the representative of that area.

Electricity is very important for providing

irrigation facilities and therefore, there should be a proper coordination between the two. My constituency is a hill area where the lift system is the main source of irrigation. At many places lift irrigation schemes have been completed but they are not in operation due to non-availability of electricity. Hence, it is very essential to have a proper coordination between irrigation and power supply. Shri Jain who spoke before me rightly remarked that power thefts should be checked in the rural areas and that efforts should be made to simplify the procedure of providing electricity connections to the farmers and businessmen.

In a large number of villages, transformers have gone out of order and despite my repeated requests nothing has been done in this regard. The reason behind this is that low capacity transformers have been provided in the rural areas. In big villages high capacity transformers should be installed.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2.00 P.M.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till  
Fourteen of the clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch  
at Twelve Minutes past Fourteen of the  
clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

DEMAND FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),  
1989-90

[English]

**Ministry of Energy-Contd**

SHRI N.V.N.SOMU (Madras North):  
Will the Minister reply now, Sir?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** He will reply at 2.30 p.m. Smt. Manorama Singh to continue her speech.

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH (Banka):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the subject under discussions was rural electrification. In order to remove the difficulties in the rural electrification process, I would suggested that States should be made more effective because at many places electric poles have been installed but electrification is not undertaken because of the short supply of other materials. In 1985, the target fixed for electrification in Banka sub-division was 1200 villagers but it is unfortunate that only 600 or 650 village have been electrified so far. The Governments intention of supplying electricity to the harijan and adivasi areas has not been successful as well. Similarly, two projects were sanctioned at Kahalgaon, which are to be completed by 1990. At Kahalgaon, the work had started in 1984 and it was scheduled to be completed by 1990 but the progress is not satisfactory so far. Land was acquired from the farmers for the construction of the Kahalgaon thermal power project but the farmers have not been paid proper compensation as yet. There was a provision to provide employment to at least one member of each family but that has also not been done. I hail from Bhagalpur. Bhagalpur and Munger are backward areas. I would like to submit here that inspite of that people from West Bengal are being provided employment there. I am not against the Bengalis but as my constituency is very backward and the unemployment situation is very critical. I would like that the local people should be given preference in matters of employment.

As regards Koel Karo power project, I would like to submit that this project was formulated in 1980 with an estimated outlay

of Rs. 300 crores but today the costs have escalated to Rs. 1100 crores. The land of the adivasis was acquired for this project and therefore, instructions should be issued to the State Governments to implement this project at the earliest. The announcement of the Hon. Prime Minister regarding Karanpur power station should be approved and formalised. I would like to submit that Bihar should not be neglected and while sanctioning super thermal power projects, priority should be given to Bihar as well.

36 small scale industries are lying closed an account of short supply of electricity in the Deogarh industrial area in my constituency. Requests were made to the State Government in this regard. Most of these small units are run by unemployed youth and therefore, power should be supplied to them so that they are able to make their both ends meet. With these words, I conclude and thank you for giving me time to make my submission.

**SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of energy because the time at my disposal is very short. I had repeated demands in the House to take effective steps to curb large scale smuggling of coal in the thermal power stations whether it is in Kanti or Barauni. Effective steps were taken, for which, I would like to congratulate Shri Vasant Sathe. Thereafter, power generation capacity in Bihar has definitely improved. The Thermal Power Station at Kanti can solve the power problems of Sewan, Gopalganj and most of the other districts of Uttar Pradesh. Priority has been given to agriculture under this project. However, despite best efforts, Kanti Thermal Power Station has not been made fully operational. The Government has stated that all its units would start functioning by 1986, but this has not been done so far. In comparison to other States, the power generation capacity of

[Sh. Kali Prasad Pandey]

Bihar is inadequate and it will continue to be so in future as well.

The Koel-Karo project was formulated but that project has remained only on paper. No effective steps are being taken for the implementation of that project. Work is going on a war footing in Chotta Nagpur and in Jharkhand. Until these power projects are made fully operational, it will not be possible to enhance the quantum of power generation in Bihar despite all out efforts made in this regard. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had envisaged that the Standard of living of the poor people could be improved by laying a network of rural banks and by the nationalisation of banks. Similarly, Electrification Scheme can help in achieving this aim. Electricity should be provided to maximum number of poor sections. I hail from Gopalganj. The state of rural electrification in the villages is such that at some places there are electric poles but wires are not available. At other places, wires are there but the poles are missing. At some places, there are neither wires nor poles. Villages cut electricity cables and use them as clothes-line in their houses. There is a paucity of transformers in Bihar. A transformer is not replaced even 6 to 7 months after it burns out. The Government's objective was to provide electricity to every piece of agricultural land and to repair tubewells which are lying out of order. Our generation capacity should be at least 36,000 MW. As long as the setting up of new thermal power plants is not approved for Bihar, the objective of providing electricity cannot be fulfilled. The ex-Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad took effective steps to combat the mafia in the State and was able to apprehend a number of mafia kingpins. It will not be possible to increase the production capacity of electricity unless the present Chief Minister is able to control the mafia. Hon. Shri Ghafoor Saheb is also present here. During his ten-

ure as Chief Minister, when one Mr. Saxena who was the Collector took punitive action against the mafia operating in the coalfields of the State, the mafia people got the collector transferred and bundles of currency notes for Rs. 10 lakh were thrown in the compound of his residence. This suggestion given by hon. Shri Kalpnath Rai has filled us with hope that the Government will take strict action against the mafia and set up new power stations in Bihar so that production of electricity can be increased.

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI (Palamau): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. On the subject of energy the first thing I want to say is that the allocations made by the hon. Minister will give momentum to national development which had hitherto been stagnant. Energy plays a major role in the country's development. Energy is a necessity in the industrial, rural as well as urban sections. Agriculture is predominant in our country and this sector too needs energy. Power is needed to operate tubewells which are needed to save standing crops when monsoon rains fail. How important energy is can be judged from its indispensability in various sectors. Energy is an important factor in the functioning of the Railways. Just now hon. Shrimati Manorama Behan made a mention of North Coal Project. This scheme was envisaged in 1980 when Chandra Shekhar Prasad was Energy Minister. At that time its estimated cost was Rs. 80 crores and today the estimated cost has doubled of its original cost. Further delays will enhance the cost of a much higher amount, due to which it would be difficult to complete the project. In view of the energy crisis in India, particularly in Bihar we should use more of bio-gas in order to fulfil our energy needs. For the benefit of farm labourers and to increase agricultural yield, energy resources should be developed in the rural sector. Grids should be located at such places by which maximum number of vil-

lages could be covered. This will benefit the rural population. Transformers installed in my State are of a very low power due to which they burnt. So high power transformers should be installed combining several villages in one unit. I urge the hon. Minister to get the North Coal Scheme completed at the earliest as it will accelerate the pace of development and increasing the production.

With these words I support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Energy.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA(Bankura): Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, I will confine myself to one of the most important and serious problems in the Asansol-Raniganj area, and that is the problem of subsidence. The extensive underground mining in Asansol-Raniganj area over the past hundred years and more has left behind a vast network of abandoned underground tunnels and shafts in the coal seams exhausted of their mining potential. This disused network abandoned without proper and stoning and other safety measures is threatening a vast urban and industrial population overground with subsidence in several areas of Raniganj and Asansol thickly populated industrial areas.

A number of Committees went into this problem of subsidence in Raniganj-Asansol area and these Committees have also made several recommendations. However, none of these recommendations has been implemented by the Government of India. The Ministry of Energy think that the legislation to prohibit construction in the mining areas of Asansol and Raniganj is not being properly, seriously and strictly implemented. The problem is that though certain areas and declared as unsafe by Director General, Mines Safety, they do not pinpoint those areas, because they have no land records. As such, this legislation to prohibit construction in the mining areas cannot be strictly

implemented in those areas even though the areas has been declared as unsafe by the Director General, Mines Safety. The construction works are going on by ECL for accommodation for coal mine workers. This is a serious problem. Unless immediate steps are taken, they may be a major disaster in the area. I personally visited a number of places, the cracks had appeared and smoke was emitting from the underground.

It has been stated that some compensation is being paid for this subsidence in that area. But that is also a small amount. This compensation will not solve the problem of the area unless a master plan is prepared by the Government of India for proper rehabilitation of the population, particularly of the area of Raniganj town, which is in danger. Raniganj coalfield is the oldest. So, a master plan must be prepared for Raniganj, like Jharia Coalfields to shift the township from that dangerous place to some other place.

One method has been developed by CMPDI of sand stoning . This method is hydro-pneumatic device. That device can be used in Raniganj area to tackle this problem of subsidence.

As I said, record was not maintained by the ECL. The lands are being used for mining work; coal is being extracted from underground but the royalty payable to the State Government is not being paid because records are not available. Without proper acquisition, lands are being used by ECL for mining and extracting coal and the State Government is not getting royalty due to it.

In this connection, I would like to say that the Prime Minister said at Shantiniketan that the West Bengal Government was not properly managing the energy problem when the question of Bakreshwar plant was raised by some students, and that the plant load factor in West Bengal was not so much;

[Sh. Basudeb Acharia]

it was below the national level. Sir, I want to refute what Prime Minister had said when he made a slanderous attack against the Left Front Government of West Bengal, by quoting from the Report of the Economic Survey presented by the Finance Ministry for the year 1988-89. It has been stated:

"The Plant Load Factor of NTPC declined from 70.2 per cent to 64.6 per cent mainly because of the preponement of maintenance shut-down of plants. Average PLF of State Sector plants declined to 49.1 per cent from last year's level of 51.9 per cent. Only 8 States Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal maintained the PLF more than 50 per cent during April-December, 1988."

This has been stated in the Economic Survey. So, what the Prime Minister stated yesterday is not true. It is not based on facts. So, I request the Minister to at least do something to tackle the subsidence problem of Raniganj and Asansole coal mining area. At any moment there may be a disaster in that area. About 5 lakh people are affected in that area.

[Translation]

SHRI SALAHUDDIN (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. I shall be as brief as possible. Before making any comment on the working of the Ministry of energy we must evaluate its performance, otherwise any sort of praise or accusation would be baseless. And the best parametre of measuring the performance is to see as to what is output-man-shift (O.M.S.) and plant Load Factor (P.L.F.) Only

then will the real picture emerge. Whether this Department has made any progress or not can be judged by its performance in last 2- 3 years, the O.M.S. is 1.11. This has registered an increase as compared to the previous years. There is also a reduction in loss which was nearly Rs. 700 crores. As to productivity, we can estimate a productivity level of 1.94 million tonnes for coal. As regards P.L.F., national average of P.L.F. shows a marked increase in the last two years. Hon. Shri Acharya rightly said that P.L.F. at the State level is low but the performance of the National Thermal Power Stations has been quite satisfactory. There has been an increase in productivity and a reduction in losses. The Ministry of energy has done a good job from every point of view. Unlike other Ministries, this Ministry cannot frame a common policy for the entire country. The nature of problems being faced by the E.C.L. and the C.C.L. are of an altogether different. Each State has different problems, somewhere it is labour problems and somewhere it is management problems. The headquarters of the Maithon Operational Area are presently situated in Calcutta. There is no justification of it. The biggest coal belt in the area is in Santhal Parganas. There should be a separate Energy Budget of the lines of the Railway Budget. This is because the Ministry of Energy comes next to the Ministry of Railways in terms of size as it has nearly 7 lakh direct and nearly 10 lakh indirect employees. The Railway Ministry has nearly 17 lakh employees while the Energy Ministry has nearly 6.75 lakh employees. I suggest that the headquarters of the Maithon Operational Area be shifted to Maithon itself and Santhal Parganas be made a separate zone as it is a separate belt. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Thank you, Sir. At the

outset I want to thank the Hon. Members who have so kindly participated in the debate on these grants concerning the Energy Ministry and I am grateful to the Hon. Members.

There has been more or less a unanimous feeling that the Departments under the Energy Ministry have by and large done a good job. Of course, one can never be satisfied and should never be complacent. Lot more needs to be done because this is one field, Sir, where one says that virtually sky is the limit.

