

[Sh. K.D. Sultanpuri]

pears, citron, lemons etc. are grown in large quantity in Himachal Pradesh. Economy of the people of the State depends on the production of these commodities. The State Government is helping the poor farmers by providing them support prices and saving them from exploitation by Commission agents and middlemen. My submission is that the Government of India should provide assistance to the State Governments to enable it to give subsidy and support price to fruit growers in the State like industries.

[English]

- (ix) **Demand for providing permanent settlement and avocation for earning a living to the Banjara tribe**

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I draw the attention of the Minister for Labour to the following matter of urgent public importance:

Indian Express of Monday, the 17th July, 1989 gives a pathetic story of six banjara bonded labour families settled in Alwar District. The Banjaras, throughout the country are treated in different parts under different categories like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, nomadic and denotified tribes and backward classes. This community bears the stigma of all these nomenclatures. Their only crime is that they want to live honourably and join mainstream in free India during the Nehru Centenary Year. The over enthusiasm of the environmentalist though commendable, is definitely harmful to such unfortunate people settled on a piece of land to earn an honourable living.

The banjaras are being treated as second-class citizen. The city dwellers do not want the slums around them and the environmentalists do not want the bonded labour to be settled on a piece of land. All this shows the total apathy to the banjara tribes from the voluntary agencies as also the Government.

The Government are requested to take immediate steps to settle these people and provide them avocation to earn their living and live an honourable life.

- (x) **Demand for allocation of more funds to Kerala State under the 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojna'**

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram): The 'Jawahar Rozgar Yojna' is a very useful scheme and it has been hailed by all sections of the people. However, the criterion adopted for allocation of funds, namely, rural poverty, has resulted in some States getting less amount than they would have got had the same criterion for allocation under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. been adopted for this scheme too. Kerala is one such State. As is generally known, unemployment has assumed alarming proportions in that State. What the State needs is more money to generate more employment. If less money is given our employment generation programme will suffer.

I would therefore request the Government to allocate more money to the State of Kerala under the "Jawahar Rozgar Yojna"

[Translation]

- (xi) **Demand for dams at the originating places of the Kosi, the Kamla Balan and the Bagmati rivers to control floods in North Bihar**

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: (Rosa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to make the following submission to the House under Rule 377:

"In order to control floods in North Bihar, proposals for constructing dams at the originating points of Kosi, Kamla Balan and Bagmati rivers near Barag area, Shishapani and Tunthar respectively have been under consideration for a long time, but work on these projects has not yet been started. By

constructing dams at the originating places of these 3 rivers, permanent solution to flood problem in North Bihar would be found. We will be able to prevent extensive damage to crops and huge loss of life and property occurring every year. This will also enable power generation in sufficient quantity and pave the way for development in the fields of agriculture, industry and commerce. Every year the Government of India and the State Governments are spending crores of rupees for providing flood relief but this is not a permanent solution to the problem. Therefore, my submission is that the Government of India should take necessary steps to construct dams at the aforesaid originating places of these rivers".

14.24 hrs.

SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT
BANK OF INDIA BILL—*CONTD*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Bill. Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have placed this Bill for consideration of the hon. House at a moment in the national history which projects an unprecedented productive, positive and promising economic scenario. Due to the wise and far-sighted economic policies of the Government and of the Prime Minister, its head, over the last four years, the targets fixed for the Seventh Plan has not only been achieved but they have been exceeded. And they have achieved and exceeded in spite of a very serious drought, an unprecedented drought, over a period of three years. The year 1988-89, just to mention last year, witnessed again an exceptionally good performance of the economy with a growth of 9 per cent both in

Gross Domestic Product and industrial production. Coming as it does after the unprecedented drought, the performance reflects the inherent strength and resilience of the Indian economy. About this exceptionally good performance the Government is not complacent and it does not intend to rest upon its laurels but intends to pursue with renewed enthusiasm, vigour and commitment so that further heights and progress are achieved in our economic development. For this positive scenario and achievements, a measure of credit must go to the financial institutions like the IDBI, IFCI and the EXIM Bank.

Just to mention the IDBI, its financial assistance sanctioned to industrial development has shown a phenomenal increase from Rs. 1582 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 5619 crores in 1987-88. The cumulative assistance sanctioned upto March, 1989 was Rs. 34,400 crores. The investment catalyzed by all the assistance was Rs. 11,900 crores and the employment generated as a result of the projects financed by IDBI was 152 lakh persons. This is an important aspect of the activities of the IDBI at the moment, an important aspect of the industrial activities in general. All sectors are important whether it is large industry or medium industry or small industry. We are dealing here with the small industries. I would like to say here that their importance is particularly noticeable in the context of the employment that it provides. It provides a large share of employment in relation to capital invested or in terms of the fact also that being based not necessarily, in fact, mostly outside the urban areas, it provides stimulus for development and employment in rural areas. It is in this context that IDBI itself at this point of time and over the last few years has been taking a major interest in tiny and small industries. It has done so with a good measure of success. However, we find that during the nine months ending March, 31, 1989, the total assistance sanctioned by IDBI out of Small Industries Development Fund to the small scale sector under all schemes aggregate to Rs. 1491 crores in respect of 98,810 units recording a growth of 31.4 per cent over the assistance