Whenever I think of energy, I cannot help going to our ethos and heritage which has talked in terms of a right perspective to the whole question of energy. The story of human civilisation is the story of man's use, discovery and knowledge of energy. Right from his invention, or you can say, discovery, of fire to the stage when we have gone to the use of space energy—not only electricity, computerised energy—human being has come a long way by using one basic factor of energy called human intelligence. However, that is also not yet fully used and if man decides to use his intelligence in a proper way, I have no doubt that the sources of energy are in such an abundance that we can put them to the services of the entire mankind to improve the lives of humanity as a whole. Sir, I remember what our seers have said:

Eeshavasyamidam Sarvam yatikanch  
Jagatyam jagatah.  
Ten tyakten bhujetha  
Mangradah Kasya Svidhnamah.

The whole universe is permeated by that one energy. Then there is that advice to the human being: "Don't be egoistic, do not think you possess all this wealth created and do not be covetous!"

Same thing was said later on after many years by Guru Nank Dev:

"Awwal alladhnour, kudrat de sab bande,

Ek noor te Sab upajaya, Kaun bhale Kaun mande"

First energy is created and from energy the whole world and every thing was created. Therefore do not be egoistic. Who is high, who is low?

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): At that time there was no Vasant Satheji as the Energy Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When I find that we still suffer from various complexes and try to bring everything to such mundane levels of accusation, I remind the hon. members to look at this question of energy from a higher perspective. That is my object.

Of the sources of energy, first I want to take up the question of coal which is one of the major inputs for energy that we know of. We have large reserves of coal in this country, substantially in a particular area—Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and some parts of Andhra Pradesh. Then we have lignite in Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan. We have been trying to use these resources for past hundred years. But Sir, it is interesting to know that even after Independence till we nationalised coal in the year 1973-74, the production had reached a maximum level of only 70 million tonnes! Many people try to denigrate and pooh-pooh the achievements of our country. Sometimes we ourselves do it. But still, if we consider even some very elementary figures, the progress that we achieved should make any patriotic Indian feel proud. Just imagine the growth in production after nationalisation. It was a demand of all progressive and socialist elements of this country that we must nationalise this basic sector, that is the coal sector.

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

Now see the achievement. After the year 1973, till now, we have added more than 100 million tonnes to our production which was stagnating at 70 million tonnes in 1973. It is no mean achievement!

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY  
(Mahbubnagar): Just one minute Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have raised point of order as soon as you came the House.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: There was a time when you poo-pooed nationalisation. I am very happy to note that you are now praising it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Oh my! Come along now. Who pooh-pooed it? When you say 'you', who is this 'you'? I have never pooh-pooed nationalisation. I will make it clear. Even today I maintain that the objective of nationalisation can succeed only if we make our nationalised sectors efficient. That is all that I have to say. Have you any quarrel on that?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He is confused, Sir. You criticise only the Parliamentary System.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is he confused even with Parliamentary system? Well, I do not want to be side-tracked to other things. Let us deal with coal.

Sir, from a level of just 1300 MW installed capacity to reach a level of 58,000 MW installed capacity, from a level of just

3000 electrified villages to reach a level of 4,15,000 electrified villages, from a level of just 25,000 pumpsets to cross a level of 67 lakh pumpsets—which is mainly responsible for our Green Revolution—is no mean achievement. It is something that should make any person proud.

But I myself am one of those persons who have been constantly saying that we have yet to go a long way. When we compare our position in the world, where are we? When we compare, we realise how far we have yet to go and that is why we have to prepare ourselves and gear up to face the realities of the situation in the world.

I have said it very often and I will begin by saying it that as far as power is concerned, electricity as energy is the basic input which is responsible for all growth in general, whether it be agricultural or industrial or economic. One of the parameters all over the world is to see how much per capita energy in terms of electricity is available in a particular country. As far as developed countries of the world are concerned, per capita availability of energy is 7000 KWH. In America it is 10,000 KWH. In Canada, Sweden and some other countries it is more than 12,000 KWH. In many other developing countries also it is more than 1000 KWH. But in India, in spite of our achievement that I have mentioned just now, the per capita availability is a mere 200 KWH. Just see how far we have to go if we really want to industrialise our country and come on par with other countries of the world! The entire energy of this country including the human energy must be applied to this one task of growth. We cannot afford to waste our energy in internecine strife. That is one point which I humbly submit very often.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Which energy?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You were not



here even when I referred to spiritual energy which is the best of all types of energy. You may not appreciate it. Mr. Reddy may be, you have some acquaintance with some other 'spirits'.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** I am a rationalist!

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Therefore, we have to look at this whole picture, I would beg to submit that as far as coal is concerned, the major constraint today is how to improve the productivity of coal. Please appreciate this. Even after nationalisation, this is the constraint. Today, productivity is measured by one factor, i.e. Output-Man-shift (OMS). Output-Man-shift has to be considered separately in the underground mines because there is a difference in Output-Man-Shift. In the open cast mines, it is due to mechanical equipment. Even in the underground mines now, modern mechanism is taking place. But even after nationalisation one major factor which must be remembered now by all of us is that although we decided that due to social objectives we will not retrench anybody but wherever possible we will try to create more employment. But in the process what happened? In Coal India, we had less than five lakh workers at the time of nationalisation. Today, in Coal India alone there are 6.1 lakh workers. In Singareni, there are about 1 1/2 lakh to 2 lakh workers. Please consider this that in all the countries where OMS is there, the underground mining comes to more than 2 tonnes per day, per worker. even in China it is like that. I have been giving this example to many of my friends who think that China is ideal for everything. Fine. then examine it. In underground mines, the OMS was more than 2 tonnes in China and after nationalisation, till today the OMS in India in the underground mines is less than half a tonne.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** (Panskura): Why.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Let us see. That is what I am saying. We are not quarrelling with each other. Let us see, why.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** They are there in the Report. Therefore, it is better you come to the point.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** What should be done, Geetaji?

Unless you decide to improve productivity, the responsibility must be of the total work force. There is not use Management blaming the workers and the workers blaming the Management.

I want to say one thing here. In the last three or four years, we have tried to improve it and we have succeeded substantially in improving the industrial relations. The relations with our workers have improved substantially so much so that today the mandays lost have come down to the lowest minimum. In the last two years—if you exclude the political strikes that were called upon by some of our friends—there was hardly any strike due to any difference in clash or dispute between Management and the employees. My friend Shri Madhav Reddi and also probably Shri Jaipal Reddy also know that in Singareni, the state of affairs was 500 strikes in 300 days before 1984. There was more or less an anarchic situation. The production had stagnated to about 14 million tonnes. It was not growing at all. But just on the gesture of dialogue, may be because I have a trade union background, when we went there and called all the unions, all their representatives and sat together and decided that hereafter we will constitute a Joint Consultative Machinery and there need be no dispute because of lack of dialogue—the whole picture has changed. So, since then, there are a few instances here and there of some politically motivated disturbances. But by and large I will say that in Singareni, the whole picture has changed so much so that the production

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has now gone up to more than 18 million tonnes.

I agree that there was a target of about 20 million tonnes which could not be achieved. As I said, there are many other factors also not only this.

As far as general industrial relations are concerned, they have been good and this has resulted in achieving excellent production, improvement in productivity also with the result that we have today, this year achieved a record production of 194 million tonnes. But we have to judge ourselves from satisfaction of the consumer. After all, mere production is not the real test; the real test is consumer satisfaction. I remember when I joined this Ministry, in this very House and everywhere, very often there used to be a clamour, complaints and grievances of small coal users, brick-kilns, bangle industry and small scale industry. But the policy that we had adopted was: we called their representatives, discussed with them and set up depots near their own places and saw to it that they got adequate coal. In the last three-four years we hear no grievance from this section. Soft coke is one more important factor, which is very relevant to West Bengal and also Bihar. There I have a suggestion to make. We have frozen the price of soft coke for the last eight years at Rs. 175 a tonne, although the cost has gone up constantly with the result to the consumer the soft coke that they sell, the traders and other middle men, is available even for more than Rs. 600 a tonne. We are selling it at Rs. 175 a tonne. Who is taking away all this cake in between? It is the middle man. My submission would be that we are willing to consider a scheme. We will give steam coal. Let it be converted into soft coke, at the end, in the villages by the people or where the consumers are and supplied to the consumers directly; let us make it free; let us decontrol, as far as soft

coke is concerned and you will find that if this is done, exploitation by the middle man will disappear, and people, consumers will get soft coke at much cheaper price. Today vested interests have developed who are exploiting the consumer and also the producers; that is the coal sector; that is why production of soft coke is going down. That is one aspect which I thought I should submit before you.

As far as welfare amenities are concerned, I would like to submit that coal sector is one sector which has achieved a remarkable result since nationalisation of coal mines. Hon. members like Shri Anil Basu, Shri Damodar Pandey and Shri Ram Pyare Panika, spoke particularly about the welfare activities. I would like to state for the benefit of this House that since nationalisation of coal mines we have spent in Coal India alone Rs. 1,240 crores on providing welfare amenities to all employees in terms of housing, water supply, medical and other facilities. It went up from Rs. 98 crores in 1984-85—it was only Rs. 12 crores in 1975-76—and it has reached now the level of Rs. 236 crores annually from Rs. 12 crores! The coal companies have a provision to spend more than Rs. 300 crores on such activities.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY (Hazaribagh): You have submitted these figures in the three-year period. But what is the position in these three years? How much has been curtailed by the executive orders, since there is less budgetary allocation that this should be done? For these three years, you see the figures yourself. That is what you have submitted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have given you the figures from 1987-88, last year the coal companies spent Rs. 236 crores. The coal companies have a provision to spend more than Rs. 300 crores. It has not de-

crossed in 1988-89, Damodarji.

**SHRI ANIL BASU:** You are relying on the figures given by your officers. But we are in the field and we really know what is the welfare activity going on there. So please take us into confidence.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Okay.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura):** The agreement was there.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I can give you the figures that I have noted.

Let me say honestly that I am not satisfied that we have fully achieved the objective of complete welfare. I am myself saying so. But let us see in comparison where we were and where we are now. We are trying to improve on this. For example, in the field of housing, housing availability was just 1,18,366 at the time of nationalisation. Today the figure is nearly three lakhs and this has to be increased further and our aim is to achieve 70 per cent by the turn of the century. You cannot overnight—it is not possible, I am saying, let us be honest—give all houses and everything. It is not possible. You cannot do it. On the one hand you lose, on the one hand the coal sector is losing and on the other hand you cannot spend more on welfare, I say. You cannot run with the hare and hunt with the hound. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** No interruptions please.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY:** Three thousand houses have been constructed in three years and the aim is to construct three lakh houses. May I know the time by which this work is likely to be complicated?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** They will be

constructed when there is a increase in profitability. I would like to submit to you...

*[English]*

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Link it with productivity.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Yes. That is what I want to do. The coal sector, for that matter all our major public sector units hereafter must become self-reliant, self-sufficient and have, self-generating resources. Only then we will be able to spend more and more on welfare. That is the point that I want to make. But suffice it to say here, as far as water supply is concerned, the population covered by potable drinking water was only 2,27,300 at the time of nationalisation. Today we are covering nearly 20 lakhs—not something that you need to be really depressed about.

**SHRI ANIL BASU:** Six lakh people are covered. If you take five persons per family it comes to 30 lakh people.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Yes; 20 lakh we have covered and 10 lakhs more we have to cover.

**SHRI ANIL BASU:** After 13 years of nationalisation you are not able to supply even potable water to the workers!

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Potable water for how many people can we provide? We have increased from 2 lakhs to 20 lakhs.

**SHRI ANIL BASU:** That is the figure you are relying on—but on what ground?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** What will you rely on? I can rely only on the figures that I get from my companies. If you have got any other figure you give me.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You give him your figures. Let him verify.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** There is a JBCCI. We always keep on discussing these matters with our central trade union leaders, and there is a permanent machinery for this. We keep on discussing with them. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** No, no. No interruptions please.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** So, as I was saying, as far as coal production is concerned, although we have achieved substantial, yet the cost has also kept on going up. Today it is nearly Rs. 250/- per tonne. But the major cost again....*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad):** You have said Rs. 243..*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** With the present new increase, it will come to Rs. 249/-.

Sir, as far as the real cost of the end product is concerned, you have to add in between cess. Earlier it was only royalty. Now Bihar and West Bengal particularly have added so much cess to this production that the cost goes up substantially, just by adding cess, which is nearly 40 per cent. And then you add the freight. So at the power station or who soever is the consumer, when it comes, the cost becomes more than Rs. 600/-...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:** Only freight is to be added. But cost includes cess...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** No. Cost at pithead, as far as Coal Company is concerned, does not include cess. Royalty, cess, sales tax and all that are added further...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** There is freight equalisation...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Freight equalisation, we will not do that in coal. It will destory...*(Interruptions)* Geetaji, are you advocating freight equalisation? There is no

freight equalisation in coal. It is only in steel. It was there before nationalisation. We did not do it. Otherwise, Bihar and West Bengal would have suffered the worst...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I was talking about the productivity. I would like to submit that in the last two years, the OMS has improved a little. But I am not satisfied, and this country and the people here cannot be satisfied, because when we have to compete with the world outside, then as I said, the underground production per manshift must atleast reach the level of two tonnes. We have all to gear up ourselves—management, workers and everyone. And I have said that I do not believe in retrenching a single person. In fact as far as minors are concerned, those who go underground, we must have capable and good people, who know the job. And we are introducing a scheme "Voluntary Retirement Benefit Scheme". I am happy to announce that in the recent agreement which was concluded, all Central Trade Unions have signed the agreement and we have arrived at amicably a very good agreement which includes "Retirement Benefit Scheme" or what is called, "Pension Scheme"...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara):** Golden handshake.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** No golden handshake. No question of wanting anybody to go. But those who are tired, those who have reached the age and cannot really do the underground work, there we are introducing a scheme, where their dependant or their representative who is young can come and work in his place and this person can go with good remuneration and good return....*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** That will apply to Members of Parliament also.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** That will come slowly, I believe. But kindly see the people, as hon. Members have pointed out, those who are not doing the miners' job, those who

are not doing hardwork in the underground but over the ground, what we call white collared, their number has gone on increasing. With the result, ultimately it affects the OMS and reduces it. Can you survive in this highly competitive world if your production or productivity is the lowest and cost of production is one of the highest in the world? Can we do that whether it is coal, steel, power or any field, particularly infrastructural field? How can you be competitive? That is why I say let us at least compare ourselves with those progressive countries which are similarly placed like China. They have achieved 97% of production from underground mines and their minimum output per man is 2.1 tonnes. We must at least try to achieve 1.5 if you do not want to do 2. But here we try to pass on the buck or blame. The management will blame the workers, workers will blame the management, Minister will blame the opposition, opposition will constantly blame the Minister and as a result we will stagnate where we are at 0.54 tonne. And our production cost goes up constantly. This will not do. We must all unanimously support a move. Whereas on the hand, we want to do full justice to our workers, let workers participate fully and wholly at all levels, at the same time, this Parliament and the people of this country expect from the infrastructure producers to achieve the best cost benefit ratio in production. For that I beg to submit that we must improve our productivity in underground mines. Now we are introducing mechanised system of long wall. We are investing heavily into this equipment. If we do not put it to proper use, then the capital investment will go up and the results will not be obtained. This is about underground.

I want to submit here that, particularly because this relates to West Bengal, we are going to invest in the Eighth Five Year Plan alone nearly Rs. 990 crores in developing coal mines. But my greatest worry and anxiety is that West Bengal Government is not helping us to acquire the land. If you do not get the land, from where do you get coal?

SHRI ANIL BOSU: You are digging out coal even without acquiring the land.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will you please give one example? If you do that, I will try to find out and let you know.

SHRI ANIL BASU: I will definitely send you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not know about that area. You are losing heavily because you are not starting coal mining. You are losing because on your coal you are not getting the cess and the royalty which you would have got. You do not realise this. On Sonpur Bazari, my hon. friends, Shri Anil Basu and Geetaji are fully aware, I have been having a dialogue constantly with the Chief Minister and other Ministers of West Bengal to get the land. But they are not able to acquire the land. What can we do?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Are you getting clearance from the Central Government because of the forest land?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Here there is no forest problem. Here all other clearances have been obtained. They are not agreeing because they want one person per land oustee to be employed in the mine.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): That was your formula also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Oh, you have arrived.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Yes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you very much.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: That was your formula too. But now you are deviating from your own formula.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No, we are not deviating from our formula. Let me say this. The complement of the mine, that is, the required number of employees is the relevant factor. For example, if a particular mine is to be operated and it takes out one million tonnes, and with modern mechanisation,

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technology and all other benefits that you have, suppose you need about 300 workers—I am theoretically putting a proposition—for that mine, what happens in practice is that the moment the land owners come to know that their land is to be acquired for coal, they divide it, sub-divide it or sell it off. If it is a three-acre holding, it is divided into half acre or one acre in four persons because they know that per land oustee you will have to employ one person, since that was the policy. Now what happens is, supposing eight hundred land losers are there and if the insistency is that you must employ eight hundred people, you can imagine that from the word 'go', from the very beginning, that mine will become uneconomical. You can never have an economical operation of that mine...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU: One minute, Sir. The main problem is that...*(Interruptions)*

SHARI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Anil Basu, listen to my whole case. I am saying something in your interest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him complete because the time we are having is very short.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Instead of interrupting me in between, I would plead with the hon. Members to listen to me first and then at the end they can ask me any questions and I will answer to those questions. Let me make it clear that our scheme is that in the interest of the land oustee, we do not want to be unfair to them. What he proposes, we say 'O.K.', 'fine'. To each person who loses his land, whose land we acquire, we will first give compensation at the market rate, at the rate fixed by the Government under the Land Acquisition Act, and secondly, whatever was the income of that family or that person from that land, certified by the revenue records authorities of the State, we will accept that and we will give him that much plus Rs. 100 per month. Supposing his income from that land—one

acre or two acres—was 'X' amount—Rs. 200 or Rs. 300—we will add Rs. 100 to that and all his life per month we will give to that person that much amount as compensation for the loss of his livelihood from that land. Not only this, we are willing to give money for home site, for house construction. In addition, we are also willing to help him to train or to set up some other avocation or industry in collaboration with the State. In short, on humaintarian ground, we are willing to help that person fully. But for heaven's sake, let us not say that you should make coal mining uneconomical because that ultimately, in the longer run, will not at all help country and your productivity and production. This is our submission.

Along with this, now comes the open-cast mining. Sixty per cent of our coal today is produced from opencast mining. We have invested heavily in the capital equipment—shovels, draglines, dumpers and all that. Thousands of crores of rupees have been invested in this. But unless we use them fully, unless capacity utilisation of this equipment is full and proper, unless they are maintained properly, unless we insist there also that the output must be commensurate with the cost of all inputs and capital and labour cost, we cannot achieve the results because every equipment has a certain stand of production. All right, internationally or from the country where it has come, if it was producing 16 tonnes per day, you can say that in India, due to hot climate and other reasons, it may be reduced to 14 tonnes or reduced to 12 tonnes. I can understand that. But if we try to produce less than 6 to 7 tonnes from the Open Cast Mines then we are not doing justice. I beg to submit that my central theme today again is that in this world you have to be competitive if you want to survive and in all infrastructure areas, we are lagging far behind, we are costing ourselves out, pricing ourselves out. There is high cost or cost push, mainly because we made the infrastructure costly and prohibitive. The whole idea and dream of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which he had spelt out in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, today seems to become frustrated because of high cost. We

thought that in the name of social objectives, we will achieve surplus, generate surplus and after use it for the welfare of the people as much as you like. But if you say that we will not achieve surplus at all, surplus is not at all necessary, in the name of socialism, then that is the negation of socialism. That is not socialism at all. Therefore, in all our major infrastructure areas, you will find a state of stagnation where we have reached a very high cost and because coal becomes costly, a basic input becomes costly, that is why power becomes costly. If power becomes costly, agricultural input has to be subsidised. Input in the industry becomes costly and every thing is a sort of vicious circle in which you are landed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, you want to finish in five minutes or you will take more time.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I am not dealing with power because my colleague at length dealt with power yesterday. But I want to say one thing and I will finish in five minutes. Sir, all my friends and colleagues in this House have raised points relating to certain projects in their State and I will answer them in writing personally because I want to assure them that we are sincerely attending to those projects. If there is time, I would clarify those points raised by them.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What about the NPCC workers? You settled the disputes magnanimously two years back. Now, you are not seeing that. You are afraid to see that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you very much for saying that I have settled their problem. You will again develop improve your relations with the management. I believe with your good offices, the problem will be solved. Mr. Choubey, with your good offices, I will try to do that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Thank you very much.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, as far as

power is concerned, I want to assure this House that we want to restore a proper hydel-thermal mix. Our emphasis is to concentrate, as far as thermal area is concerned, on pit-head development. In regard to super-thermal power stations in the South in Mangalore in Karnataka in Kayamkulam in Kerala, in Raichur in Karnataka again. Andhra, Tamil Nadu (Lignite), in all these areas various projects we are taking up. The idea is to have 38000 MW in the Eighth Five Year Plan of which about 9300 MW will be hydel, 700 MW will be nuclear and the rest will be thermal. This is our plan. We are going to invest substantially in the generation of power in this country. But, Sir, one point is, as far as investment is concerned, it will have to be appreciated that power projects are becoming a costlier proposition. The super thermal power stations by rule of thumb means 1000 MW costing at least Rs. 1500 crores in today's cost.

AN HON. MEMBER: Last year it was Rs. one crores.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Last year it was one point something, a little more. But the cost has gone up. It is normal inflation, it will go up to Rs. 2000 crores in years to come. No State with its limited resources today can afford to make such heavy investment. The entire nation's resources have to be put for a thermal power or a hydel power station wherever it may be located in any part of the country. This is the reality. If this is appreciated, then hon. friends will appreciate that we cannot look at these projects only from a State angle. Regional angle has to be considered, the benefit of the entire region of that part has to be considered by resource mobilisation also is to be considered.

Coming to Bakreswar, Sir, so much of misunderstanding has been created. May I tell you, I don't want to make politics of this issue.

AN HON. MEMBER: Then what are you doing? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I will tell you. With all honesty I went personally to West Bengal, I said there and today also I will make it clear that at no stage was this project earlier considered as a Central project. It was originally a State project. The State Government said that they will raise the resources. We cleared it, the Planning Commission cleared it. It is only when the State Chief Minister himself came and told me that it is not possible for the State to raise the resources, at that time the project was of 630 MW. It would have cost the State a lot, they would have been required to raise at least about Rs. 850 crores. The Chief Minister said, 'Satheji, we cannot raise it even if we try our best.' In the entire Seventh Five Year Plan they have kept an allocation for all power generation Rs. 127 crores. Now, he said, 'Look, this is not only for Bakreswar. We cannot find so much of resource. At the most for a whole period of five years, if we try our best, we can raise about Rs. 400 crores.' So, he pleaded: 'Can you get this from somewhere outside?' Earlier, as a commercial proposition we have said, and let me make it very very clear, that external funding for State projects is not banned provided it is multilateral or commercial, as we call it.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa):** You take the money and give it to the State. What is the problem there? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Please listen. I listened to him, I am not quarreling with him.

Sir, kindly understand whether it is OCEF, whether it is World Bank or whether it is ADA or any such funding—in all States 8000 MW worth of projects are there in the State sector funded by these agencies. We are not objecting. But when it comes to bilateral State to State credit, we have to have some policy in this country and we are having a uniform policy for the entire country and you will appreciate that this very policy we have applied to Kerala, to Karnataka, to Haryana, to Orissa, to all these States. Sir, what is the policy? We say that State to State credit will be utilised only for projects to be

handled in the Central sector. That is why there is NTPC. And that is why, when Russians credit was offered.....

**SHRI ANIL BASU:** When did you decide?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** This has been decided long back and this was conveyed to the State. We approached the Soviet Government to give assistance, specifically for a project, which we had in mind, i.e. Bakreswar. They agreed to that. We said, we will do it as NTPC Project. At this stage, the West Bengal Government—I do not know what was their internal political pressure—said, "No, no. You cannot do it as a Central project; We want to do it as State project and you must pass on the entire bilateral credit to us." I said, "I am very sorry....."

**SHRI ANIL BASU:** It is not "entire" but admissible amount-75%.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** "Entire" means, whatever is admissible. But in bilateral, as a policy, we cannot do it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** How much time will you take?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** 5 minutes more.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Does the House agree for extending the time by 5 minutes?

(*Interruptions*)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** How would you complete? You have yet to come to power.

**SHRI ANIL BASU:** You have to cover non-conventional energy, power. It is not possible to complete in 5 minutes.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** If he wants to continue, I have no objection.



SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: He cannot do justice to the subject in 5 minutes.

[*Translation*]

Shri Sathe, it will not be completed today. You continue on Monday.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: As far as Private Members' Bills are concerned, do not nationalise them. Let him continue next time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is all right, Sir. I will continue on Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. You continue on Monday.

15.32 hr.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Speaker received a letter today from Shri P. Penchalaiah, an elected Member of the House from Nellore constituency of Andhra Pradesh, resigning his seat in the Lok Sabha. The Speaker has accepted his resignation with effect from today, the 7th April, 1989.

15.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will go to Private Members' Business—Legislative Business. Shrimati Sunderwati Nawal Prabhakar.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th April, 1989."

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th April, 1989."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Bills for consideration.

15.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[*English*]

(Amendment of article 316)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: I introduce the Bill.

15.34 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

(Amendment of article 316)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

(Amendment of Article 198)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.35 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

Amendment of Articles 123 and 213

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

ALL INDIA SERVICES (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

(Insertion of new sections 2B to 2I)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the All India Services Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the All India Services Act, 1951."

*The motion was adopted*

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*The motion was adopted*

15.36 1/2 hrs.

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

(Amendment of section 2, etc.)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970."

*The motion was adopted*

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

(Omission of section 107 and 109)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.37 1/2 hrs.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT (REPEAL)  
BILL\*

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932."

*The motion was adopted*

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Harroobhai Mehta. Absent.

Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh. Absent.

Shri S.M. Guraddi. Absent.

15.38 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Insertion of new article 31)

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.38 1/2 hrs.

UNORGANISED LABOUR WELFARE  
FUND BILL—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil on the 25th November, 1988 namely:-

"That the Bill to provide for setting up of a fund for the welfare of unorganised labours be taken into consideration."

Dr. Manoj Pandey to continue his speech. Absent.

Shri Somnath Rath.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): While I support the spirit behind the Bill of the unorganised labour, I am not able to support the move enunciated in the Bill to assist the unorganised labour to achieve the objects that are mentioned in the Bill.

The unorganised labour sector constitutes 90% of our labour. For the first time in the International Labour Organisation, our beloved Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi raised this issue before the international Body and he stated there also that since 90% of the workers are involved in this unorganised labour, it being a global problem, steps should be taken to ameliorate their conditions. Our Ministry has also given fresh thought for this unorganised labour,

and in fact, in the Consultative Committee of Labour two sub-committees have been elected to go through the problems of unorganised labour in agriculture sector and other than agriculture sector. They have submitted their report to the Labour Department. There was a debate on this issue, specially regarding the unorganised labourers working in the agricultural sector. Of course, no conclusion has yet been arrived at. What is required is not that we should enact many other laws to protect the labourers. It is only a question of how best we implement the existing laws at the Central as well as at the State levels.

Sir, in the year 1983, the Immigration Act had been enacted to oversee the condition of workers who go to foreign countries and return of the immigrants. But I submit that it is not worth to the extent it is desired. Till today, the workers who go outside India are victimised and exploited. There are two areas available to the workers to go outside the country. One such area is when the foreign countries want the workers from India to go there to work. The other area is the construction companies in India specially in Delhi and Bombay have got construction work abroad and they send these workers there. In the Act, it has been mentioned that they should not extract a single pie from the workers whom they send abroad. We have also got the registered construction who are send abroad. companies in India and they can charge up to a sum of Rs. 1500/- or so. But in reality these construction companies which are sending the workers from India to work abroad in their contract ventures, have also undertaken contract work inside the country like Shimla, Punjab and in different parts of the country. What they do is peculiar. They have got their own sub-contractors in different States. They bring the workers to Delhi and from here these construction companies are sending the workers to different places where they have got contract work. When they bring the workers here, they allure the workers that they will send them workers abroad. Thousands of rupees are being extracted from the workers. About two days

back, there was a question on this issue. All the Members from both the sides complained that these workers were being exploited. Rs. 10000-15000 are being extracted from them. The sub-contractors who bring these workers to Delhi etc. are engaged in the contract work of these main construction companies inside India and even the minimum wages are not paid. The only hope given to the workers is that some day or the other they will be sent abroad. These workers sell their land, property and pay the sub-contractors Rs. 10000-15000 to go abroad. These workers work in health haphazard conditions. We do not know what happens to the workers. There are many complaints specially from Orissa. The hon. Minister knows very well about this. I have also invited his attention. The workers have died there. They have suffered there. But no tangible action worth the name has been taken. And in Delhi, there are hundreds of workers who are roaming in the streets, from whom, huge amounts have been extracted but they have not been sent abroad. A few months back, such a thing happened and the incident was brought to the knowledge of the Labour Minister in NOIDA about 700 workers from Orissa were brought and Rs. 7,000 was collected from them. They were kept in the Ashram for sending them to Brazil but they were not sent. Later, they were beaten up and thrown out. As such, it is not only that the Labour Department should enact some laws but they should see that the complaints are attended to satisfactorily. Whenever someone complains, they say: "we have passed the law and you complain about it." That should not be the approach. If we are sincere to solve the problem of workers, we should act accordingly and we should not leave those helpless workers to complain. To whom will they complain? Who is going to hear them? In fact, there is one man Mr. Tandon here in the Labour Department. About three years back, he took up the cause of these workers. And the Labour Department *suo motu* caught the culprits. At least, I know, two or three labour sardars from Orissa were arrested and hundreds of passports were seized from those persons and casts started. Later on, at least one case

was withdrawn. It is a very sad state of affairs. Again those persons who had exploited those workers are raising their ugly heads. They are now very active even in Delhi.

Another factor which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you is about the continental construction companies who have extracted money from the workers and have taken another method to shield their illegal action. They are sending some workers. These sub-contractors, through MPs, get the names of those workers who have been exploited and they write letters direct to the construction companies saying: "please send them abroad." In fact, huge amount has been extracted from those workers. The workers come and approach MPs because they are asked to do so. The workers are told: "let him give a letter and I will send you abroad." I have with me copies of many such letters of MPs and ex-MPs who have sent the letters direct to these companies. And the companies take shelter under these letters and they say: "what can we do?" Under these circumstances, not only the workers are exploited but we the peoples' representative also get a very bad name. So, I suggest the hon. Minister through you let there be a circular sent to all these continental construction companies in Delhi that they should not accept any letter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time allotted to this Bill is already exhausted. If the House agrees, we can extend the time by two more hours. If all of you agree, I extend the time by two more hours.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

SHRI MOMNATH RATH: Let there be a circular from the Labour Ministry to the construction companies that they should not accept any private letters sent to them direct recommending the name of the workers who should be sent abroad. On the other hand, I would suggest that if the MPs have got some recommendations to be made from their constituency, they can as well do so by

[Sh. Somnath Rath]

writing direct to the Hon. Ministers or to the Ministry. I further demand that the investigation should be made as to who are the persons who have exploited these workers. Till today they engage their relatives and these sub-contractors and middlemen extract money. This investigation should be got done by the Hon. Minister if he is really interested that unorganised labour should be protected not by merely passing an Emigration Act or other Acts and leaving them in the streets.

There are many incidents. In one case, the Continental Construction Company here in Delhi, huge amounts were extracted. When the workers' wages come to India through those companies to be paid to the relatives, 10% wage cut was made. The Labour Ministry, under the leadership of Mr. Tandon could catch hold of that gang and Rs. 7 lakhs was seized and sent direct to the relatives of those workers. What happened to that investigation?

The Minister said that these cases will be investigated into and the persons responsible will be taken to task. These Construction companies and sub-contractors do violate the Labour Acts. They are to be proceeded against under the Income Tax Law because crores of rupees of these workers' wages have been cut and have been taken by these middlemen. This is a specific question that I am putting. If the Hon. Minister so desires, I will provide him all the materials or lay them on the table of the House. The documents will reveal how these people are working and with whom they are hand in gloves. I think the Hon. Minister while replying will enlighten me in this respect.

This is a matter that concerns the whole of India. Labours from other countries, say for example Korea, China etc. who are going to Gulf countries, are competing with Indian labours. If we do not rise to the occasion and compete with those countries, we will not get the foreign exchange as we have been getting. From the statistics of course that has been supplied by the Labour Ministry the number of workers going outside has in-

creased. But we should not be satisfied with that. (*Interruptions*)

This is a very important issue. There are manpower corporations in different States. There should be a manpower corporation at the Centre also. All these workers should be channelised through the manpower corporations of the States and through the Centre so that there will be no victimisation. As I have said, we should send more workers to outside countries, specially the Gulf countries so that we will get foreign exchange and employment. Keeping in view this important factor the Labour Department should come in a big way to see that this exploitation gets stopped and more workers go abroad.

Child labour is a global phenomenon. The International Labour Organisation places the number at 52.58 million but it is more. According to ILO one-third of the total child labour is in India. Child workers of less than 15 years of age represent 11% of the unorganised labour force. According to 1981 census J & K State has the highest number of child labour although the figures for other States are also on the high side. If there is higher school enrolment then the problem of child labour will get reduced. A committee under the leadership of Shri Sangma, the then Labour Minister had been to Faizabad. They found how the child labour is being exploited and harassed. They work in very unhygienic conditions. So what we require is to educate them and also provide jobs to their parents. Until and unless jobs and earnings are provided to their parents under NREP or RLEGP and other schemes the parents will be bound to send their children to work to earn their livelihood. So this problem is tagged with socio-economic problem of the country.

Now I come to women workers. In Delhi in the building construction activity one can see how they come along with their small children to work and get around Rs. 7 per day. These are the areas where the Labour Ministry should think of the unorganised labour.

The Labour Department has laid much stress on beedi rolling factories and they have given a list of the work being done there in the form of group housing scheme, dispensaries, hospitals, etc. but the beedi rolling sector is only in some towns and semi urban areas. We must go to the rural areas. In the rural areas the tendu leaves are plucked by Adivasi and Harijan ladies and no protection has been given to them so far. So we should not confine giving protection only in some towns where this beedi rolling work is going on but we must also go to the rural areas. The hon. Minister may consult with the State Labour Ministers to see that the lakhs and lakhs of workers who work in plucking the tendu leaves get protection. Until and unless they are protected the unorganised labour in the whole area is not protected.

These are some of the instances that I have given and I hope the hon. Minister will look into them. Our aim should be to bring the unorganised labour to the organised sector so that they may have the capacity to bargain. The organised sector can bargain because they have unions whereas the child labour and the women labour and others have no bargaining capacity as they have no unions. So greater protection and utmost attention should be given to this sector than to the organised sector.

I do not support this Bill because it only envisages that we should have some fund and some remuneration is to be given from that fund. This will not solve the problem. The basic principle should be thought of and specific action should be taken.

With these words, I conclude.

16.00 hrs.

[Translations]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chhapra): Sir, the plight of unorganised labourers knows no limit. Even after day's hard work, labourers are not able to provide food to their families. It will not be an exag-

geration if I say that they don't get even the minimum clothes needed to cover their bodies. We need not go too far, we can see their pitiable condition here in Delhi itself.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

After working here the whole day, these labourers, either they are working for contractors or working in construction works, either they are cart pullers, rickshaw pullers or workers of the small factories, live like cattle in their slum dwellings. There is no facility of light, transport, education, medicines available for them. People of Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh have to face such a situation because they have to come to Delhi to earn their livelihood and here they get a job in small factories on Rs. 200, 250, 300 or Rs. 350/- p.m. and some how they have their both ends meet. Despite this, I regret to say, they are looked down upon. It is really a matter of pity that those who have contributed so much in the progress of the country by their hard work are looked with contempt. It is not only in Delhi, but the greenery in Punjab and Haryana is also due to the hard work put in by these labourers of Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh. But, they are exploited so much that instead of 8 hours, they are made to work for 14-16 hours a day. I have been told that they are given opium in tea, so that under the influence of opium they work for more hours. When they return to their houses, their pockets are empty. All the unorganised labourers in the country are facing the same lot. The number of such labourers is 80 per cent and 80 per cent of them are agricultural labourers. Out of the 3.4 crores of people in Bihar, who live below the poverty line, 75-80 per cent are scheduled castes and girijans. They earn their livelihood as labourers. They have no organisation. The condition of agricultural labourers can improve only when there is a development in agricultural sector, because their life is fully dependent on agriculture. By the progress and development in agriculture sector I do not mean that water, good seeds and fertilizers should be provided in time or

[Sh. Ram Bahadur Singh]

the farmers should be provided remunerative prices for their product, but I want to say that the agricultural problem can not be solved unless there are land reforms. It had been a slogan during independence movement also. Our leaders then were of the view that the land should be given to those who cultivate it. I support this view. In Bihar there are 63 persons out of 100 who have less than 2 1/2 acres of land holdings and the area under the cultivation of such people is just the 13 per cent of the total cultivable land. The number of those who have more than 15 acres of land is 3 per cent and they have 26 per cent of the total cultivable land with them. The situation is paradoxical. Those who are ploughing the fields do not have land and those who do not plough, have very big farms. The land which can produce gold, which can contribute to the maximum in progress of the nation is in the possession of those who simply want their ownership rights on the land. They have no interest in cultivation. They are of the opinion that agriculture is not a profitable job and therefore, they invest their capital in other business. If such a owner is interested in cultivation he is found interested in intensive cultivation in a limited area. About the rest of the land he is interested in share cropping. There is a class of bonded labourers among these agricultural labourers. With full responsibility, I would like to submit that there are 32 per cent bonded labourers in Bihar itself. They do not dare to go anywhere without the permission of their landlord. They are always in fear of being deprived of the land, which the landlord has given to them. He is always afraid of that. If he goes away, he will be in trouble. This is the reason, he and his generations are always in debt. He, who cultivates the land and produces does not get even the small amount of product as the whole of the produce is taken away toward the payment of the debt. For future he has to take debt again from the landlord. The condition of agricultural labourers can not be improved unless the land reforms are implemented and the surplus land is distributed. The number of the unorganised labourers is

80 per cent. I would like to request the Government to implement the land reforms Act in order to provide opportunity to the unorganised labourers to progress and to become self dependent. The Government can claim that they have started several schemes to make the unorganised labourers and labourers living in villages self-reliant.

I do realise that large sum of Government money is spent on programme like N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. but the analysis of the figure given by you here reveal a very dismal picture. The major malpractice being indulged in it is that the wheat supplied for distribution to the labourer as part of wages is generally not given to him. It is not given because the market rate of wheat is higher. People who engage the labour, take the wheat from the Government stores and sell it in the market and the labourers are paid only the cash part of their wages and not wheat. The malpractice is prevalent in villages also where everyone engaging the labourers tries not to pay wages in grains. You should be vigilant to see that the labourers should get grains also apart from cash component of their wages. Before concluding, I will submit to the hon. Member, who has presented this Bill that I fully agree with his intentions but I am sorry to say this Bill is not going to achieve it. Therefore, I appeal to you to withdraw this Bill and bring forward another comprehensive Bill after thoughtful consideration, which may encompass measures to solve various problems. Government on its part should also give a serious thought to this issue and bring forward a Bill, which may rid the unorganised labourers in the whole country of their present predicament.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I agree with the proposal mooted by Shri Patil but at the same time, I want to submit that his proposal is not comprehensive. The Government should treat it as the base and bring forward a comprehensive law. Then only our objective can be realised. When we talk about unorganised labour, my mind goes to the poor, helpless



and miserable *bidi* workers of this country and there is no one to look after their interests. When we talk about unorganised labour, I am reminded of workers engaged in lime and brick kilns, whose owners are minting money at their cost and there is no one to safe-guard their interests. At time, one is constrained to think that there is no law, no administration, no department in the country and the law of the jungle is in operation and the capitalists have freedom to exploit the workers to unlimited extent. When we talk about unorganised labourers, I am ashamed to see that in certain public undertakings, which are the companies under the control of Government of India, contract labour system still persists. It is our good fortune that a senior and experienced person like Shri Dubey is at the helm of affairs in the Ministry of Labour, who has spent his entire life working for the welfare of the labourers. He is ably supported by Shri R.K. Malaviya as Deputy Minister. I am fully aware of his involvement and devotion to work. Both deserve to be congratulated and they want to give a new direction to their Ministry. But it is unfortunate that the officials working in their Ministry, who have to implement the policies in letter and spirit and go to the field, are a total failure, dishonest and lack sincerity of purpose and devotion to duty. I can prove it in the House. Just now I referred to the problems faced by *Bidi* workers. I represent Satna Parliamentary constituency and there is a large area of Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi etc. around my district in M.P. where *tendu* leaves are plucked and collected. The former Madhya Pradesh Government nationalised this trade for which they deserve congratulations because it is hoped that with the nationalisation the exploitation of labourers will be checked to a great extent if the policy is implemented and enforced honestly and no politics is allowed to influence the state of affairs. Prior to nationalisation of *tendu* leaves trade, there was no one to pay attention to the pitiable condition of the labourers engaged in plucking '*tendu*' leaves and the *Bidi* industry. Nobody bothered as what type of life they led, how much wages were paid to them, what was their status in society, what were

their health needs, what facilities were available to their family and children. Unfortunately, the story is no different even today.

Just now, I spoke about the labourers working in lime stone kilns and cement factories. Fortunately or unfortunately, their number in my constituency is very large. I want to ask one question that as to how the labourers of a cement factory, for which licence has been given by the Government of India and where a labour union exists, fall in the unorganised sector. The minimum wages of the labourers working in cement factories have been fixed by an act of the Government of India, which are quite reasonable and they can lead a comfortable life if they are paid the wages so fixed. But it is a sordid state of affairs that only a few labourers are on the official pay roll of each cement factory and who are members of the labour union. Besides, there is a large work force in each factory, which is supplied by the contractors. If the minimum wages fixed by you are Rs. 35/-, the labourers brought by the contractors get hardly Rs. 15/- and the rest of the amount is pocketed by the contractors and the management combine and thus the labourers are being exploited. How shameful it is that the same state of affairs prevails in the stone quarries in my constituency, which supply stone to Bokaro Steel Plant, a public undertaking under the Ministry of Steel. I have been drawing the attention of the Government for last 4 years through questions and speeches but it appears that neither the Ministry of Steel nor the Ministry of Labour wants to look into the questions as to how two sets of labour are being engaged at Bokaro Steel Plant. One set of labourers are appointed by the management and get the wages fixed by you while the other set of workers, who are in a large number, have been unluckily brought to this public undertaking of the Government of India by the contractors and they are paid not even half the wages. When I gave notice of a question on the subject in Lok Sabha, the whole issue was confused in the reply and the main thrust of the question was side-tracked. While speaking on the demands I drew the

[Sh. Aziz Qureshi]

attention to the plight of labourers working in the stone quarries of Bokaro Steel Plant and said that I feel ashamed and cut a sorry figure when people ask me why I am unable to end this injustice and atrocity. Similar conditions prevail among the labourers working in the cement factories owned by Tatas and Birlas. If one goes there and sees their living condition, no body can say that they are free citizens of an independent country, who have been guaranteed the right to lead a life full of dignity. There are reports that many labourers lose their lives while working in the stone quarries and their bodies are buried in the quarries to subvert the process of law otherwise compensation will have to be paid to the dependents of the deceased besides prosecution against the management. It is a matter of great shame for all of us that it is happening in 1989. I want special attention to be paid to it and honest and responsible officers be sent there so as to put an end to this injustice otherwise it will be said that this injustice and these atrocities were perpetrated even when a devoted person like Shri Dubey held the portfolio of Minister of Labour. I, therefore, make a special request to you to pay serious attention to it.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, the issue regarding the sending of manpower abroad through recruiting agents was raised. I fully support the measures and steps taken by you to check, control and contain the bogus recruiting firms. But Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw attention of the hon. Minister and the Government through you to a significant fact that in the past 3-4 years from now the largest number of labour working in Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia were from India. But during a span of 5 years, the number of workers of Indian origin has slid down to 3rd and 4th position. People of Pakistan and Bangla Desh have replaced them. People from Phillipine have gone there and now chins has taken a decision that it will export its manpower to these countries, so I want to ask you that when there is extreme degree of poverty, you cannot provide full employ-

ment, you cannot give full wages, why don't you at least permit them to go abroad to work in the largest possible number. If you modify your rules in such a way that the bureaucracy, which twists and turns the rules to serve their self interest, is sidelined and genuinally interested people get a chance to go abroad so that poverty and unemployment may be eradicated from this country and at the same time our country may earn large amount of foreign exchange. Foreign capital may also flow into India. I will like the Minister to pay attention to it.

About two weeks ago I had an opportunity to go to Bombay and I saw thousands of people from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh there, who had disposed off their houses, land and other property in their native places so that they could go abroad. In spite of having all documents such as passport, NOC and visa, they are not allowed to go to Iraq and Saudi Arabia because Labour Ministry has demanded return ticket from their employers. I fully agree with the Government policy but a way should be found out to send those people who have disposed off their everything and even homes and hearths. I would urge that they should not be forced to commit suicide. If proper attention is not paid towards them they have no other way except to jump into the sea. The Government should bring about some radical changes in its policy and appoint its own agency to deal with the recruitment of labourers. The inspection office which is at present located in India should be in Jeddah, Dubai or Kuwait so that it may study the plight of our labourers and take preventive measures against injustice, atrocities and dishonesty being committed on them in foreign countries. Only then, the Government can eradicate poverty from this country.

I am grateful to you Sir, for allotting me time to speak and hope that our Government agencies would pay attention towards the contract system and would take stern measures to eliminate atrocities and injustice against labourers so that they may lead a happy life. If this will not happen, they will not wait for a long time to get their legitimate

rights. The rights and protection which they want through peaceful means and non-violence should be given to them otherwise no law or principle of non-violence can stop them to bring about a complete revolution.

I want that the Government should not give them opportunity to take such drastic step and take timely steps to provide them complete protection so that they could be saved from Tata, Birla and other capitalists who are sucking their blood.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT(Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the unorganised labour is a challenge for both the Labour Ministry and the trade unions. Only ten per cent of the entire labour force is engaged in the organised sector. There are Trade Unions and the Government machinery to safeguard their interests and advocate their cause, but for unorganised sector in which about 19 crores of workers are working all over the country, we have not developed any mechanism to take care of their welfare and ensure that the benefits of various laws passed by the Government are reaching them.

I would not say that it has not come to the notice of the Labour Ministry or the persons working in this Ministry. They definitely have paid attention towards it and various laws have been passed. Had these laws been fully implemented, the situation today would be entirely different. Though the Central Government is a law making body, but it does not have any machinery or agency to implement them. If the Government wants to set up such agency it is not feasible as unorganised labourers are spread all over the country. The Government can do monitoring work only and thus act as a guide and philosopher. It is a matter of regret that the State Government machinery to which this task has been assigned is not working properly.

Sir, I will just conclude my speech because my friend, Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary is sitting here and he has to introduce his Bill today. My friends have given details of different sectors where unorganised labourers

are working. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards domestic servants. Today, they are in large number. In Delhi alone, there are about 70,000 domestic servants. They are appointed by the House owner after proper police verification. If anything happens they are caught by the police. But there is no one to see as to what they are being paid by the employer or what is being done by the employer for their welfare. The workers in the five star hotels like Maurya and Taj are very badly exploited by their employers. When these workers try to unite themselves they are thrown out of jobs. In small hotels the condition of workers is even worst. They have to work through out the night. If you go to a halwai's shop you will come to know how badly these workers are treated. Their behaviour is shocking. You should find out some way for such unorganised workers in big cities. The conditions of workers engaged in building construction and road construction is very bad. If they get injured during the work or they get their finger cut there is no one to take care of them. No body is held responsible for that. The judicial procedure is so lengthy and costly that by the time he gets justice, he become totally helpless. The council set up by the Government does not have sufficient powers and is not in a position to do anything. Even if you appoint an able officer in this council, he will not be successful in his works as sufficient powers have not been provided. The council cannot force the employer. What I mean to say by this is that the council does not have any statutory power to put pressure on the employer. The employers have money power against which all are helpless.

Shri Patil has given a very good suggestion that cess should be levied on big industries or on public sector industries to collect money which can be utilised for the welfare of those workers who are either thrown out of jobs or are old and infirm to take up any other work.

In every district, labour council should be constituted in which public representative of Government officers can be appointed

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

and they can conduct a survey. You can also get this survey work done through revenue department. In this way, we can easily find out the numbers of workers engaged in unorganised sector such as in bidi industry, carpet industry, bangle manufacturing industry or in some other cottage industries if there all the figures are available with us, it will provide basis on which we can see as to who is accountable for it and who is their employers and if any excess is being perpetrated against them or if wages are being paid in full to them by their employers or if they are being subjected to some sort of other atrocities for which their employers should be taken to task. On the pattern of consumer councils, labour councils can also be set up which will create awareness among them. The need of the house is to create awareness among them. When some trade union worker work among the labourers and tries to make union of construction and brick kilns workers, it is found that they have migrated to some other places after six months, as a result of which desired political benefit does not accrue to our party. Not only this, even our communist brothers have failed to do any positive work in this regard despite their loud claims of work done for the labourers. Other trade unions people are also not doing any work because net output appears to be nil here. That is why they are not doing anything for them. I, therefore request you to associate voluntary agencies with it and formulate councils at district and state levels. You should try to monitor the work voluntarily. You should keep a watch and you should also give powers to the labour organisations to punish the defaulters.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill which has been brought forward in this House. The greatest achievement of the Bill is this that a discussion has been initiated. Despite frequent discussion on the subject in the House, no action is taken and

*status quo* is maintained.

The number of unorganised labour is very high in our country. At present 80 per cent of the labour force is unorganised and out of this 80%, 60 per cent are agricultural labourers and 20 per cent of them are child labour who work on crackers manufacturing and brickkilns. The organised labour gets their demands accepted through struggle and trade union activities but the poor unorganised labour are exploited. The hon. Minister knows about it as he had Chief Minister of Bihar for 3 years. he is fully aware of the plight of unorganised labour and he is now holding the charge of Ministry of labour. I will like to submit that a law was enacted with regard to child labour which was nothing but a legal bankruptcy. Are our workers benefited with that law? It was provided in the law that the persons found to be misusing child labour would be punished but where is that law? The people of India as well as the workers know that this Lok Sabha is simply a law making organisation but it cannot get the law implemented. It is a big joke. I said at that time also that unless survey is undertaken to identify the parents who hand over their minor children immediately after attaining the age of 5 to the farmers, to the shops or the carpet weavers to make both ends meet and responsibility of their schooling and proper upkeep is taken by the Government, this law can not be implemented. By this most of the problems of workers will be automatically solved and such children, instead of becoming child labour, can also become good citizens of our country. But the Government is not at all concerned about it. The Government claims that it will bring socialism in the country but the children are meted out this kind of treatment in the shops. Many female workers are employed in brick-kiln industries. The kind of treatment these women workers are meted to could be known from an incident just reported in the press. Sir, women were gang raped in Jahanabad and they have been hospitalised. There is nobody to look after them. Had there been an union of their own, they would have brought the Government to nerves. Because they have no union, there is no-

body to plea their case. This is the state of affairs in Jahanabad, where three such incidents had already occurred in which women workers were gang raped. Where is the law? Had there been a law, this situation would not have arisen. One is free to do as he pleases. I have been watching for the last 4 years that no steps have been taken by the Government. Somewhere they implement the law and somewhere it is not being implemented. Same is the case with the farm labourers. The farm labourers are migrating in large number. They are migrating to Punjab, Haryana and other places. Why are they migrating? Because they are being exploited there. They are migrating to secure two meals. The farm labourers do not want to work in the fields there in the villages. At least you should think about it. The farming in Bihar is uneconomical. As the land there does not give profit, the labourers do not get the reasonable wages. What improvement have you achieved in agriculture over the last so many years in Bihar? If you had made progress in agriculture as it was made by the Chief Ministers of Punjab and Haryana, lakhs of farmer labourers would not have migrated from Bihar and our Bihar would have also occupied a high position. But there is nothing like that in Bihar, there is only struggle for the chair.

The second thing which I want to submit is that you have provided social and economic basis. We cannot improve the social and economic basis but we can continue discussion in this House. Therefore, I want to tell you that the Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister should be adopted by the Government. After adopting the Bill, you should make further improvement in the Bill by providing additional benefits for them, their exploitation could be stopped and the objective of the law made earlier on the subject is also achieved. You may have seen many people working on crushers. The people who work on crushers are being exploited. The health of the labourers who work on crushers are adversely affected as dust goes inside their bodies through inhalation which causes death after some time. **Crushers are being operated every where**

but you cannot seek information about labourers working on them. They take work from them like animal not like man. You do make big talks sitting in Delhi. Look at Delhi, even under your very nose, lakhs of labourers who have migrated from the rural areas are forced to work on a meagre monthly salary ranging from Rs. 250 to 400. Is it not an exploitation? Can anyone have two meals in a meagre salary of Rs. 300? All this is happening before your very eyes and we have made it a topic of discussion here.

I could nothing but request you that you should look into all these things and the Bill brought forward by the hon. Member should be adopted unanimously so as to improve the condition of unorganised labour. The unorganised labour may be saved from this exploitation. With these words, I conclude.

\*SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil. Hon. Member Shri Patil's Bill seeks to create a welfare fund for the unorganised workers in the country. This is an useful Bill. So, I welcome this piece of legislation. While participating in the Bill, many hon. Members have expressed their views. I would also like to speak a few words on this Bill.

Sir, according to an estimate about 274 million unorganised workers are engaged in different work all over the country. Some of them are working in Agricultural farms, some are in industries, some are in projects sites and some are engaged in the construction activities. They are 90% of the total work force in the country. It is regrettable that these unorganised workers do not get wages at an uniform rate. It varies from place to place. Suppose a worker who is working in Delhi gets Rs. 50/- per day, he gets Rs. 20/- if he will work in Cuttack or Bhubaneswar. Moreover the workers working in small town gets lesser rate of wage than the workers engaged in some work in a big town. Whether it is a big or small towns the workers are being exploited everywhere either by the contractors or by the employers. **They do not**

\*Translation of the speech Originally delivered in Oriya.

[Sh. Lakshman Mallick]

get job throughout the year. They do not get wages when they have no work. On such days they do not get anything to feed their family. So, the plight of these unorganised workers cannot be described in words. I urge upon the Government to give them due protection. They should be given wages on the days when even there is no work.

Sir, I would like to say a word about the Agricultural workers. There are thousands of workers who earn their livelihood by working in the fields. They are not organised. The Agricultural wages varies from state to state. The Government of India should fix up uniform wage rate for the workers whether they work in Orissa, Bihar or any other State. They are being exploited by the big landlords. They do not get work everyday. So, they take loan from the money-lenders on high rate of interest. They fail to repay the loan with the limited amount of wage they get. So, they suffer throughout the year. They should be protected from the landlords and the money-lenders.

Sir, Roads are being constructed in the hilly area. The people working in those areas are innocent. So the contractors always exploit them. These Girijans are not organised. They should be protected from the exploitation of the contractors. There are many centrally sponsored schemes under implementation in the rural areas. Some of those schemes are R.L.E.G.P, N.R.E.P., and I.R.D.P, etc. The workers engaged in these centrally sponsored schemes are mainly belonging to Scheduled Caste. They do not get the wages fixed for them. The officials or the contractors engage them in work, give less wages than what they write in the register. This irregularity must be stopped. Because these unorganised workers are poor and come from weaker section of the society. Our Government is implementing many schemes in the tribal area. As you know, the tribals living in the far-flung areas are illiterate, the contractors exploit them. They have no courage to say a word against the employers. These simple and

innocent tribal unorganised workers suffer on account of this. They should be given due protection and justice.

The handloom workers are also unorganised workers. The rural artisans and the workers engaged in the small scale and cottage industries are also not organised. They do not get work throughout the year. Most of the days, they sit idle at home. They suffer a lot on such days. So, the Central Government should implement some schemes to provide work to unorganised workers throughout the year.

As you know Sir, there are many people working on the Railways Stations in unorganised ways. The small income groups from among them should be provided with some assistance so that they will be able to earn their daily bread.

Sir, I have gone through the Bill of Shri Patil. It has been suggested by Shri Patil in Clause 4 of the Bill that one percent amount may be deducted from the salaries of the organised labourers whose income is not less than one thousand per month and the amount should be deposited in the unorganised labour welfare fund. While the intention of Shri Patil is noble, it is not a practical suggestion. It may not be acceptable to everybody. So it should not be made compulsory. A labour may contribute in the fund voluntarily. In this on text, I would like to suggest that the Central Government as well as the State Govts. should contribute to the welfare fund in a matching basis. In the process, a good amount of money could be raised for the welfare fund. the unorganised workers can get some help from the welfare fund during their dire need. In this way we can help the unorganised workers.

Sir, it is heartening to note that our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is seriously thinking for the welfare of the unorganised workers. He has toured every nook and corner of the country. He has made it very clear in his speeches that he made in course of his tours, that the unorganised workers would be protected at any cost. he wants that

some permanent measures should be taken to provide income to the unorganised workers throughout the year. In this context, I would like to give a suggestion to the Government. In my opinion the Chief Ministers Conference should be convened in New Delhi. The State Labour Minister should also be invited to that Conference. The issue should be discussed in detail, and some ways should be found out as to how the unorganised workers should be protected. Some ways should be found out to tackle the problems of exploitation. The State Governments should take some concrete steps to protect the interests of the unorganised workers. The Government should bring a comprehensive Bill in the House seeking to protect the unorganised workers from exploitation and to give them legal help wherever necessary. The Hon. mover of this Bill Shri Patil has no doubt brought this piece of legislation with noble intention, but private Bill of this kind cannot give permanent protection to the millions of unorganised workers. I appreciate the noble intention of the mover the Bill. At the same time I request Shri Patil to withdraw his Bill. I would also like to request the Government to bring a comprehensive Bill at an early date.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill and conclude my speech.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak. I rise to support the Bill. I hope that the Government will bring forward a comprehensive Bill and an assurance to this effect will be welcomed.

The number of unorganised labour is increasing day by day. The number of unorganised labour is increasing with the increase in number of unemployed persons. About quarter to two lakhs factories have been lying closed at present, its number is increasing every year, population is increasing and factories are being closed, the opportunities of employment are decreasing. There is ban on recruitment as per the policy

of the Government, there is a ban on recruitment in Railways, P and T and banks etc. It is correct that labour productivity should increase otherwise our country will not be able to compete with others. But cores of people are unemployed and if the standards of Europe and America is applied here, it will lead to complete ruin and the same is happening in our country. Even the resultant vacancies of the retiring persons are not being filled up. The condition of unorganised labour is very bad. There is uniformity in wages in Railways, Defence, P and T and public sector undertakings such as coal India etc. all over the country. If somebody digs earth in Delhi, he gets Rs. 40 a day and if he does the some work at Benaras he gets Rs. 25 and in Patna he gets Rs. 20 only for the same work while prices of commodities are more or less same everywhere. There is no arrangement for it. There must be some arrangement for it. Our colleagues have just said that the people working in organised sectors such as Steel Cement, etc. and public sector such as Coal India etc. get uniform wages through out the country. Then why there is no arrangement of minimum wages for the labourers who break stones or make bricks. It should be more in Eastern Uttar Pradesh because the prices are higher there, but this should not happen that minimum wages should be Rs. 20 in Calcutta and Rs. 15 in Jamshedpur, there should be some arrangement for it. A solution must be found out by calling the meeting of the Labour Ministers of the States. Two or three points were made just now that the condition of the unorganised labour working in brick kilns in the worst. Employment is not available throughout the year. Work lasts longer if there is no rain, work stops if there is rain. There is no body to look into their problems. Their work sites are situated at a considerable distance from the villages and they do not have link with the local people. Nor have they link with the local labourers, as they come from different places. Somebody comes from Ranchi, somebody comes from Gaya and they even do not understand the local language. Neither any panchayat nor any political party looks after them. If one is to collect subscriptions for a political party

[Sh. Narayan Choubey]

or for celebrating religious festivals such as Ramanvami etc. local people go to the owner of the brick kilns plants. Thus, these people are suffering the maximum. It is, therefore, my submission that it is essential to make some arrangements for the brick kiln labourers.

17.00 hrs.

[SHRI N.VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

Organised factories, like the Bokaro steel plant, need the services of casual workers to work on contract basis. I do not think that the labourer who are engaged to work on contract basis may be confirmed immediately. But why cannot they be paid the minimum wages? Minimum wages are not paid because of connivance. You are an experienced trade union leader. You know everything.

[English]

Being an experienced trade union leader of India, you know these things. Since you are now at the helm of affairs kindly do something with regard to minimum wage in a factory where labour is supplied. It should not be less than what an unskilled labour gets per month, divided by so many working days. Easily some benefits can be given to unorganised labour in those factories.

[Translation]

Mere shouting will not do. We are also much worried for the unorganised labour. But there is a problem and the problem is of the increasing alcoholism. A large part of his income is spent on drinks. For that you can speak to all the parties collectively and ask him to spend his income on foodgrains and other essential commodities. He should spend his income at least on purchasing rice so that we can fight against alcoholism. There are a number of institutions and trade unions like INTUC BMS etc. We can tell them that we are prepared to help them in

this work. They suffer a lot due to alcoholism and it is reason of deterioration in their health also. You may enact laws but there should also be the instruments to implement them. The bosses in the un-organised sector also know that laws enacted by the Government can do no harm to them. The power to implement the laws rests with some other persons

[English]

A dispute goes for reconciliation; then adjudication and then to the Tribunal. You should think whether some more powers should be made available to the Labour Department. At present, there is no effective machinery for resolving the dispute. It goes for reconciliation then adjudication and then tribunal.

[Translation]

If somebody goes to register a case of dispute in respect of unorganised labour he will be beaten, he will fall prey to goondaim and there will be bloodshed. It takes a lot of time to reach the tribunal starting from the initial dispute stage. The case comes to an end and the money is exhausted. The Labourer will migrate to one or the other places. People loot the money and flee. There is nobody to look into it. It is a very important matter. It is not that easy. Please think about it as to what could be done in this regard. If you ask me I also cannot give any reply. It is a very big problem. Once the work is over nobody will be available. what could be done for this. Just look into the frame work under which our country is running. You are aware that neem will not produce mangoes. It may please you or not, but it is a fact that we are living in an environment of a capitalist Government.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): If a mango plant is grafted in a neem tree. It will produce mangoes.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: If you grafft a mango plant in a neem tree, the mangoes it will bear will taste bitter. It is a



basic question. You should see what can we do. You should be serious in this regard. On the behalf of my party I can tell you that we will extend our full co-operation in whatever work you undertake in this direction. My hon. colleague, who brought forward this Bill is a good man and a protector of labourers interests. I shall support him. But you should make concrete proposals so that we may not hesitate and co-operate with you courageously.

SHRI MOTILAL SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill forwarded by Shri Patil in respect of the labourers in the unorganised sector. To-day the problem in respect of labourers in the unorganised sector is prevalent all over the country but in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan the condition of labourers in the unorganised sector is very deplorable. The unorganised labourers work with the farmers in the agriculture fields, in road construction works, in the forests and in a number of other fields. Unorganised labourers are seen everywhere. But so far as the question of providing amenities and paying daily wages to them is concerned, no such criteria have been laid down so far. The minimum wages fixed by the Government are not adequate. Even different states pay different daily wages to the labourers. When one labourer get Rs. 10 or Rs. 11 in one state, his colleague gets Rs. 15 or Rs. 16 in some other state. It is an anomaly. It is for this reasons that you will come to know about the child labourers who are below the age of 14, because a labourer getting Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 a day cannot maintain the livelihood of his family. Such a situation forces his minor children to work on daily wages. These children cannot go to any school. Due to economic and political disparities in our country, the labour class remains engaged in collecting the means of its livelihood and cannot move ahead for improving its social and economic status. You were associated with the organised as well as unorganised labourers and as such you know their difficulties. The organised labourers raise their voices through their unions and thus have their rights. But the labourers in the unorganised sector cannot

enjoy and such benefit. Such labourers are exploited to the maximum under the contract system wherever these labourers are engaged. They are not being paid the minimum prescribed wages. Not to speak of paying wages, they are being driven off after the work is completed. People who are accustomed to working lime kilns, brick kilns and road construction work leave their native places and their states with the hope that they will get more wages and in this way they will be able to maintain the livelihood of their families in a better way. But the position of labourers in the unorganised sector is one and the same everywhere whether it is in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar or Punjab. They are being exploited everywhere. Their condition remains the same. As far as the farm labourers in the country are concerned, the Government has fixed minimum wages for them. But in none of the States any farm labourer is paid full wages. The Central Government has launched a number of schemes like the N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. to provide work to labourers and to improve their economic conditions. But in reality these poor people living in the villages do not get any benefits from these schemes. Benefit of this assistance is being enjoyed by a handful of people who work hand in glove with each other. I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay immediate attention to this aspect and take steps so that the labourers could get reasonable wages and their exploitation could be stopped. I know that some committees were constituted by the Ministry of Labour and the Government is conducting survey by these committees as to how to lessen the atrocities being committed on the labourers and how to solve their problems. But you have to take some concrete steps for this. The farm labourers wherever they may be come under the category of unorganised labourers. To-day the condition of the labourers in the country is very deplorable. Neither there is any provision for the education of their children nor is there any arrangement for the health care of their families. To-day there is also a need to provide shelter to each and every labourer in the country. They cannot afford to construct their own houses. Though the Government

[Sh. Motilal Singh]

policy is there, yet these people do not get a house/a residential plot. Land is allotted to a number of poor people in the States for constructing houses. Houses are being constructed in their names, but these houses collapse before the rains come. These poor people cannot go to these houses and live there. Various schemes launched by the Government aim at bringing the poor and the labourer above the poverty line. The Government should find out the reason as to why the benefits of these schemes are not reaching the poor labourers. The Government should make some concrete programme so that the bidi labourers and other people could get the benefits of the 20 point programme and other such schemes of the Government which are meant for them. It will not be possible to do so without taking concrete steps in the matter. Mere enactment of laws will not serve any purpose. There is also a law that children of aged 14 years cannot work in mines. But to-day you will find that children aged 14 to 15 years are working in the mines for earning their livelihood. They work in helplessness. I feel that no concrete steps have so far been taken to improve the lot of these labourers and poor people. They will not be benefited much by the enactment of laws. There is need to enforce these laws. We should see that the media or the machinery engaged in the implementation of these programmes work properly and also every arrangement is made to provide benefits of these schemes to these labourers and poor people.

Labourers may belong to any section of the society be it Harijans, adivasis, minority groups, backward classes etc. They can be from any religion. But in the existing system though the Government claims for having provided all the basic facilities to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes yet their condition in the villages has not improved a bit. Provisions have been made to sanction loans from banks for these people so that they can manage for self-employment and thus get benefitted. But these poor people

are not being advanced loans by the banks. The Government will have to pay attention to this matter and ensure that the benefits of schemes reach those sections of people for whom they were meant. The concerned Ministry will have to look to it that the work for the welfare of unorganised labour in the country is initiated. It will have to expedite the whole work.

Many of the hon. Member have expressed their serious concern over the plight and exploitation of the labourers who are sent by the contractors for employment in foreign countries. Sometimes these contractors just fleece money from the job seekers merely on false assurances which are not fulfilled by them. Many such people come to Delhi where they generally complain that somebody has brought them there from their village and even after accepting a heavy amount from them they have not been sent abroad. This problem has not been solved. In fact these poor people get money by selling away even their property to pay it to the contractors. Unless the Government take stringent measures in this regard, their condition can never improve. Enacting laws without proper implementation and holding discussions won't do. They can get actual benefits only when the Government implements law effectively. You know the conditions of the mine-workers. They have been denied those special facilities to which they are entitled. Medical facilities to keep them fit, have not been provided to them. There are no schools where they can send their children to get education. drinking water is also not available for them and they have no houses to live in. These are the basic necessities which they are not getting. So the Government should take measures to fulfil their basic requirements.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Patil ji has moved a private Bill in the House. however through you I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to introduce a Government Bill in this regard so that it can be discussed extensively and thus a law can be enforced effectively to provide basic amenities to all sections of the organised and unorganised

labourers who have been kept deprived of all these things.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, I congratulate Mr. Patil for bringing this Bill. In fact, this Bill makes known the real situation in this country with regard to the organised and unorganised labour. Last year, it was the year of the unorganised as declared by the ILO. And we were making efforts to organise the unorganised labour. In this, the active step was taken by the Central Trade Union. But, the position now is that about 80 per cent of the total workforce in this country is yet to be organised. This is pathetic condition. The hon. Labour Minister was the President of one of the organised Central Trade Unions, he knows the position. The Central Trade Union who decides the matter here, represents money less than 20 per cent and 80 per cent still is out of the orbit of the organised trade unions. Between the organised labourers and unorganised labourers there is a big disparity. Therefore, even the issues relating to labour are not uniform. I feel that the present set up of our country, the heredity of the feudal nature of the society still continues here because of the absence of our determination to implement such laws. Till, we are having that structure. How many cadres are there? 80 per cent of the work force is not organised and they emanate from the very bottom of the society as people who are not having means of life, not having sufficient income and not having such regulations to keep life on and they may be meagerly paid. For the persons who are engaged in profession, who are controlling the means of production, those who can get one lakh rupees a day or a million rupees a day, for such people, it means nothing and they can manage things. Whereas 80 per cent of the work force who are unorganised have nothing but what they get. We should look this affair beyond politics and see that this disparity is reduced by any means. The Bill touches only the periphery. The Bill touches the problem to the extent that it makes a road to think of the issue with which we are concerned. It

touches only the periphery, that is to collect a welfare fund and use it for them. It will reach nowhere.

There should be a drastic law and implementation of the same by which these people are really safeguarded. The completely exploited class by everybody in the society have to be emancipated from the clutches. For that purpose effective law is required. This welfare fund comes only as a money, a scheme by which some contribution is made and some fund is kept for. The problem does not rest there alone. It is much more deeper where changes have to be made, where the real dignity of the labour which is guaranteed under the Constitution is made a right for the workers.

Is there dignity of labour for the workers? What the organised labour class could achieve is to some extent the dignity of labour. But if we look at the problems of the unorganised labour sector, we find that they have no dignity at all. Who are the unorganised labour mainly? The agricultural workers; they are just unorganised. They go and work on a daily basis. They are working with many employers. The domestic servants are another set of unorganised labour. There are I think a million. Recently I introduced a Bill in this House to safeguard the interest of the domestic workers. Every house which can afford to pay may keep a maid or a male servant. What are their service condition? It is another system of slavery. They are like bonded labour. Same is the case with those who are kept for plantation work or those who are used for working in the field. Contract workers still remain unorganised. They are large in number. In every nook and corner of the country construction work is going on; but they remain unorganised and their requirements are not met. There is no law made for them. The intermediaries and the contractors are using these workers to a large extent for their own selfish interests; they take their service and finally they throw them out.

The reality is that a large section of the population of this country is being used by

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

people who can afford to pay and who are controlling them in such a manner for their own purpose. They exploit them and leave them in the street. The only thing that I find in this Bill is that this exploitation is highlighted. But how to meet the situation. It is suggested that a welfare fund may be started. I say it is only a charity. More than charity it is their due, it is their right, they are entitled for it. But we have failed in giving them their right. That is the reality. It is not enough to begin with a charity or with somebody's obligation. It is the right of the working class of this country who work and give their sweat and blood for the nation to get their share. Is this Government prepared to do that? Look at the problem in that angle and introduce a Bill to see that these people are given their right. Nobody is bothered about small mercies.

The forums like Parliament should alert these workers that they are not under anybody's obligation. They are working for their right, for what they have to get. They are not going to keep mum on that. That is the main purpose of organising them. That is the main purpose for which your Bill should aim at. The fund which is collected should be utilised to educate the workers about their rights, that their rights are not being honoured by the employers and being denied to them. Actually what is due to them, even according to the law which is in force in this country, is being taken away by the employers. They take it away and also escape from the liability. They are unknown to these facts. In this sector, to educate the unorganised workers some method is required. Some forum is required. I feel welfare fund is not required for the workers rather it is required to educate them about their right and organise such machinery in the absence of trade unions which can bring awareness among the workers that if anybody denies them their right then this forum gets and disburses it among the workers. It should be utilised to strengthen their hands and not for their personal welfare. This distinction has to be made.

My submission is that employer has to be made responsible. Much more than anybody else a person who gets directly the benefit from the worker should be made responsible to pay for that. The feeling among the employers is that they are the privileged class and somebody has to go and work for them. It is not that. We have to make the workers aware about their rights so that there is a cess on the employer and that cess should be utilised through volunteer bodies. If this is done then this Bill will be of some use.

Sir, there are two classic examples of Kerala. I have my own personal experience. I had the opportunity to associate myself with the working class while I was a student. I organised the ministerial staff of the college. When I was below 20 years I was selected as the President of the trade union which was engaged in loading and unloading work on the railway platform. It was in the year 1958. Then there were no rules. One fine morning one worker died while he was engaged in loading operation of a log. Then these people organised themselves and started bargaining. There were no persons coming forward to own the responsibility and pay the compensation. Then the workers, on the one side the dead body and on the other side the log, struck the work and started bargaining. The Railways said we are not the employers. Middleman also tried to escape. Finally one worker was made responsible who agreed to carry out the work for paying the compensation. The workers were not satisfied. They continued their struggle. Finally the owner of the rose-wood log who wanted to transport it to the foreign country came. The trade union people decided to impose adequate compensation on the person and finally he had to pay it. From then onwards the workers themselves decided about their wages and part of that goes towards the welfare fund, bonus, gratuity, etc. They started collecting 10 paise from every rupee towards this fund. After sometime this amount became lakhs of rupees. Workers were proud they had a good welfare fund and they were able to utilise it. Still I continue to be their leader for the last about thirty years. I am proud of

them. This type of experiment is there in the trade union movement where people themselves organise, make laws and implement them for their benefit. Then, Kerala Government has started the welfare fund for toddy workers. They collect it from every worker. From every rupee, there is a share towards the welfare fund. It is quite a good amount. Now the senior IAS officers are aspiring for the post of Officer-in-charge in the Welfare Fund Committee where there is lot of money. Crores of rupees are being collected from various parts of the country. It has been formulated like that. They even advance fund to other activities of the Government because there is a share from every rupee. Similar is toddy workers welfare fund. They are unorganised workers. They are people who climb on the coconut tree, take the toddy and come down. They work like that. They have a welfare fund which is collected from the wages. Huge amounts have been collected towards the toddy workers welfare fund. The Kerala Government is also taking loan from that fund for their developmental activity. If experiments are made in this field, wonders can be done. But there should be a regulation. There should be a firm determination to see that rules and regulations are being made so that two aspects will be covered, i.e., to create a welfare fund and to create awareness among the workers about their rights. Some other State Governments have started doing something in this regard. Some State Legislatures have passed laws and regulations. For example, Maharashtra has experimented the Marathwadi Act. People who work in the port, doing loading and unloading operations in the FCI are benefited by it. It works wonders in Maharashtra but unfortunately, this system is not found in Bihar, UP or anywhere in Central India. This system is not known. People go and work like slaves. They feel that the employer is their God and Saviour. They do not bargain. They accept whatever is given to them as wages. This system can only be changed by drastic laws and that is our prime duty. Our duty is to see that the people who do the work are benefited. There are feelings in the society that somebody is big if he is an

advocate or doctor. Dignity of labour is yet to be brought in this line by suitable measures.

I would like to point out some of my experiences when I was in America and Canada. The maximum rate is paid to the scavengers. As per the minimum wages decided by the Government, the scavenger or the street cleaner gets 10 dollars whereas a doctor gets only 6 dollars and an engineer gets 5 dollars. The manual workers do the real work compared to others and they are benefited there. The worker has got the feeling that equality is there and everybody is equal. He travels in a car and he greets a doctor. He joins him for his prayer. Some sort of equality is maintained in their society. Even in China, there is a system. They divide their work. I had been to a village called 'Woozy'. People there form one unit and do one part of the work as 'communes'. They live like that. I have another experience in Israel. There are, what is called there as, 'Kiboots' and 'Moshave'. In both, real equality is there. There is a trade union movement called 'Histradut'. 60 per cent of the population are members of one trade union. The person who drives the bus, the person who works in the field, are members of the trade union. person who teaches is also a member of the trade union. Sixty per cent of the population are members of one trade union called Histradhut. The dignity of labour is very much accepted there. One never feels inferior in doing a menial job. But in our society, still we are living in the feudalistic age; we have that outlook. We continue with that and the labour is being exploited. We have to demolish that. And in order to achieve that objective, the Bill brought forward by Shri Vikhe Patil is helpful. To that extent, I welcome it. I, however, appeal to the Government and the hon. Minister, who had the fortune to work with the working class to bring forward a comprehensive Bill which includes all the relevant measures and which brings about a change in the viewpoint of our people and we are able to bring an egalitarian society.

**[Translation]**

**SHRI MANKURAM SODI(Bastar):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Unorganised Labour Welfare Fund Bill which has been moved by Shri Vikhe Patil. Firstly, I would like to say about the forest labour. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that being unorganised, they are exploited. They work throughout the year right from the stage of plantation to the harvesting stage. Every work is done by them. But they are totally deprived of those facilities for which provision has been made in the labour Act. In spite of the hard labour in the forests from morning till night, medical facilities have not been provided to them and thus they are exploited. Moreover, no compensation is provided to them on humanitarian grounds. Sometimes they get injured or even die while cutting and sorting the different sizes of wooden logs or carrying them from the woods to the depot for auction. Even in such cases of emergency adequate medical facilities should be provided to them which are not being given to them. In the prevailing system no such facilities are being provided to them. In the rural parts of Bastar district there are agricultural labourers who work in forests. They have to work in the forests to earn their livelihood during that part of the year when there is no agricultural work. Instead of going to other far flung cities for work, like the labourers of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and other adjoining areas, the labourers of Bastar district do not prefer to go anywhere else. As soon as they are relieved of their agricultural work they are employed for felling trees or carrying wood from forest to the Depot. For these people provision should be made to provide proper medical facilities at the time of crisis. In this manner their interests should be safe guarded because they are completely illiterate. Fixed wages are paid to them on contract basis. In spite of the fact that there is a set procedure, they are kept deprived of more wages for more work only due to their illiteracy. They have no knowledge of the total exact measurement of the wood they have cut in one full day. In this way the labourers are exploited. The depot for auc-

tion in Bastar district is called the production Centre of the Forest Department and the employees of the deptt. are eager to get posted there because there they get bright opportunities to earn money. A forest guard can manage to earn money sufficient to purchase a motor-cycle within a span of six months and a ranger can manage to earn money for a car and further extension of five years enables them to earn money for a building. In this way the labourers are being exploited only because they are uneducated. We can safeguard their interests and protect forests only if the department of labour enacts some law in this regard. The forests are being destroyed by the officials employed in forest services as they are corrupt and employ the workers to fell trees in forests to serve their own ends. While the labourers are entrapped in legal actions. Even if the labourers try to reveal the fact, they are warned to lose their means of earning. The labourers are in such a pitiable condition only because they do not have trust in any organisation which can fight for their cause. An effective organisation or an enforcement of a law can encourage them to work for the protection of forests. The saviours of forests have become the destroyers of forests and they are exploiting labour for this purpose. If the labourers show their unwillingness to work for them they are dismissed from their work the next day. This sort of problem they are facing.

They are reluctant to state the facts also because they are scared of the difficulties they shall have to face in the courts etc. And as these things do not have any use, they have no faith in them. In view of all this, an effective law should be enforced to check the further destruction of forests. Our country is facing grave environmental problem today. In these circumstances, an effective law would not only protect labour but also help to preserve the forest wealth. Planting of trees is essential for the protection of environment and these labourers may be used for this purpose. Neither trade unions nor an organisation have come forward to work to protect the interests of forest labourers. There are various organisations to look after the inter-

ests of different sections of labourers. It is the primary cause of their exploitation. Employees of Forest department on one hand use the labour for illegal activities and exploit them on the other. An effective enforcement of law can protect forests as well as the corrupt practices. Moreover, deterioration in the environment can also be checked with an effective law thereby we can also get the forest labourers their due wages. With a piece of legislation we can provide medical facilities to them. The labourers who work from morning till night must be given proper facilities for medical treatment, schools and drinking water. There the number of schools at present is very few. Hospitals are equally essential so that they might get themselves treated when they require it. As they work in dirty and marshy places they often catch malaria. When thousands of labourers work in such conditions, the Government should provide adequate medical facilities for them in order to make optimum utilization of their capacities. The felling of trees in the forest should be checked. The labourers who are engaged for that work are not given their wages. So it is essential to go in for an effective legislation for the forest labour as it is in the case of other labourers so that they are not exploited and we can utilize the services of labour to protect forests.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, even the extended time is over. Is it the consensus of the House to extend the time by one more hour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): Yes please. Time should be extended by an hour to enable the Government also to reply to the various views expressed by the hon. members.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Time may be extended by an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the consensus of the House that time for this debate is ex-

tended by one more hour. Mr. Mahavir Prasad Yadav please.

SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV(Madhepura): At the outset, I thank Mr. Patil for bringing this very fine Bill. This Bill relates to the creation of a fund for the welfare of unorganised labourers. This is a very good Bill. It indicates good gestures, kindness, compassion of Mr. Patil. But I will speak with reservation on this Bill. How far this Bill is pragmatic, practical, in the context of the reality of the Indian situation? Every time, whenever any Bill is brought, Government is criticised by our hon. Members on the opposite. It is very fine-criticism should come. But criticism should be constructive, helpful and without prejudice. Government is doing something. For example, Government had done something for the unorganised labourers, i.e. with a view to improving the social and economic conditions of the unorganised labourers including woman and child labour. The following measures have been taken. The 37th Session of the Labour Ministers Conference held in November, 1988 deliberated upon, among other matters, matters relating to the agricultural workers and labour laws vital to the unorganised sectors. I quote:

- " (2) with a view to regulating the working conditions, safety and health of the workers in the building and construction industry, a Bill has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 5.12.88.
- (3) Grant in aid amounting to Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been given to four voluntary organisations for action oriented projects for women workers.
- (4) Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 9.39 lakhs had been provided to six voluntary organisations in taking up projects and programmes for the welfare of working children and funds amounting to Rs. 37.28 lakhs have been released for Eight

[Sh. Mahabir Prasad Yadav]

National Child Labour Policy projects."

These are the measures which the Government have proposed or have taken. But now a question arises. anything that the Government is doing is being objected to and disturbances are created. I know, our Labour Minister is coming from Bihar. On what ground the Rohtas Industries failed? Some persons in the trade unions—I should not name the Party to which they belong—have changed Mahatma Gandhi's slogan from "Raghupati Raghava Rajaram Sab ko Sanmat De Bhagwan" to "Raghupati Raghava Raja ram Poora Paisa adha kaam". If such sort of attitude is there, any measure whatsoever is taken by the Government is bound to fail. I very much appreciate Mr. Patil's gesture. But he must consider the Indian situation India has got 80 crores of people and has a territory expanding to 121/2 lakh sq. miles. No country on earth having such a limited area of land and so big a population and surrounded by difficulties—external and internal—as India is marching on or moving on. This point is not seen by our hon. Members on the opposite. wherever you see, whether it is coal field or any such thing, trade unions are there. They are exploiting them.

My hon. friend, Shri Narayan Choubey, was telling that unequal payments are being made to the labourers and they are being exploited. Are all the Opposition members ready to see that strikes and *hartals* should be banned or stopped all over the country? The cannot. They will quote from the Constitution and say that *hartals* and strikes are the birth rights of the labourers. But they also know that even strikes and *hartals* in certain essential services are banned by the Government.

The welfare of the unorganised labour or organised labour will improve. I will read from the performance budget of the Labour Department. On page 1, it reads as under:

"The number of job-seekers registered with Employment Exchanges not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, decreased marginally from 30.2 million at the end of December 1987 to 30.1 million by the end of December 1988"

It means what a great tragedy this country is having where lakhs and lakhs of educated youths are loitering from pillar to post for a job even at a salary of Rs. 300 per month. You go anywhere in Delhi and you will find Degrees-holders, M.A., M. Sc. are searching for jobs even for a meagre salary. From this you can understand what a great tragedy India is having at present because of this labour problem. Our labour problem is not a problem for a particular State; it is a national problem; and all members of this August House, irrespective of party affiliation, should see to the reality of the situation. They talk of Russia, America, Germany and Japan. But the Indian situation is somewhat different. The fertility of a woman here is on an average six children; whereas in Germany or England, it is one woman one child. So, the Indian situation is quite different from other countries. Therefore, the conditions in India should not be compared with the conditions in other countries. India is a single country on earth which has got so many problems; and India's labour problem is most acute.

The Opposition parties do not want to solve the labour problems of national problems in a peaceful way. They want to create chaos and confusion; they do not want the freedom of speech to remain. I should not name any country. Is more freedom available in other countries than in India? In other countries, they cannot speak so freely as we can. Our forefathers had given us this Constitution where the freedom of speech was guaranteed. Therefore, I hold a view that all the parties, whether they are on this side of the House or that side of the House, should think in a constructive way; criticism should come but in a constructive way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please stop here. You can continue next time.



18.00 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

" That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

*The motion was adopted*

(Insertion of news article 29 A, etc.)

[Translation]

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:  
I introduce the Bill.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH  
(Jahanabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India.

18.01 hrs

[English]

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 10, 1989/  
Chaitra 20, 1911 (Saka)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: