

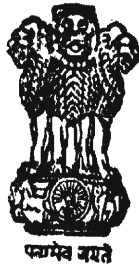
Eighth Series, Vol. XVI, No. 33

Friday, April 11, 1986  
Chaitra 21, 1908 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fifth Session**

**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 34 to 40)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 11, 1986/Chaitra 21;  
1908 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Effect of MODVAT Scheme on Prices  
of Finished Products

\*659. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of MODVAT scheme has posed a number of problems leading to unexpected increase in the prices of finished products to which the scheme is applied; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to work out the details of the scheme so that the implementation of scheme will not lead to inordinate increase in the prices of finished products ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). The MODVATE scheme allows credit of the excise duty and additional duty of customs paid on various inputs used in the manufacture of final products,

2

Therefore, the implementation of the scheme is not likely to result in increase in the prices of the final products. Steps have also been taken to clarify the salient features of the MODVAT scheme with a view to removing any difficulties in availing of the credit under the scheme.

2. The Government has also issued a number of notifications/orders simplifying the procedures specially for the small scale units as well as exempting manufactured on job-work basis and goods manufactured and captively consumed within the factory of production.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : As far as the statement that has been laid on the Table of the House is concerned, it is too inadequate. In fact, probably the purpose of the statement seems to be to provoke more supplementaries. Hardly anything has been stated there. There are two or three questions that will arise.

Firstly, though this particular device or the scheme has been introduced to prevent the cascading effect of the increase in the duties on the inputs, which ultimately lead to increase in the prices of finished products, in reality is it not a fact that in the recent Budget whatever has been the increase in the excise duties, those rates are far higher than whatever has been offset in terms of the duties on the inputs on the basis of MODVAT ? If so, how is this anomaly going to be curbed in the final implementation of the scheme ?

SARI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have made it very clear earlier also that MODVAT scheme as such is not responsible for the increase in prices. We have imposed duty on finished goods and it is a conscious decision. This step has been taken as a measure for resource mobilization also,

At some places, as stated by me on the floor of this House, because of this increase in duty, the prices have gone up in some cases. Where we have not increased the prices, MODVAT as such was not responsible for that. The price has not been increased. For example, laundry soaps and so many items...

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** What about automobiles ?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Regarding automobiles also, I bring to the hon. member's consideration that it is because of the conscious decision of the Government that we have raised the duty in some places. That is why the prices has been increased.

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** Before I put the next question, because it is a very serious matter, I will ask a clarification. I will ask the second question afterwards. This will help me and the Government also

Mine is a very constructive supplementary which may help the Government, of course, if it wants to be helped. Therefore, I will seek the clarification. Probably, you have not followed my question at all. In the last Budget, you have increased certain duties. Now according to the MODVAT scheme, if there is a certain amount of duty formerly imposed on the inputs, that is now supposed to be deducted or supposed to be adjusted in the finished products. That is where the scheme is good. But that is not actually happening. Actually the increase that you have effected in the Budget is far more than what has been given. It does not off-set the reliefs that have been given through MODVAT. About that point what have you to say before I come to the second supplementary ? Please clarify.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I have stated earlier and I have made it very clear...

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** I hope I have not confused you.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I will just give an example also. Here in

the case of machinery items, the general rate was 12 per cent. With a credit in this MODVAT, the rate was fixed at 15 per cent. That was rounded off, and it has come to the nearest figure after the rounding off. Now as I have stated earlier, also, this is not the only way. We have deliberately done it. That means it is a conscious decision which we have taken. In some finished goods we have increased the duty in order to neutralise the benefits that have been given, because we have given some benefits and thereby so many items have been covered. This is a new name that has been given. As I said, earlier also this scheme was in existence and the name was changed to MODVAT now. Earlier it was called Proforma Credit on Duty under 56-A of Tariff. Now we extended the scope. I am just bringing to the hon. member's kind notice that as is stated, at some places we have rounded off and some places in some items we have increased the duty. It is a conscious decision. In order to mobilise more resources also, we have increased the duty on some commodities. There are 2000 items which we have covered. So for that purpose, my answer would be that while refixing the rates of duties with the introduction of MODVAT, because of the duty imposed on the final products, the prices of some products have gone down and the prices of some other products have marginally gone up. There were a large number of items covered by the MODVAT scheme and it was not possible to fix the rate in such a way that duties do not change at all.

**PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE :** Not satisfied about the first reply. Anyway, does not matter, leave it at that. The second question will consist of two parts. How is proforma credit scheme under rule 56-A of the Central Excise Rules 1944 different from the MODVAT scheme that you have introduced ? Secondly, as far as the new complication that has arisen, is concerned, are you conscious of it ?

The complication is like this. I will take a concrete instance so that the reply will be clear. Take the question of motor vehicles. Tyre is used as an input and therefore according to your scheme whatever was the duty on the tyre in the final

motor vehicle's duty, that would be excluded. So that relief will be there and that credit will be given. I would like to know from you whether you have taken note of the fact that tyre itself might be a finished product, but itself becomes an input for the vehicle. So, for tyre some other chemicals are an input. There was a duty on them and now that will go. As far as tyre is concerned MODVAT scheme will be applied to tyre. Tyre which is a finished product itself becomes an input for the motor vehicle, and therefore again that is to be applied to tyre also. Have you taken note of these complications that some inputs become the finished product for the final finished product, and as a result of that, a lot of complication is there, and therefore, in spite of MODVAT scheme, the prices of certain commodities like motor vehicles are going up? Is it not a fact that you have not done your adequate home work, because the idea of MODVAT scheme was first propounded at the time of long term fiscal policy and it was finalised during Budget? In between you did not do home work; did not make all the adjustments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has accepted that their prices have been increased in certain products.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to know whether as a result of that, all the changes are taking place; and whether you will apply your mind and try to remove anomalies. (Interruptions) But he must listen (Interruptions) If you allow me, I can speak for 45 minutes like college class room.

AN HON. MEMBER : He will allow you, but we may not allow you. (Interruptions).

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : This scheme is not a new scheme. The new name has been given to it. Earlier, as I stated, this scheme was called "The proforma credit of duty scheme under 56A" Earlier, it was extended to 66 items. Now, this has been extended to 37 chapters; and now we are having the commodity rules consisting of about 2000 items. This system was there for the last 15 years; and

there is no ambiguity; nothing of the sort. Now this scope has been widened; and also earlier it was restrictive in approach. Now, this has been extended to a number of commodities and also some simplified procedure was adopted. Earlier, whenever this system was to be adopted, the manufacturer had to intimate to the authority, saying that he had to declare that he was going to adopt this system, please come. When the product came there, he had to wait for the arrival of the officials, this Inspector for verification; he had to wait for 24 hours earlier. Now, this has been done away with. He need not wait. If he intimates, it is sufficient, that I am adopting this system; this wait for the officials and for checking also, this is not at all there. The trade and industry knew this scheme. Now, what is happening is because of the MODVAT scheme, nobody can suppress the documents, those duty paid documents today. Nobody can suppress this payment of the duty. (Interruptions) I will come to that. After all, you are helping us; I know your spirit. You want to help the government. That is why I am telling like this. (Interruptions) Nobody can suppress the payment of octroi duty, sale tax, income tax, it is a measure against the blackmoney. Some people do not want to pay the duty.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please come to my question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He wants to explain to you also.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : He is trying to explain him because he seems to be a knowledgeable person.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I am just telling him because he has stated that we have not done any home work. Trade and industry knew the scheme. Now, they do not want to understand it because they have to pay duty. Under it, there is no evasion of any duty or payment of income tax or sales tax. Now, it is a measure against blackmoney. Now, we have done home work. Even trade and industry knew it. Everything is there. On the contrary, we have simplified the pro-



cedure already. But some people do not want to understand it. In such cases, we have been telling them that we are prepared ...*(Interruptions)*.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** You are contradicting your Cabinet Minister. He had admitted last time that some more details are to be worked out. He told me. Why do you contradict your own Minister ?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I am not contradicting. What I am just telling you is because you have stated that I have not done my home work. I am just telling you that everything is known to everybody. Some people do not want to understand it with some purpose to defraud tax payment. Now, that is not possible. This is the procedure, where we can see that the duty and income tax and other tax is paid. Here, it is a method for an honest tax payer. Automatically, there will be a credit, there will be no difficulty for him. That is the method adopted. So, there is no ambiguity.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Please protect me, Sir. I have asked a concrete question. This is like one by-product becoming an input for the next one. Please explain that, Mr. Minister.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Wait, wait. You have now asked the last supplementary. No more supplementaries now.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Sir, here MODVAT is applicable. When the duty has been paid, here also for that buyer also, this MODVAT is applicable. There are also arrangements for this.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Nobody is putting questions. Professor, thank you.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** You may put some supplementary from the Chair.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** On behalf of me you put all the questions. Now, next question. Shri Kali Prasad Pandey. The hon. Member is absent.

Prof. K. V. Thomas.

'Tube Money' from Indians Abroad.

\*661. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some Indians abroad are sending money to India in the form of 'tube money';

(b) the amount of money that arrives in India in this form; and

(c) the effective steps taken to prevent it ?

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

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No precise estimate of illegal remittances are available with the Government.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act contains adequate provisions to deal with persons who make or receive such unauthorised compensatory payments. The Enforcement Directorate, which remain vigilant in this regard, have detected a number of cases of such unauthorised transactions and have taken/are taking appropriate action under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and also for preventive detention under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act. The drive against such unauthorised transactions is a continuous process and the matter is constantly kept under review for taking appropriate measures for curbing the same. However, the Government of India have devised various schemes to encourage flow of funds from non-resident Indians through normal banking channel.

**PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** When we go through the answer given by the hon. Minister, it is very clear that the Government

has taken no serious note about this problem. Sir, this tube money is one of the sources which is helping the black marketeers. The answer given says, that the Government does not have any precise estimate illegal remittances. The Government does not know how many cases are being taken up. So, my humble request is some seriousness should be given to this problem.

My question is that Indians abroad, a very large number of them, are doing hard work, earning their money. But when they want to come over here, or when they want to send their money to their relatives here, there is no incentive being given. That is why, the foreign exchange they earn there is being given to the agents of the tube money, because they get three fold or four fold. So my request is whether more incentives will be given to Indians abroad, who are earning a very decent wage.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** It is true that our brothers and sisters who are working abroad are making remittances and also that they are earning foreign exchange and thereby they are helping the economic development of the country. Sir, now steps are being taken. We know about difficulties faced by non-resident, Indians, when they send their remittances here. What is happening is, one name is given in Kerala to this, that is 'tube money' and in Bombay they call it 'Hawala transaction'. What happens is that, if the man wants to send any money or make some remittance, then he has to approach some racketeers and he has to give some money to them.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Yes, they get money.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Then that payee will be given money and these transactions are going on.

The hon. Member will be pleased to see that the Government has given incentives and also taken some steps to protect the non-residents. There is a scheme, Foreign Inward Remittances Payment System, FIRPS, for quick transmission of money, and the money received from abroad is sent here. By introducing this system,

any Indian bank, which receives money from non-resident Indians, they can arrange to send from the bank abroad—their own branch—they will immediately make a payment order and this order will be issued to their counter-part in any part of the country. And the payment will be paid by any bank—not their own bank—they can approach any bank and any branch and it will be encashed. The incentives are priority allotments to non-resident Indians in respect of tractors, scooters, residential flats and house sites; opening of accounts in Indian banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange by non-residents provided the initial deposit is received in convertible foreign currency from abroad through proper channel; exemption of income-tax on deposits in non-resident account in Indian companies; Opening of a special non-resident account either in rupees or foreign currencies by transferring funds through banking channels with freedom to repatriate both the interest and the deposits without the permission of the Reserve Bank; exemption of non-resident balances from Wealth Tax; freedom to purchase certain securities such as UTI, National Savings certificates by remittances.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** When this is such a long reply, why not lay it on the Table ?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I am prepared to lay it on the Table.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You lay it on the Table.

**PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** I was asking the Minister as to what incentives will be given to the Indians abroad. Now the problem is that Indians abroad remit through the banks and they are given Indian currency on the basis of exchange rate...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** He has mentioned so many incentives.

**PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** My second question is : When Indians go abroad, they are given a small pocket money. What do they do is that they given Indian money to the agent here and they get foreign exchange there. Now, the official rate of the dollar is Rs. 12/- But they have to pay Rs. 20/.

to the agent here in exchange of one dollar abroad. Will the Government enhance this amount for the Indians who are going abroad ?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** You know the difficulty of foreign exchange. We have to preserve foreign exchange for developmental activities and for so many other things. In this context, I would request the hon. Member to think and consider about that aspect.

Since he has made some suggestion, I will look into it.

**SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Foreign unauthorised money is coming in so many ways to our country. Recently, two Kuwaiti nationals, whose entry has been banned in this country, brought with them 18 boxes containing foreign money. They were allowed to take these boxes out of the airport without clearance. It has come out in the papers.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** If you want any Government scheme to help the Indians abroad, you ask that.

**SHRI SURESH KURUP :** They gave money to so many organisations and individuals in Kerala.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I do not want such kind of statements. You put a separate question for that.

**SHRI SURESH KURUP :** I want to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that 18 boxes were allowed to be take but of the airport without clearance by the Customs authorities; if so, what action Government proposes to take against those officials who allowed these boxes to take out of the airport ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** If you want to make any suggestion you do so. Why are you bringing in other cases ?

**SHRI SURESH KURUP :** The Minister also knows about that. 18 boxes were allowed to be taken out of the airport without clearance of the customs. This is

what the newspaper reports say...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** This kind of thing I will not allow. I will not allow this supplementary.

**SHRI SURESH KURUP :** The Minister is ready to reply. you please allow him to reply.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** No, it is not relevant to this. You can put a separate question for that. We will see whether it is admissible.

**SHRI SURESH KURUP :** The Minister is ready, Sir. You please ask him to reply...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** This is entirely a different question...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** You take your seat. I am not allowing...

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SURESH KURUP :** He is ready, Sir

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I do not know whether he is ready or not. I am not allowing this supplementary...

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUY SPEAKER :** Please take your seat. I will not allow.

**SHRI G. G. SWELL :** Sir, I would like to draw the Minister's attention that the problem here, as far as I can see, is the rate of exchange. I would like to know whether he has made an assesment as to how much foreign exchange is expected into the country from Indian workers abroad. He must have some idea about it as to how much of that money has come through official channel and how much has not, and what is the non-official or the tube money rate of exchange prevailing in the country today.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Today one racket has been exposed.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Sir, here I must give the correct figures and I must give it precisely also. So, that figure is not available... (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI G. G. SWELL :** He should know. He should keep his eyes open.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I cannot guess and that is why I am the hon. Member that we do not have the correct figure. So far as the question as to what is the amount that is coming as a tube money is concerned, we do not have the precise figure regarding that also.

**Incentives to Indian Tea Exporters to Prevent Hold of International Monopoly Houses**

\*663 **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a few international monopoly houses are likely to bring a hold on the Tea trade; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to give incentives to the Indian exporters ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Sir, how is he answering questions for the Commerce Minister ?

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** He is the in-charge. He has already sought the permission to answer it. On behalf of the Commerce Minister he is answering.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** No change of portfolio,

**SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly let the House know as to how many international monopoly houses are engaged in the tea trade in India and since when, and do they own their own tea gardens, and if so, where ?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** Sir, there were international companies which were called Sterling Companies. Then it was decided that the equity should be reduced to 76 per cent and many of them have reduced their equity. There are two big international companies which are engaged in export of tea. One is Lipton and the second is Brooke Bond. The acreage of land with the foreign companies is in the vicinity of 1.20 lakh hectares out of the total tea area of 3.96 lakh hectares, and they are engaged in the export of tea.

**SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Sir, may I ask the hon. Minister as to how many Indians are exporting tea, in how much quantity, to which countries and how much foreign exchange do they earn, and whether for this export, the Government of India is giving any incentive to them ?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** Sir, the hon. Member is asking for the statistics which I could have given in writing to him. But I would say that about 14 per cent of the export is done by the foreign companies and the rest of the export is done by the Indian companies. Tea goes to different countries. It goes to U. K., it goes to Germany, it goes to U.S.S.R. and it goes to other countries also. As to the exact amount of money we are earning from this, I will give him in writing.

**SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Sir, I request that the hon. Minister may kindly send this information to me.

**SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :** Before I ask a question regarding trade of tea, I would like to say something regarding production. You know that the Darjeeling Tea production is 12 to 13 thousand million KG in an average per year. About one lakh million KG, in the name of the Darjeeling Tea, is sold in the market and this is mainly done by two companies,

Brook Bond and Liptons. By this way, the Government is misusing the goodwill of the Darjeeling Tea. So, my specific question this. By exporting the Darjeeling Tea and other Tea, we are earning foreign exchange of about Rs. 700 crores every year.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** What is your question? Don't go to monopoly system and all that.

**SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :** I am coming to the question. What is the concrete proposal of the Government to take over the entire tea trade under the STC?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** Well, at present, we have no proposal to take over the Tea gardens and all that.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** I am asking not about Tea Gardens, but about Tea Trade.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** Trade is allowed to be done by the tea growers. What we have done is that the tea is sold in the auction market. It is not allowed to be sold by private contractors unless tea comes to auction platforms. Then, proper gradation is done there; there are purchasers and the buyers and there would be competition in purchasing of tea. So, we have adopted this procedure. And we are not intending at present to take over the tea trade as such.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Recently last year Coimbatore started a tea Auction Centre and in Cochin also there is Tea Auction Centre. South has been having very good tea export in earlier days. Now it has come down. What is the experience that Government have gained after opening of Auction Centres in Coimbatore? Is the Government proposing any action to encourage the tea trade in the Southern region?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** The policy of the Government would be to have the auction platforms every where in the country not only in one part of the country. The experience of the Government is this.

When the tea comes to auction platforms, there is proper gradation; there is competition between the buyers also. Generally the price available under this kind of arrangement is more accepted.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** The Minister said that there are two international companies which are in the tea trade. Is the Minister not aware that both these companies today are being controlled by one company in England, that is, Liver Brothers. They are no longer two separate companies. This is being controlled by the same company. This is part (a). Part (b) is this: What incentives have been given and what has been the result to export tea in value-added form?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** Our intention is to give encouragement to the export of tea in value added forms. Incentives are given. The marketing of tea is very important. In fact, the marketing aspect of tea is more important than the production itself as far as the export of tea to the other countries is concerned. We are helping the Indian growers to sell their tea under Indian names, under Indian brand, in foreign countries. We are giving them loans and all those things. And then we have a programme, which is a pilot programme, under which we are spending 50 lakhs and then we are providing warehousing facility. Cash compensation is also given to see that taxes (imposed on tea which is exported to other countries) are reduced, and that burden is not there, so that our tea becomes competitive in the international market.

[Translation]

Proposal to set up a Sugar Mill in Mainpuri (U.P.)

\*664 **SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have sent a proposal to set up a sugar mill in the district Mainpuri in the cooperative sector, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so far?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The application was considered by the Government. A rejection letter was issued on the 29th November, 1985.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Sir, firstly I want to know from the hon. Minister the grounds on which the application of Uttar Pradesh Government was rejected. Secondly, Mainpuri district tops in crime rate in the entire State of Uttar Pradesh, As there are no industries or other vocations there, the people take to crime. Therefore, in view of this, will the hon. Minister reconsider the application of U.P. Government for the issue of licence ?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want permission regarding sugar industry or for some other industry you want permission ?

SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Sugar industry.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, so far as the first portion of the question is concerned, the reasons were given and in fact they were written in the rejection letter also. The reasons were two-fold. First is : As the Government is in the process of formulating a new sugar policy, so it was not rejected finally; the letter mentions that at this stage it has to be rejected. The second was : The proposal as it stands now, is not in conformity with the existing policy.

So far as the second portion of the question, i.e., Mainpuri, is concerned, it is true that there is no sugar industry there, but after the policy is announced when, according to the conditions laid down, if any application is made and we find that it is according to the form and feasibility and

viability there, of course where there are no-industry districts but sugarcane is grown in abundance to make such industry viable, we shall consider such an application.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a clause in the Press Note No. 14 of 1984 issued by the Ministry of Industry, Government of India which laid down a condition that sugar mills should be set up only in those districts where sugarcane was extensively grown, Sir, in this connection, I would like to say that extensive cultivation of sugarcane is done only in those districts which already have sugar mills, because it involves lot of labour, etc. As such, the farmers in the rest of the areas grow only that much of sugarcane as is required for making jaggery, etc. Therefore, while the process of framing new policy is on, with the hon. Minister kindly consider my suggestion that the districts which have good land suitable for sugarcane cultivation and where sugarcane can be grown extensively are also brought under the new clause ?

[*English*]

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, I have already answered. If we find that there is no industry, that is not under Category A as laid down by the Planning Commission, but there is no sugar industry, then we will certainly examine that from the angle, that is, whether sugarcane is available in the quantity required for the capacity of the industry applied. If we find that the quantity required is feasible and that the quantity required would be able to make the industry viable, then certainly such applications would be considered.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Supplementary must be on Uttar Pradesh and Mainpuri. If that is there, I am allowing. I do not want to go to other States.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Sir, the hon. Minister has said that only if adequate sugarcane is available, they would consider promoting a sugar mill. The point that the hon. Member was making was in areas

where there is no sugar mill, obviously no one would be growing sufficient sugarcane. Sugarcane will be grown only if there is an opportunity for its utilisation. So, it is not the question of actual sugarcane being grown but the potential that should be looked into and if the U.P. Government have recommended, obviously it is on the basis of potential. But may I know from the hon. Minister whether there are any other sugar mills recommended by the U.P. Government in any other district and whether they have also been considered? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't go to Andhra Pradesh. If you are putting a supplementary about Uttar Pradesh I will allow.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Of course, it is not related to a district of Uttar Pradesh, but he also asked about some other district.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At least, it should have some relevance to the question.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : The total number of applications including Mainpuri was 17. How many of them from U.P. State, is not with me. Out of the total applications, all of them were rejected except three which are still under consideration. Those applications were rejected not because those are not viable and rejected finally but because new policy is being formulated. After the guidelines are set down, they have to apply a fresh showing that they have complied with such conditions.

So far as the recommendation point mentioned by the hon. Member is concerned if the State Government recommends and we find that they have also made provision for the purpose of sugarcane to be grown there, i.e. the area has been earmarked for the purpose of sugarcane, then certainly those are the conditions which will be taken into consideration,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let it be a supplementary relating to U.P.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : By when the new sugar policy would be ready and the States like Andhra Pradesh...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not relevant.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Out of 17 applications, is there any from Andhra Pradesh,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At least, about Uttar Pradesh, if you ask it is O.K. Then Andhra, and then Kerala means, the Minister may not be ready for that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You are importing sugar. Kindly let us know the time by which you are going to formulate the new sugar policy keeping in view the interests of the cane-growers and announce it?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is about setting up sugar industry.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : The policy paper on licensing etc. has been circulated to all the Departments. I am expecting that it may be declared by the end of this month or beginning of May.

So far as A.P. is concerned...

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : He is very kind enough.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, he is kind enough. Otherwise, he may not be kind enough.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Sir, there may not be any misgiving with my friends from Andhra Pradesh. I may answer. There

are 33 existing sugar mills working in Andhra Pradesh. Out of 17 new applications, 14 were rejected. Is there any one from A.P., I cannot tell you like this. I can certainly inform the Member, if he wants it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HAFIJ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government propose to set up sugar factories in sugarcane producing districts of Uttar Pradesh, such as Moradabad and Bareilly ?

[*English*]

SHRI A. K. PANJA : So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the setting up of the factory will depend on whether the application has been according to the parameters laid down. But at present, I find, out of 56 districts, they are already there in 35 districts. In the East U.P., there are 40 such factories; in the West Uttar Pradesh, there are 23 such factories and in the Central U.P., there are 38 such factories, quite high.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRAHMA DUIT : In many districts of my State, there are sugar factories but due to low crushing capacity, the entire cane cannot be crushed. They have applied for increase in crushing capacity with due recommendation of the U.P. Government. I want to know what are you doing in the matter ?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Combine sugar price also along with it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just now you are asking. How the hon. Minister can answer it ? You could have asked the question in the beginning.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Regarding the question, it is not increasing the capacity but of expansion. That also will be considered after the policy is declared. We have

found there are certain factories which are not only taking all the sugarcane produced there but, there is some excess. So, it is also under consideration whether expansion could be made.

**Decline in Sale of Products of National Textile Corporation (WBABO)**

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\*665. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA  
SINHA :  
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the sales of products manufactured by the units of the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta have been on the steady decline as a result of which finished products and stocks of saleable goods have accumulated to the tune of rupees ten crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the management of the Corporation including its Sales Directorate have failed to take effective steps to clear the stocks;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken for clearance of the stock and for imposing proper penalties on the concerned officials for neglecting their duties ?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (c). The sales during 1985-86 (April 1985 to January 1986) have been Rs. 28.67 crores, which is higher per month than the sales during 1983-84 (Rs. 29.71 crores) and during 1984-85 (Rs. 29.00 crores). The total finished stocks with NTC (WBABO) as on 31.1.1986 amounted to Rs. 7.25 crores of which controlled cloth valued at Rs. 2.34 crores is accounted as "sold stock". Steps are being taken continuously by officials of NTC (WBABO).



to improve sales and reduce stocks of finished goods.

(d) The following measures have been taken to increase the saleability of NTC products :—

- (i) introduction of cash discount at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  on ex-mill value on receipt of payment within three days;
- (ii) in addition to sales through agents, directed sales have been resorted to by the mills as well as by the subsidiary's office, at a price not below the floor price fixed by the subsidiary corporation :
- (iii) up-country markets in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, etc. are being tapped by sending sales personnel : and
- (iv) the mills are being made quality conscious with better product-mix, more suited for market requirements.

**SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the reason which has led to the accumulation of stocks to the extent of Rs. 7.25 crores.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** It is a fact that these days there is a slump in the market of textiles and this is one of the reasons for the accumulation of the stocks. It is not only confined to this subsidiary but in other subsidiaries also.

**SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :** In view of the huge accumulation, would the hon. Minister think of taking positive steps so that these huge stocks can be reduced? I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is thinking in terms of revamping the Sales Directorate of NTC or changing the Managing Director in order to improve its functioning.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** All possible steps are being considered and

taken to improve the sales but the mere change of the Managing Director will not help. In fact, the whole of the organisation has to be reorganised to make it more efficient.

**DR. V. VENKATESH :** Whatever information the hon. Minister has given, is not correct at all. Actually, the NTC is the temple of corruption. Actually, 37% people live below poverty line. The Government is not able to provide them clothing. This is a serious thing. In the name of modernisation, they have brought some machinery and, with corrupt officials and procedure, they are getting only to threading. They are not at all bothered about the weaving process. Weaving is most important. They have neglected it.

Apart from it, I want to ask a direct question to the hon. Minister. The sale counter can be opened. I do not know why the Government is not coming forward to open the counter in the rural areas where there are unemployed youth. They can make use of the unemployed youth by opening these sales counters.

They have been encouraging the corrupt officials. Time and again, the hon. Minister assured me last year that he would eradicate corruption and all that but so far he has not done. What is the reason? The reasons are not at all clear. Let the hon. Minister give the proper reason.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** In the first place, I was not in this Ministry last year. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The Ministry can say that.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** It is very easy to make a sweeping remark about corruption. Certainly, if there are any specific charges, please let me know. We will examine them and hand them over to the CBI. But this is not the way of finding out the corrupt officials. If specific charges are there, we shall try to weed out those officials. I can assure the hon. Member.

**DR. V. VENKATESH :** He is not clear.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** Will you allow me to answer ? I can assure the hon. Member. Let him send me specific charges and I will straightaway hand them over to the CBI for inquiry.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that huge accumulated stocks...

**DR V. VENKATESH :** What about the sale counters ?

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** It is not clear for the simple reason that the sale counter...

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Already Shri Das Munsi is putting the question about counters. Please take your seat.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** I want to know whether it is a fact that the huge stocks were not cleared on the ground that where there is a peak season for the stocks, usually in the early December to February in the semi-urban and rural areas. The NTC time and again complained to the authorities—I mean—the Ministry and others that they need to open more retail counters. In West Bengal we have 115 small and medium towns and the retail counters do not cover even one-fourth of the whole State. Will the Minister go into it and finalise arrangements so that from the next season such problems do not crop up ?

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** Our experience of opening our own retail counters has not been a very happy one. But we have decided that we will give as money agencies as the people will come forward in small towns, big towns and medium towns.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Earlier I had suggested to the NTC several times that they form groups of women in rural areas because they are the most potential buyers and very good sellers. So I want to know whether the NTC has really taken any initiative with regard to organising these women groups or taken the help of voluntary women's organisations,

giving them the goods at some concessional rate of so. If not, whether the Minister will examine that ?

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Their husbands will be put in difficulties.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** I am grateful to the hon. Lady Member for giving this suggestion. I will welcome if any initiative is taken by her in this regard.

#### Transfer of officers of Punjab and Sind Bank

\*666. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that officers of Punjab and Sind Bank working in the North are at the same station for ten years and more;

(b) the number of officers who have joined the bank from the North and never gone out of their home town;

(c) whether it is a fact that Punjab and Sind Bank authorities have transferred some officers out of North/Punjab but they have not moved therefrom; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

#### Statement

(a) The Punjab and Sind Bank have reported that the total number of Officers is 3695. Of these the number of Officers from North Zone consisting of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Chandigarh is 1953 but the number of Officers working in the North Zone are 1542. Only 28 Officers of Punjab and Sind Bank out of 1542 Officers working in the North Zone are at the same station for more than 10 years.

(b) Out of the total number of 1953 Officers who joined the Punjab and Sind Bank from the North, the number of Officers who have never gone out of their home town are 69. Most of these officers have, however, been rotated in the different branches/offices of the bank and have not continued in the same branch/office.

(c) and (d). 26 Officers in Scale I were transferred out of the North Zone to other Zones in August, 1985. However, on reconsideration of the matter the transfer orders were cancelled to avoid possible hardships in dislocation of the academic session of their children.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : I want to thank the hon. Minister for adding to my information. He has stated that there are 3695 officers in Punjab and Sind Bank out of whom only 28 officers are at one and the same station for more than 10 years whereas according to the rules of the Government, they should not have remained there for more than 3 years. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the officers referred to above are the same against whom inquiry is going on and who have purchased shares in the concerns of Tatas, Birlas and Dalmias, etc., and whose premises have also been raided a number of times? These officers have kept crores of rupees in the bank lockers. Will the hon. Minister kindly give the details of the outcome of the inquiries instituted and action taken against them?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : This question relates to the transfer policy. Now out of 1542 officers of the Punjab and Sind Bank working in the North Zone, the bank has transferred 1514 officers 28 officers are yet to move. They are there. Orders have been issued in the month of August for the transfer of 28 officers. They gave representations saying that it is in the midst of the academic session and be have asked the Bank to review the matter in the month of April and May to effect the transfer orders.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that 28 officers whose transfer orders were cancelled to avoid disruption of education of their children as stated in the reply, are all influential persons and there is no pressure from above...(Interruptions)

I want to know whether these also include officers and employees against whom inquiries are going on and if so,, what are the details of the report of inquiry and the action taken against them?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : No pressure will be allowed. About the other illegal activities, if the hon. Member has got any information, definitely I will order an inquiry.

SHRI D. N. REDDY : In view of the fact that many cases of mal-practices by bank officials in general have been detected in recent times, will the hon. Minister give an assurance that no official will stay in one place for more than five years and no official will be posted in his home-town?

AN HON. MEMBER : Three years, not five years. That is the rule.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : That is the guideline that has been issued to all the banks. We have got different transfer policies. But at the same time I request the hon. Members also to co-operate with the Government. Whenever somebody approaches them, they should not also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sometimes Members cannot avoid it. That depends on the officials. In genuine cases if they approach, what can the Member do?

(Interruptions)

SHRI D. N. REDDY : He is throwing the blame on the Members.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** What I am requesting is this. I am seeking cooperation from the hon. Members also. The guidelines will be implemented as far as possible and in some cases where, as he said, injustice is caused...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** He himself said that because some delegation came, he did not transfer. But if there are genuine cases...

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Such cases we have to reconsider. In the meantime, I will assure the hon. Member that, by and large, we have advised the banks also to implement this transfer policy.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are 150 branches of nationalised banks in Chandni Chowk employing about one lakh officers and employees. All of them want to stay at the same station. They have been working at one place for the last eight or nine years. Can they not be transferred? I want to know whether they will be transferred to other stations?

[*English*]

**Circulation of an European Financial Magazine Containing Wrong Map of India**

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\*667. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :**  
**SHRI K. V. SHANKARA**  
**GOWDA :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether copies of a leading European financial magazine containing truncated map of India are being circulated in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the outline map, spread in a string across the inside cover page and contents page of the

magazine excludes not only the Jammu and Kashmir but also all the North-Eastern States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action Government propose to take in this regard?

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

**Statement**

(a) to (d). Euromoney Publications Limited, London have alongwith their December, 1985 Issue, published a special supplement of India. This supplement contains an impression of India which does not show the precise boundaries of the country. The publishers who were asked to rectify the mistake have clarified that the purported diagram was not intended to be a map but rather an artistic impression of a stylised rendition of a geographical outline of India as a sub-continent. They have conveyed their apologies and assured us of their good faith.

In the meanwhile the customs authorities have been advised to examine these consignment and superscribe all the issue with the statement that the maps appearing in the issue are neither correct nor authentic.

**SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Due to the highly laudatory features in that particular magazine, Euromoney magazine, you have forgotten everything. They have given you gas and you are giving them land and cash. It is a tragedy.

All foreign magazines are expected to be, and must be, cleared by the government before they are allowed to be circulated in the country. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that this map does not carry the usual stamped statement of clearance which is a must be and if so, what action has been taken in that regard?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** This Euromoney magazine is a magazine

from London. In fact, they have taken approval from the Department of Economic Affairs of the Finance Ministry for repatriating the advertisement money which they got from India, not for writing any articles or for any other purpose. For repatriating the money, they approached the Finance Ministry and the approval was given. The map has been erroneously published; the Indian map has not been correctly depicted. We had written to those people and they have apologized for that; they have stated that it is only an artistic impression; they have expressed their apology.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

#### Smuggling in Bihar

\*660. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether smuggling has taken place more in Bihar as compared to other States during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether smuggled goods worth about 30 lakhs rupees and various vehicles were seized during two raids by local police in Gopalganj in December, 1985 and January—February, 1986; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to conduct a high level inquiry in this regard and lay details on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Smuggling being a clandestine activity, no reasonable estimate of the extent of smuggling through different sectors of the Indo-Nepal border is feasible. However, the entire Indo-Nepal border, including the Bihar sector, continues to be vulnerable to smuggling activities across the border as is evident from the figures of seizures furnished below :

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1984	1.80
1985	6.08
1986 (upto February)	0.70 (provisional)

(b) and (c). On 31st January, 1986, the police authorities at Gopalganj, in one case, seized smuggled ganja weighing 7.55 tons along with four cars collectively valued at Rs. 31.72 lakhs. In this connection, four persons were arrested. The goods were taken over by the Gopalganj Customs Preventive Unit on 2.3.1986. Further investigations are in progress. On completion on the investigations, appropriate action for departmental adjudication, and launching of prosecution against the persons involved in a Court of law would be taken.

[*English*]

#### Export of Engineering Goods

\*662. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the actual export of engineering goods during 1985-86 is likely to be below the target fixed for the year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the poor export performance;

(d) the particulars of the countries whose goods are selling cheaper in the world market as compared to the Indian goods; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken to help the exporters to face competition from these countries ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR)** : (a) and (b). According to the provisional figures available from the Engineering Export Promotion Council, export of engineering goods during the period April, 1985 to January 1986, were Rs. 857 crores as against Rs. 930 crores in the corresponding period of 1984-85. The level of exports during 1985-86 would be lower than the target of Rs. 1750 crores.

(c) The shortfall in engineering exports is, *inter-alia*, on account of severe competition in international markets, protectionist tendencies in some of the developed countries, balance of payments problems and slowing down of developmental activities, in a number of developing countries in Asia and Africa; continued instability in West Asia, high cost of indigenous inputs and inadequate production base in some areas.

(d) Our products are facing competition from a number of countries including China, Taiwan, South Korea and Brazil.

(e) To give boost to the exports of engineering products, some of the main steps taken are :—

(i) A Committee was set up to draw a Perspective Plan and strategy for Engineering Exports under the Chairmanship of Shri D. V. Kapur, then Secretary, Deptt. of Heavy Industry. The Committee recommended a two-pronged strategy for increase in our exports, namely, continuation and strengthening of existing broad system of incentives for exports, and selection of a few 'thrust' industries and providing for necessary policy environment keeping in view the considerations of optimum scale of production, technological upgradation and competition with a view to make them internationally competitive. The strategy recommended by the Committee has been approved by the Government.

(ii) Detailed exercise for drawing up production and export plans

for 'thrust' industries are being undertaken.

(iii) The Government has taken a series of measures for liberalisation of industrial licensing policy, Import Policy, with a view to improve the technological base of Indian industry and to increase its international competitiveness.

(iv) The Cash Compensatory Support Scheme has been extended for three years. The new scheme would compensate the industry for the cascading effect of domestic taxation.

(v) Procedural changes have been made in the International Price Reimbursement Scheme to enable easier disbursement and the scheme has been extended to cover all categories of steel, including alloy steels.

(vi) The Import Ex-port Passbook Scheme has been introduced with effect from 1st January, 1986 for the manufactureres, exporters with a view to provide easy access to duty free import for export production.

#### **Rice Procurement Operations in Andhra Pradesh by Food Corporation of India**

\*668. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have threatened to close down rice procurement operations by the Food Corporation of India in Andhra Pradesh as reported in 'The Telegraph' of 13 Mach, 1986; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER)** : (a) Not so Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Increase in Price of Sugar**

\*669. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of sugar was increased by about Rs. 90/- per quintal during the month of March, 1986;

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

(c) whether the trend still continues ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). The wholesale sugar prices as on 28.2.1986 in important markets were ranging from Rs. 611-640 per quintal. The prices increased to the range of Rs. 630.00 to Rs. 686.00 per quintal as on 14.3.1986, showing an increase of Rs. 19.00 to Rs. 46.00 per quintal as compared to the prices prevailing as on 28.2.1986.

THE prices of sugar in open market fluctuate from time to time due to variety of factors and despite availability being adequate to meet the demand, the prices at times go up due to seasonal requirement, future market expectations, etc. The increase in prices was for a very short period and there was a significant decline in prices from the 3rd week of march, 1986. Due to larger releases of free sale sugar for April, 1986, which were effective for delivery from 21.3.1986, the prices have declined to the range of Rs. 627.00 to Rs. 649.00 per quintal as on 4-4-1986.

[*Translation*]

**Assessment of Assets of Acharya Rajneesh for Income-Tax Purposes**

\*670. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the assets of Acharya Rajneesh and the Indian and foreign organisations

connected with him for purposes of income-tax and other taxes,

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount outstanding against him and the amount outstanding for more than five years; and

(d) the steps taken to realise it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Acharya Rajneesh is not assessed to income-tax/wealth-tax in his individual capacity. The Trust named as "Rajneesh Foundation" is assessed to income-tax and wealth-tax. The company named as "Rajneesh Foundation Ltd." is assessed to Income-tax.

(b) the details of Income-tax and Wealth-tax assessments of the trust "Rajneesh Foundation" are as under :—

Assessment Year	Total income assessed	Net wealth assessed
	Rs.	Rs.
1970-71	—	1,11,856
1971-72	Nil	1,37,209
1972-73	Nil	4,82,519
1973-74	Nil	5,65,600
1974-75	Nil	6,70,514
1975-76	4,57,494	16,90,356
1976-77	26,51,590	35,13,012
1977-78	44,33,250	56,66,260
1978-79	55,88,220	99,43,042
1979-80	78,48,860	1,85,53,730
1980-81	1,14,80,330	2,77,60,600
1981-82	2,14,95,760	4,10,00,400
1982-83	(—)1,52,82,129(Loss)	Not assessed

The details of the Income-tax assessments of the company "Rajneesh Foundation Ltd." are as under :—

Assessment Year	Income/Loss assessed
	Rs.
1980-81	(—) 88,520
1981-82	(+) 1,74,470 (Reduced to Rs. 51,060/- on appeal and rectification).
1982-83	1,46,968

(c) Total amount outstanding against :

(i) The Trust "Rajneesh Foundation :

(1) Income-tax—Rs. 3,56,41,992

(2) Wealth-tax—Rs. 33,60,868

(ii) Rajneesh Foundation Ltd. Rs. 2,33,911 (Income-tax)

The amount outstanding for more than 5 years against.

(a) The Trust "Rajneesh Foundation" :

(i) Income-tax. Rs. 21,77,905/-

(ii) Wealth-tax. Nil.

(b) Rajneesh Foundation Ltd. Nil.

(d) In order to recover the outstanding amounts, the movables including the bank accounts and rents receivable were attached. The immovable properties of the Rajneesh Foundation Trust have also been attached. These steps resulted in the recovery of Rs. 35,66,862/ upto 31-3-1986.

[English]

**Reopening of Anglo-French Textiles Mills, Pondicherry**

\*671. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA. : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Anglo-French Textile Mills in Pondicherry has been reopened and started working;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). One section of the Anglo-French Textile Mills, Pondicherry, namely 'Canvas Mill' has been re-opened on 17.3.1986 and has started working. The Ponnicherry Textile Corporation Ltd. is carrying out cleaning/maintenance operations in respect of the other sections of the mill.

(c) Does not arise.

**Smuggling from Across Pakistan Border**

\*672. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be Pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an unabated smuggling of narcotics, gold and silver is continuing from across the Pakistan border causing an adverse effect on the country's economy and peoples' health;

(b) whether the question of having greater areas of border under direct surveillance and fencing has been finalised.

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any scheme has been introduced to adequately reward the Sleuths who apprehend such smugglings;

(e) if so, the number of persons who have been rewarded during the last three years indicating the total quantity (with value) of goods seized; and

(f) further steps being considered to deal with this menace ?

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



received by the Government and seizures made indicate that gold and narcotic drugs continue to be sensitive to smuggling into India across the Indo-Pak border. Silver smuggling across the border has not been on any significant scale for the last two years.

(b) While greater surveillance continues to be maintained on the Indo-Pak border by the concerned Central and State Government agencies, there is no proposal for fencing of the border.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government has liberalised/

rationalised the reward policy in March, 1985. Under the revised scheme, the reward eligibility of the informers and Government servants has been raised alike from 10 to 20% of the value of the contraband goods seized with the provision for the grant of part of reward immediately after the seizure.

(e) The number of Government servants (including from B.S.F. and Police) and informers to whom rewards were sanctioned/paid for effecting seizures in the Indo-Pak border region during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 and the value of seizures made during the aforesaid period are given below :—

Year	Number of Government servants	Number of informers	Value of goods seized. (Rs. in crores)
1983	310	52	3.84
1984	374	35	5.60
1985	859	38	12.20 + 365 Kgs. of heroin.

(f) The anti-smuggling drive in general has been intensified in the Indo-Pak border. The Preventive and Intelligence machinery of the Customs department in the region has been reinforced in terms of man-power and equipment. In addition, appropriate anti-smuggling measures are taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The trends in smuggling and seizures made in the region are kept under constant review for taking appropriate remedial action as warranted.

A new Act, namely, "Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985" has been brought into force with effect from 14th November, 1985, which, inter alia, provides for stringent punishment for drug trafficking offences.

Study Conducted by the Indian Chamber of Commerce on Finance for Industry in Orissa

\*673. SHRI JAGANNATH

PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any study on Finance for industry in Orissa has been conducted by the Indian Chamber of Commerce;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said study; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Government have no information in this regard.

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

Transfer Policy in Nationalised Banks

\*674. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the transfer policy being adopted in the nationalised banks including Bank of India; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the bank employees of the nationalised banks transferred or posted out of Delhi on promotion or otherwise are posted back in Delhi after three years' term ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The nationalised banks, including Bank of India, have their transfer policies, as provided under the service conditions of the various categories of the employees. The Officers in the nationalised banks are liable to transfer anywhere depending on the administrative requirement of the banks. The clerical staff, however, are not normally transferred outside the State or language area in which they have been serving. The members of subordinate staff also are not normally transferred. Government advised the nationalised banks in 1982 to rotate their Officers and clerical staff after every 3 and 5 years, respectively. In order to ensure that transfers do not lead to dislocation of work or create hardship to the employees, Banks were advised in 1984 to effect transfers in a phased manner.

(b) The Banks have advised that the bank employees of nationalised banks transferred/posted out of Delhi on promotion or otherwise are posted back to Delhi after three years depending on various factors, such as transfer policies of the individual bank, availability of vacancies, exigencies of work, etc.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Yatri Niwas in States  
During Seventh Plan

\*675. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up one Yatri Niwas in each State during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the time by which Yatri Niwas is likely to be set up in each State; and

(c) whether keeping in view the large size of Madhya Pradesh, provision for more than one Yatri Niwas is proposed to be made for it ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) During the 7th plan period Department of Tourism has initiated a scheme for the construction of Yatri Niwases to provide accommodation to low/middle income group tourists. In the first phase at least one Yatri Niwas is proposed to be constructed in each State/UT. This is a joint-venture scheme under which the State Government would provide developed piece of land and other ancillary facilities whereas the construction cost will be met by the Central Department of Tourism.

(b) So far, 20 States/TUs have indicated their willingness to participate in this scheme and 15 of them have submitted detailed estimates and blue-prints for the purpose. Funds have already been released in the case of 7 States/UTs during 1985-86. These States/UTs are—Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Gujarat, Andaman and Nicobar, Islands, Goa and Delhi. Other cases are also being processed. Normal construction period for a Yatri Niwas is about 1½ year.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh had forwarded a proposal for financial assistance for the construction of a Yatri Niwas at Gwalior. The scheme was duly approved. Subsequently the State Government intimated that they would prefer to have a Yatri Niwas at Indore instead of Gwalior. They were requested to forward complete details including the site plans/blue-prints and estimates etc., in respect of the revised proposal. This will be considered on receipt of details from the State Government. As far as the question of providing more than one Yatri Niwas to Madhya Pradesh is concerned; it will be considered subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priorities,

[English]

**Installation of Computers in Income Tax Department in Major Cities**

\*676. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that computer has been installed in the Income Tax Department at Madras,

(b) if so, the cost of computer and from whom it has been purchased;

(c) whether Department of Electronics was consulted before the purchase of computer for Income Tax Department at Madras and if not; the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are finalising the purchase of computers for installation in the Income Tax Department at major cities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The cost of computer is Rs 9.90 lakhs. It has been purchased from M/s. Hindustan Equipment Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd, Bombay.

(c) Yes, Sir, a representative from National Informatics Centre, Deptt. of Electronics was in the Computer Selection Committee.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The purchase of computers for installation in the Income Tax Department at Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi has been finalised.

[Translation]

**Simplification of Procedure for Grant of Loans to Farmers for Purchase of Tractors**

\*677. SHRI BALWANT SINGH

RAMOOWALIA-: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a scheme to simplify further the procedure to give loans to the farmers for the purchase of tractors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

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

**Statement**

The farmers can avail loan from commercial/cooperative banks for the purchase of tractors. These institutions provide loans, for which the refinance is availed from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) on the terms and conditions broadly laid down by NABARD.

NABARD has recently liberalised the conditions for providing refinance to lending institutions for the loans given to the farmers for the purchase of tractors. The main features of the liberalised tractor loan policy which has come into force from 18.3.86 are as follows :—

(a) The maximum repayment period of loan is increased from seven years to nine years.

(b) The condition of minimum land holding of 10 acres of perennial irrigated land or corresponding acreage, as prescribed for different categories of land under State Land Ceiling Act, is relaxed to 8 acres.

(c) For Obtaining second tractor loan, the minimum eligibility period is reduced to three years from 7 years provided the borrower has repaid the earlier loan in full.

[English]

**Trade Talks with South Korea**

\*678. **SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI** : Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subject of trade expansion, reduction of adverse balance and exports of goods to South Korea was discussed with the trade delegation of South Korea recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the discussions with the South Korean Economic Delegation accompanying their Prime Minister during his visit to India from 2-5 March, 1986, the Indian side urged them to increase their imports from India to reduce the adverse balance. A number of items of export interest to India were indicated. The South Korean team stated that they have decided to set up a study Group to identify the items which Korea could import from India.

**Harassment of Officers of Customs and Central Excise Department of Shillong Collectorate**

6273. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have received any representation from the 'B', 'C' and 'D' Groups Officers' Association of the Collectorate of Customs and Central Excise, Shillong complaining about the harassment of some officers of the Customs and Central Excise Department of Shillong Collectorate, by some Police Officers of Assam while the former were performing their official duty; and

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the complaints and taken appropriate action ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)** : (a) and (b).

Yes Sir. On receipt of the representations, Chief Minister of Assam was requested to have the matter enquired into and initiate appropriate disciplinary action against the officials responsible for harassment of central excise officers while discharging their official duties. Chief Minister of Assam has since informed that he has got the matter enquired through the Divisional Commissioner of the area and that on the basis of the report received from the Divisional Commissioner, suitable action would be taken against the officials found guilty of misuse of their authority.

**Opening of Mother Dairy Booths in Super Bazar**

6274. **SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALAM** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mother Dairy Booths are being run successfully using a concessionaire system for milk, vegetables and fruits;

(b) whether Government propose to extend this system to Super Bazar and ensure that at least 1000 such outlets are set up within two years' span with necessary modifications;

(c) whether any voluntary consumer organisation has addressed it self to this task recently and written to Super Bazar and Delhi Administration; and

(d) whether a paper on this subject was presented at a recent FICCI seminar held at Delhi on 11th February, 1986 and if so, salient points thereof and Government views on the subject ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA)** : (a) The Ministry of Agriculture is of the view that concessionaire system used by Mother Dairy for marketing milk through milk

booths and fruits and vegetables through retail outlets appears to be working satisfactorily.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The resident representative of the Consumer Education and Research Centre (CERC) at New Delhi addressed a letter only to the General Manager, Super Bazar, New Delhi and not to Delhi Administration in which he suggested, *inter-alla*, opening of more outlets of Super Bazar on concessionaire system as is being done by the Mother Dairy for milk, fruits and vegetables. Again, at the Consumer Business Forum meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held at New Delhi on 11th February, 1986 the resident representative of the Consumer Education and Research Centre presented a paper regarding Public Distribution system in Delhi wherein a similar suggestion was made. The Super Bazar has informed that they have considered the suggestion but have not found it feasible for various reasons.

#### Supply of Foodgrains to Workers in Tea Gardens

6275. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news bulletin "Tea India" volume No. 8 November, 1985;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government are not taking adequate care in supplying foodgrains (rice and wheat) to the workers and their dependents in spite of record production of foodgrains;

(c) whether the allotment of rice to the Tea Gardens has been reduced to 50 per cent, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the essential commodities other than rice and wheat are not supplied at controlled rates, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the approximate requirement of rice and wheat per month for the tea garden

employees and their dependents and the steps taken or likely to be taken to meet their requirements in time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Monthly allocations of wheat and rice from the Central Pool are issued to the State Governments/Union Territories to enable them to implement their public distribution system effectively. These allocations are meant for the State as a whole and the distribution within the State, including its coverage and scale of issues to the consumers, is decided by the concerned State Government. It is for the State Governments concerned to organise their public distribution in the best manner open to them and include the labourers in the Tea Gardens who are also a part of the population in any such scheme of distribution.

#### Delay in Distribution of Imported Sugar

6276. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has not called for tenders for the distribution of imported sugar to the traders during the last two months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this unwarranted delay on the part of Food Corporation of India is likely to increase sugar prices; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to avert such a situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). During the month of January, 1986 the FCI conducted 25 auctions of imported sugar at 14 centres in the country. Similarly in February 1986, 27 auctions of imported sugar were conducted by the FCI at 13 centres. As a result of this and other policy measures taken by the Government, the sugar prices in the country are at present ruling at a reasonable level.

**Paddy Procurement in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

6277. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, rice and paddy procurement is done by the Supply Department;

(b) if so, whether procurement has started in the year 1986;

(c) the names of Centres that have been opened therefor;

(d) whether instructions have been issued that only raw rice should be purchased and that no purchase to be made below 100 maunds;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether it is also a fact that rice/paddy purchased by the Supply Department in such procurement centres are collecting 2 kgs extra against each maund of rice/paddy;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether payment for such procurement is not made on the spot and farmers have to run from pillar to post for getting their payment; and

(i) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) The Centres are reported to be located at : (1) Diglipur (2) Kalighat (3) Maya Bundar (4) Harinagar (5) Kadamtala and (6) Uttara.

(d) and (e). The Union Territory administration has reported that boiled rice is not generally procured because it is not acceptable to consuming public when distributed through the fair price shops. However, whatever quantity of raw rice has been offered by the cultivator on voluntary basis, has been accepted in the procurement centres provided they conforms to the specification prescribed by the Government of India.

(f) No such incident has been reported to us.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) and (i). No, Sir. However, there was a problem of liquidity in Diglipur centre which was reported to be resolved subsequently.

**Modernisation Programme of NTC (WBABO)**

6278. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that modernisation programme of mills under NTC (WBABO) limited, Calcutta and NTC (U.P.) Limited, Kanpur have not registered any improvement in the matter of implementation of programme;

(b) whether technical wings of both the subsidiaries have failed to get the civil works expeditiously completed due to their own failures and to stall new equipments to increase the productivity and production;

(c) if so, the details of civil works proposed and completed in each unit, value-wise during the last three years

along with the value of outstanding jobs to be still executed; and

(d) the further action proposed to be taken to cooperate with the appointed contractors to get the balance jobs quickly executed ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) :** (a) There has been considerable improvement in the implementation of the approved plan of modernisation of the units under NTC (WBABO) and NTC (U.P) Implementation in NTC (WBABO) has reached Rs. 31.56 crores as against the total sanction of Rs. 39.87 crores. Similarly in NTC (UP) the implementation has reached Rs. 23.08 crores as against the total sanction of Rs. 23.72 crores.

(b) and (c). But for uncontrollable and extraneous factors, civil construction projects taken up on hand have been/are being completed in due course of time. As a result of modernisation, these mills have shown a better performance in production and productivity. No fresh proposals for new civil works have been made during the last three years in respect of the mills under NTC (UP) and NTC (WBABO).

(d) The subsidiaries have initiated action to expedite completion of pending civil construction jobs through contractors or departmentally.

**Development of Horsley Hills in Andhra Pradesh**

**6279. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA-YUDU :** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Horsley hills in Andhra Pradesh as a major tourist resort; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :** (a) and (b).

The Central Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Government has identified 30 centres of tourist importance in Andhra Pradesh including Horsley Hills which are to be developed in a phased manner with the combined resources of State, Centres and the private sector.

The Department of Tourism has not received any project proposal from the State Government for the development of Horsley Hills as a tourist resort.

**Tenure of Directors of Karur Vysya Bank Ltd., Karur**

**6280. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as amended in 1983 stipulates that tenure of Director of Banking Company will be restricted to eight years;

(b) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has evolved methods to ensure that all banks both nationalised and private, do follow the aforesaid rule;

(c) whether one of the leading private banks in Tamil Nadu, namely, Karur Vysya Bank Limited, Karur has five Directors on board who have completed eight years, in violation of the above provision;

(d) whether RBI had advised the said bank to reconstitute the Board in accordance with the amended provision;

(e) whether Karur Vysya Bank has complied with the above advice of the RBI;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the RBI to enforce the rule ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) and (b). In terms of Section 10-A of the Banking

Regulation Act, 1949 as amended by the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1983, no director of a banking company, other than its Chairman or whole time director, shall hold office continuously for a period exceeding eight years.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has advised all the private sector banks to comply with the above provisions of the Banking regulation Act both in letter and spirit. The term of office of directors on the Boards of the 20 nationalised banks, State Bank of India and its seven subsidiaries is regulated under the relevant provisions of their respective statutes.

(c) to (g). It has been reported by the RBI that in the case of Karur Vysya Bank Limited no director is holding office continuously for more than 8 years in contravention of the law. However, four directors on the board of the Bank who had ceased to hold office in terms of the provisions contained in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 have been subsequently reinducted to the board. RBI has advised the Chairman of the Bank to persuade these four directors to step down.

[*Translation*]

#### Industrialists Held for Financial Irregularities

6281. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many industrialists of the country have been held by Government on charges of tax evasion and other financial irregularities during last three years;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to punish those Government Officers who are involved in these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The information the extent possible is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### Proposal to set up a New Institute of Sugar Technology

6282. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one institute of its kind namely National Sugar Institute, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) which produces trained Sugar Technologists and Sugar Engineers to man the sugar industry as a whole;

(b) if so, the number of Sugar Technologists and Sugar Engineers produced by this Institute during the last three academic years, year-wise;

(c) whether the number of Sugar Technologists and Sugar Engineers trained in a year is sufficient to man the vast sugar industry; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a new institute of Sugar Technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The National Sugar Institute, Kanpur is the only Government Institution in the country to train Sugar Technologists and Sugar Engineers for the Sugar Industry.

(b) :—

	Sugar Technologists	Sugar Engineers
1983-84	65	6
1984-85	60	11
	(including one foreigner)	(including three foreigners)
1985-86	59	11
	(including one foreigner)	(including one foreigner)



(c) It would not be feasible to expect the central Government to fully meet the requirement of trained personnel. The Central Government's effort will have to be supplemented by the Sugar Industry and the State Governments on their own.

(d) The approved 7th Plan outlay of the Department of Food does not include any provision for establishment of a new Sugar Institute.

**Powers of Customs, Central Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal**

6283. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Customs, Central Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal does not enjoy powers to take action against Excise and Customs authorities for contempt of the Tribunal and the Departmental authorities keep on flouting the orders of the Tribunal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Department instead of abiding by the decisions of the Tribunal and accepting them gracefully, advises Government to go in for appeal to the Supreme court thereby entering into the old jargon of litigation; and

(c) if so, what is the advantage of having such a high power Tribunal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Customs, Excises and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal does not have any independent power to punish for its contempt. It can refer to the High Court any instance of non-compliance of its

orders. No such instance of reference to High Court by the Tribunal has been brought to notice. The orders of the Tribunal are carried out by the Departmental authorities.

(b) and (c). The relevant provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, give the right of appeal in the Supreme Court both to the Departmental authorities and the aggrieved parties. Having regard to the merits of each case, the Department had filed appeals involving only a limited number of issues, in 466 cases, as on 38.12.1985, as against the disposal of over 9000 appeals by the Tribunal during the period from January, 1983 to December, 1985.

**Export of Engineering Goods and Rate of International Inflation**

6284. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of engineering goods exported during 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 at constant prices taking into account the rate of international inflation;

(b) whether the export of engineering goods has been falling or rising as a percentage of the total export; and

(c) whether the export of engineering goods has been rising or falling in real terms during the last four years, if so, the inter-annual rate thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). The value of exports of engineering goods and their share in the total exports during the last four years is as follows :

Year	Exporters (Value in Rs. Crores)	% share of Engg. exports in total exports	% rise (+) fall (—)
1982-83	1250	14.2%	+ 19.5
1983-84	1170	11.9%	— 6.4
1984-85	1300	11.2%	+ 11.1
April '85	935		— 8.3
Feb. '86			

Export figures taking into account the international rate of inflation are not available.

**Increase in Purchasing Power of People**

6285. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made to find out how the purchasing power of the people has been increasing over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how this progress is reflected amongst the agriculturists, industrial workers trading community and those in Government service;

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the progress; and

(e) if not, the steps being contemplated to further improve this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The Per Capita Net National Product (at factor cost) at 1970-71 prices is the indicator of the purchasing power of the people. The data on per capita NNP for the year 1950-51 to 1984-85 are given in the statement below. It may be seen that the per capita real income increased from Rs. 466.0 in 1950-51 to Rs. 771.5 in 1984-85. The estimates of per capita NNP are not compiled separately for different categories of the people such as agriculturists, industrial workers etc.

(d) and (e). The increase in the capita income or the purchasing power of the people reflects the impact of economic development as well as growth in population. The country is committed to planned economic growth. The strategy and targets are out in successive Five Year Plans. Government's latest approach is incorporated in the Seventh Five year Plan 1985-90 which lays special emphasis on food, work and productivity and aims at an average annual growth rate of 5 per cent in GDP.

**Statement***Per Capita Net National Product at Factor Cost at 1970-71 Prices*

Year	Per Capita NNP	Year	(Rs. 0.00) Per Capita NNP
1	2	3	4
1950-51	466.0	1967-68	587.3
1951-52	468.1	1968-79	589.1
1952-53	475.8	1969-70	612.6
1953-54	497.8	1970-71	632.8
1954-55	500.7	1971-72	626.6
1955-56	507.7	1972-73	603.4
1956-57	524.8	1973-74	621.3
1957-58	503.3	1974-75	617.0
1958-59	534.2	1975-76	663.5
1959-60	532.3	1976-77	652.1
1960-61	558.8	1977-78	694.7
1961-62	563.9	1978-79	717.0

1	2	3	4
1962-63	559.8	1979-80	664.7
1963-64	576.4	1980-81	699.5
1964-65	607.8	1981-82	719.5
1965-66	558.8	1982-83	721.0
1966-67	551.5	1983-84	761.0
		1984-85@	771.5

@Quick Estimates.

**Compensation Claimed for Export of Poor Quality Tobacco**

6286. SHRI AMARSINGH  
RATHAWA :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of tobacco exported during the last three years, year-wise and the names of the countries to which export was made;

(b) the value of the export made during the said period;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is decline in the export of tobacco during 1985-86, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that some countries have claimed compensation for poor quality of tobacco exported to those countries during the said period, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed therefor;

(f) the agency through which the export was made; and

(g) the steps being taken to check the quality of tobacco before shipment to prevent such lapses in future ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). The quality and value of Unmanufactured Tobacco exported during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Qty.	Qty. in 000 Tonnes Val. in Rs. Crores Value
1982-83	93.8	204.41
1983-84	90.0	181.05
1984-87	74.7	157.8

(Source : Tobacco Board, Guntur).

The main countries to which Tobacco was exported during the above period are USSR, U.K., Japan, Soudi Arabia, Egypt, Algeria, Bulgaria, Netherlands, China and Belgium.

(c) The ex-ports during 1985-86 are likely to be of the order of Rs 160 crores. The small decline in India's share in world exports is primarily attributable to growing anti-smoking campaions in the Western World affecting their import requirements and competition from other exporting countries.

(d) to (f). There were no quality complaints in respect of Tobacco exported during the last three years.

(g) The steps being taken by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, to check

the quality of Tobacco before shipment include strict vigilance on quality control under 'Agmark', intensive inspection of Tobacco Packages in the ports, surprise inspection at all stages of quality control launching of legal prosecution whenever necessary etc.

**Non-Transaction of Ordinary Banking Business by Calcutta-Based Branches of Grindlays Bank**

6287. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Grindlays Bank P.L.C. recently taken over by ANZ, has sought permission of Reserve Bank of India not to transact any ordinary banking business being undertaken for long time namely inventory of current account, saving account fixed and short deposit account etc. in their two big branches at 29 N.S. Road and 31 Chowrager Road, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the Grindlays Bank plc had intimated RBI vide its letters dated 31.1.86 and 4.3.1986 that as a part of Bank's re-organisation plan to improve the efficiency in customer service, it proposes to transfer the work relating to current accounts; savings bank accounts, fixed deposit accounts and loan/advances/overdrafts accounts from its branch located at 29, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta to its main branch located at 19, Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta. This according to the bank, would not cause any inconvenience to its present customers. RBI has reported that it is examining the question whether this would infringe the licensing or other requirements.

RBI has further reported that it is not aware of any move on the part of the Grindlays Bank plc for not transacting ordinary banking business at its branch located at 31, Chowranger Road, Calcutta.

**Determination of Quantum of Reserve Money**

6288. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in pursuance of the assurance given in the latest Union Budget that Government will determine the quantum of reserve money in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, any action has been initiated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it will be done and when the results are likely to be made known ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No assurance has been given in the 1986-87 Union Budget in respect of the determination of the quantum of reserve money.

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

**Cotton Monopoly Scheme**

6289. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Raw Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme of Maharashtra has been found running into losses;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the steps Union Government have taken to effect improvement in the scheme; and

(d) whether Government propose to start Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). The information relating to profit/loss under the Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme is as under :

Cotton Year	Net profit/Loss	
	+	-
1981-82	(—) Rs. 46.34 Crores	
1982-83	(—) Rs. 17.07 Crores	
1983-84	(+) Rs. 17.81 Crores	
1984-85	(—) Rs. 60.00 Crores (Provisional)	
1985-86	(—) Rs. 170.00 Crores (Provisional)	

(c) The Scheme is under review by the Union Government.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Misuse of Advance Licence by Silk Exporters

6290. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that number of defaulters have been reported to have imported raw silk and have not fulfilled their export obligations under Advance Licensing Scheme;

(b) if so, the steps taken against the defaulters; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to restrict the import of silk yarn required by the exporters to the quantity they have exported under Advance Licensing Scheme of Import Pass Book Scheme as duty free replenishment, to avoid the possibilities of defaults ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The steps to be taken against such defaulters have now been made mandatory and are incorporated in Para 29 of Appendix 19 of Import-Export Policy (Vol. I), 1985-88.

(c) The import of silk yarn is already restricted as the input/output norms for the norms for the import of duty-free silk yarn have been prescribed under the Advance Licensing/Import-Export Pass Book Scheme in consultation with the Technical authorities concerned. These norms are based on the actual quantity of silk yarn required for export production.

#### Concessional Finance from International Financial Agency

6291. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Financial assistance including concessional finance from international financial agency received by India during 1985-86;

(b) whether it is less than the previous year's amount of assistance;

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

(d) whether it is a fact that Chinese sharing of loans has created difficulties for India;

(e) whether the world Bank's appreciation of Indian performances is creating a favourable atmosphere for more financial assistance from the international agencies;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether it is a fact that some super powers are opposing our efforts for more financial assistance in some of the international agencies; and

(h) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The World Bank Group (International Development Association and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) have approved financial assistance amount-

ing to US \$ 2066.1 million, so far in their current fiscal year (1st July 1985 to 30th June 1986) as against a total assistance of US \$ 2346.9 million in the Fiscal year 1985. As assistance for some more projects is expected to be sanctioned before the close of the fiscal year on 30th June 1986, there is no reason to expect that the total assistance in fiscal year 1986 would be less than that received in FY 1985.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Commitment of IDA credits to India which was approximately 40% of total credits to all countries upto the World Bank's fiscal year 1981 has gradually come down to 22.2% in fiscal year 1985 due to various factors, including Chinese sharing of loans.

(e) and (f). The World Bank has in its annual 1985 Report inter-alia underlined the strong claim on concessional flows of bilateral and multilateral aid of the South Asian countries including India.

(g) and (h). Country allocations of IDA funds are made by the Executive Board of the World Bank and the management of IDA within the framework of the total resources available and having regard to the competing claims of the different countries.

#### Tea Companies under Foreign Management

6292. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of tea estates in the country which are still under the management of some foreign companies and in private sector;

(b) whether there is any proposal to take over these estates to nationalise this trade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). None of the companies which are outside India but are registered under Section 592 of the Companies Act, 1956, for having established place of business in India operate any tea plantations.

However, based on the readily available data, there are 27 FERA companies in the field of tea plantations owning about 151 tea estates.

There is no proposal for take over of such estates or nationalization of this trade.

#### Expansion of Trade Ties with New Zealand

6293. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to expand trade ties with New Zealand;

(b) if so, the items by which Indo-New Zealand trade relations are proposed to be expanded; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES  
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). The New Zealand Minister for Oversea Trade and Marketing visited India during Feb-March, '86. During his meeting with the Commerce Minister it was agreed by both sides that India and New Zealand should enter into a trade agreement for the establishment of an institutional mechanism for trade expansion and regular review of bilateral trade. Items of export interest to both the sides and areas for co-operation were also discussed.

[Translation]

#### Promotion of Domestic Tourism

6294. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether domestic tourism has been encouraged with a view to bringing about the economic development of backward areas and to promote national integration;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) the names of the backward areas in the country where steps for promoting domestic tourism were taken by his Ministry and the details of the steps taken; and

(d) the number of tourists who availed of tourism facilities in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the Sixth Five Year Plan the Department of Tourism has taken up various schemes for improvement of the infrastructure of places of tourist importance. These include construction of Forest Lodges in National Parks/Will Life Sanctuaries, Youth Hostels, Tourist Bungalows, Yatrikas (Dharamsalas). Master Plans were prepared for places of national importance like Lalit giri, Udaigiri, Khandagiri, Kushinagar, Sravasti, Fatehpur Sikri, Brajbhoomi and Mewar Complex etc. Funds were also made available for providing trekking equipment, boats, at various places as well as for promotion of fairs and festivals and flood lighting of monuments of national importance.

Also the Department has requested State Tourism Corporations to run cheap packages for domestic tourists and a number of the Corporations are already running such packages. I.T.D.C has also launched several attractive packages.

Practically all the Wild Life Sanctuaries and a large number of National Monuments for the development of which Department of Tourism has taken substantial steps, are located in relatively backward areas of the country. This has obviously contributed to the economic development of such areas.

(d) The Department of Tourism do not compile data relating to the tourism facilities availed by the tourists in various parts of the country.

[English]

**Proposal to Abolish Private Management of Fair Price Shops**

6295. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take over the distribution system of essential commodities by Government themselves and run the fair price shops by giving employment to the unemployed in the country and abolish the running of fair price shops by private dealers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Revenue Earned from Tourism in Kerala during 1985**

6296. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue from tourism during 1985;

(b) the total income earned from Kerala; and

(c) the total amount being given to Kerala during 1986-87 for the development of tourism?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :** (a) The estimate of foreign exchange earning from tourism for the year 1985 is not yet available from the Reserve Bank of India. As for revenue from domestic tourism, no information is being compiled presently.

(b) The State/place-wise estimates of earnings from tourism are not being made.

(c) The Department does not allocate funds State-wise. Rather it provides Central assistance to various tourism development projects submitted by the State Governments based on the merits of the projects, inter-se priorities and availability of funds with the Department.

**Scheme for Exploitation of Tourist Potential of Garhwal Hills**

6297. **SHRI DINESH SINGH :** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state whether Government have prepared any scheme for developing tourism in the Garhwal hills which contain most important mountain pilgrimage places in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :** The Department of Tourism has taken up the following schemes received from the State Government for development of tourism in the region :

- (i) Accommodation and restaurant facilities at Auli-Joshimath.
- (ii) Ski lift for development of winter sports at Auli-Joshimath.
- (iii) Provision of trekking equipments.
- (iv) In consultation with the State Government, 7 centres have been identified for development in a

phased manner through the combined resources of the Centre, State and Private sector.

In addition the Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, a registered society is proposing to construct Yatrikas at some places of pilgrim importance in the Garhwal Hills.

**D. A. to Central Government Employees**

6298. **SHRI KALYAN SINGH SOLANKI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage decrease in value of Rupee from 1 January 1973 to 1 January 1986, year-wise;

(b) the number of D.A. instalments released to Central Government employees from 1 January 1973 to 1 January 1986, year-wise.

(c) the exact neutralisation below Rs. 400 basic pay, below Rs. 700 basic pay and below Rs. 1200 basic pay allowed to Central Government employees through released DA instalments against increased cost of living and decreased value of rupee with effect from 1 January 1973 to 1st January 1986, year-wise; and

(d) the number of DA instalments due to Central Government employees but unpaid till date ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (c). The information is given below Statements I, II and III respectively.

(d) Nil.



## Statement I

*The Percentage in-crease/Decline in the Value of Rupee from 1973 to 1986*

Year	All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base 1960=100)		
	Index (For January)	Value of Rupee *	(For the month of January) Percentage Increase (+)/ Decline (—)Over the Year
1	2	3	4
1973	210	47.62 paise	————
1974	264	37.88 paise	—20.5%
1975	326	30.67 paise	—19.0%
1976	298	33.56 paise	+ 9.4%
1977	307	32.57 paise	— 2.9%
1978	325	30.77 paise	— 5.5%
1979	332	30.12 paise	— 2.1%
1980	371	26.95 paise	—10.5%
1981	411	24.33 paise	— 9.7%
1982	459	21.79 paise	—10.4%
1983	495	20.20 paise	— 7.3%
1984	563	17.76 paise	—12.1%
1985	588	17.01 paise	— 4.2%
1986	629	15.90 paise	— 6.5%

\* Measured as the reciprocal of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers.

## Statement II

No. of instalment of DA/ADA	Average CPI Numbers on which DA/ADA became due	Date w.e.f. which DA/ADA instalments fell due.	Date (s) on which order regarding grant of DA/ADA ins- talments were issued by Govt.	
1	2	3	5	
	1	208	1..5.1973	21-11-1973
	2	216	1.8.1973	
Dearness Allowance	3	224	1.10.1973	6-12-1973
	4	232	1.1.1974	5-3-1974
	5	240	1.2.1974	3-4-1974
	6	248	1,4.1974	6-8-1974

1	2	3	4	5
	7	256	1.6.1974	
	8	264	1.7.1984	30-1-1975
	9	272	1.9.1974	
	1	280	1.10.1974	
	2	288	1.11.1974	
	3	296	1.12.1974	4-9-1975
Additional	4	304	1.2.1975	
Dearness	5	312	1.3.1975	
Allowance	6	320	1.1.1978	18-4-1978
	7	328	1.12.1978	9-4-1979
	8	336	1.8.1979	4-10-1979
	9	344	1.11.1979	25-3-1980
	10	352	1.2.1980	16-6-1980
	11	360	1.5.1980	2-8-1980
	12	368	1.7.1980	3-10-1980
	13	376	1.9.1980	6-1-1981
	14	384	1.12.1980	6-4.1981
	15	392	1.2.1981	14-7-1981
	16	400	1.4.1981	21-9-1981
	17	408	1.6.1981	20-11-1981
	18	416	1.8.1981	
	19	424	1.10.1981	
	20	432	1.11.1981	23-3-1982
	21	440	1.1.1982	
	22	448	1.4.1982	27-7-1982
	23	456	1.6.1982	7-10-1982
	24	464	1.9.1982	
	25	472	1.12.1982	13-4-1983
	26	480	1.3.1983	
	27	488	1.5.1983	22-9-1983
	28	496	1.7.1983	
	29	504	1.8.1983	
	30	512	1.10.1983	21-5-1984
	31	520	1.11.1983	
	32	528	1.1.1984	
	33	536	1.2.1984	
	34	544	1.4.1984	15-9-1984
	35	552	1.6.1984	
	36	560	1.8.1984	
	37	568	1.11.1984	19-1-1985
	38	576	1.1.1985	30-4-1985
	39	584	1.5.1985	2-9-1985
	40	592	1.8.1985	
	41	600	1.11.1985	16-1-1986
	42	608	1.1.1986	28-2-1986

Note : Consequent on the index average falling below 312 points in April, 1976 the 5th instalment of Additional D.A. was withdrawn with effect from 1.10. 1976. As the Index Average subsequently increased beyond 312 points in August, 1977, the 5th instalment of Additional D.A. was restored from 1-9-1977.

## Statement III

Pay	As on													
	*1-1-1973	1-1-74	1-1-75	1-1-76	1-1-77	1-1-78	1-1-79	1-1-80	1-1-81	1-1-82	1-1-83	1-1-84	1-1-85	1-1-86
400	—	75.00	71.88	70.54	70.54	70.83	72.66	75.69	80.98	85.42	87.13	89.33	90.69	91.42
700	—	75.00	71.88	70.54	70.54	70.00	71.09	71.53	72.28	72.92	73.16	73.48	73.67	73.77
1200	—	42.19	52.60	51.04	51.04	50.42	48.18	53.24	55.25	56.94	55.76	58.43	58.95	59.23

\* The recommendation of the Third Pay Commission were made effective from 1-1-1973.

NOTE : The percentage neutralisation on pay of Rs. 400, Rs. 700, and Rs. 1200 as on 1st January of the year from 1973 to 1986 has been indicated. It is not possible to indicate the percentage neutralisation on every point of pay.

**Opening of foreign Exchange Unit of Reserve Bank of India in North Kerala**

6299. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches/units of the Reserve Bank of India that were opened since January 1, 1985 and locations thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to open a foreign exchange unit of the Reserve Bank of India in North Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not opened any new office after 1.1.1985.

(b) At present an office of the Exchange Control Department of the RBI is functioning in Cochin having jurisdiction over the entire State of Kerala. There is no proposal at present under consideration of the RBI for opening additional office of Exchange Control Department in Kerala.

(c) Does not arise.

**Closure of Showroom of National Textile Corporation at Alleppey**

6300. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move to close down the show room of the National Textile Corporation at Alleppey; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Performance of this showroom has been reviewed. Measures to improve its viability including its shifting have been considered. However, no final decision has been taken to close this showroom.

**Setting up of Spinning Mills in Maharashtra**

6301 SHRI R. S. MANE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra have given approval for the setting up of 19 units of spinning mills in that state recently;

(b) if so, whether these are not being set up due to shortage of funds; and

(c) if so, the action Union Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KAURSHID ALAM KHAN) : As per information made available by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Spinning Mills Federation, Government of Maharashtra had approved the setting up of nineteen spinning mills in that State.

(b) and (c). In view of the adequate spinning capacity already existing in the country, no new units in the cooperative Sector are proposed to be financed by the Central Government during the Seventh Plan period.

**Grant of House Rent Allowance to Central Government employees of Pattukkottai in Tamil Nadu**

6302. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the request of the Central Government employees working in Pattukkottai town, Tamil Nadu for the grant of house rent allowance is negatived on the ground that the population of the town was less than 50,000 as per the census of 1981;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the population of Pattukkottai was 51,100 as per 1982 Census records on the basis of which the Central Government employees demanded it;

(c) whether it is a fact that HRA is granted to Central Government employees in Karaikal town which was having less than 50,000 population in 1981, with effect from 1st April, 1984 on the subsequent inclusion of new areas to it; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not taking the population of Pattukkottai in the year 1982 into account for grant of HRA to the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The classification of various cities/towns for the purpose of grant of House Rent Allowance to the Central Government employees is done on the basis of their population as reflected in the decennial census figures. In such classification no post-census/mid-term increase in population is taken into account. According to the last decennial Census of 1981 the population of Pattukkottai is 40,484 which does not make it qualify for classification as a 'C' class city (lowest classification) for HRA purpose as for such classification a minimum population over 50,000 is required.

(c) and (d). Consequent on the addition of some new areas in Karaikal Municipality limits w.e.f. 1-4-1984 by Government of Pondicherry order of March, 1984 the 1981 Census population of reconstituted Karaikal municipality exceeded 50,000. Accordingly it has been classified as a 'C' class city for payment of HRA to Central Government employees posted there. Such consideration do not seem to exist the case of Pattukkottai.

#### Review of Essential Commodities Act

6303. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a consumer-oriented trade policy has been urged by the Federation of Indian Chambers and Commerce and Industry as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of 20 March, 1986;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether a review of Essential Commodities Act for rationalisation has been proposed, if so, Government's response; and

(d) whether a similar clarification of rationalisation has been sought for implementation of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise in view of (a) above.

#### Expansion Programme of FCI

6304. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have permitted the Food Corporation of India to increase its authorised capital from Rs. 450 crores to Rs. 1000 crores in view of its huge expansion plan;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed expansion programme of the FCI;

(c) the action being taken to build necessary silos and to provide mechanical handling facilities at ports and organise bulk transportation; and

(d) whether any godowns or storage accommodation are proposed to be constructed in Orissa also by the Food Corporation of India in its expansion programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The authorised capital of the FCI has been increased to provide for conversion of existing Government loans into equity and to provide funds for the constructions of godowns in the form of equity only from the year 1985-86. This

increase does not involve any additional out-go of funds to FCI.

(b) In view of answer to (a) above, does not arise.

(c) As of now, there is no scheme with the FCI to construct silos and to provide mechanical handling facilities and organise bulk transportation of foodgrains.

(d) Yes, Sir. A capacity of 15,000 tonnes is at present under construction by the FCI in Orissa.

#### Demand for Seven Days Working in Banks

6305. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Convention of the Indian National Bank Employees Congress (INBEC) has demanded that Banks should operate on all the seven days of the week; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to the information made available by Central Bank of India, Central Bank Employees Union, Bombay affiliated to All India Central Bank Employees Congress (Indian National Bank Employees Congress—Indian National Trade Union Congress) released one circular on 29.3.1986 to their members informing that the national convention of Indian National Bank Employees Congress held on 21st March, 1986 at New Delhi has passed one resolution urging upon the Government to keep the banks open for all the seven days whereas the employees could work for 5 days a week by rotation.

(b) In view of the service conditions of the bank employees contained in various statutory provisions and in Tribunal Awards and Bipartite Settlement in this regard, it may not be feasible to make the banks function on all seven days in the week.

#### Import of Cloves

6306. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imported cloves during 1985-86;

(b) if so, the quantity imported;

(c) whether import has brought down the price of cloves which has resulted in loss to the growers; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure remunerative price to the growers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Statistics relating to the quantity and value of import of various items have been compiled so far upto 1982-83. Data relating to quantity of Cloves imported during 1985-86 is not available.

(c) and (d). The prices of cloves are showing a downward trend. Government is considering various measures to safeguard the interest of growers.

#### Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Nasik (Maharashtra)

6307. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branches of nationalised and other banks opened in Nasik in Maharashtra during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the number of branches of nationalised and other banks proposed to be opened at Nasik during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that during Sixth Five Year Plan i.e. from April 1980 to March 1985, 58 branches of

commercial banks were opened in Nasik District, Maharashtra.

(b) The aim of branch licensing policy for the Seventh Five Year Plan period i.e. 1985-90 is to achieve a coverage of 17,000 population per bank office in rural and semi-urban areas of each block. The policy also aims at filling up of spatial gaps with a view to ensure a bank office within 10 Kms. from each village. Licences for opening of additional bank offices would be granted by RBI in the light of the objectives set out in the current branch licensing policy for the period 1985-90 and on the basis of the potential growth centres for opening bank offices to be identified in terms of the policy. As such, no quantitative target has been fixed for opening bank offices in district Nasik during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

**Representations from Government Employees of Mahe for Payment of House Rent Allowance**

6308. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of representations have been received from Government employees of Mahe (Pondicherry Union Territory) for payment of House Rent Allowance; and

(b) if so, the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Government have been receiving numerous representations for grant of House Rent Allowance to Government employees posted at Mahe. Under the extant orders staff working in aerodromes, meteorological observatories, wireless stations and other Central Government establishments within a distance of 8 Kms. from the periphery of the municipal limits of a qualified city can also be allowed HRA at the rates admissible in that qualified city subject to production of necessary dependency certificate. Mahe itself being a municipal area does not qualify for grant of HRA under this provision. In view of the position the

request for grant of HRA to Government employees at Mahe could not be accepted.

**Opening of an Office of STC at Bhubaneswar**

6309. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has agreed in principle to open an office at Bhubaneswar to facilitate transaction of imported edible oil in Orissa in view of the fact that oil consumption is higher in this area; and

(b) if so, whom STC proposed to open office at Bhubaneswar ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). S.T.C. is carrying out an in-depth appraisal of lifting of edible oil by State agencies in Orissa and exports from this area. Arrangements to open a sub-branch office will depend on the result of this exercise.

**Amount Recovered from the Raids during 1985-86**

6310. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reported improvement in the tax raids of the Union Government during the year 1985-86 has not resulted in any paring of its budgetary deficit for 1985-86;

(b) if so, whether these raids boosted the States' receipts from the divisible outlay and has broadened their budgetary deficit to close to nil;

(c) if so, the main reasons for not having any effect on the budgetary deficit; and

(d) the total amount recovered from the raids conducted upto now by Government both in cash and kind ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Report on Aspects of Black Money**

6311. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied and considered the report 'Aspects of Black Money in India'; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The suggestions on which action was to be taken by the State Governments and other Ministries have been brought to their notice for consideration. The thinking of the Government on other points is reflected in the Long-Term Fiscal Policy which was placed on the Table of the House during the last Session and the Finance Bill, 1986. Action is being taken for implementing some of the suggestions accepted by the Government. The suggestions on which action has already been taken include, *inter alia*, liberalisation of Summary Assessment Scheme and stepping up of searches and prosecutions. The revenue collections have shown upward trend as a result of the measures taken.

**Collection of Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, and Income Tax**

6312. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax and Income Tax are being collected in full in all the States uniformly within the financial year;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some States, Sales Tax collection is allowed to be in heavy arrears while income Tax and Central Sales Tax collections are made in full without allowing them in arrears at the end of each financial year;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some States, Income Tax and Central Sales Tax are in arrears while Sales Tax is collected promptly within the financial year;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken so far in this regard for adoption of uniform procedure in all the States for collection of taxes; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Revenue from Sales Tax and Central Sales Tax has been assigned to the States under the constitution and any information about Sales Tax/Central Sales Tax is available only with the State Governments. Income Tax is payable by way of advance Tax, self assessment, tax deducted at source and regular assessment and every effort is made to collect the Income Tax to the maximum possible.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There are arrears of Income Tax in all States.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

**Effect of Concessions on Disclosures of Concealed Income**

6313. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some concessions in the form of amendments to section 273-A and other provisions of the Income Tax Act are in the offing;

(b) whether these amendments facilitate disclosure of concealed incomes by those assesseees who has already availed of the concession;

(c) whether these amendments enlarge the discretionary powers of the Income Tax Commissioner; and



(d) the rationale behind these changes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal in the offing to provide any concession in the form of amendment to section 273 A and other provisions of the Income-Tax Act.

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

[*Translation*]

**Fine Imposed on Bank of Madurai for  
Conniving in Illegal Import of Steel**

6314. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Bank per 35 lakh rupye jurmana" (Bank fined Rs. 35 lakhs) appearing in 'Navbharat Times' of 17 February, 1986;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government had given permission to certain firms to import steel without enquiring as to whether the company is fictitious or is carrying on its business in accordance with the rules;

(c) if so, the number of steel firms given import licences in 1984-85 and 1985-86 with details thereof;

(d) whether Government have imposed fine to the tune of lakhs of rupees on the Bank of Madurai for conniving with a business man in illegal import of steel;

(e) if so, the names of the concerned officers against whom action has been taken so far;

(f) whether Government propose to take stringent steps to regulate imports keeping in view this case;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The information is being collected and to the extent available and permissible under the statutes will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Particulars of all import licences, where issued, are published in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences', copies of which are available with the Parliament Library.

(d) and (e). Bank of Madura Limited had opened a few letters of credit on behalf of one Shri Vinod Kumar Didwania a dealer in steel items. The Collector of Customs, Madras on grounds of violation of Customs Act, 1962 had adjudicated the cases in respect of these transactions and ordered confiscation of the goods imported under section 111 (d) of the Act. Since the supposed importers had not come forward to clear the goods, the Collector of Customs, Madras allowed the same to be redeemed by the Bank of Madura Limited as joint holder of the import licences on redemption fines totalling to Rs. 7 lakhs. However, the Customs, Central Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal enhanced the total fine on Bank of Madura Limited from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs. The Bank has filed a writ petition against the orders of the Tribunal and has obtained a stay orders from the Madras High Court.

Reserve Bank of India has advised the Bank of Madura Limited to look into the matter and fix staff accountability for the irregularities/omissions and to place the matter before its Board of Directors.

(f) to (h). The information is being collected and to the extent available and permissible under the statutes will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Proposal to Provide Cash Credit to Andhra Pradesh Government and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. of Andhra Pradesh**

6315. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the Reserve Bank of India to provide cash credit to the State Government and the Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. of Andhra Pradesh on the valuation of the stock at the procurement cost instead of issue price in view of the special circumstances prevailing in Andhra Pradesh on the ground that the issue price was the subsidised price;

(b) whether the RBI is insisting on providing cash credit only on the basis of the issue price even through the procurement price is much higher than the issue price;

(c) whether Union Government have been requested to advise the RBI to provide cash credit to Andhra Pradesh Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., on the basis of procurement price; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government to the request of Government of Andhra Pradesh ?

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

(b) The request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh was examined by the Reserve Bank of India and the State Government was advised that in accordance with the established norms, stock food-grains, for the purpose of bank credit should be valued at the cost of procurement or issue price whichever is lower. The State Government was given time by RBI upto the end of March, 1986 to undertake necessary correction in the valuation procedures.

(c) and (d). The question of food credit on the basis of valuation of stocks

was taken up with Reserve Bank of India who have not favoured any change.

[Translation]

**Cases of LIC'S Staff Pending in Supreme Court/High Courts**

6316. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in holding final round of talks by the Life Insurance Corporation of India with its Class-II employees (Development Officers) in furtherance of the talks started in October, 1985 to reach a settlement with them;

(b) the difficulties being faced in reaching a settlement with Class-II employees particularly when similar agreement had been reached with Class-I officers, Class-III and Class-IV employees through deliberations;

(c) the number of cases relating to service conditions of Class-II Officers of LIC pending hearing in different High Courts and the Supreme Court and number of cases in which verdict has already been given;

(d) whether the LIC has started implementing the verdicts given by the courts; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). As a result of discussions, the Management of Life Insurance Corporation of India had with the representatives of Class-II employees (development Officers), proposals were received from the Corporation for effecting the revision of pay and other terms and conditions of service. Further discussions also took place on 22.3.1986 on some fresh proposals made by the employees, which on receipt from Life Insurance Corporation, will also have to be kept in view to arrive at a final decision.

The revision of pay scales etc. of the Development Officers is closely related to the "work norms" according to which the Development Officers are supposed to work within stipulated cost ratios for being eligible for getting their emoluments according to their pay scales. The principle of work norms has been challenged by the Development Officers and cases are pending in various courts.

(c) The number of cases relating to service conditions of Class-II Officers of LIC pending hearing in the Supreme Court is two and in the High Courts is 107.25 cases of individuals, in which the High Courts have already given verdicts, were dismissed.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

**Exemption of Customs Duty on certain Scientific Instruments**

6817. Dr. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of scientific instruments which are not manufactured in India, is allowed to Government research and educational institutions without payment of customs duty;

(b) if so, the incentive for developing the same indigenously;

(c) whether 'Customs Duty Free' import of their components to the indigenous manufacturers is allowed; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (LHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Only Government research and educational institutions are permitted to import instruments without payment of duty. The policy for the import of instruments by others is highly restrictive and as such the indigenous industry is adequately protected.

(c) and (d). Import of capital goods, connected raw materials and components are eligible for concessional assessment of duty under 'Project Imports'.

**Export of Iron Ore to Japan**

6318. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase in export of iron ore to Japan during 1985-86 in comparison to 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) if so, the details of prices obtained during 1985-86 and whether that prices is less in comparison to previous year; and

(c) if so, the reasons for less price in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SARI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). MMTC's prices for 1985-86 for export to Japan for Boiladilla fines was 26.23 US Cents and for Bailadilla lumps was 30.73 US Cents per 1% of FE FOB per DLT. Prices of iron ore of all other grades and sectors for export to Japan are generally derived from above prices keeping in view other relevant factors. Prices obtained during 1985-86 were higher by 2.2% in cases of iron ore lumps and 1.42% in case of iron ore fines compared to prices obtained in 1984-85. Compared to 1983-84, however, these prices were less as these had to be determined on the basis of international market prices of iron ore during 1985-86.

[Translation]

**Destruction of Rats**

6319. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of rats in the country is Six times more than the human population;

(b) whether major portion of agricultural products in the country is eaten by these rats; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in future to check increase in the populations of rats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). No systematic/comprehensive studies have been carried out to estimate the number of rats and the quantum of agricultural products eaten by them.

(c) The Ministry has undertaken research and development as also extension work to control rats so as to minimise losses to stored foodgrains.

The research and development work is done at the Indian Grain Storage Institute and includes (i) the testing of several rodenticides for their efficacy, (ii) development of rodenticide mixtures and (iii) testing of bait preferences, keeping in view the safety and quality of such grains for human consumption.

The extension work is carried out through 17 Central Save Grain teams located in different parts of the country. The Central teams organise demonstrations and training in selected villages in order to propagate rat control measures like destruction of rat harbourages, trapping, and use of rodenticides and fumigants.

The Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation also use rate poisons to control rats wherever necessary.

[English]

**Reductions in Foreign Equity by Multi-National Drug Companies**

6320. SHRI HARI KRISHNA HASTRI : Will the Minister of INANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that multi-national drug companies while reducing the equity, disposed of their shares in a separate manner among Indian shareholders;

(b) the names of the multinational drug companies which reduced the foreign equity from 1978 onwards; and

(c) the percentage of shares given to financial institutions and Indian shareholders separately ?

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

**Spinning Mill in Tripura**

6321. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tripura have submitted any proposal to the Union Government to set up a spinning mill in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) whether the Union Government are aware that the yarns required for 1.2 lakh metres of handlooms in Tripura are met by importing yarns from other States; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to provide funds for setting up a spinning mill in Tripura for removing the difficulties which the handlooms are facing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). A letter of instant No. 1125 (1985) dated 24.10.1985 for establishment of a spinning unit consisting of 25,000 spindles for the manufacture of cotton yarn has been issued to M/s. Tripura Apex Weaving Cooperative Society Ltd., Agartala.

(c) Requirements of yarn by handloom weavers of Tripura are met by importing yarn from outside the State;

(d) No proposal has been received by the Government for the provision of funds for setting up of the mill referred to in parts (a) and (b).

#### Proposal to set up Cashewnut Board

6322. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Cashewnut Board in the country; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Scheme for Development of Sugarcane

6323. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been sent for the development of sugarcane by the Karnataka Government;

(b) if so, whether the above scheme has been approved by the Union Government; and

(c) the amount released by the Union Government for the development of sugarcane in Karnataka during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c): Two application for loan from Sugar Development Fund for sugarcane development were received through the State Government of Karnataka. Both these

applications were found incomplete for want of certain material information. Sugar undertakings/State Government were advised to furnish revised applications.

#### Recommendations to Give House-Rent to Workers of NTC in Maharashtra

6324. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Textile Corporation has refused to accept and implement recommendation made by Government of Maharashtra for the payment of house rent at the rate of Rs. 60 per month to workers in the mills run by national Textile Corporation in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). House Rent allowance to being paid to the workers of NTC mills in Bombay on the basis of the recommendations of the Deshpande Committee. These recommendations were made with regard to the workers of textile mills in Bombay and not the workers outside Bombay. The notification of the Government of Maharashtra is in the nature of an appeal.

#### Export of Rice Sugar and other Food Grains During 1985

6325. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice, sugar and other foodgrains exported to foreign countries, value-wise and agency-wise during 1985; and

(b) the amount of profit earned from export of these commodities by these agencies during 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The following table shows the estimated exports of rice, sugar, wheat and other foodgrains during 1985 :—

Item	Quantity (Lakh M.T.)	Value (Rs. Crores)
Basmati Rice	2.31	162.62
Sugar*	0.41	19.17
Wheat, Maida and Gram (Dal)	3.51	68.07
Bajra, Maize, Jowar and Ragi.	0.13	3.20

\*1985-86 and includes re-export.

Exports of Sugar and Wheat, Maida & Gram (Dal) have been made by the State Trading Corporation of India and the Food Corporation of India respectively. Export of Basmati rice is allowed by all exporters under Open General Licence. Export of Bajra, Maize, Jowhar and Ragi is permitted through National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. and private trade.

(b) Export by the State Trading Corporation of India and Food Corporation of India is on Government account. The profit earned by the private trade in export is not known.

#### Production, Export and Prices of Tea

6326. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state :

(a) the net production of tea during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the

Year	Production (M. Kgs.)	Exports (M. Kgs.)	Units Export Price (Rs./Kg)	Average Price at Auctions*	
				Calcutta	Cochin
1982-83	561.33	194.09	19.03	16.82	15.75
1983-84	602.90	202.31	27.56	26.16	23.34
1984-85	643.16	217.40	35.48	32.03	27.27

\*The above figures represent average relating to India Prices. London Auction Prices were about Rs. 10 per kg. higher than Calcutta price during the period export restrictions were in force. In January 1984 London prices were about Rs. 20 per kg. higher.

quantity which was exported in those years;

(b) the domestic price and export price of tea in those years; and

(c) whether efforts have been made to maintain a better export price line and a maximum domestic price line ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) The objective of maintaining reasonable domestic prices while ensuring optimisation of export earnings has always been kept in view while formulating our export policy. In 1984 the year in which pressure on tea prices was highest, unrestricted exports were allowed from May-August during the period of quality production, but export restrictions were imposed in the remaining part of the year to check domestic prices. The Tea Marketing Policy of 1985 ensured a unit value realisation from January-May 1985 which was even higher than the record [levels of 1984, although prices were falling. Exports of value added teas also received boost and during 1985 export of such teas is estimated around 33 million kgs. valued at approx. Rs. 134 crores as compared to 19M. kgs. valued at Rs. 73 crores in 1984.

Retail domestic prices in 1985 were also Rs. 2 to 9 per kg. lower than in 1984.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). Table below indicates production, exports, unit value realisation from exports and average prices of tea at Calcutta and Cochin Auction during 1982-83 to 1984-85 :—

**Grant of Loans to Poor People Without Security**

6327. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA  
RAO :  
SARI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a scheme under which poor people can get loans from the banks upto Rs. 2500/- without any security;

(b) whether Government have received complaints and representations that the Bank Managers are not sanctioning loans to the poor people under this scheme without furnishing security; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). According to the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India for advances to the priority sector, the banks should not ask for collateral security or third party guarantee for loans upto Rs. 5,000/- in the agricultural sector and composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/- in the sector of small scale industries. The hypothecation of assets purchased from the bank loan should be regarded sufficient security for such loans.

Whenever, complaints relating to specific instances are received regarding the collateral security taken by banks even for small loans, the matter is taken up for necessary corrective action.

**Purchase of Cotton from Maharashtra Cotton Corporation by National Textile Corporation**

6328. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any demand from Government of Maharashtra for purchase of cotton from the Maharashtra Cotton Cor-

poration by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d). There does not appear to be any Corporation in the name of Maharashtra Cotton Corporation. However, about 95% of the purchases of cotton are being made by the National Textile Corporation from the institutional suppliers like Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation, Cotton Corporation of India, State Cooperatives etc.

**Debate Against Latin American Countries**

6329. Dr. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO :  
Dr. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per OPEC Chief, debts such as those outstanding against some countries in Latin America and elsewhere are a threat to the banking system as reported in 'Economic Times' of 5 March, 1986;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are fears that unless checked, India may soon find itself in the same situation as some of the Latin American and other nations; and

(c) the highest debt service amount to be paid in any future year on the present borrowings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Government have no information on the views of the OPEC Chief on the indebtedness of some countries in Latin America as reported in 'Economic Times' of 5th March, 1986.

(b) So far as India is concerned, we have managed our external debt prudently and will continue to do so in future. There is no question of India falling into an external debt trap of the kind facing certain Latin American and other countries.

(c) The highest debt service amount (both repayment of principal and payment of interest) to be paid in any future year on account of external debt on Government account, Non-Government account, commercial borrowings and IMF loans is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 4000 crores in 1988-89.

#### Irrigation Pump Sets Financed By NABARD

6330. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of irrigation pump sets financed by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have received any reports from the States regarding their functioning;

(c) if so, which it is a fact that number of pump sets are defective and running at a low efficiency;

(d) if so, whether NABARD has any mechanism to judge the quality of these sets and verify their performance; and

(e) the details regarding the quantum of financial involvement of NABARD in the field of irrigation during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of irrigation pumpsets for which National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had provided refinance facilities during the last three years is as follows:

Year	No. of pumpsets (000)
1982-83	76
1983-84	130
1984-85	185

(b) and (c). NABARD has reported that as per studies conducted by it, nearly 96% of the pump sets were not functioning at the optimum efficiency leaving a scope for improvement by about 10-15%. The defects noticed generally were quality being not upto the mark, improper installation, wrong sized suction/delivery pipes, etc.

(d) NABARD has since stipulated that only ISI pump sets or those having 'Q' mark of the State Government will be eligible for refinance assistance. NABARD has also evolved a scheme for a supplementary loan for correcting installation defects and also for replacement of defective piping system and foot valve.

(e) The extent of refinance provided by NABARD for minor irrigation during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1982-83	244.13
1983-84	312.51
1984-85	335.55

#### Review of Insurance Rate [Structure by General Insurance Corporation

6331. DR. G. S. RAJHANS Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to State :

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation is reviewing the insurance rate structure;

(b) if so, whether there is also a proposal to simplify the insurance rates structure; and

(c) if so, when the exercise is likely to be completed by the General Insurance Corporation ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJRY) : (a) to (c). The Tariff Advisory Committee (TAC), a statutory body under the Insurance Act, 1938 is entrusted with the function to control and regulate rates, terms and conditions in respect of general insurance business. It undertakes review of insurance tariff from time to time. The rates, policy terms and conditions in respect of small risks were reviewed, simplified and revised from 1/6/85. As regards medium and large risks, the position is under constant review of the TAC and the rates, terms and conditions would be revised when the need arises.

[*Translation*]

**Scheme to Provide Subsidised Food-grains to Families Living Below Poverty Line**

6332. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State Governments which have implemented the scheme of providing foodgrains at half the price to the families living below the poverty line and the number of the families benefited by it;

(b) whether any directions have been issued to those State Governments which have not implemented this scheme; if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the amount and the nature of the assistance being provided by the Union Government for this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Government have introduced a scheme for supply of wheat and rice at specially subsidised prices to the people living in the Integrated Tribal Development project areas and the tribal majority State/Union Territories as per statement given below. According to information available, the

scheme has been implemented in all these States/Union Territories and the total population covered under the scheme is about 57 million.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the scheme, wheat and rice are supplied by the Food Corporation of India to various States/Union Territories at specially subsidised prices involving an estimated subsidy of Rs. 143.09 per quintal on wheat and Rs. 161.85 per quintal on common rice in 1986-87.

**Statement**

Statement indicating names of States/Union Territories wherein in the scheme for distribution of foodgrains at specially subsidised rates to people has been introduced.

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T. with ITDP areas.
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar
4.	Gujarat
5.	Himachal Pradesh
6.	Karnataka
7.	Kerala
8.	Madhya Pradesh
9.	Maharashtra
10.	Manipur
11.	Orissa
12.	Rajasthan
13.	Sikkim
14.	Tamilnadu
15.	Tripura
16.	Uttar Pradesh
17.	West Bengal
18.	A & N Islands
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu

1	2
	<i>Tribal Majority States U.Ts.</i>
20.	Arunachal Pradesh
21.	Meghalaya
22.	Mizoram
23.	Nagaland
24.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
25.	Lakshadweep.

[English]

**Board For Fixing Prices of essential Commodities**

6333. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state .

(a) whether a Board for fixing the prices of essential commodities and other administered prices has been constituted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Board is likely to give its suggestions/recommendations before the end of the present session of the parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of answer to (a).

**Import of Rubber**

6334. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rubber imported by Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how much of it was synthetic rubber and how much natural rubber, year-wise;

(c) whether any representation has been received against large scale import of rubber; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to contain import of rubber to avoid disadvantage to the small marginal growers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Imports during the last three years have been as under :

Year	Natural rubber	(Quantity in tonnes)	
		Synthetic rubber	Total
1982-83	31659	24550	56209
1983-84	32175	30000	62175
1984-85	32408	24000	56408

(c) and (d). Representations have been received for and against import of natural rubber. However, imports are limited to the extent of gap between demand and supply. The rubber growers have been getting remunerative return on their produce.

**Illicit Export of Snake Skins**

6335. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of illicit export of snake skins from the country;

(b) the States from where these skins are generally exported;

(c) the details of such cases detected during the last calendar year and the value thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent this illicit export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate that snake skins continues to be sensitive to smuggling out of the country.

(b) Licit export of snake skins out of India (wet/processed) is not permissible in terms of the Import-Export policy April, 1985—March, 1988.

(c) During the year 1985, snake skins worth Rs. 16.39 lakhs were seized in two cases.

(d) The drive against smuggling activities in general has been intensified. The Preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department has been reinforced in vulnerable areas in terms of manpower and equipment. The trends in smuggling and the seizures made are kept under constant review for taking appropriate anti-smuggling measures in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities.

Stringent action is taken against persons found involved in smuggling activities, both departmentally as well as through prosecution in Courts. Apart from confiscation of smuggled goods and imposition of personal penalty, preventive detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also restored to in appropriate cases.

Besides, certain endangered species of snakes have been got included in Appendix-III of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, through an amendment which took effect from January, 1984. As a result, international trade in snake skins of Indian origin has been restricted all over the world.

[Translation]

**Development of Tourist Centres during Seventh Plan**

6336. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the main tourist centres in the country, the names of the places which Government propose to develop as tourist centres during the Seventh Five Year Plan, the criteria to be adopted therefor and whether a State-wise list thereof will be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) the details of the income and

expenditure in respect of the tourist centres pertaining to 1985-86; and

(c) the number of foreign tourists who visited these places during 1985-86 as compared to 1984-85 and the amount of foreign exchange earned from them ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) The development of infrastructure at places of tourist importance is a continuous process. The general criteria followed for selecting a centre are the historical, cultural, religious and scenic importance of a place and other potentials such as those for sports or adventure tourism. The Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Government/Union Territories had identified 441 tourist centres for integrated development in a phased manner with the combined resources of Centre, State and private sectors. A list of these centres is given in the Statement given below. During the Seventh Five Year Plan 80-100 centres are proposed to be developed in the first phase.

(b) and (c). Statistics of tourists visiting different States/places in the country are maintained by the Department. The number of tourists visiting the country and the foreign exchange earned through tourism during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given below :

	Number of foreign tourists (excl. nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh)	Foreign Exchange earnings from tourism as estimated by Reserve Bank of India (Rs. in crores)
1984-85	801,336	1300 (Provisional)
1985-86	860,000 (Estimated)	N.A.

The Central Department of Tourism incurred an expenditure of Rs. 509.48 lakhs in 1984-85 and Rs. 1287.32 lakhs (provisional) in 1985-86 on Plan schemes.

**Statement****Andhra Pradesh**

1. Hyderabad-Nagarjunasagar-Ethipothala-Srisaifam-Mahanandi-Cuddapah-Tirupati-Kalahasti-Pulicat Lake-Tirupati-Horsley Hills-Lepakshi-Ananthapur-Karnool-Hyderabad.
2. Hyderabad-Medak—Hyderabad—Bhongir-Yadagirikutta-Warangal-Ramappa-Pakhal (Lake and Ethunagaram Wildlife Sanctuary)-Warangal-Amaravati (Chirala)-Vijayawada-Suryapet-Hyderabad.
3. Visakhapatnam-Bhimunipatnam-Burra Caves-Anantagiri-Araku-Visakhapatnam.

**A**

1. Guwahati-Jungalbalahu-Kaziranga-Sibsagar.
2. Guwahati-Barapeta-Baroma-Manas.

**Bihar**

1. Pataliputra (Patna)-Nalanda-Rajgir-Bhibundh-Gaya-Bodhgaya-Sasaram-Buxar-Jagdishpur-Maner-Pataliputra (Patna).
2. pataliputra (Patna)-Vaishali Muzaffarpur-Areraj-Motihari-Barharwa-Betia-Lauria-Nandangarh-Valmikinagar-Rexaul-Sitamarhi (Janakpur)-Muzaffarpur-Pataliputra (Patna).
3. Patna-Pawapuri-Trilaiya Dam-Parasnath-Hazaribagh-Ranchi-Betla-Netarhat-Ranchi.

**Gujarat**

1. Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Jamnagar-Dwarka-Porbandar-Sasan Gir-Somnath-Junagadh-Bhavnagar-Palitana-Ahemdabad.
2. Ahmedabad-Dakor-Baroda-Shukaltirth (near Broach)-Saputara-Ukkai-Surat-Ahmedabad.
3. Ahmedabad—Wankaraner—Bhuj-Mandvi—Beach-Bhuj-Radhanpur-Palampur-Siddhpur-Patna-Modhera-Ahmedabad.

**Haryana**

1. (Delhi)—Suraj Kund-Badkhal—Hodal—Palwal-Sohna-Dharuhera-Sultanpur-Gurgaon-(Delhi).
2. (Delhi)—Rohtak—Panipat—Karnal-Kurukshetra-Thajewala-Kalesar-Sidhaura-Naraingarh-Panchkula-Pinjore-Chandigarh.

**Himachal Pradesh**

1. Parwanoo-Chail-Kufri-Narkanda-Simla-Parwanoo.
2. Mandi-Kulu-Manali-Kulu-Manikaran-Kulu-Mandi.
3. Dalhousie-Chamba-Dalhousie-Nurpur-Trilokpur--Gaggal-Dharamsala-Kangra-Jwalamukhi — Kangra—Palampur—Jogindernagar-Barot-Jogindernagar-Mandi-Bilaspur-Simla/Bilaspur-Nainadevi (Chandigarh).

**Jammu and Kashmir**

1. Jammu-Katra-(Vaishnodevi)-Kud-Batote-Kishtwar (for trekking only).

2. Srinagar-Ganderbal-Kangan-Sonamarg-Drass-Kargil-Mulbekh-Lamayuru-Leh.
3. Srinagar-Avantipur-Anantnag-Achhabal-Kokernag-Daksum-Achhabal-Martand-Pahalgam-Srinagar.

**Karnataka**

1. Belgaum-Bijapur-Badami-Pattadakal-A hole-Hospet-Hampi-Belgum/(Goa).
2. Bangalore-Mysore-Bandipur-Nagarhole-Hassan- (Belur, Halebid and Sravan-bela-gola)-Mercara-Mangalore and West Coast beaches.

**Kerala**

1. Trivandrum/Kovalam/Veli—Verkala-Quilon-Aranmula-Kottayam-Kumarkom-Quilon-Thekkady-Munnar-Cochin-Trivandrum.
2. Cochin-Trichur-Guruvayur-Cheruthuruthy—Malampuzha--Kottakal-Kozhikode-Sultan's Battery/Manantoddy-Cannanore-Ezhumalai-Cochin/Mangaore.

**Madhya Pradesh**

1. Gwalior-Shivpuri-Datia-Orchha-Khajuraho-Bandhavgarh-Khajuraho/Jabalpur.
2. Bhopal—Sanchi-Vidisha-Udaigiri-Bhopal-(Bhimbetka, Bhojpur)-Ujjain-Indore-Mandu-Maheshwar-Mandleshwar-Omkareshwar-Indore.
3. Jabalpur-Bheraghat-Cheraidongri-(Hot Springs)-Mandla-Kanha National-Park-Bharamdeo-Jabalpur/Raipur.

**Maharashtra**

1. Bombay-Pune-Ahmednagar-Aurangabad (Ajanta and Ellora)-Nasik-Bombay.
2. Bombay-Murud/Janjira-Ganpatiphule-Vengurla-Bombay-
3. Nagpur-Ramtek-Nagpur-Wardha (Sevagram)-Chandrapur (Tadoba National Park)-Nagpur.

**Manipur**

1. Imphal-Moirang-Loktak Lake-Keibul Lamjao Park and back.
2. Imphal-Ukhrul-Imphal.

**Nagaland**

1. Dimapur—Kohima--Wokha-Mokokchung- Tuensang- Mokokchung-Zunhehoto-Kohima.
2. Dimapur-Kohima-Phek.

**Orissa**

1. Bhubaneswar—Puri—Konarak—Dhuli-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udaygiri-Bhadrak-Chandipur-Khiching-Joshipur (Simlipal) and back.
2. Bhubaneswar—Chilka Lake—Gopalpur-on-Sea-Gaptapani-Koraput-Bolangir-Jharsuguda-Angul-Tikkarpara-Talcher-Bhubneswar.

**Punjab**

1. Chandigarh—Chhatbir—Patiala-Sirhind-Ludhiana-Taran Taran-Amritsar-Baba-Bakala-Beas-Phagwara-Ropar-Anandpur Sahib-Chandigarh.
2. Ludhiana-Kapurthala-Kangli-Amritsar-Ropar-Bhakra-Chandigarh.

**Rajasthan**

1. Jaipur-Jodhpur-Osian-Pokaran-Jaisalmer-Bikaner-Jaipur.
2. (Agra)-Bharatpur-Jaipur-Tonk-Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur-Sariska-Aiwar-(Delhi).
3. Jaipur—Ajmer-Pushkar-Chittor-Udaipur-Rishabdev-Eklingji-Nathdwara-Ranakpur-Mount Abu-Jaipur (Ahmedabad).

**Sikkim**

1. (Darjeeling)—Naya Bazar-Pemayangtse-Yaksum-Keozing-Navanglia-Timitarku-Soirwans (Singtam)-Ramtek-Gangtok-Singtam-Rangpo-Teesta-Siliguri.
2. Namche—Naya Bazar—Chakung—Soreng—Burikhop-Burshey-Hilley-Ottery-Dontam-Burmiok-Legship-Tatapani-Sikip-Namche.

**Tamil Nadu**

1. Madras-Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram)-Thirukazhulkundram-Kanchipuram-Tiruchirapalli—Thanjavur—Pudukottai—Madurai—Rameswaram—Kanya Kumari-Courtallam-Madras/Trivandrum.
2. Madras-Krishnagiri-Hogennakal-Yercaud-Coimbatore-Uthagamandalam-(Bandipur-Mysore-Bangalore)-Madras.
3. Rameswaram—Madurai—Kodaikanal—Pudukottai-Tiruchirapalli-Thanjavur-Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram)-Madras.

**Uttar Pradesh**

1. Varanasi--Sarnath-Gorakhpur-Kushinagar-Pharenda-Sonauli-Piprawah-(Kapilavastu)-Naugarh-Sravasti-Gonda-Ayodhya-Varanasi/Lucknow.
2. (Delhi)—Moradabad-Kashipur-Ramnagar-Corbett-Ranikhet-Corbett-Dudhwa-Lucknow-(Delhi).
3. Kapkote-Lohari Khet-Dakuri-Khati-Dwali-Furkiya-Pindari Glacier and back.

**West Bengal**

1. Calcutta-Canning-Sunderbans.
2. Darjeeling—Manebhanjan—Tonglu—Sandakphu—Rimbik—Palmajua--Dhotre-Darjeeling.
3. Calcutta—Kamarpukur—Jairambatti—Vishnupur-Bankura-Ayodhya Hills and back.

**Andman and Nicobar Islands**

1. Wandoor-Red Skin-Gurb Jolly Bouy-Cinque Island-Chiriya Tapu.
2. Port Blair-Rangal-Mayabandar-Port Blair.

**Arunachal Pradesh**

Tezpur-Bhalukpong-Bomdila-Tawang.

**Goa, Daman and Diu**

1. Panaji-Mangueshi-Farmagudi-Ponda-Borim Bridge-Margaon-Molem.
2. Panaji-Mangueshi-Farmagudi-Ponda-Borim Bridge-Margaon-Polem

**Meghalaya**

1. Jorabat--Nongpoh-Barapani-Shillong-Mawngap-Weiloi-Jukrem Weilai-Mawsyn-

rap-Shillong—Cherrapunji—Umtyngar--Dawki-Jowai-Nartiang-Jowai-Passi-Garampani-Shillong-Haflong.

2. Bajengdoba—Rongram—Tura-Rongram-Rongrengiri-Siju-Bagmara-Balpakram and back to Tura.

#### Mizoram

Aizawl and excursions in the area around.

#### Tripura

1. Agartala—Sipahijala-Neermahal-Udaipur-Matabari-Amarpur-Dumbur-Gandachera-Kumarghat-Unakoti-Kailasahar.

2. Kailasahar-Unakoti-Kumarghat,Jumpai-Kailasahar.

Total number of tourist centres 441.

[English]

#### Plantation of Rubber in Goa

6337. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by his Ministry for the expansion of rubber cultivation in non-traditional areas;

(b) the details of the trial plantations done in Goa; and

(c) the prospects of future plantations in Goa region ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) A scheme for development of rubber plantation in the North Eastern Region has been introduced under which setting up of a research centre, demonstration farms etc. is being undertaken by the Rubber Board and extension advisory facility is being provided. Trial plantations are continuing in other non-traditional areas.

(b) and (c). Successful trial plantations carried out in Goa have resulted in commercial planting covering 550 hectares, despite non-ideal rain fall conditions. Potential for future planting is estimated at about 5000 hectares.

#### Frauds Committed by Officials of State Bank of Patiala

6338. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several cases have been registered against Commissioners of Income-Tax and some Managers of the Nationalised banks during the course of last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the alleged fraud committed by the top management, Managing Director and the Acting General Manager of the State Bank of Patiala have also been investigated; and

(d) if so, the action taken against these officials ?

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

#### Tenure of Part-Time Directors of Banks

6339. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has stipulated certain period for the part-time directors of the banks;

(b) the details of the rules therefor;

(c) whether some banks have violated the directives;

(d) if so, the names of such banks and details of the persons who are allowed to continue on the Board of Directors for a longer time; and

(e) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The terms of office of non-official directors on the Boards of public sector banks are governed by the provisions of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980, the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959. In respect of banking companies, Section 10 A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, inter-alia, provides that no director, other than the Chairman or whole-time director, of a banking company shall hold office continuously for a period exceeding eight years.

(c) to (e). Reserve Bank of India has reported that although no instance of violation of the above statutory provisions have come to its notice, in respect of some of the private sector banks some non-official directors who had vacated their office as directors in terms of the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 were subsequently re-elected/co-opted to become directors of the banking companies. Reserve Bank of India has advised the banking companies concerned to persuade such directors to resign and co-opt new ones in their place.

#### Automation of Textile Machinery

6340. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to modernize the textile industry by introducing new technology in that field;

(b) whether it is a fact that automation

of textile machinery is not favoured by Government; and

(c) if so, whether Government feel that automation if introduced would adversely affect the labour potential in textile industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The Textile Policy announced by Government in June, 1985 has envisaged several measures for modernisation of the textile industry for rehabilitation of sick but potentially viable textile units. Some of the important ones are provision of adequate funds under soft loan scheme of IDBI, encouragement to indigenous textile machinery manufacturing sector for producing sophisticated and high technology machinery. However, while modernisation may result in labour displacement in specific units, the process of modernisation will not lead to reduced employment in the textile sector as a whole.

#### Manipulation of Excise Obligation by Airconditioning and Refrigeration Industry

6341. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that large units in the airconditioning and refrigeration industry have been able to manipulate excise obligation on finished products through "Personal Ledger Account" to the extent of 115 per cent;

(b) whether the excise rules permit these units to claim a 'set off' against the duty paid on all components and if so, the conditions under which they are permitted to do so;

(c) whether it is a fact that such conditions are not fulfilled and go undetected allowing them such manipulation;

(d) whether Government are also aware that the small units in the same industry suffer because they cannot compete due to the aforementioned manipulation; and



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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e). Presumably the reference, in the question is to input duty relief granted under Rules 56A and 57A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944. The reliefs is available only in respect of specified inputs used in the manufacture of specified dutiable commodities. This concession is available to units, both in the large scale sector add in the small scale sector. The input duty relief is also available on components of airconditioning and refrigeration appliances.

Some cases have been detected, wherein input duty relief was availed of irregularly in respect of certain airconditioning and refrigeration items. Appropriate action under Central Excise law has been taken in these cases.

#### Export of Iron Ore During Seventh Plan

6342. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for export of iron ore during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the total tonnage of iron ore expected to be exported through Paradip port during the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the export of iron ore from different iron ore producing States ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) A target for export of 30 million tonnes of iron ore, excluding Kudremukh iron ore concentrates, in the terminal year of Seventh Five Year Plan has been fixed.

(b) No port-wise targets have been fixed.

(c) Following steps have been taken to improve exports :—

(i) Efforts are being made to diversify iron ore markets.

(ii) Action has been taken to improve the iron ore handling facilities at various iron ore handling ports.

(iii) Proposals for improving infrastructural facilities at various ports and of railways are being examined.

(iv) Proposals for augmenting mining of iron ore are being examined.

#### Incentives to 100 Per Cent Export Units

6343. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to provide more incentives for 100 per cent export units was under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the benefits proposed to be extended to the 100 per cent export units;

(c) the date from which the new incentives provided or going to be provided will come into effect; and

(d) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to promote the 100 per cent export units ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (d). The working of the 100 per cent Export-Oriented Unit Scheme is reviewed and additional facilities provided from time to time.

#### Development of Tourist Places in Andhra Pradesh as Tourist Centres

6344. SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARA RAO :

SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-

**TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in Andhra Pradesh, Odalarevu village in East Godavari district, beach area between Bhimaly and Visakhapatnam and Kakinada Hope Island are places of great natural beauty and have the potential of being developed as tourist places for domestic as well as overseas tourists;

(b) if so, whether Union Government would consider to develop these places;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned a scheme proposed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the construction of 12 beach cottages at Rishikonda located between Bhimaly and Visakhapatnam at a total cost of Rs. 20 80 lakhs during 1985-86. The State Government has provided Dress Changing rooms at Odalarevu beach.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Damaged Notes Issued by Government**

6345. **SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Asali Magar Adha Adhura Note" (Genuine but half and incomplete Note) appearing in "Jansatta" of 16th March, 1986;

(b) if so, how such notes are issued by Government press and the Reserve Bank;

(c) whether Government are aware that many times a wad of 100 notes contain only 99 notes which results in loss to the public;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) During the course of printing, sometimes due to corner folds a portion of a note may remain unprinted. All such notes are removed as spoils but as this is done manually, there is a rare chance of such a note being supplied to the Reserve Bank of India and its getting into circulation.

(c) and (d). All efforts are made to ensure that each packet contains 100 notes. As soon as the note sheets are printed on the machine each sheet is examined carefully. Thereafter the notes are numbered and packed. Inspection and packing are done in both the Presses manually and sometimes, though very rarely, due to human error, a defective note may get in a packet or while checking and repacking, a note from one packet may get into another packet thus reducing the number of notes in one packet to 99 and increasing the number of notes in another packet to 101. Very few such cases have, however, come to notice so far.

(e) As the notes counting is being done manually, due to human error, mistake cannot be ruled out, particularly on account of the large volume of notes. Every effort is made to ensure that such mistakes do not occur. Government are introducing counting and packing machines gradually to eliminate such errors.

**Council for Promotion of Tourism in Himalayan Region**

6356. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT** : Will the Minister of **PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Council has been set up by his Ministry to promote tourism in the Himalayan region;

(b) if so, whether any long-term scheme has been formulated by this Council to explore the possibilities of developing tourism in this area; and

(c) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). This Council is to coordinate the activities of various State Governments and other agencies involved in promoting tourism and mountaineering in the Himalayan region. At its first meeting which was held recently the Council decided on several measures like exploring all possibility of sponsoring Himalayan flights by the Vayudoot, the holding of overseas Himalayan festivals, arranging for medical and rescue facilities for mountaineers and trekkers in at least one focal point in each Himalayan State and taking up with the General Insurance Corporation the question of providing Insurance covers to mountaineers and trekkers. It was also decided other among things to recommend appropriate measures for removal of debris and wasted materials left by trekkers and mountaineers in the Himalayan region and to ask State Governments to take remedial measures for protecting the environment.

[English]

#### Negotiation with Soviet Union

6347. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Textile Corporation mills are negotiating with Soviet Union for importing Soviet cotton for conversion into cloth for that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal under the consideration of National Textile Corporation to import Soviet Cotton for conversion into cloth for that country.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Distribution of Loans Under 20-Point Programme in Basti District (Uttar Pradesh)

6348. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of agencies and branches of scheduled banks engaged in disbursing loans in Basti district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of persons belonging to weaker sections of the society provided financial assistance by these branches of banks under the 20-Point Programme during the last three years; and

(c) the percentage of recovery of loans in these branches of banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) and (b). As on 30th November, 1985, there were 152 branches of public sector banks and Regional Rural Banks operating in Basti District of Uttar Pradesh. Present data reporting system does not yield district-wise information in respect of weaker section advances under the New 20-Point Programme. However, according to information available the total advances of the public sector banks outstanding as at the end of June, 1984 against weaker sections in Uttar Pradesh stood at Rs. 411.59 crores involving 14.71 lakh borrowal accounts. As on that date, outstanding advances of public sector banks in Uttar Pradesh under the New 20-Point Programme were of the order of Rs. 555.81 crores in 14.49 lakh borrowal accounts.

(c) The present data reporting system does not yield district-wise information of recovery of loans.

[English]

#### Establishment of Branch of Nationalised Banks in Development Blocks

6349. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the role of nationalised banks in the rural development, at least one branch of a nationalised bank has been established in each of the development blocks in the country; and

(b) if not, the number of such development blocks in Maharashtra where there is no branch of nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) It has not so far been possible to have atleast one branch of a public sector bank in each of the development blocks in the country.

(b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that so far as the State of Maharashtra is concerned, all development blocks have atleast one branch of a public sector bank.

[Translation]

Sale of wheat at Subsidies Rates in Tribal areas

6350. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to sell wheat at subsidised rates in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the number of people enjoying these benefits State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to extent the said benefit to the people of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts of Rajasthan which are worst affected by famine and are experiencing severe drought of the century; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the population covered under the scheme, Statewise, is given below.

(c) and (d). The scheme is presently restricted only to the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and tribal majority States/Union Territories.

#### Statement

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 6350 for answer in Lok Sabha on the 11th April 1986.

Statement indicating the names of the State/Union Territories with Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and the tribal majority States/Union Territories and their population.

S.No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Population in lakh 1981 Census)
	Integrated Tribal Development Project States/Union Territories	
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.64
2.	Assam	24.08
3.	Bihar	87.16
4.	Gujarat	48.65
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.34
6.	Karnataka	47.98
7.	Kerala	1.37
8.	Madhya Pradesh	132.81
9.	Maharashtra	38.16
10.	Manipur	4.92
11.	Orissa	72.29
12.	Rajasthan	27.36
13.	Sikkim	0.26
14.	Tamil Nadu	2.50
15.	Tripura	6.57

1	2	3
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.16
17.	West Bengal	18.36
18.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.39
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.49
<i>Tribal Majority States/Union Territories</i>		
20.	Meghalaya	13.36
21.	Nagaland	7.75
22.	Lakshadweep	0.40
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.04
24.	Mizoram	4.94
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.32
TOTAL		570.30

[English]

**Misappropriations of Bank Funds**

6351. SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantum of embezzlement and misappropriation of funds in banks during 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the details (amount) and the break-up of the amount with regard to each State and bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that banks report to it all types of frauds which inter alia include, misfeasance, embezzlement, thefts, misappropriation, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities, breach of trust, manipulation of books of accounts, fraudulent encashment/alterations of instruments, unauthorised handling of securities hypothecated to banks etc. The RBI has further stated that the present system of maintaining

statistics on frauds does not contain state-wise/bank-wise information on embezzlement and misappropriation of funds in banks. However, the latest consolidated information regarding the total number of cases of frauds perpetrated within the country, irrespective of the dates of occurrence, as reported by 28 public sector banks to RBI during the calendar years 1984 and 1985, is as given below :

Year	No. of frauds	Amount involved (Rs. in crores)
1984	2410	45.18
1985	2157	53.49

(Data provisional)

**Proposal to set up New Currency Note Printing Press in Dewas in Madhya Pradesh**

6352. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a new currency note printing press in the country during 1986-87;

(b) whether Government propose to set up such a press in the Dewas city in Madhya Pradesh which fulfils all the conditions required for setting up of such a press; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) There is a proposal for setting up a new note press for printing currency and bank notes and Panagarh in West Bengal has tentatively been chosen as the location for the proposed unit. M/s. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. have been engaged to prepare a feasibility report and their report is awaited.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Rise in Price of Janata Cloth**

6353. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Janata cloth prices are likely to be raised;

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto; and

(c) whether NABARD would be asked to finance handlooms, producing janata cloth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does Not arise.

(c) NABARD extends working capital loan to State Handloom Apex Societies and Primary Cooperative Societies through the Central and District Cooperative Banks. This is done on the basis of the turnover of the existing societies which includes janata cloth and on certain per loom scale of finance for new societies.

**Expansion of Activities of NABARD in Kerala and Karnataka**

6354. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branches of National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) in the country;

(b) the areas/places where its operation is maximum;

(c) whether there is any proposal to expand the activities of NABARD in Kerala and Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the amount proposed to be invested in Kerala and Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has reported that it has 16 Regional Offices, 8 Sub Offices and 3 Training Centres in the country.

(b) NABARD's operations in terms of refinance disbursements to banks for schematic lendings were maximum in Uttar Pradesh where upto June, 1985 cumulative refinance of Rs. 800 crores was disbursed. In terms of Short Term/Medium Term limits sanctioned for financing agricultural activities, weavers and industrial societies etc. during 1984-85 NABARD's operations were highest in Tamil Nadu with limit of Rs. 198 crores.

(c) and (d). NABARD has reported that the allocations for schematic refinance in Karnataka and Kerala for 1985-86 at Rs. 92 crores and Rs. 44 crores respectively are 10% more than the actual disbursements in the previous year.

**Benami Bank Accounts**

6355. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a large number of persons have opened their accounts in banks in benami and wrong addresses in the banks;

(b) whether it has also been detected that most of the accounts were opened with black money;

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to ensure that as soon as an account with more than Rs. 50,000 is opened, Income Tax authorities should be taken into confidence by the concerned banks to help authorities to curb black money; and

(d) if not, the other remedies found suitable by Government in such cases ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) and (b). As per information readily available, some bank accounts opened in the names of the persons who appear to be fictitious have come to the notice of the Income Tax Department. Appropriate action under Direct Taxes Acts is underway. It would not be feasible at this stage to say whether the source of these deposits was legal or not.

(c) and (d). Government and the Reserve Bank of India have taken several steps to ensure that bank constituents open accounts in their own names. Banks have been asked to satisfy themselves about the genuineness of the account holders. Banks inspecting officers are also required to report to higher authorities any cases of suspected income tax evasion that they may come across during their inspection of branches. Banks are required to repay deposits of Rs. 10,000/- or more only through 'account payee cheques. Besides, banks are statutorily required to furnish to Income tax authorities every year the names and addresses of all persons who, during the previous year had been paid aggregate interest of Rs. 1000/- or more.

**Foodgrains Lying in Godowns and in Open Space**

**6356. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of wheat and rice stocked at various godowns;

(b) the total quantity of foodgrains distributed through Public Distribution, open auctions and distribution at the subsidised price to the weaker sections of the societies; and

(c) the total quantity of surplus foodgrains lying in open space ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :** (a) Total stock of wheat and rice (including paddy in terms of rice) with the public agencies as on 1st March, 1986 was estimated at 22.87 million tonnes.

(b) During 1985-86 (upto 28.2.1986), the total quantity of foodgrains distributed was about 15.03 million tonnes, including the quantities distributed at specially subsidized rates for Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and tribal majority States and rural employment programmes. A quantity of about 1.58 million tonnes of wheat was also disposed of through open sale and auctions by the Food Corporation of India during 1985-86.

(c) The foodgrains stock held under cover and plinth (CAP) arrangement was estimated at about 6.2 million tonnes.

**Closure of Central Cotton Mills of NTC, Calcutta**

**6357. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that agitation has been continuing over Union Government's decision to close down the Central Cotton Mills of the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after such communication of decision there has been all-round improvement and increase in production and productivity of the Unit and whether Government have received representation against such closure;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the further action being contemplated in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) :** (a) No final decision has been taken regarding the closure of the Central Cotton Mills so far. However, some representations have been

received by the Government against the reported closure of the said unit.

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

(d) As stated above, no final decision has been taken regarding the closure of any mills so far.

#### Income Tax Raids During March, 1986

6358. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Income-Tax raids conducted during March, 1986; and

(b) the quantity and value of gold seized and the number of persons arrested ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). As per information received so far, Income tax Department conducted 290 searches during March, 1986 and seized, *inter-alia*, gold jewellery weighing 4004 gms. valued at Rs 8.00 lakhs approximately. No seizure of primary gold was made during the above period.

No arrests have been made as the Income-tax Act does not provide for arrest during the course of search.

#### Smuggling of Drugs

6359. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the points of supply of the smack and other psychotropic drugs into Delhi have been found out; and

(b) how Government propose to check smuggling of drugs into Delhi from foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate that India continues to be

vulnerable as a transit country for smuggling of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from our neighbouring countries to the Western countries.

(b) The drive against smuggling has been intensified. The existing intelligence and preventive set up of the Customs at the airports, including Delhi airport, is being further strengthened with a view to pre-venting smuggling activities at the airports. The trends in smuggling and seizures made are kept under constant review for taking appropriate measures in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government agencies.

A new Act, namely, "The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985" has been brought into force with effect from the 14th November, 1985, which *inter alia*, provides for stringent punishment for drug trafficking offences. Further, Delhi airport has been declared as a highly vulnerable area under the COFEPOSA ACT for the purpose of detention of persons, in appropriate cases of smuggling detected at the airport, for a period of two years.

#### Reduction in LIC Rates

6360. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation proposes to reduce its rates in view of higher span of life of Indians;

(b) whether Life Insurance Corporation has decided to admit claims of dogbite deaths upto three years in view of medical knowledge available in the country; and

(c) if so, the details with regard to parts (a) and (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A comprehensive revision of premium rates was made with effect from 1.4.1980 by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The question of revision of premium rates on the basis of mortality experience is kept under review by the Corporation.



(b) The death claims for basic sum assured due to dogbite are admissible irrespective of the period after which death has taken place. The accidental claim for additional sum equal to the basic sum assured, if policy is with accidental benefits, is payable when the death occurs within the prescribed limit of 90 days.

(c) Do not arise in view of the above.

#### **Difficulties Faced By Cotton Exporting Agencies**

6362. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware that cotton exporting agencies in the country including the private traders are facing difficulties in exporting cotton;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the follow up action taken by Government to push up the exports of cotton and to make it viable in foreign markets with the liberal release of cotton quota for exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Cotton exporting agencies are experiencing difficulties in exporting cotton due to bumper crop of cotton in India and low prices in the international market.

(c) The Government of India have done away with the condition of minimum export price for cotton in order to boost up export of cotton by the exporting agencies. More than ten lakhs bales of cotton have also been released for export.

#### **Export of Foodgrains**

6363. SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned by export of foodgrains during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the surplus quantity available for export and the value thereof; and

(c) the quantity exported ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). Export of foodgrains is allowed taking into account the production prospects; demand pattern; stock availability and estimated exportable surpluses available. The quantum and value of export of food grains during the last 3 years, as per provisional data compiled, are as follows:

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)
1983-84	1.44	96.55
1984-85	2.44	163.57
1985-86 (April-Dec.)	4.03	174.24

The above figures do not include export as gift of wheat to draught affected African Countries; maida and gram dal to Mauritius; and wheat to Vietnam as Commodity Loan.

#### **Setting up Fruit Juice Plants During Seventh Plan**

6364. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Modern Food Industries Limited has any proposal to set up fruit juice plants in different parts of the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up a plant in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL

**SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :** (a) and (b). The Modern Food Industries (India) Limited intends setting up some additional fruit juice bottling plants during the Seventh Plan. Details are yet to be worked out.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Corrupt Practices of F.C.I. Officials in Kerala**

6365. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received about the corrupt practices of certain officials of Food Corporation of India in Kerala;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :** (a) Yes, sir.

(b) These pertain to alleged claim of bogus TA, conveyance allowance and demand of tips by FCI officials and labour.

(c) The complaints regarding bogus claim of TA and conveyance allowance although anonymous are being investigated by FCI and appropriate action will be taken. The allegation against the FCI officials for demand of tips has been investigated by FCI and is not found correct. FCI have issued strict instructions to all its District Managers to take effective steps to stop malpractices of demand of money by labourers and also bring the same to the notice of the State authorities for intervening and eliminating these practices.

**Foreign Exchange Spent on Import of Non-Essential Goods**

6366. **SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of foreign exchange spent from 1st March, 1986 to 24th March, 1986 on import of non-essential goods — the type of goods which are manufactured in India;

(b) the foreign exchange spent on telecasting cricket and other matches during the period; and

(c) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to prevent the spending of foreign exchange for non-essential purposes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) and (b). The details of foreign exchange expenditure on import of goods from the 1st to 24th March, 1986 is not available. During this period no expenditure was incurred in foreign exchange on telecasting of any match

(c) The import-export policy, which governs all imports aims to ensure that only essential imports take place so that valuable foreign exchange is conserved. The nature of imports is also monitored by Government and suitable measures are taken from time to time to ensure that non-essential imports do not take place.

**Bank Fraud Unearthed in Bombay**

6367. **SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :** Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big bank fraud involving over Rs. 35 crores has recently been unearthed in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the level at which the bank officials are involved, their modus operandi and the action taken by Government in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI**

**JANARDHANA POOJARY**) : (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the allegations about collusion of some officials of commercial bank and the National Co-operative Bank Ltd. Bombay in opening Letters of Credit and transfer of foreign exchange out of the country without actual import of goods in an irregular manner. The Reserve Bank of India has reported that about 200 Letters of Credit were opened with various commercial banks through the National Cooperative Bank Ltd. Bombay. According to Reserve Bank of India the Anti-Corruption Bureau, Maharashtra is investigating into the matter and the involvement of the bank officials and the *Modus Operandi* adopted etc. would be known only after investigation is completed.

#### **Stock Piling of Yarn and Cloth**

6368. **KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI** : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that stocks of yarn and cloth have been mounting with the textile mills recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that raw cotton, polyester fibre and polyester filament yarns are having lesser buyers at present;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to create proper marketing facilities and clear the stock piling of yarn and cloth ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN)** : (a) For the period June-December, 1985, yarn stocks have been higher than the corresponding period of the year 1984. As per the reports available, yarn stock increased from June to October, 1985, after which a decline has been noticed in the stock of yarn. Stocks of cloth with the mills during 1985 have been lower as compared to the stocks of year 1984.

(b) and (c). Deliveries of polyester staple fibre have been higher during the year 1985 as compared to the year 1984.

The deliveries of polyester filament yarn declined from October to December 1985 and in January 1986, the demand has considerably picked up. As regards cotton estimated consumption in the year 1985-86 is around 87 lakh bales as compared to 86.5 lakh bales in the year 1984-85. However, availability of cotton during the current season has been more as compared to last season due to good crop this year and the carry over stock from the last year.

(d) The Textile policy announced by Government in June 1985 has taken an integrated view of the textile industry. Several measures taken in pursuance of the policy should improve the overall performance of the industry, including better marketing facilities and optimum utilisation of capacities.

#### **Decline in Indo-African Trade and Joint Ventures**

6369. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that trade and joint-ventures have been declining between India and Africa over the years;

(b) if so, the reasons for stagnation in trade and joint ventures between India and Africa; and

(c) the programme for expanding trade and joint ventures with African countries, if any ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER)** : (a) and (b). Drought, fall in primary commodity prices, and foreign exchange shortages in African countries are mainly responsible for stagnation in Indian exports and decline in Indian joint ventures. However, imports from Africa are showing an increasing trend.

(c) Several measures such as exchange of delegations, organisation of fairs/exhibitions, establishing special bilateral

arrangements are being taken to improve trade and joint ventures with African countries.

#### Glut of Cotton in Gujarat

6370. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a glut of cotton in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether it is also fact that a meeting was taken by the Prime Minister on 23rd March, 1986 to discuss the problem of cotton growers and shortcomings in the functioning of Cotton Corporation of India;

(c) if so, the details of the suggestions made at the meeting; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry to solve the problem of glut in Gujarat and improve the functioning of the Cotton Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The production of cotton in Gujarat is estimated at about 18.00 lakh bales during the current cotton seasons (September 1985 to August, 1986) as against the production estimates of 21.10 lakh bales during the last cotton season.

(b) to (d). A meeting was held in Prime Minister's office on 25th March, 1986 to discuss cotton purchases in Gujarat. It was decided that the Cotton Corporation of India and the Gujarat State Co-operative Cotton Federation would step up their purchases of cotton in the State of Gujarat. With a view to boosting export of cotton, it was decided to abolish the minimum export prices of cotton. Government of India have released more than 10.00 lakh bales of cotton for export during the current cotton season through various agencies including Gujarat State Co-operative Cotton Federation and private trade.

[Translation]

#### Loan Outstanding Against sick Industrial Establishments in U.P.

6371. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick industrial establishments in Uttar Pradesh,

(b) the amount outstanding those as payable to the scheduled banks; and

(c) the number of those establishments, out of those which can recover from sickness and also of those which cannot recover from sickness indicating particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). As reported by the Reserve Bank of India the number of sick industrial units in the assistance portfolio of scheduled commercial banks in U.P. and the outstanding bank credit in them is given below :—

	No. of units	Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores)
1. Large scale sick industrial units.	63	287.18
(as at the end of June, 1985 provisional).		
2. Small scale sick industrial units.	9020	60.53
(as at the end of December, 1984)		

(c) Out of the 63 large scale sick industrial units, 44 units have been found viable, 14 units non-viable and viability position in respect of remaining 5 units is yet to be decided.

[English]

**Long-Term Export Policy**

6372. Dr. T. KALPANA DEVI :  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether a long-term Export Policy  
is under consideration as reported in the  
Times of India of 4th January, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether this would also cover a  
long-term imports policy to help actual  
users such as Doctors, Engineers and small  
entrepreneurs in electronics and other  
gadgets for medical and engineering  
professionals ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES  
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c).  
The news report relates to the need for  
long-term export contracts with reference  
to Indo-Soviet Trade. The current Import  
and Export Policy is already on a long-  
term basis from April 1985 to March  
1988.

**Creation of separate Ministry of  
Consumer Affairs**

6373. SHRI MANIK REDDY :  
SHRI P. R. KUMARA-  
MAGALAM :  
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :  
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND  
CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a  
news-report giving details of how  
"Guaranteed" word is being used and  
exploited by the manufacturers to attract  
unsuspecting customers without any way of  
ensuring honouring of the guarantee in the  
absence of any authority to handle such  
complaints and implement the guarantees ;

(b) whether Government propose to  
create a suitable infrastructure to ensure  
consumer protection easily and directly and  
speedily; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to  
(c). Although no such news-report has  
been brought to its notice, the Government  
is aware of the manufacturers exploiting  
the consumer by not honouring the  
'guarantee' of their product. As a step in  
this direction to curb unfair trade  
practices, the MRTP Act was amended.  
Further the Government is considering a  
draft model law on consumer protection  
to be adopted by the States/Union  
Territories. The law provides for setting  
up a Consumer Protection Council, a Direc-  
torate of Consumers Affairs and a Consumer  
Dispute Redressal Forum. The objective of  
the proposed measure is to protect and  
promote consumer interest and provide  
for a forum for speedy and inexpensive  
redressal of grievances of consumers. The  
Consumer Protection Council shall promote  
and protect the rights of the consumer  
such as right to choose, right to be heard  
and right to seek redressal against  
unscrupulous exploitation of consumers by  
some manufacturers/traders. The Council  
will undertake programmes for providing  
information and education to consumers  
and development of consumer protection  
movement. The Directorate of Consumer  
Affairs will be an executive arm to receive  
consumers complaints and to act on them.  
The Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum  
will be a quasi-judicial machinery for  
speedy and inexpensive settlement of  
consumer disputes.

**Time Limit for Listing Name of  
Company in Stock Exchange**

6374. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased  
to state :

(a) the time limit for listing the name  
of the company in a Stock Exchange after  
the fresh public issue of shares in open  
market by that company;

(b) the number and names of those  
companies who even after the sale of  
shares to public for more than one year

have not followed this guidelines as on 28 February, 1986 and had not listed themselves in stock exchange; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The time limit for listing the securities of a company in a Stock Exchange after the public issue is ten weeks from the date of closure of the subscription list.

(b) According to the information received from the Stock Exchanges, there is no such company.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to Part (b) of the question.

#### Excise Duty on Trailers

6375. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of excise duty collected by Government on dummy trailers, agricultural trailers tractor trailers, truck trailers, separately during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

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

#### [Translation]

#### Bank Dacoities and Frauds in Uttar Pradesh

6376. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cases of robbery committed in two banks in Allahabad and Kanpur have proved that the banks are able to function not due to the improved law and order situation but due to the mercy of dacoits;

(b) the total number of cases of dacoities and frauds committed in banks of Uttar Pradesh during 1985 alongwith the amount involved therein; and

(c) the details regarding the action taken against the persons and gangs involved in such cases ?

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

(b) and (c). It has been reported that during 1985, 8 dacoities/robberies involving an amount of Rs. 26 39 lakhs (approximately) had occurred in public sector banks in Uttar Pradesh. 5 persons were reported to have been arrested.

As regards bank frauds, the Reserve Bank of India has reported that the present system of maintaining statistics does not contain State-wise information. However, the latest consolidated information regarding the total number of cases of frauds perpetrated within the country irrespective of the dates of occurrence as reported by 28 public sector banks to Reserve Bank of India during the calendar year 1985 is given below :

Year	No. of frauds	Amount involved (Rs. in crores)
1985	2157	53.49

(Data provisional)

Reserve Bank of India has also reported that during 1985, 27 bank employees were convicted and 387 employees were awarded major or minor penalties for their involvement in fraud cases.

#### [English]

#### Demands of Spices Export Promotion Council

6377. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the demands of the Spices Export Promotion Council mentioned in their memorandum dated 10 May, 1985 regarding export of pepper; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the export of pepper during the current year and the rate of export duty per Kg. on pepper ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :** (a) and (b). A duty of Rs. 3 per kg. has been levied w.e.f. 7th May, 1985 on the export of black pepper. In their memorandum dated the 10th May, 1985, the Spices Export Promotion Council had requested that contracts entered into prior to the 7th May, 1985 may be exempted from the levy of the export duty.

Parliament has recently enacted legislation providing *inter-alia* for the setting up of the Spices Board. It is expected that this step would provide the necessary institutional support to increase exports of spices, including black pepper particularly in consumer pack. Other steps being taken in this regard including sending out sales-cum-study teams, participation in exhibitions, etc.

#### **Increase in Revenue Collection**

**6378. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase of 22 per cent in collection from major taxes in 1985-86 over the previous year and an increase of 36 per cent over Budget estimates in income-tax collections in the same period; and

(b) if so, how much increase is by way of recovery of taxes and how much recovery is on account of intensive drive against smugglers, black marketeers and tax evaders ?

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Loss to FCI by Sale of Wheat Bags at Old Rates in Sagar (M.P.)**

**6379. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased the sale price of wheat w.e.f. 1st February, 1986;

(b) if so, when these orders were issued in the Food Corporation of India office in Sagar district;

(c) the number of bags of wheat distributed by the FCI office in Sagar during the period from the date of issue of these orders to the date of enforcing the increased rates;

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed for the loss suffered by Government due to the distribution of wheat bags at old rates instead of new rates;

(e) whether any action has been taken against the guilty persons working in the FCI at Sagar; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) (a) Yes, Sir.**

(b) The FCI Headquarters issued instructions to their field units on 30.1.86 to suspend fresh sale of wheat, which reportedly were not received by Dist. Manager, Sagar.

(c) 858 and 9,100 bags of wheat containing about 82 tonnes and 866 tonnes of wheat were issued in Sagar on 30th and 31st January, 1986, respectively.

(d) to (f). Complaints have been received that some officials of the Corporation sold wheat in contravention of

orders. Investigations are in progress. Pending detailed investigation, four officials have been suspended and their headquarters changed. The Explanation of the District Manager, Sagar, has also been called.

[English]

**Opening of Food Corporation of India  
Depot at Idukki in Kerala**

6380. SHRI P. A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open Food Corporation of India depots in Idukki and other hill areas of Kerala; and

(b) if so, when these are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Outstanding Labour and Handling Charges  
Payable to Punjab State Organisation  
By FCI**

6381. SHRI M. S. GILL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India had agreed to pay Rs. 1.70 per quintal as wheat establishment charges to the Punjab State organisation on 1 May, 1985 but instead only Rs. 1.13 per quintal has actually been paid;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Punjab State organisation had claimed from the Food Corporation of India Rs. 5.50 per quintal as labour and handling charges in 1985-86 and that the Food Corporation of India agreed to pay Rs. 4.45 whereas Food Corporation of India's own expenses are Rs. 5.40 per quintal; and

(c) whether Government are prepared to reimburse the balance of payment to State Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The claims that are considered reasonable would be reimbursed to the State Government.

**Constitution of Managing Committee of  
F.I.E.O.**

6382. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Committee of the Federation (F.I.E.O) was duly constituted with the approval of Government;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee;

(c) whether any Government Officers or the representatives of the Trade Development Authority and similar Government Organisation have been co-opted in the Committee; and

(d) the details of the inland and overseas trips undertaken by the President of the F.I.E.O. indicating the expenditure incurred on such trips?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). The Managing Committee of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) is constituted in accordance with the Constitution of the Federation and approval of Government is not necessary. The composition of the Managing Committee of the Federation for the year 1985-86 is given in the Statement I given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Statement-II is given below.



**Statement-1****List of Managing Committee Members of Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) for the Year 1985-86****President**

1. Shri Virendra P. Punj,  
Punj Sons (P) Ltd.,  
'PUNJ HOUSE',  
M-13, Connaught Circus,  
New Delhi—110001.  
(Rep. Associated Chambers of  
Commerce and Industry of India).

**Vice-President**

2. Shri Mathuradas H. Mehta,  
M.H. Mehta & Co.,  
602, Marine Drive,  
Bombay—40002.  
(Rep. Indian Oil and Produce Ex-  
porters Association).

**Category-1****Ordinary Members Constituency****I (i) Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, Government sponsored Institutions.****Export Promotion Councils**

3. Shri M. R. Bhansali,  
Chairman,  
Gem & Jewellery EP Council,  
C/O M. R. Bhansali & Co.,  
702, Prasad Chambers,  
Tata Road No. 2, Near Roxy  
Cinema, Bombay-400004.
4. Shri C. M. Chawla,  
Chairman,  
Chemical & Allied Products EPC,  
C/O UBS Publishers' Distributors  
Ltd.,  
5, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj,  
New Delhi-110002.
5. Shri Kantilal N. Dalal,  
Kantilal & Co. (Bombay),  
325, Narsi Natha Street,  
Bombay-40009.  
(Rep. Processed Foods EPC).
6. Shri Pran Gupta,  
Vice-Chairman,  
Sports Goods Export Promotion  
Council, C/O Soccer International,  
Basti Sheikh Road,  
Jalandhar-144002.
7. Shri M. Mohamed Hashim,  
Chairman,  
Council for Leather Exports,  
Marble Hall,  
118, Vepery High Road,  
Madras-600003.
8. Shri Samar Singh Jayaswal,  
Chairman,  
Shellac E. P. Council,  
C/O Samar Singh Jayaswal (P) Ltd.,  
27-B, Camac Street,  
Calcutta-700016.
9. Shri R. P. Jhalani,  
Chairman,  
Engineering E.P. Council,  
C/O Gedore Tools India (P) Ltd.,  
Gedore House, 51-52, Nehru  
Place, New Delhi-110019
10. Shri B. N. Kothary,  
Chairman,  
Silk & Rayon Rextiles EP Council,  
Reshma Bhawan, 78, Veer  
Nareman Road, Bombay-400020.
11. Shri Gulab Dhar Misra,  
Chairman,  
Carpet E.P. Council  
B-2/21, Shopping Complex,  
Safdarjung Enclave,  
New Delhi-110029.
12. Shri S. K. Misra,  
Chairman,  
Indian Silk E.P. Council,  
16, Mittal Chambers, 1st floor,  
Nariman Point Bombay-400021.
13. Shri N. S. R. Mandraadiar,  
Chairman,  
Spices E.P. Council,  
Chiramel Chambers, P.B. No. 1671  
Perumanur, Cochin-682015.
14. Shri Sri Nath,  
Nath Bros. Exim International Ltd.  
50/2-3, Hanuman Road,  
New Delhi-110001.  
(Rep. Handloom E.P. Council).

15. Shri U. M. Patel,  
Chairman,  
Wool & Woollens EP Council,  
C/O Dinesh Mills Ltd.,  
P.B No. 65, Padra Road Baroda.
16. Shri P. Gangadharan Pillai,  
Chairman,  
Cashew EP P. Council,  
C/O Kerala Nut Food Co.,  
P.B. No. 80, Parmeswarnagar,  
Quilon-691001.
17. Shri V. Ramadurai,  
Chairman,  
Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals  
& Cosmetics E.P. Council,  
President, Standard Alkali,  
Chemical Divn., The Standard  
Mills Co. Ltd, Mafatlal Centre,  
Nariman Point, Bombay-400021
18. Shri H. J. Shah,  
Chairman,  
Overseas Construction Council of  
India, Commerce Centre, 7th floor,  
Tarder Road, Bombay-400034.
19. Shri Chandrakant C. Sheth,  
Chandra Industries.  
Old Nagardas Road, Andheri  
(East), Bombay-400069.  
(Rep. Plastics & Linoleums (EPC).
20. Shri Manharlal M. Sheth,  
Chairman.  
Cotton Textiles E.P. Council,  
C/O Sheth Investments & Trading  
Co. Pvt. Ltd., 1105, Raheja  
Chambers, 11th floor, Nariman  
Point, Bombay-400021.
21. Shri Mohanjit Singh,  
Chairman,  
Apparels E P. Council,  
C/O Delfin Enterprises,  
G-5, Laxmi Bhavan, 72, Nehru  
Place, New Delhi-110019.
- Commodity Boards, Government sponsored Institutions**
22. Shri O. P. Ahuja  
Regional Manager,  
Export Credit Guarantee Corpora-  
tion of India Ltd., Herald House,  
3rd floor. 5-A, Bahadur Shah  
Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002.
23. Shri K. M. Chandrasekhar,  
Chairman,  
Cardamom Board,  
Banerji Road, Cochin-682018
24. Shri Suman Kumar Modwel,  
Director General,  
Indian Institute of Foreign Trade,  
B-21, Institutional Area,  
South of IIT, New Delhi-110016.
25. Shri T. K. A. Nair,  
Chairman,  
Marine Products Export Develop-  
ment Authority, World Trade  
Centre, M.G. Road, Ernakulam  
South, Cochin-682016.
26. Shri K. Obayya,  
Executive Director,  
Trade Development Authority,  
Bank of Baroda Building,  
16, Parliament Street,  
New Delhi-110001.
27. Shri M. L. Wadhwa,  
General Manager,  
Trade Fair Authority of India,  
Pragati Maidan, Lal Bahadur  
Shastri Marg, New Delhi-110001.
- I (ii) Trade Associations, Chambers of  
Commerce or similar organisations*
28. Shri K. K. Jain,  
President,  
Garments Exporters Association,  
609, Ashoka Estate,  
24-Barakhamba Road,  
New Delhi-110001.
29. Shri A. Vellayan,  
Ambadi Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.,  
Tiam House, 7th floor,  
28, Rajaji Road, Madras-600001.  
(Rep. Madras Chamber fo  
Commerce & Industry).
- Category-II**
- Associate Members Constituency**
- II (i) (a) Recognised Export House  
with export turnover of Rs.5 crores  
and above during the preceding year.*

30. Shri B. S. Bhatnagar,  
Director,  
Tata Exports Limited,  
Block 'A' Shivsagar Estate,  
Dr. A B. Road, Worli,  
Bombay-400018.

31. Shri C. C. Udeshi,  
Chairman,  
Metro Exporters Pvt. Ltd.,  
Shah House, 5th floor,  
Shivsagar Estate, Dr. A.B. Road,  
Worli Bombay-400018.

*II (II) (b) Recognised Export House with  
export turnover upto Rs, 5 crores  
during the preceding year.*

32. Shri R. P. Khosla,  
Stalwart Exports Pvt. Ltd.,  
12-E, Vandana, 11, Tolstoy  
Marg, New Delhi-110001.

33. Shri D. M. Kothari,  
Managing Director,  
Goodless Nerolac Paints Ltd.,  
Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower  
Parel, Bombay-400013.

34. Shri M. Y. Noorani,  
Metropolitan Trading Co.,  
10/76, Haines Road, Worli,  
Bombay-400018.

35. Shri Prem Nath Suri,  
Hansa Export Corporation,  
24-B/6, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road,  
Dev Nagar, New Delhi-110005.

*II (i) (c) Recognised Export House SSI  
Units or consortium of SSI Units.*

36. Shri Ramu S. Deora,  
G. Amphray Laboratories,  
Bell Building, 4th floor,  
Sir P. M. Road, Bombay-400001.

*[I (ii) Consultancy/Contractor Firms/Bank  
and Banking Institutions.*

37. Shri B. V. Chitnis,  
Executive Director,  
Tata Consulting Engineers.  
34, Sant Tukaram Road, Carnac,  
Bombay-400009.

38. Shri Vinod Kumar Chopra,  
C-3/150, Janakpuri,  
New Delhi-110058.

*II (iii) (a) Concern or Individual Firm with  
turnover of Rs. 10 lakhs or above  
during the preceding year.*

39. Shri B. L. Dalmia,  
Shree Shankar Industries,  
53-B, Mirza Ghalib Street,  
Calcutta-700016.

40. Shri S. P. Sekhri,  
Welspring Universal,  
B-57, Mayapuri Industrial Area,  
Phase-I, New Delhi-110064.

*II (iii) (b) Concern or Individual Firm with  
turnover less than Rs. 10 lakhs  
during the preceding year.*

41. Shri O. P. Mohan,  
Managing Director,  
Kiran Exports Pvt. Ltd.,  
M-97, Connaught Circus,  
New Delhi-110001.

#### Co-opted Members

42. Shri V. S. Venkataraman,  
Joint Secretary (EAC),  
Ministry of Commerce,  
Udyog Bhavan,  
New Delhi-110011.

43. Shri Kamallesh Sharma,  
Joint Secretary (ED),  
Ministry of External Affairs,  
South Block,  
New Delhi-110011.

44. Shri V. K. Sibal,  
Joint Secretary (FT),  
Ministry of Finance,  
North Block, New Delhi-110011.

45. Shri Siddarth Kak,  
Export Commissioner,  
Ministry of Commerce,  
Udyog Bhavan,  
New Delhi-110011.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>46. Shri P. R. Laley,<br/>Secretary ID &amp; DGTD,<br/>Ministry of Industry,<br/>Udyog Bhavan,<br/>New Delhi-110011.</p> <p>47. Shri N. S. Hira,<br/>Joint Development Commissioner,<br/>C/O Development Commissioner<br/>(SSI),<br/>Ministry of Industry.<br/>Nirman Bhawan, 'A' Wing, 7th<br/>floor Maulana Azad Road,<br/>New Delhi-110011.</p> <p>48. Shri M. R. Gulati,<br/>Resident Representative,<br/>Export Import Bank of India,<br/>Chanakya Bhawan, Africa Avenue,<br/>New Delhi-110021.</p> | <p><b>Special Invitees</b></p> <p>49. Bhai Mohan Singh,<br/>Chairman,<br/>Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.,<br/>19, Nehru Place,<br/>New Delhi-110019.<br/>(Immediate Past President).</p> <p>50. Shri D. N. Patodia,<br/>President, FICCI,<br/>N-108, Panchsheel Park,<br/>New Delhi-110017.</p> <p>51. Shri N. Dutta,<br/>President, FASII,<br/>C/O Federation of Association of<br/>Cottage and Small Industries,<br/>21/1/1, Creek Row,<br/>Calcutta-700019.</p> |
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**Statement-II**

*Details of Overseas and Inland Trips Undertaken by the President of F.I.E.O-  
Including the Expenditure Incurred on Such Trips*

2

Amount Rs.

**Overseas Trips**

*I. November 1983 to November 1984 :*

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Delegation to Hanover led by Shri N. D. Tiwari,<br>Minister of Industry (3rd to 11th April, 1984)<br>on Government invitation.  | 45,424.00 |
| 2. International Chambers of Commerce Annual<br>Convention at Stockholm and Joint Business<br>Councils Meetings at Netherland, Sweden,<br>Finland Yugoslavia, Switzerland, (12th to 30th<br>June, 1984). | 64,622.00 |
| 3. Indo-Zimbabwe Joint Commission meeting-Harare<br>(10th to 12th September, 1984)—on Govern-<br>ment invitation.  | 31,130.00 |

*II. December 1984 to October 1985 :*

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. FIEO's multi-disciplinary composite delegation<br>to Iran (14th to 21st January 1985).                                 | 30,918.00 |
| 2. 6th Annual Convention of International Cham-<br>bers of Commerce in Seoul (South Korea) (25th<br>to 30th March, 1985). | 61,840.00 |
| 3. 4th meeting of Indo-French Joint Business<br>Council Paris (Prime Minister participated) (5th<br>to 12th June, 1985).  | 55,543.00 |

1

2

**III. November 1985 to March 1986 :**

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. 18th Meeting of Indo-Japan Business Corporation Committee Meeting—Tokyo (Prime Minister participated) (28th to 29th November 1985). | 20,971.00 |
|--|-----------|

**Inland T-ips ]**

12 meetings of the FIEO Managing Committee were held during the two years December 1983 to December 1985 and claim is for 5 meetings held at Cochin, Calcutta, Bangalore, Bhuvanewar, and Bombay (Only air-fare as provided in FIEO rules and FIEO's approved budget).

Total claim for 5 meetings.

11,834,00

**Amendment of Articles of Association of Export Promotion Council**

6383. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Export Promotion Council has refused or has not yet incorporated in its Articles of Association, amendment Clauses suggested by Government to provid for Government control on the working, budget, funds, etc;.

(b) if so, the name (s) of such Councils;

(c) whether Government recognition under the Import and Export Control Act 1947 has been withdrawn, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government MDA(Marketing Development Assistance) grant to such Councils have been withdrawn, if so, the date thereof, and

(e) any other action Government have taken against such Council (s), including withdrawing of Government nominees on Executive Committees of such Councils ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :** (a) to (e). Out of nineteen Export Promotion Councils, the/desired amendment in the Articles of Association has been carried out by eleven Councils. Seven Councils,

mentioned below, are in the process of carrying out the required amendments in their Articles of Association:

1. Chemicals & Allied Export Promotion Council, Calcutta;
2. Indian Silk, Export Promotion Council, Bombay;
3. Silk and Rayon Export Promotion Council, Bombay;
4. Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi;
5. Shellac Export Promotion Council, Calcutta;
6. Carpet Export Promotion Council; New Delhi; and
7. Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay.

Only one Council, namely Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi has informed that they would not be able to carry out the amendment suggested to them and their grant has, therefore, been stopped with effect from 1st April, 1985. Apart from this, no other action has been taken against this Council. However, Ministry of Textiles have advised them to re-consider their decision.

**Bonus to Jute Growers**

6384. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal a deficit State in foodgrains has become a surplus State due to the enormous efforts of the farmers of the State;

(b) names of the Countries which buy raw jute from India and the export price of jute per quintal and the foreign exchange earned thereby ?

(c) whether Government propose to give bonus to jute growers, on the basis of the sale receipt to Jute Corporation of India from the earned profit in foreign exchange through export trade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Raw jute is not usually exported except when there is exportable surplus. However, export commitments to East European countries under Annual Trade Plans are being normally fulfilled. During the current jute session 1985-86, raw jute has been exported mainly to USSR, Poland, U.K. etc. at prices ranging between Rs. 292.68 to Rs. 520.90 per quintal. A total quantity of about 31,508 bales, valued at about Rs. 2.61 crores, has been exported so far.

(c) and (d). Profits earned on export of raw jute by jute Corporation of India being minimum and since export of raw jute is not made under any profit/loss sharing Scheme, the question of passing of profits on exports to growers does not arise.

**[Translation]****Decline in Export of Agricultural Products**

6385. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of

COMMERCE be pleased to state whether the export of agricultural products has declined unexpectedly due to their doubtful quality ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Exports of agricultural products from India have been showing a gradual increase during the last few years. The quality control aspect of our exports is given due importance by way of pre-shipment inspection and standardisation of exports. A large number of agricultural export items are within the purview of the Agmark specifications monitored by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection. The Export Inspection Agency also cover some agricultural commodities by way of pre-shipment inspection and these efforts have resulted in ensuring acceptable quality of our agricultural exports.

**[English]****Increase in Arrears of Income-Tax**

6386. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been sharp increase in the arrears of income-tax due and payable by Companies and associates of big industrial Houses;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the details of the Companies which have accumulated income-tax liabilities of one crore of rupees as on 31 March, 1986 including dues of their groups of industries; and

(c) what further action is being contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Income-tax demands outstanding against concerns, registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969 (based on 31.12.1984), against whom income-tax demands exceeded Rs. 10 lakhs, are as under :

	Demand outstanding (Rs. in crores)	Demand enforce- able (Rs. in crores)
As on 31.3.1985	162.34	123.23
As on 31.12.1985	157.43	99.25

A list of the concerns against whom the income-tax demand exceeding Rs. 1 crore was outstanding as on 31.12.1985 is in the statement given below.

(c) Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps, according to law, are taken to recover the demand outstanding. These steps include resorting to proceedings under sections 226(3), 179 and 222 of the income-tax Act.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Group Name of the Assessee	Total demand outstanding	Demand not enforceable
1	2	3	4
(Rs. in lakhs)			
<b>BAJAJ</b>			
1.	Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd.	218.37	218.37
<b>BIRLA</b>			
2.	Hindustan Aluminium Corp. Ltd.	133.10	34.70
3.	Ji Jarao Cotton Mills Ltd.	274.58	274.58
4.	Renu Sagar Power Co. Ltd.	332.00	332.00
<b>ESCORTS</b>			
5.	Escorts Ltd.	384.14	269.40
<b>I. K. SINGHANIA</b>			
6.	J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	495.18	22.27
7.	Raymond woolen Mills Ltd.	204.93	162.49
8.	Siraw Products Ltd.	123.98	123.98
<b>KAMANI</b>			
9.	K. E. C. International Ltd.	1041.98	230.81
<b>KAPADIA</b>			
10.	Kapadia Coast. Co. (P) Ltd.	196.92	—
<b>MODI</b>			
11.	Modi Industries Ltd.	593.45	593.45
12.	Modi Rubber Ltd.	2347.41	2347.41

1	2	3	4
<b>NAIDU G. V.</b>			
13.	South India Viscose Ltd.	231.86	—
<b>NAV BHARAT</b>			
14.	Nav Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd.	367.50	367.50
<b>NOWRASJEE WADIA</b>			
15.	Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	140.73	—
<b>OBEROI M.S.</b>			
16.	Oberoi Hotels (I) Ltd.	159.91	159.91
<b>SARABHAI</b>			
17.	Amba Lal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd.	313.50	313.50
18.	Swastic House Hold Industrial Products Ltd.	273.25	255.43
19.	Synbiotics Ltd.	292.80	292.80
<b>SHRIRAM</b>			
20.	D. C. M. Ltd.	223.07	223.07
21.	Jay Engineering Works Ltd.	118.67	118.67
<b>SHRIYAN PRASAD JAIN</b>			
22.	Dhrangadhra Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	404.62	226.67
<b>SWAN MILLS</b>			
23.	Swan Mills Ltd.	151.28	55.85
<b>TATA</b>			
24.	Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	351.36	29.63
25.	Indian Hotel Co. Ltd.	165.46	165.46
26.	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	200.38	200.38
27.	Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	616.24	28.61
28.	Tata Hyde Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	235.83	21.91
29.	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	587.35	62.10
<b>UNITED BREWERIES</b>			
30.	Mc. Dowell & Co. Ltd.	685.55	58.44
31.	Hoechst India Ltd.	149.52	138.25



1	2	3	4
<b>V. RAMAKRISHNA</b>			
32.	Elecon Engineering Co. Ltd.	119.91	118.00
<b>WALCHAND NAGAR</b>			
33.	Wol Chand Nagar Industries Ltd.	180.14	180.14
34.	Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.	321.98	58.11
35.	Tata Tea Co. Ltd.	235.92	235.92
<b>TOTAL : 12866.90</b>			<b>4946.89</b>

**Identification of Tourist Spot in West Bengal**

6387. **SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA** : Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of tourist spots within the region of West Bengal which so far remained unidentified by the Tourism Directorate of Union Government and their early identification would have brought large number of foreign tourists as well as foreign exchange revenue;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government to identify more tourist spots and places in the eastern region ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L BHAGAT)** : (a) No, Sir. The Department of Tourism in consultation with the Government of West Bengal have identified 15 centres in the State of West Bengal to be developed in a phased manner through the combined resources of the Centre, State and the private sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The identification of tourist spots and places throughout the country for development is an on-going process and is undertaken by the Government in the normal course.

**Income-Tax Payees**

6388. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA** :

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

(a) the number of Income-tax payees in the last five years with year-wise break-up thereof;

(b) the number of income-tax payees in each slab, the details thereof with year-wise break-up for the same period;

(c) whether it is a fact that only a small part of taxable income could be brought income-tax;

(d) if so, the facts thereof;

(e) whether any study has been conducted in this direction;

(f) if so, the finding thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)** : (a) and (b). The information in this regard is contained in Statements I and II given below.

(c) The amount of income-tax paid cannot be correlated with the income/profit due to various law-full exemptions available under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) and (f). This aspect is under constant review of the Government and appropriate legislative measures in this regard are taken from time to time so as to ensure that various tax concessions admissible under the Income-tax Act, 1961 do not reduce the taxable income to the extent that there may be no tax liability or the tax liability may be disproportionately reduced.

## Statement-I

*The Total Number of the Assesseees*

	31.3.1981	31.3.1982	31.3.1983	31.3.1984	31.3.1985
Individuals	34,89,377	35,21,151	36,11,938	36,38,074	36,46,638
H.U.F.	2,34,483	2,32,521	2,40,867	2,72,708	2,60,084
Firms	7,53,718	7,86,240	8,00,470	8,54,860	8,74,912
Companies	44,125	46,324	49,504	52,951	58,478
Others	72,722	74,514	94,481	1,13,501	97,545
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,94,425</b>	<b>46,60,750</b>	<b>47,97,260</b>	<b>49,32,094</b>	<b>49,37,657</b>

## Statement-II

*The break up of assesses category-wise as on 31-3-1981*

	Individual	H.U.Fs.	Firms	Companies	Other	Total
Below taxable limit.	7,63,242	51,079	1,00,120	22,077	39,576	9,76,094
Above taxable limit but upto Rs. 25,000.	19,08,034	1,22,907	3,00,926	9,133	22,734	23,63,734
Rs. 25,001 to Rs. 50,000	6,50,333	46,267	2,04,230	4,338	6,655	9,11,823
Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000	1,52,116	12,735	1,11,972	2,867	2,933	2,82,623
Rs. 1,00,001 to Rs. 5,00,000.	14,826	1,438	34,993	3,211	744	55,212
Above Rs. 5,00,000.	826	57	1,477	2,499	80	4,939
<b>Total,</b>	<b>34,89,377</b>	<b>2,34,483</b>	<b>7,53,718</b>	<b>44,125</b>	<b>72,722</b>	<b>45,94,425</b>
Below taxable limit.	9,18,524	64,269	1,21,732	24,598	55,197	11,84,320
Above taxable limit but below Rs. 25,000.	18,21,999	1,11,773	2,97,280	10,618	24,218	22,65,888
Rs. 25,001 to Rs. 50,000	6,83,795	50,037	2,26,544	4,648	9,604	9,74,628
Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000	1,71,738	13,034	1,14,375	2,941	3,649	3,05,737
Rs. 1,00,001 to Rs. 5,00,000.	15,408	1,695	38,984	3,754	1,596	61,437
Above Rs. 5,00,000.	474	59	1,555	2,945	217	5,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,11,938</b>	<b>2,40,867</b>	<b>8,00,470</b>	<b>49,504</b>	<b>94,481</b>	<b>47,97,260</b>

## The break up of assesseees according to slab of Income as on 31-3-1982

	Individual	H.U.Fs.	Firms	Companies	Others	Total
Below taxable limit.	9,22,185	51,352	1,09,922	23,015	37,775	11,44,249
Above taxable limit but upto Rs. 25,000.	17,51,912	1,17,591	3,01,916	10,572	23,032	22,05,023
Rs. 25,001 to Rs. 50,000.	6,77,820	47,610	2,17,781	3,713	9,749	9,56,673
Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000.	1,51,886	14,254	1,18,617	2,780	2,882	2,90,419
Rs. 1,00,001 to Rs. 5,00,000.	16,448	1,671	36,353	3,427	960	58,859
Above Rs. 5,00,000.	900	43	1,651	2,817	116	5,527
<b>Total :</b>	<b>35,21,151</b>	<b>2,32,521</b>	<b>7,86,240</b>	<b>46,324</b>	<b>74,514</b>	<b>46,60,750</b>
Below taxable limit.	9,05,982	75,514	1,19,666	28,180	58,183	11,87,523
Above taxable limit but upto Rs. 25,000.	17,36,551	1,17,891	3,16,538	10,343	26,609	22,07,932
Rs. 25,501 to Rs. 50,000.	7,57,811	53,862	2,41,373	4,132	15,784	10,72,962
Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000.	2,06,947	16,539	1,27,649	3,520	9,572	3,64,227
Rs. 1,00,001 to Rs. 5,00,000.	30,231	8,841	47,703	3,786	3,151	93,712
Above Rs. 5,00,000.	553	61	1,931	2,990	202	5,736
<b>Total :</b>	<b>36,38,075</b>	<b>2,72,707</b>	<b>8,54,860</b>	<b>52,951</b>	<b>1,13,501</b>	<b>49,32,094</b>

*The break up of Assessee Category-Wise as on 31-3-1985*

	Individuals	H.U.Fs.	Firms	Companies	Others	Total
Below taxable limit,	9,38,879	73,735	1,35,451	27,463	44,992	12,20,520
Above taxable limit but upto Rs. 25,000.	17,25,692	1,14,650	3,10,765	13,506	26,065	21,90,678
Rs. 25,001 to Rs. 50,000.	7,39,339	52,893	2,41,970	5,360	13,974	10,53,536
Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 1,00,000.	2,15,878	15,952	1,39,493	4,601	7,441	3,83,365
Rs. 1,00,001 to Rs. 5,00,000.	25,922	2,767	45,341	3,953	4,904	82,887
Above Rs. 5,00,000.	928	87	1,892	3,595	169	6,671
<b>Total :</b>	<b>36,46,638</b>	<b>2,60,084</b>	<b>8,74,912</b>	<b>58,478</b>	<b>97,545</b>	<b>49,37,657</b>

**Bank Robberies in Metropolitan Cities**

6389. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of bank robberies in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in the last three years, year-wise and city-wise;

(b) the details of cash looted in the above cities, city-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government to check bank-robberies ?

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

(c) The State Governments are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order and have been requested to take suitable preventive measures for curbing the incidents of bank dacoities/robberies. A High Power Working Group was earlier set up by the Government to critically review security arrangements in banks and to make suggestions for improvements therein. As recommended by the Working Group, banks have, inter-alia, appointed Chief Security Officers to advise the management on security measures. On the advice of the Chief Security Officers, the banks have identified vulnerable branches and have taken measures to strengthen the security of the premises and posting of security guards in a phased manner. The Government had also convened a meeting of the Chief Security Officers of public sector banks and the need for tightening the various security measures within the bank premises was reiterated. At this meeting the banks have been advised to classify their bank branches according to the risk and make improved security arrangements in branches with high risk.

**Recognition of Tourism as Industry**

6380. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of

**PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State had recognised tourism as Industry during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have done so; and

(c) the various incentives advantages that would accrue to tourism consequent upon this recognition ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh have declared Tourism as Industry while the States of Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal have declared Hotels as Industry.

(c) Government grants several concessions/incentives for activities connected with tourism, which include exemption, of hotels from the MRTP Act, income-tax holiday to new hotels, higher depreciation, Central subsidy for hotels in specified backward areas, interest subsidy on hotel loans advanced by IFCI and other Central Financial Institutions, foreign exchange incentive quota, concessional customs duty on a number of items imported by hotels for actual use, priority in allotment of telephone/telex connections, LPG, grant of loans at concessional rates to tourist car operators for purchase of tourist cars and manufacture of tourist coaches, incentive quota to travel agents and tour operators for undertaking promotional tours abroad and import of vehicles (upto two in a year), office equipment etc.

**Allocation of Adequate Funds for Promotion of Tourism in Hill States/Union Territories**

6391. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation had been ensuring adequate flow of funds for promotion of tourism in hill States like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland etc. in Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, percentage of allocations made to each hill States/Union Territory during this period to total allocations for country as also figures of allocations to each;

(c) whether any priority has been given to promotion of tourism for these areas in view of scenic beauty and location of large number of pilgrimage centres in hill States and regions;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether a high priority proposed to be given in Seventh Five Year Plan for transport infrastructure including the construction of new Railway lines, new roads and bridges and lodging and other facilities ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :** (a) to (e). India Tourism Development Corporation only takes up specific projects on the basis of their commercial viability or on the basis of collaboration proposals received from the State Govts. or from other agencies. The expenditure incurred by ITDC during Sixth Plan for projects connected with promotion of Tourism in the Hill States/Union Territories is as under :—

Name of the State	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)	Facilities provided
1. Himachal Pradesh	0.31	(a) 6 Rooms (22 beds) in Travellers 'Lodge at Kulu  (b) 10 Rooms (30 beds) in Travellers 'Lodge at Manali
2. Jammu & Kashmir	17.86	(a) Hotel at Jammu  (b) Sound and Light show at Srinagar on behalf of Department of Tourism.  (c) ITDC is also setting up a 30 room, 4-Star Hotel at an estimated cost of Rs. 153 lakhs at Gulmarg.
3. Meghalaya	0.20	Operation of Pine-wood Hotel at Shillong.
4. Arunachal Pradesh	10.05	Joint Venture Hotel at Itanagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 lakh.

Due to constraint on resources, the Seventh Plan of ITDC does not envisages any proposal to provide transport facilities in the Hill States.

**Promotion of Pilgrimage Tourism in Himachal Pradesh in Seventh Plan**

6392. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the vast potential for the promotion of pilgrimage tourism in Himachal Pradesh especially with respect of sacred places like Riwalsar (Distt Mandi), Tabo and Kye Monastries (Distt. Lahaul Spiti) which have been described as the Ajanta of the North;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Union Government/India Tourism Development Corporation to provide various facilities for the tourists in respect of transport, lodging, etc.; and

(c) if not, whether any steps are proposed to be taken in this regard during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) The Department of Tourism is aware of the potentialities of Tourism in Himachal Pradesh. However, no proposal for development of facilities at places like Riwalsar, Tabo and Kye Monastries has been received from the State Government.

(b) and (c). The State Government has forwarded proposals for construction of Yatrikas/Dharamsalas at Naina Devi, Shimla and Kangra. These will be taken up as soon as the formalities regarding the transfer of land are completed. Their proposal for construction of Log Huts at Pong Dam, Renuka Lake and Tirthan are also being processed. Further, the State Government have been requested to submit proposal for financial assistance by the

Department of Tourism for construction of a Yatri Niwas in the State.

The Department had earlier provided assistance to the State Government for construction of a Club House at Manali as well as for provision of boats and trekking equipment etc.

**Revenue Collection during 1984-85 and 1985-86**

6393. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total revenue collection during the financial year 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) the total revenue collection from customs duties, excise duties, corporate tax and income-tax, separately during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the cost of collection under each head, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Total revenue collection during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is as follows :

(Rs. in crores)	
1984-85	1985-86
22988.36	26319.02
(Included all cesses whether collected by CBEC or not)	(Income Tax Revenue figures are up to Feb. only) (excluding cesses not collected by CBEC)

(b) The total revenue collection from Customs duties, excise duties, corporate tax and Income tax separately during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and cost of collection is as below :



	1984-85		1985-86	
	Total Revenue (Rs. in crores)	Cost of coll- ection (Rs. in crores)	Total Revenue (Rs. in crores)	Cost of Collection (Rs. in crores)
1. Customs duties	7040.52	64.97	9501.97	90.15 (Final requirement)
2. Excise duties	11150.84	66.41	12799.83	80.55 (Final requirement)
3. Corporate Tax	2555.90	11.34	1896.43 (up to Feb. 1986)	13.02(RE)
4. Income Tax	1927.76	79.39	1927.82 (up to Feb. 1986)	91.15(RE)

#### Customs Duty on Computers

6394. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the effective rate of customs duty levied on import of computers :

(1) for educational use by individual students (i) if imported through normal channels of imports (ii) if imported as personal accompanied/unaccompanied baggage;

(2) by an individual for professional use as personal computer (i) if imported through normal channels of imports (ii) if imported as personal accompanied/unaccompanied baggage; and

(3) for industrial use by companies/firms/business houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The rate of duty on computers imported through normal channels of Trade by a student or a professional or a company or firm is 200% ad-valorem. A concessional rate of duty of 60% ad-valorem is charged if the computer is of a type not

manufactured in India and a certificate to this effect together with a recommendation for grant of exemption is given by the Department of Electronics.

In the case of personal computers of memory upto 64 K when imported in accompanied baggage, the rate of duty is 170% ad-valorem for a value of Rs. 2000 in excess of the duty free allowance. On the balance of the value, the duty would be 240% ad-valorem. Personal computers of the above type when imported as unaccompanied baggage are charged to duty at the rate of 240% ad-valorem for the entire value thereof.

Certain types of large-frame high speed computers satisfying prescribed conditions are wholly exempt from Customs Duty.

#### Formation of Joint Consultative Machinery in Food Corporation of India

6395. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the Food Corporation of India for not holding dialogue

with the five unions with whom the Corporation has been dealing for a considerable period;

(b) when such a dialogue is proposed to be held;

(c) whether the management propose to form a Joint Consultative Machinery with five national unions to discuss all questions concerning demands of workers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Pending official recognition, FCI management has been holding dialogue from time to time with its five unions claiming all-India representation.

(c) No proposal to form Joint Consultative Machinery is under consideration at present.

(d) The Unions have to nominate their representatives in the Joint Consultative Machinery. FCI finds more than 40 unions claiming support of various groups of employees at present. The issue of finding out the representative character of the Unions through the check-off system is pending before the Supreme Court. Unless this issue is settled, it is not feasible to set up a Joint Consultative Machinery.

#### Exports to Japan

6396. SYED SHAHABUDDIN  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of exports to Japan during the last three years corrected to the appreciation in the international value of Yen and the relative depreciation in the value of rupee;

(b) the rate of inter-annual growth in various major items of export;

(c) whether specific non-traditional items have been identified for organised promotion; and

(d) if so, the names thereof and the targets fixed both in quantity and value ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) India's export figures are maintained in rupees at current prices. As the exchange rates have been fluctuating from time to time, and contracts are often designated in dollar terms, it is difficult to correct the value of exports to due to the appreciation in the international value of the Japanese Yen relative to rupee. In rupee terms the value of exports to Japan during the last three years is as follows :—

1982-83 Rs. 833.61 crores

1983-84 Rs. 825.68 crores

1984-85 Rs. 451.39 crores

(April-September)

(b) The rate of growth during 1984-85 as compared to the exports during 1983-84 in the major items of export to Japan is given below :—

Commodity	(Values in Rs. lakhs)		
	1983-84	1984-85	% increase
Iron ore	25729	30132	17.5%
Marine Products	24023	26036	8.38%
Leather & Leather products	10464	12796	22.2%
Diamond and gems and jewellery	14050.52	16691.71	18.88%
Garments	*2365	*4045	1.04%

\*Calendar year 1984 and 1985.

(c) and (d). Specific items like engineering goods, readymade garments, gems and jewellery and leather and leather products have been identified as thrust items for exports to Japan. Quantity and value of exports will depend upon the demand and market conditions.

**Smuggling of goods Across Indo-Nepal Border**

6397. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated value of goods smuggled across Indo-Nepal border into India during 1983, 1984 and 1985;

(b) the value of the goods imported by Nepal during these years which often figure in the contraband smuggled into India;

(c) whether any discussions have taken place with Government of Nepal for restricting the import of such goods by Nepal, by air or by sea, to the actual requirements of that country;

(d) whether there is any proposal for lifting the present control on movement of goods, across the Indo-Nepal border just as there is no bar on the movement of citizens of one country to another;

(e) whether there is any proposal for the creation of a common market between India and Nepal; and

(f) the annual administrative cost of customs, control and anti-smuggling operations on this border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate that Indo-Nepal border continues to be vulnerable to smuggling activities. However, smuggling being a clandestine activity, no reasonable estimate of the value of goods smuggled across the Indo-Nepal border is feasible. The total value of the contraband goods seized in

the Indo-Nepal border region during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 is given below :—

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1983	1.93
1984	1.80
1985	6.08

(b) The value of sensitive goods imported by Nepal and transitted through Calcutta port during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 is given below :—

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1983	21.83
1984	24.95
1985	19.95

(c) The Government of India and H. M. G. Nepal have entered into Treaties of Trade, of Transit and Agreement for Cooperation to Control Unauthorised Trade which provide for periodical Inter-Governmental Committee meetings to facilitate effective and harmonious implementation thereof. The two countries are required to take all such measures, under the Agreement, to check unauthorised trade across the border.

(d) There is no proposal at present for lifting the Customs barrier across the Indo-Nepal border.

(e) There is no proposal as yet for the creation of a common market between India and Nepal.

(f) The administrative cost of Customs control, including allied expenses, for the Customs Preventive Collectorate, Patna during 1985-86 is approximately Rs. 3.5 crores.

**Rules Regarding writing off Money by Nationalised Banks**

6398. SHRI JAGANNATH

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

(a) the rules regarding the money allowed to be written off by the nationalised banks; and

(b) at what level the decisions in this regard are generally taken ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) and (b). Commercial Banks including all nationalised banks make provision every year out of their annual income for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors and write off the debts which are considered by their management as ultimately un-recoverable from out of the provisions so made. These amounts are written off only after avenues of recovery have been exhausted and the banks feel that there is no other option except to write off the debts. The powers to write off bad debts generally rest with the Board of Directors, except for very small amounts which have been delegated generally to the Chief Executives or to the Senior Executives.

#### Loss in NTC (WBABO)

6399. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total accumulated loss of National Textile Corporation (WBABO);

(b) the total outstanding of National Textile Corporation (WBABO) as on date;

(c) the total number of litigations NTC (WBABO) is having as on 28 February, 1986 and the total amount involved therein; and

(d) the measures being taken for recovery of the said amount ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) :** (a) The total accumulated net loss from 1974-75

to January 1986 of NTC (WBABO) is about Rs. 164.36 crores.

(b) The total outstanding, as on date, is approximately Rs. 6.20 crores.

(c) and (d). There are 24 cases filed by NTC (WBABO) Ltd. for recovery of outstanding dues of about Rs. 2.72 crores. 27 cases were filed by different parties against NTC (WBABO) Ltd., for an amount of Rs. 12.47 lakhs.

Attempts are being made by the Subsidiary Corporation to recover the dues from the concerned parties. In some cases where the subsidiary has not been able to recover the outstanding amount, suits have been filed against those parties by the subsidiary.

#### Development of Tourism in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6400. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to take steps for development of tourism in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government have any proposal for providing Janata type hotels for Indian tourists; and

(d) if so, the measures taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :** (a) to (d). The development of some islands in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for tourism purposes on a selective basis has been agreed to in principle by the Government. An amount of Rs. 4.48 lakhs has recently been released for survey for construction of a jetty in the Cinque Islands and Rs. 15.00 lakhs released out of sanctioned amount of Rs. 39.22 lakhs for the construction of a Yatri Niwas at Port

Blair. The Department of Tourism has further asked the Union Territory Administration to draw up more schemes for developing tourist infrastructure in the Andaman group of Islands.

**Shifting of Office of Custodian of Enemy Property**

6401. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property is likely to be shifted from Bombay to Calcutta; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is already a Branch office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India functioning at Calcutta since 1978.

**Extension of Marine Drive from Konark to Harachandi**

6402. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal to extend the Marine Drive built from Konark to Harachandi in Brahmagiri block to promote the prospects of tourism in Orissa during Seventh Plan;

(b) whether the proposal for extension of the existing Marine Drive upto Harachandi has been discussed with State Government of Orissa;

(c) if so, their reaction thereto;

(d) whether the State Government have conducted any survey of full length of Marine Drive by State Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government have been associated with the project;

(g) if so, whether there has been any assessment of its potential for promotion of tourist traffic to the State; and

(h) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (h). No, Sir. No such proposal has been received from the State Government.

**Closure of Textile Mills.**

6403. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills which have been closed in each State as on 31 December, 1985 and since when there are lying closed :

(b) the main reasons for closing these mills,

(c) the number of closed textile mills whose managements have been taken over by Government as on 31 December, 1985 in each State ;

(d) the names of the State which have demanded the taking over of the remaining closed textile mills ; and

(e) the decision Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) A statement showing the State-wise break-up of the closed cotton textile mills as on 31-12-1985 is given below.

(b) These mills are closed due to a variety of reasons such as labour unrest, financial difficulties and obsolescence of plant and machinery.

(c) There were 30 mills whose managements had been taken over by the Government as on 31st December, 1985. None of these mills was closed.

(d) Various State Government have been representing from time to time for the taking over of closed textile mills in their respective States.

(e) As laid down in the New Textile Policy, Government of India do not propose to take over any sick/closed textile mills.

## Statement

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the closed Cotton Textils Mill as on 31-12-1985.	Date of Closure
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Dewan Bhadur Ramgopal Mills Limited Elchiguda Secundrabad.	26-3-84
2.	—do—	Sri Ramchandra Spinning Mills. Pandalpaka.	10-8-84
3.	Bihar	Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd. Phulwarisherif, Patna.	20-7-82
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Spinning Mills, Ahm dabad.	6-4-84
5.	—do—	Kailash Mills Pvt. Limited, Umbagoan.	31-1-83
6.	—do—	Sri Mandvi Spg. Mills, Mandvi, Kutch.	2-9-83
7.	—do—	Manchowk Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	14-12-76
8.	—do—	Bhalakia Mills Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad.	12-3-82
9.	—do—	Maraden Spg. & Mfg. Co. Limited, Ahmedabad.	19-10-82
10.	—do—	Monogram Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	19-10-82
11.	—do—	Silver Cotton Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	14-6-84
12.	—do—	Tarun Commercial Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	7-3-84
13.	—do—	Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., No. 1, (Begicha Mill), Ahmedabad.	1-6-84
14.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., No. 2 (Himabhai Mfg.) Ahmedabad.	1-6-84
15.	—do—	Sarangpur Cotton Mills Ltd., No. 2 Ahmedabad.	14-4-84
16.	—do—	Abhay Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	1-4-84
17.	—do—	New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd, Ahmedabad.	18-6-84

1	2	3	4
18.	Gujarat	Manjushri Textiles, Ahmedabad.	18-6-84
19.	—do—	Sree Bansidhar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	16-9-85
20.	—do—	Commercial Ahmedabad Mill Co. Ltd, Ahemdabad.	26-10-85
21.	—do—	Maharana Mills Pvt., Ltd Porbandar.	13-2-83
22.	—do—	Navjyot Mills Ltd., Kadi.	18-12-83
23.	Haryana	Hissar Textile Mills,Hissar.	16-11-83
24.	—do—	Usha Spg. & Wvg Mills, Faridabad.	20-5-83
25.	Karnataka	Sree Krishnarajendra Mills Ld., Mysore.	5-6-84
26.	—do—	Nandi Hasbi Textile Mills Ltd. Nargond	16-2-85
27.	Kerala	Kerala Spinners Ltd ; Allepey.	28-11-85
28.	—do—	Kathayee Cotton Mills, Allawaye.	14-11-85
29.	Maharashtra	Mukesh Textile Mills (p) Ltd., Bombay.	18-1-82
30.	—do—	Bradbury Mills Ltd-, Bombay.	17-8-83
31.	—do—	Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., No. 3, Bombay.	Oct/Nov. 1983.
32.	—do—	Sreeniwas Cotton Mills Ltd. Bombay.	24-3-84
33.	—do—	Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Pvt. Ltd. Khandesh, Jalgoan.	9-8-84
34.	—do—	Rajan (Textile) Mills Ltd., Barsi	27-6-84
35.	—do—	Kiran Spg. Mills, Thane.	6-11-83
36.	—do—	Yeshwant Sahakari Soot Girni Niyamit, Bhor.	6-3-85
37.	—do—	Viswa Bharathi Spg- & Wvg. Coop. Op. Society Ltd. Bhiwandi.	20-2-84

1	2	3	4
38.	Maharashtra	Nanded Utpadak Sahakari Soot Girni Maryadit, Nanded.	N. A.
39.	Orissa	Orissa Spg. Mills Co. Ltd. (Kalinga Textiles Pvt.) Rajgangapur, Orissa.	15-5-81
40.	Punjab	Bharat Commerce & Industries Ltd., Rajpura.	13-12-85
41.	Rejasthan	Jaipur Spinning & Wvg. Mills, Jaipur.	16-4-82
42.	—do—	Sudarshan Textiles, Kota.	6-3-85
43.	—do—	Podar Spg. Mills, Jaipur	2-8-85
44.	—do—	Krishna Mills Ltd., Bewar, Rajashthan.	14-8-83
45.	Rajasthan	Mewar Textiles Mills, Bhilwara.	31-5-84
46.	Tamil Nadu	Vasantha Mills Ltd., Singanallur, Coimbatore.	13-11-84
47.	—do—	Mettur Textile, Mettur Dam. (Tamil Nadu).	16-8-85
48.	—do—	Sri Padma Mills Kalapatti, Coimbatore.	22-2-81
49.	—do—	Tamilnadu Spg. Mills Ltd., Tirupur.	8-6-81
50.	—do—	Sree Janardana Mills, Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.	7-8-83
51.	—do—	Bhagya Textiles, Coimbatore.	15-12-83
52.	—do—	Jallaram Spg Mills, Coimbatore.	8-7-83
53.	—do—	Sree Krishna Swamy Mills, Kumarapalayam.	1-1-84
54.	—do—	Sree Hari Mills Pvt. Ltd.	9-4-84
55.	—do—	Selvalakshmi Mills Ltd., Tirupur.	14-4-83
56.	—do—	Muthulakshmi Mills Pvt., Ltd., Coimbatore.	2-11-85
57.	—do—	Radha Spg. Mills, Tirupur,	9-8-82
58.	—do—	Sree Mahavishnu Textile Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	9-8-82



1	2	3	4
59.	Tamil Nadu	Sree Ramalakshmi Spinners Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore.	14-3-85
60.	—do—	Narayan Krishna Spinners, Udumalpet.	11-8-85
61.	—do—	Bhavani Mills, Coimbatore	17-9-85
62.	—do—	Tirupur Textiles, P. Ltd. Tirupur.	12-8-85
63.	—do—	R. C. S. Spinners, Coimbatore.	Apr. 85
64.	—do—	Senthuram Spg. Mills, Pollachi.	13-3-84
65.	—do—	Sambandam Spg. Mills, Salem.	19-8-85
66.	—do—	Sree Vasavi Spg. Mills Thirukkivilur.	8-4-84
67.	Uttar Pradesh	Madan Industries Ltd. Hastinapur,	8-8-84
68.	—do—	J. K. Manufacturers Ltd. Kanpur.	1-10-76
69.	—do—	Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Co. Ltd Modinagar.	5-8-83
		(a) Modern Spinners Ltd., (Modi Spinners)	
		(b) Vishal Syntex Ltd. (Modi Syntex Ltd.)	3-10-84
70.	West Bengal	Bongodaya Cotton Mills, Panihatti, 24, Parganas.	21-1-84
71.	—do—	India Linoleums Ltd., (Victoria Division) Chushry, Howrah.	16-2-82
72.	—do—	Sri Hanuman Cotton Mills Fulethwar, Howrah.	2-7-84
73.	—do—	Saktigarh Textiles & Ind. Ltd., Burdwan, W. B.	16-10 85
74.	—do—	The General Industrial Soc. Ltd. (Cotton Mills Division) Champadany.	30-10-85
75.	—do—	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Staple Fibre Division) P. O. Birlapur -24 Parganas.	24-10-85
76.	Pondicherry	Anglo French Textiles Ltd., Pondicherry.	4-7-83
77.	Gujarat	The Fine Knitting Co. Ltd. Ahmedabad.	10-7-70
78.	Tamil Nadu	Shri Kothandram Spg. Mills Madurai.	22-12-67

**Export of Alphonso Mangoes from  
Konkan Region of Maharashtra**

6404. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE.  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Konkan region of Maharashtra and particularly the Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri Districts of this region are famous for high quality Alphonso mangoes which can be exported; and

(b) if so, whether special facilities would be offered for the export of such mangoes so as to earn foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES  
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) For boosting the exports of mangoes, various facilities are available, which include cash compensatory support, Import Replenishment Licences for import of Packing materials and other inputs, and duty drawback on packing materials. Export of mangoes is allowed under OGL. For increasing production of mangoes, the State Government is understood to be giving assistance through (i) capital subsidy for cultivation of fruit crops (ii) long-term loan to small farmers and (iii) 50% capital subsidy to small farmers for Alphonso mango cultivation.

**Clearance of Applications of Multi-  
National Cigarette Companies for  
Capital Issues**

6405. SHRI RAM BHAGAT  
PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that applications for capital issues of some multi-national cigarette companies were cleared without proper examination during last three years; and

(b) if not, the details of capital issue applications cleared during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No application for capital issues was cleared by the Controller of Capital Issues without proper examination.

(b) The details of the Capital issues applications from multi-national cigarette companies cleared during the last three years are as follows :

Name of the companies	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Type of Issue
I.T.C.	Rs. 300.00	Debentures
	Rs. 296.23	Equity
	Rs. 296,23	Equity.

[Translation]

**Villagers Indebted Without Taking  
Nyloan**

6406. SHRI KALI PRASAD  
PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the new-item captioned "Bina Karz Liye Karzdar Bane Gramin" (villagers became indebted without taking any loan) appearing in 'Patliputra Times' of 10 February, 1986 wherein it has been reported that bank officials are committing excesses on villagers in many areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take comprehensive steps in this regard after conducting an enquiry into such cases in Bihar ?

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

(b) The RBI has been requested to conduct an enquiry and submit a report thereafter.

[English]

**Proposal to Set up Sugar Factories in  
Maharashtra**

6407. SHRI BANWARI LAL

**PUROHIT:** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the considerable vast potential of sugarcane in Maharashtra, the State Government have sent a proposal to the Union Government to grant licences to set up new sugar factories in the State during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, full details of the proposals received by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA):** (a) and (b). Only one application dated 21st March, 1986 for grant of licence for setting up a new sugar factory viz., Shivshakti Adivasi Magasvargiya Sahakari Sekhar Karkhana Ltd., Pahurjira, Taluka : Shegaon, Distt. Buldhana has been received recently.

(c) The Licensing Policy indicating the guidelines to be followed for licensing additional capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan is being evolved. This application can be decided only after the guidelines are concretised.

**Outlay for Development of Handloom Sector during Seventh Plan**

**6408. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:** Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has finally approved an outlay for the development of handloom sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any consideration has been given to the basic needs of weavers for housing and work-sheds;

(c) whether any specific requirement was made for both the above by the States of Bihar and West Bengal;

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

(e) the allocation contemplated for the States of West Bengal and Bihar during the Seventh Plan for the handloom sector ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) :

(i) Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 168 crores in the central sector and Rs. 344.26 crores in the State/Union Territory sector for development of handloom industry during the 7th Plan.

(ii) An outlay of Rs. 11 crores has been earmarked in the Central sector for implementation of centrally sponsored workshed-cum-housing scheme for handloom weavers in the Seventh Plan and Rs. 1 crore in 1985-86. The scheme is to be implemented on a matching contribution basis by the Centre and State Governments/ Union Territories implementing this scheme.

(iii) Government of West Bengal had asked for central assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs for implementing the workshed-cum-housing scheme in 1985-86. Central assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs has been released during 1985-86 for this scheme to Government of West Bengal.

(iv) No specific request for implementing the workshed-cum-housing scheme in Bihar State was received from Government of Bihar for 1985-86.

(e) Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 32 crores and Rs. 14.2 crores respectively for the States of West Bengal and Bihar, under the State Plan schemes for development of handloom industry.

For central assistance to the State Government/Union Territories for development of handloom industry under the central sector scheme, funds are released by Central Government on the basis of performance by the States and the matching contribution provided wherever necessary by the State Governments implementing such schemes.

#### Functioning of I.S.O. Container Depot

6409. SHRI AMARSINH  
RATHAWA :  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the manner in which I.S.O. container depots functioning at different places are helpful in regard to the growth of import and export traffic in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : The Inland Container Depots (ICDS) facilities booking of export cargo in containers from inland locations situated away from ports to foreign destinations on a through transport document. Likewise, import cargo can also be received at these centres directly from foreign suppliers. Facilities exist at ICDs for Customs examination of export and import cargo. Formalities for the exporters and importers to book or take delivery of cargo are completed at the ICDs. The exporters are able to obtain credit facilities and export benefits immediately after the export cargo is booked at the ICDs.

#### Export of Wheat Through FCI, STC and MMTC

6410. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to permit export of wheat at international

prices through the Food Corporation of India, State Trading Corporation of India, State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loss expected on exports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). Government have authorised exports of limited quantity of wheat which would facilitate the imports of essential food items. The sales shall have to be at internationally prevailing prices. The profit or loss involved in the export of wheat would depend on the prices at which contracts can be concluded.

#### Utilisation of Loans Given by World Bank and Asian Development Bank to ICICI for Industrial Development

6411. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. has been sanctioned loans totalling \$ 400 millions from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank for industrial development.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the loans are proposed to be utilised and details of terms of repayment thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Agreements were signed with the Bank on 21st January, 1986 for a total loan of \$ 250 million—\$ 90 million to GOI and \$ 160 m. to ICICI with GOI guarantee for the Industrial Export (Engineering Products) Project. The objective of the project is to assist the Government of India in carrying out its programme to increase competitiveness and exports of manufactured products, particularly in the engineering sub-sector.

The loan to ICICI will finance the foreign exchange portion of sub-loans for export-oriented sub projects. The World Bank Loan is to be repaid over a period of 20 years including a grace period of five years at the standard variable interest rate, which is currently 8.5% per annum.

The Asian Development Bank have approved a loan of \$ 100 million on 3rd April, 1986 to ICICI with GOI guarantee for financing foreign currency requirement of productive private and Joint sector industrial enterprises. The ADB Loan is repayable over 15 years including a grace period of five years and carries an interest rate of 9.65% per annum.

#### Investment of Arabs in India

6412. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Arabs keen in stopping up investment" appearing in "The Hindustan Times" of 1 February, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to persuade Arab Countries to invest in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). This news item refers to the impressions gathered by the delegation which recently toured some Arab Countries. Government have not so far received any details in this regard from FICCI.

(c) In order to attract investment from Oil Exporting Developing Countries, Government have announced a special facility in October, 1980 or copy of the Press Note dated 28th is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2498/86].

This facility continues to be operative even now. An office of the Indian Invest-

ment Centre is also functioning at Abu Dhabi to give publicity to this facility.

#### Purchase of Jute by J.C.I. in Seventh Plan

6413. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of jute to be purchased by the Jute Corporation of India in the Seventh Five Year Plan period, year-wise figures thereof;

(b) the rate at which it would be purchased; and

(c) the allocation of funds made for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). The procurement target of Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is fixed on year to year basis keeping in view the availability and price situation, and the indents placed by National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC) and other State owned jute mills. However, the procurement under the price support operation is kept "open ended" and JCI undertakes to procure the entire quantity of raw jute/mesta offered to it by growers at minimum statutory price fixed by the Government. The RBI release necessary credit on "as required" basis for undertaking price support operation.

#### Cases Pending Before Settlement Commission

6414. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases referred to and admitted by the Settlement Commission (Income tax and Wealth Tax), 1983 onwards;

(b) the total value of income/wealth assessed and income tax/wealth tax realised through the decisions of the Settlement Commission;

(c) the number of cases which are pending before the Settlement Commission and their distribution according to the number of years for which those are pending;

(d) the number of cases in which the Settlement Commission was approached after the assesseees were subjected to search and seizure operations by the tax authorities;

(e) whether there have been cases in which a person has brought his cases to the Settlement Commission more than once; and

(f) if so, the number of such cases since 1983, annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The information is given below :—

(i) *Total number of applications received :*

Financial Year in which applications received	Income-tax	Wealth-Tax	Total
1983-84	555	198	753
1984-85	413	123	536
1985-86	172	36	208
<b>Total</b>	<b>1140</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>1497</b>

(ii) *Total number of applications admitted :*

Financial Year	Income-tax	Wealth-tax	Total
1983-84	282	128	410
1984-85	148	48	196
1985-86	207	59	266
<b>Total</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>872</b>

(b) The information called for cannot be collected without going through each of the case records in which settlement orders have been made by the Settlement Commission. This would require examination of a large number of case records relating to thousands of assessment years by hundreds of assessing officers spread all over the country. The efforts, time and labour required for the collection and compilation of such information may not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved by the collection of the information. No distinction is made between the income and wealth assessed and the taxes realised in the cases settled by the Settlement Commission and the income and wealth assessed and the taxes realised in other cases.

(c) The information is given below:—

*Number of applications pending before the Settlement Commission and their distribution according to the number of years for which they are pending as at the end of the month of March, 1986 :*

*Number of application pending*

Financial year from which pending	Income-tax	Wealth-tax	Total
1976-77	25	44	69
1977-78	42	12	54
1978-79	81	84	165
1979-80	111	26	137
1980-81	87	20	107
1981-82	154	53	207
1982-83	228	89	317
1983-84	450	152	602
1984-85	354	116	470
1985-86	154	30	184
<b>Total</b>	<b>1686</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>2312</b>

(d) The Settlement Commission cannot settle a case in which concealment of income or net wealth on the part of the applicant or perpetration of fraud by him for evading any tax or other sum chargeable or imposable under the Incometax Act or, as the case may be, the Wealth-tax Act has been established or is likely to be established by any income-tax authority or wealth-tax authority in relation to the case. Once an application for settlement has been allowed to be proceeded with, no distinction is made between a search case and a non-search case. The information called for cannot be collected without going through a large number of case records in which settlement

orders have been made by the Settlement Commission. This would require examination of a large number of case records relating to a number of assessment years by hundreds of assessing officers spread all over the country. The efforts, time and labour required for the collection and compilation of the information called for may not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved by the collection of the information.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The information is given below :—

	Income-tax	Wealth-tax	Total
(i) Number of applicants who filed more than one application/applications during the financial year 1983-84	16	7	23
(ii) Number of applicants who filed more than one application/applications during the financial year 1984-85	16	8	24
(iii) Number of applicants who filed more than one application/applications during the financial year 1985-86	1	—	1
(iv) Number of applicants who filed application/applications in the financial year 1983-84 and also filed application/applications subsequently in the financial year 1984-85	50	11	61
(v) Number of applicants who filed application/applications during financial years 1983-84 or 1984-85 and subsequently also filed application/applications in the financial year 1985-86.	10	—	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>119</b>

**Value of Imported Capital Goods under  
New Import-Export Policy**

6416. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the imports of capital goods annually after the new three yearly import-export policy became effective; and

(b) the share of new projects and existing units in these imports of capital goods ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER)** : (a) Licences for a value of Rs. 1,605 crores were issued for import of Capital Goods during the first year of the new three yearly import-export policy i.e. 1985-86 (upto January, 86)

(b) Data on share of import licences for import of Capital goods by new projects and existing units is not being maintained.

[*Translation*]

**Construction of Godowns by Private Sector for Increasing Storage Capacity**

6417. **SHRI KUNWAR RAM** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has decided to seek cooperation of the private sector for increasing storage capacity in the country;

(b) the number of godowns required to be constructed in each of the States; and

(c) the names of the districts in Bihar where such godowns are proposed to be constructed indicating the storage capacity thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

**MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA)** : (a) to (c). The Food Corporation of India has advertised a scheme to get additional storage capacity of 2.5 million tonnes constructed through private parties. The offers received are under examination in the Corporation. The number, locations and the storage capacity of the godowns to be constructed would be known after the Corporation completes the examination.

[*English*]

**Prosecution of Cases of Searches and Seizures**

6418. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the time generally taken by the Central Board of Direct Taxes to complete the prosecution of the cases of searches and seizures;

(b) whether the assesseees who are subjected to searches and seizures are allowed to take their cases to the Settlement Commissioner for assessments and disposal;

(c) whether this practice allows the tax evaders to evade punitive action and reduce the effectiveness of searches and seizures;

(d) whether there is any proposal to withdraw this facility of going to Settlement Commissioner after searches and seizures; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)** : (a) Under the Income-tax Act, the Central Board of Direct Taxes has no jurisdiction for filing of prosecution for offences under Income-tax Act. Prosecution has no direct connection with searches and seizures except in such cases where evasion of tax is established in the assessment proceedings on the basis of books of accounts or



documents etc. seized at the time of the search. It is only the Commissioner who authorises filing of prosecution.

(b) The assessee who are subjected to searches and seizures can, subject to the provisions of law, apply to the Settlement Commission to have their cases settled. However, where any books of accounts, other documents, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing belonging to an assessee are seized under section 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the assessee is not entitled to make an application for settlement under sub-section (1) of Section 245C of the Income-tax Act, 1961 before the expiry of one hundred and twenty days from the date of the seizure. Similarly, under the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the assessee is not entitled to make an application for settlement under sub-section (1) of Section 22C before the expiry of one hundred and twenty days from the date of the seizure under section 37A of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 of any books of accounts or other documents belonging to the assessee.

(c) There are provisions in the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 which ensure that cases in which concealment of income or wealth or evasion of tax has been established or is likely to be established by an income-tax or a wealth-tax authority are not settled by the Settlement Commission. The Commissioner can object to the admission of an application for settlement on the ground that concealment of particulars of the income or, as the case may be, of the net wealth, on the part of the applicant or perpetration of fraud by him for evading any tax or other sum chargeable or imposable under the Income-tax Act, or, as the case may be, the Wealth-tax Act, has been established or is likely to be established, by any income-tax authority or, wealth-tax authority in relation to the case. However, where the Settlement Commission is not satisfied with the correctness of the Commissioner's objections, it may, after giving the Commissioner an opportunity of being heard, allow the application for settlement to be proceeded with.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The mere fact that search and seizure operations have been conducted in a case does not necessarily mean that the assessee is guilty of evasion of tax. The Department can come to a definite conclusion in this regard only after the seized material has been scrutinised and the necessary enquiries and investigations have been made. Even under the existing provisions of law it is open to the Commissioner to object to a settlement application being proceeded with as stated in the part (c) above.

#### Tax Holiday to 100 per cent Export Oriented Units

6419. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend a five-year tax holiday to 100 per cent export-oriented units in the country; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A proposal to extend a 5 year tax holiday to 100% export-oriented units in the country is under the consideration of Government.

(b) The proposal has been made by the Ministry of Commerce to the Department of Revenue (CBDT).

The objective is to make the 100% EOU Scheme more attractive to the enterpreneurs to boost the foreign exchange earning of the country.

#### Diversion of Wheat Meant for Distribution Among Tribals

6420. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by Government from Members of Parliament and others about the diversion of

wheat meant for distribution among the tribals;

(b) whether it is a fact that the flour mills located in the tribal areas are buying wheat at cheaper price from the tribals and using that for mill grinding; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check such diversion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Three complaints alleging diversion of subsidized wheat to chakki owners and flour mills have been received. Since it is the responsibility of the State Government to ensure proper distribution of grain to the beneficiaries under the scheme, these complaints have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments for investigation and necessary action.

(c) The State Governments/Union Territories have already been advised to activate their enforcement machinery to ensure that the foodgrains reach the target group.

#### Incentives to Sugar Mills to Increase Production

6421. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of sugar with its money value that had to be imported to meet the internal requirements of the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of giving better incentives to our own sugar mills to produce more so that dependence on import can be cut down substantially and thus conserving valuable foreign exchange;

(c) the target of imports for the next three years; and

(d) the growth rate in sugar production

in the country and the detail of incentives scheme, if any, to augment it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The quantity of sugar imported during the last 3 years and the CIF value thereto are as under :

Financial Year	Quantity (Lakh tonnes)	CIF value (Rs./Crores)
1983-84	Nil	Nil
1984-85	*4.96	113.62
1985-86 (Prov.)	**19.49	433.07

\*Actual arrival was 4.83 lakh tonnes.

\*\*Actual arrival is expected to be 19.36 lakh tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no target fixed to import sugar for the next three years.

(d) The total sugar production upto 22.3.86 during the current 1985-86 sugar season is 56.95 lakh tonnes as against 50.66 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date last year thus showing an increase of 6.29 lakh tonnes. There are wide variations in the production of sugarcane from year to year due to variety of reasons including weather conditions, rainfall etc. leading to fluctuations in sugar production from season to season. In order to augment the sugar production during the current 1985-86 season the Government has announced the following incentives :

(i) increase in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories by Rs. 2.50 per quintal, fixing it at Rs. 16.50 per quintal linked to 8.5% recovery for the current season 1985-86

and announcement of a still higher price of Rs. 17 per quintal for 1986-87;

- (ii) decision to allow a rebate in excise duty on sugar produced during the months of October and November, 1985 which is in excess of the average quantity produced during the corresponding period in the preceding two seasons;
- (iii) decision to continue the differential levy price of Rs. 26 per quintal being allowed to weak units having capacity below 1250 TCD and plants installed prior to 1.10.55 for the seasons 1985-86 and 1986-87;
- (iv) increase in the All-India average ex-factory price of levy sugar from 346.75 per quintal in 1984-85 to Rs. 391.00 per quintal for 1985-86;
- (v) increase in the free sale portion of sugar by changing the ratio of levy to free sale sugar from 56 : 35 to 55 : 45 for the current season 1985-86; and
- (vi) incentives are also granted to high cost new sugar factories and expansion projects in the shape of higher free sale sugar entitlement and concessional excise-duty on such incentive sugar as applicable to levy sugar.

#### Role of Agricultural Sector in Bridging Trade Gap

6422. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agricultural sector which is quite booming can play a very constructive role to reduce trade gap;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake a vigorous drive to find new markets for our agricultural produce;

(c) how the exports of agricultural pro-

duce have been far in during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) whether targets have been increased for the next two years, if so, year-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attempts to locate new markets for agricultural exports is a continuous process. Even in the existing markets there is suastantial scope for increasing our market segment particularly in the case of fresh fruits and vegetables and processed food items.

(c) Exports of agricultural products according to provisional statistics for the last three years are as follows :

Year	Value in Rs. Crores
1982-83	1286.71
1983-84	1305.75
1984-85	1355.83

(d) It is expected that the agricultural export sector will show an improved performance during the coming two years. No specific commodity-wise trade can be indicated since the value of exports of agricultural items would be dependent upon the prevailing domestic and international prices of the various commodities.

#### Recommendations of FICCI to Over Come Trade Imbalance

6423. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item in the 'Hindustan Times' of 16 March, 1986 wherein the Federation of Indian Chambers

of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has listed ways to achieve 18 per cent growth rate in exports to set right the present adverse balance of trade;

(b) if so, the reactions of Government to each of the proposals;

(c) whether Government propose to accept some of the recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). 18 per cent annum export growth rate appears too high. Export promotional measures are evolved by Government continuously keeping in view international economic environment and national priorities. The promotional measures taken in the recent past include inter-alia, diversifying our productive base, modernising our productive apparatus, modifications and periodic revision of our industrial and fiscal policies, etc.

**Opening of Departmental Stores and Large Size Retail Outlets under Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Jaunpur (U.P.)**

6424. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2944 on 14 March, 1986 regarding consumer cooperatives and state :

(a) whether on departmental store and one large-sized retail outlet under the Centrally sponsored scheme is proposed to be opened in all urban areas of Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh to help people get items of daily need at reasonable rates and to hold price line;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) :** (a) to (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of consumer cooperatives in urban areas, financial assistance is provided to assist the consumer cooperatives on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. The Ministry has not received any such proposals from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for opening department store and large-sized retail outlets by consumer cooperatives in Jaunpur.

**Scheme to Help Economically Weaker Section of Urban and Rural Population**

6425. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**  
**SHRI AMARSINH**  
**RATHAWA :**

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

(a) the names, details and guidelines of various schemes launched by his Ministry and its Departments by way of concession, loans, aids, grants and other ways to help economically weaker section of urban and rural population and specially those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be able to stand on their own legs;

(b) the schemes meant for them through cooperative societies; and

(c) the State-wise details of the advantageous impact of these schemes on the people for whom they were meant ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) Ministry of Finance had launched the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme in the year 1972 to give financial assistance to the weaker sections. Loans are granted under the DRI scheme at a concessional rate of interest of 4% per annum. Banks have been advised that the DRI advance should constitute at least one per cent of their total advances as at the end of the preceding year. Banks have also been advised that 40% of the DRI advances should go to

persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, banks are also providing loans concessional rate of interest of 10% per annum to the persons below the poverty line under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) being administered by the Department of Rural Development.

(b) The DRI scheme is being implemented through commercial banks Loan

under IRDP are being provided both by the commercial banks and the cooperative banks.

(c) Statewise details of loans given under the DRI scheme as at the end of December 1983 are given in the Statement I given below. Statewise details of subsidy and term credit disbursed under the IRDP during the Sixth Plan period are given in the Statement-II below.

## Statement-I

Name of State/ Union Territory	O/S at the end of December, 1983		(Amount in Rs. lakhs) Share of SC/STs		
	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. NORTHERN REGION</b>	430065	6410.20	248124	3714.84	
Haryana	90580	1583.76	58173	1017.68	
Himachal Pradesh	82403	1066.95	53735	673.80	
Jammu and Kashmir	17547	230.26	2577	36.18	
Punjab	112870	1737.16	67374	1095.53	
Rajasthan	102275	1285.68	58681	756.17	
Chandigarh	4257	126.26	2410	62.63	
Delhi	20133	303.13	5174	72.85	
<b>II. NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>	61723	667.11	29114	287.45	
Assam	40251	433.83	16979	161.32	
Manipur	2180	36.55	330	17.09	
Meghalaya	5455	49.13	4218	36.91	
Nagaland	2227	18.72	1595	13.50	
Tripura	3639	71.44	3844	25.27	
Arunachal Pradesh	1010	16.27	965	13.34	
Mizoram	433	8.83	433	8.83	
Sikkim	2528	32.34	850	11.19	
<b>III. EASTERN REGION</b>	861600	5852.93	423132	2724.26	
Bihar	353729	2724.42	163519	1183.78	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Orissa	217865	1552.72	133257	971.19
	West Bengal	289456	1570.71	126280	568.35
	A & N Island	550	5.08	76	0.94
IV.	CENTRAL REGION	602015	7221.13	307852	3462.88
	Madhya Pradesh	250701	2468.93	129234	1204.05
	Uttar Pradesh	351314	4752.20	178618	2258.83
V.	WESTERN REGION	659556	7041.15	394544	4352.64
	Gujarat	370375	4261.71	258735	2936.98
	Mahrashtra	27309	2630.96	133346	1394.93
	Goa, Daman and Diu	15827	147.18	2201	19.43
	D and N Haveli	262	1.30	262	1.30
VI.	SOUTHERN REGION	11229131	06.71	450749	3889.84
	Andhra Pradesh	318459	2377.34	153049	1211.65
	Karnataka	280512	2708.74	92902	922.38
	Kerala	234305	2080.70	88869	697.48
	Tamil Nadu	285102	2319.69	112124	1007.22
	Pondicherry	10398	116.61	3450	47.48
	Lakshadweep	355	3.63	355	3.63
	Total :	3744090	36799.23	1853615	18431.21

## Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)  
(Financial Target/Achievement)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Subsidy Utilisation	Term credit disbursed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13322.31	24395.94
2.	Assam	4220.28	6117.85
3.	Bihar	17078.81	30012.40
4.	Gujarat	7469.55	13004.14
5.	Haryana	3353.00	4829.79

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2318.57	2861.93
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2005.35	2542.47
8.	Karnataka	7922.67	14935.81
9.	Kerala	5176.89	11489.05
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15125.49	33579.29
11.	Maharashtra	10445.87	22539.00
12.	Manipur	406.24	22.38
13.	Meghalaya	261.41	—
14.	Nagaland	624.00	—
15.	Orissa	8751.86	12952.04
16.	Punjab	4591.38	7399.57
17.	Rajasthan	8982.84	13305.74
18.	Sikkim	101.90	111.11
19.	Tamil Nadu	14662.02	25727.46
20.	Tripura	638.01	1179.90
21.	Uttar Pradesh	31173.45	73040.52
22.	West Benghl	5393.45	8818.91
23.	A & N Islands	10.49	14.28
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	761.67	—
25.	Chandigarh	2.97	—
26.	D & N Haveli	28.94	36.33
27.	Delhi	202.00	405.65
28.	G. D. & Diu	415.45	591.58
29.	Lakshadweep	99.85	—
30.	Mizoram	410.15	6.80
31.	Pondicherry	138.60	232.64
All India		166116.28	310161.85

**Proposal for Construction of Godowns by F.C. I. in Amalapuram Razolu Mumdivram in Andhra Pradesh**

6426. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct godowns by Food Corporation of India in Amalapuram Razolu Mumdivram Talukas in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b), The Food Corporation of India is considering a proposal to construct storage capacity at Amalapuram and Razolu in Andhra Pradesh. Details are yet to be worked out by the Corporation. There is no proposal under consideration of the Corporation to construct storage capacity at Mumdivram.

**Damage to Paddy Due to Inadequate Storage Facility in Amalapuram Razolu Mumdivram in A. P.**

6427. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA

Taluka	Qty. procured and stored in CAP during 1984-85 (M.T.)	Qty. affected by cyclonic rains (M.T.)	Qty. segregated as damaged paddy on salvaging (M.T.)	%age of damage to qty. stored.
Amalapuram	20705	220	24	0.12
Razolu	27177	84	30	0.11
Mumdivram	17824	747	47	0.26
Total	65706	1051	101	0.15

(d) In case of stocks stored under CAP storage, the following additional steps are taken, besides due care for the maintenance of the stocks by qualified technical personnel through regular periodic inspection, prophylactic and curative treatment :

(i) The stocks are stored on 'pucca'

RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India purchased paddy and put it in open areas in Amalapuram Razolu Talukas Mumdivram in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether this paddy was damaged due to rains, etc.;

(c) if so, the extent of the damage thereby; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir, with proper dunnage and covers.

(b) and (c). The bottom layers of stocks of paddy procured and stored in the following Talukas during 1984-85 were affected by cyclonic rains during October, 1985, and February, 1986. The affected stocks were immediately salvaged and the following quantities of damaged paddy were segregated :

plinths, where wooden crates are used as dunnage to prevent damage to the stocks from the bottom;

(ii) Stocks stored in CAP are well covered with LDPE (Low Density Polythene) covers and monofila-



ment nets to protect them from rain and cyclones;

(iii) The stacks are built in the shape of domes to avoid stagnation of water on the top; and

(iv) The stocks stored in CAP are regularly aerated on sunny days, to avoid moisture migration in the stocks.

**Long Term Policy For Export of Cotton.**

6428. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state .

(a) the policy of the Union Government in regard to export of cotton under long term policy for the next three years; and

(b) the target fixed for export of cotton in the Seventh Five Year Plan Period, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Decisions with regard to export of cotton are taken by the Government of India from time to time on the basis of demand and supply position of cotton in the country and the prevalent price trend. Such quantities/ varieties of cotton as are surplus to our domestic requirements are released for exports.

(b) In view of (a) no target for export has been fixed.

**Loss in NTC (WBABO)**

6429. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that losses to the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta have been increasing every month of its operation ;

(b) whether the situation is worsening day by day due to management's inefficient

handling and failure to provide inputs on time;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the comparative figures of losses in each unit of the Corporation month-wise for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) There has been a slight increase in the monthly losses of NTC (WBABO) from August, 1985 to January, 1986. However, the average monthly losses of the Corporation have decreased substantially during the period 1985-86 (April '85 to January '86) as compared to the average monthly losses during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(b) and (c). The technical performance of the Corporation does not indicate such a deterioration:

	1984-85 .....	1985-86 (April — December ' 85
<b>I. Production</b>		
Market yarn (million kgs.)	5.94	6.01
Cloth (million mtrs/) Avg. per month)	0.49	0.66
<b>II. Productivity</b>		
40s	25.51	28.58
Loom Productivity Index	205.8	223.0
<b>III. Utilisation</b>		
Spinning	41.6	62.0
Weaving	36.8	63.1

(d) A statement showing the month-wise losses during 1985-86 (upto January ' 86 and the average monthly losses during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85, unit-wise is given below.

Statement		1983-84		1984-85		(Figures Rs. in lakhs) Provisional				
		Audited	Total	Avg. per month	Total	Avg. per month	April '85	May '85	June '85	July '85
S. No.	Units	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Bengal Textile Mills	-132.46	-11.04	-111.35	-9.28	-5.50	-5.93	-6.02	-5.60	
2.	Luxmi Narain Cotton Mills	-201.77	-16.81	-229.44	-19.12	-14.57	-13.35	-12.47	-10.56	
3.	Arati Cotton Mills	-160.40	-13.57	-165.14	-13.76	-9.18	-9.56	-8.59	-7.76	
4.	Bergal Fine No. 2	-734.74	-6.15	-92.37	-7.70	-4.93	-5.33	-4.57	-4.05	
5.	Kanoria Industries	-91.09	-7.59	-91.61	-7.63	-5.76	-5.14	-5.45	-5.58	
6.	Sodepore Cotton Mills	-82.55	-6.88	-94.55	-7.88	-3.23	-4.35	-5.10	-3.99	
7.	Associated Industries	-106.38	-8.87	-115.42	-9.62	-5.88	-4.51	-3.88	-4.14	
8.	Bihar C-op Mills	-84.14	-7.01	-86.25	-7.19	-5.53	-5.59	-3.97	-3.96	
9.	Orissa Cotton Mills	-106.77	-8.90	-126.21	-10.52	-5.78	-7.31	-8.46	-6.14	
10.	Central Cotton Mills	-688.56	-57.38	-442.06	-36.84	-32.70	-33.06	-30.74	-28.18	
11.	Bengal Fine No. 1	-213.37	-17.78	-216.25	-18.02	-11.70	-15.81	-12.29	-11.99	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills			—436.62	—36.38	—418.95	—34.91	—18.38	—17.23	—17.21	—16.80
13. Shree Mahalaxmi Mills			—253.39	—21.11	—239.10	—19.92	—20.27	—21.12	—20.00	—19.39
14. Rampooria Cotton Mills			—466.12	—38.84	—371.82	—30.98	—11.95	—16.85	—11.81	—6.15
15. Bangasari Cotton Mills			—105.94	—8.83	—131.70	—10.98	—7.32	—6.68	—7.03	—5.73
16. Jyoti Wvg. Factory			—105.61	—8.80	—96.44	—8.04	—9.57	—7.40	—7.92	—8.28
17. Gaya Cotton Mills			—214.08	—17.84	—187.21	—15.60	—11.18	—11.64	—13.44	—13.89
18. Manindra Cotton Mills			—69.19	—5.77	—77.47	—6.46	—5.88	—6.48	—7.34	—6.78
E. O. Adjustment			—112.06	—9.34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total loss			—3704.24	—308.69	—3293.34	—274.45	—189.31	—197.34	—186.29	—168.97

(Figures Rs. in lakhs)

Provisional

	Aug. '85	Sept. '85	Oct. '85	Nov. '85	Dec. '85	Jan. '86	Total (April '85 to Jan. '86)	Avg. per month (April '85 to Jan. '86)
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	-7.43	-6.67	-6.11	-5.62	-5.91	-6.36	-61.15	-6.12
	-11.98	-15.14	-16.82	-15.35	-16.50	-16.20	-142.94	-14.29
	-8.65	-9.39	-10.54	-9.58	-10.37	-12.36	-95.98	-9.60
	-4.97	-5.49	-6.97	-6.21	-6.05	-7.41	-55.98	-5.60
	-5.43	-6.18	-7.00	-6.28	-6.19	-6.18	-59.82	-5.98
	-4.70	-5.90	-6.95	-6.41	-7.05	-6.80	-54.48	-5.45
	-6.00	-6.73	-7.37	-5.72	-5.38	-6.91	-56.52	-5.65
	-5.16	-5.58	-5.78	-4.42	-4.70	-5.75	-50.44	-5.04
	-7.78	-5.82	-8.74	-8.74	-7.66	-10.96	-77.39	-7.74
	-26.87	-33.15	-28.30	-28.42	-28.87	-29.01	-299.30	-29.93
	-13.40	-12.87	-16.32	-14.63	-14.99	-15.85	-139.85	-13.99

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	-16.87	-17.56	-17.71	-18.64	-16.84	-15.70	-172.94	-17.29
	-18.14	-16.07	-20.53	-19.59	-22.13	-26.02	-203.26	-20.33
	-13.44	-20.02	-18.07	-23.42	-26.10	-29.51	-177.32	-17.73
	-6.28	-6.97	-10.97	-8.80	-7.06	-7.22	-74.06	-7.40
	-7.77	-8.02	-6.35	-6.67	-7.24	-6.93	-76.15	-7.61
	-14.50	-11.70	-10.74	-11.75	-12.72	-11.73	-123.29	-12.33
	-8.40	-8.75	-6.57	-5.47	-5.34	-5.06	-66.07	-6.61
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-187.77	-202.01	-211.84	-205.72	-211.10	-226.59	-1986.94	-198.69

Note : For the years 1983-84, 1984-85 audited figures are available for the year as a whole. For the year 1985-86 provisional figures of monthly losses have been finalised.

**Export of Rice**

6430 **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY** : Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which have been permitted to export rice directly with details thereof; and

(b) the total export of rice from India during 1984-85 and 1985-86, names of the countries to which exported and the quantity exported.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER)** : (a) Export of basmati rice is permitted under Open General Licence subject to minimum Export of Prices of Rs. 7500/- per MT f. o. b. With effect from 18th February, 1986, export of limited quantity of non-basmati rice has also been allowed subject to the minimum Export Price of Rs. 4,000 per MT f o. b Exports are permitted by all exporters. No specific allocation of export quota to any State has been made.

(b) Export of basmati rice during 1984-85 and April-December 1985 is estimated at 2.42 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 163.03 crores and 1.84 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 132.64 crores. The major markets for our Basmati Rice are USSR Middle East and U. K.

[*Translation*]

**Proposal to Amend Fera and COFEPOSA**

6431. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY** :  
**SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI** :

**Statement****Details of the Lending Programmes Operated by the Export-Import Bank of India**

Programme	Salient features	User	Rate of Interest Per annum
1	2	3	4
1. Direct Financial Assistance to Exporters	Enables Indian exporters to extend term credit to Importer Overseas, of eligible Indian goods.	Indian Exporter	8.5 Percent

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal to bring further changes in **FERA** and **COFEPOSA** to promote exports and to make India internationally competitive; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)** : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to amend **FERA** and **COFEPOSA**. However, a Working Group has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India to review the Exchange Control Regulations.

[*English*]

**Lending Programme of Export-Import Bank of India**

6432. **SHRI D. B. PATIL** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state the number of lending programmes being operated by Export-Import Bank of India and the details of these lending programmes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)** : Export-Import Bank of India provides credit and guarantee facilities for export of goods and services from India. Details of the 11 Lending programmes currently being operated by the bank are set out in the statement given below.

1	2	3	4
2. Consultancy and Technology Services	Enables Indian Exporter of Consultancy Services and Technology to extend term credit to Importer Overseas.	Indian Exporter	8.5 Percent
3. Preshipment Credit	Enables Indian Exporter to buy raw materials and inputs where exporter require long cycle time.	Indian Exporter	12 Percent
4. Hundred Percent Export Oriented Unit	Enables Indian Companies to acquire Indian made machinery as a part of fixed asset financing.	Indian Exporter	9/12.5 Percent
5. Overseas Investment Finance	Enables Indian Promoter to Finance Equity Contribution in joint ventures set up abroad.	Indian Exporter	12.5 Percent
6. Overseas Buyer's Credit	Enables Overseas buyer to Pay cost of eligible goods imported from India on deferred terms.	Overseas Buyer	8.5 Percent
7. Lines of Credit	Enables Overseas Financial Institutions, Foreign Governments, their agencies to onlend term loans to finance import of eligible, goods. Buyer would be in the country where such relenders are located.	Overseas Financial Institutions, Foreign Governments and Agencies	8.5 Percent
8. Refinance of Export Credit	Enables Banks to offer financing to Indian Exporters of eligibla goods, who extend term credit.	Commercial Banks in India	7.65 Percent
9. Export Bills Rediscounting	Enables banks to fund Post Shipment Export Credit extended to Indian exporters.	Commercial Banks in India	10 Percent
10. Relerding Facility	Enables Overseas Banks to Make available term finance to importers, for import of eligible Indian goods.	Banks Overseas	8 Percent
11. Export Bills Padiscounting for Small Scale Exporters	Enables Banks to fund post Shipment Export Credit extended to Indian Exporters from the Small Scale Industry.	Commercial Banks in India	10 Percent

**Modification of Value Added Tax**

6433. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed modified Value Added Tax (MODVAT) scheme has created a confusion in the trade and commercial circles over its imposition;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have also decided to further modify the Value Added Tax; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Following the introduction of MODVAT scheme, clarification have been sought by the trade and commercial circles in regard to some of its aspects.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

**Recommendations of Sukhamoy Chakravarty Committee on Banks**

6434. SHRI H. M. PATEL :  
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sukhamoy Chakravarty Committee on monetary reforms has recommended for the introduction of element of price competition among banks;

(b) if so, the precise suggestions made by the Committee;

(c) how many suggestions have been accepted by Government for implementation; and

(d) when these will be given effect to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Committee to review the working of the Monetary System (Sukhamoy Chakravarty Committee) has suggested that banks should accept some degree of price competition.

(b) The Committee has recommended to introduce "controlled competition", which involves an "administered spread between the interest rate on bank deposits with a maturity of 5 years and above, to be determined by the Reserve Bank and the basic lending rate which would serve as a floor to the non-concessional lending rates of banks. This approach is designed to prevent competition among banks of unequal size, and also ensure a minimum spread between the deposit rates and lending rates which is broad enough to provide a basis for viable banking operations and yet narrow enough to prevent laxity in bank administration". The Committee has also recommended that "the banks should be free to offer interest rates on deposits of varying maturities exceeding one year subject to these rates not exceeding the maximum interest rate to be fixed by the Reserve Bank for deposits with a maturity of 5 years or more" (Para 10.20).

(c) and (d). The revisions to be made in the administered interest rates structure are constantly kept under review by the Reserve Bank of India and changes in the interest rates structure would be made as and when circumstances warrant.

**World Bank Aid for Oil Exploration**

6435. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sought the World Bank aid for oil exploration and the gas programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). An Exploration and Development



Project of Oil India Limited (approximate cost Rs. 700 crores) and the South Bassein Phase-II Project of Oil and Natural Gas Commission (approximate cost Rs. 460 crores) are currently being discussed with the World Bank.

#### Opening of Regional Rural Banks in Tamil Nadu

6436. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

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

(b) if so, the places where such banks are proposed to be opened; and

(c) whether industrially backward districts are proposed to be given special consideration in opening such banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Steering Committee on Regional Rural Banks functioning in the NABARD has recently recommended to the Government the setting up of two more Regional Rural Banks to cover district Salem and district South Arcot. The proposals are under scrutiny.

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

#### Raids at Houses of Officers of Customs Department

6437. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that houses of the officers of Customs Department have been raided by CBI recently;

(b) if so, the total assets recovered in the raids; and

(c) the action taken against the defaulting officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). During the year 1986 (upto 28.2.1986), 10 searches have been conducted by CBI in the premises of 8 officers of the Customs Department. Total value of assets (moveable and immoveable) discovered in these raids is Rs. 2,18,115.00. On the basis of these searches, 4 cases have been registered for further investigation by the CBI.

#### Assistance by Banks Under Self-Employment Scheme in Midnapore District (West Bengal)

6438. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases forwarded by District Industries Centre, Midnapore district, West Bengal upto February, 1986 for providing assistance under the self-employment scheme to each branch of the banks in this district;

(b) the number of persons provided with such assistance upto February, 1986 and the number of those cases in which the assistance has not been given; and

(c) when assistance is likely to be provided to the remaining persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The present data reporting system from the District Industries Centres/Banks does not generate bank-wise/branch-wise data. However, as per the information received from the State Government as against 3308 number of applications forwarded by the District Industries Centre Midnapore, the banks have sanctioned 2684 cases involving an amount of Rs. 506.40 lakhs for the year 1983-84. For the year 1984-85, as against 4037 number of applications forwarded by the District Industries Centre,

Midnapore, 3145 cases were sanctioned loans involving an amount of Rs. 655.52 lakhs. Information for the year 1985-86 has not been received from the State Government so far.

**Storage Capacity of Godowns of Central Warehousing**

6439. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of godowns of Central Warehousing Corporation in the country; and

(b) the approximate storage capacity of these godowns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). As on 28.2.1986, the Central Warehousing Corporation had 421 Warehouses, owned and hired taken together, with a total covered storage capacity of 52.91 lakh tonnes.

[*Translation*]

**Availability of essential commodities at fair price shops**

6440. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only 2 Kgs. of grain is made available per-head per month even after the increase in the number of fair price shops under the Civil Supplies Department; and

(b) the quantity of foodgrains supplied to each State for distribution and the quantity actually distributed through fair price shops in those States during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) As per information available with the Government, the quantum of foodgrains (rice and wheat) supplied to consumers through Fair Price Shops varies from State to State. On the basis of information furnished by States/Union Territory Administrations, the quantum of grains (rice and wheat) supplied to consumers per head per month is more than 2 Kgs.

(b) Statement is given below.

**Statement**  
*Quantity of Wheat and Rice Allocated to States/Union Territories and their Offtake during the Years 1984 and 1985*

( '000 tonnes)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	1984				1985			
		Rice Offtake	Wheat Allhcate	Wheat Offtake	Rice Allcated	Rice Offtake*	Wheat Allcated	Wheat Offtake*	Rice Allcated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1010	991.10	252	103	1090	975.40	252	88.30
2.	Assam	235	220.8	303	141.30	335	294.30	362.8	154.70
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.1	35.80	16.8	3.90	46.8	39.90	16.8	3.50
4.	Bihar	222	83.70	864	270.0	237	27.70	864	235.30
5.	Gujarat	90	91.80	210	17.80	145	108.70	380	107.00
6.	Haryana	26.4	9.10	175	51.80	30.3	9.10	295	99.90
7.	Himachal Pradesh	35	31.40	36	23.20	60	42.50	47	42.60
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	156	121.20	110.2	77.40	164	113.10	144	67.00
9.	Karnataka	240	231.90	180	73.90	414	365.20	180	68.70
10.	Kerala	1360	1322.60	420	146.0	1460	1381.90	420	110.60
11.	Madhya Pradesh	222	167.20	300	45.40	247	199.40	340	138.80
12.	Maharashtra	300	270.70	720	313.50	390	349.30	720	276.00
13.	Manipur	36	26.80	24	11.50	40	26.30	24	3.0
14.	Meghalaya	78	80.60	25.2	14.40	86.5	86.20	25.2	3.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Nagaland	48	48	18	9.30	52	43.00	18	0.80
16.	Tripura	91	85.30	30	6.10	107.5	87.80	30	4.80
17.	Mizoram	61	58.70	12.6	6.10	70	49.10	12.6	1.20
18.	Orissa	75	42.90	221	146.10	157	73.20	276	75.50
19.	Punjab	6	1.40	96	14.9	9.6	2.00	103	16.30
20.	Rajasthan	12	4.50	336	5.0	16	6.20	380	181.50
21.	Tamil Nadu	335	271.50	360	94.50	455	373.70	360	68.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	320	222	540	103.90	385	167.90	590	137.80
23.	West Bengal	1320	961.90	1512	799.40	1375	730.60	1512	669.0
24.	Delhi	180	153.70	547	358.40	215	144.30	552	356.10
25.	Sikkim	42.5	36.50	3	3.30	45	33.80	3	1.80
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12.3	4.00	6	4.90	14.5	6.30	9.2	4.10
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	36	34.10	27.6	15.00	44.5	36.50	27.6	12.70
28.	Podicherry	23	5.30	2.64	1.10	18.5	7.40	2.64	3.40
29.	Chandigarh	3.0	2.9	21.3	1.30	3.05	3.10	21.6	1.10
30.	Lakshadweep	5.5	4.0	0.07	—	5.5	1.30	0.07	—
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.2	0.90	0.24	—	1.2	0.30	0.24	—
Total :		6625	5622.30	7369.65	2862.40	7719.95	5785.40	7968.75	2933.00

\*PROVISIONAL

*[English]*

**Proposal for Abolition of Department of Supplies and Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals**

6441. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to abolish the Department of Supplies and the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such step when these have been functioning for a long time and with efficiency; and

(c) whether the abolition of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals will result in higher payment of prices by individual buying Departments for the same commodities resulting in inefficiency and malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) A proposal to progressively reduce the responsibility of the Department of Supply for centralised purchases has been mooted.

(b) To examine ways in which unnecessary work can be eliminated in DGS & D and to cut down delays.

(c) Nothing definite can be said at this stage.

**Regional Centres for Design and Technical Development**

6442. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of regional centres for design and technical developments;

(b) the names of the places where these centres are located;

(c) the total number of designs dealt with in each regional centre yearly during the period from 1981-82 onwards;

(d) the annual expenditure of all the centres from 1981-82 onwards on (i) staff and (ii) material;

(e) the annual income in all the centres from 1981-82 onwards;

(f) whether evaluation of technical wings of these centres has ever been done;

(g) if so, the results thereof;

(h) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(i) what percentage of designs is accepted by the trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Four.

(b) Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi.

(c) Total number of designs dealt with in the Regional Design & Technical Development Centres are given below :—

Year	Bangalore	Bombay	Calcutta	New Delhi
1981-82	170	187	483	133
1982-83	181	145	433	68
1983-84	168	166	421	94
1984-85	172	169	475	87
1985-86	181	177	517	33

(d) Annual expenditure incurred are given below :—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)							
	Bangalore		Bombay		Calcutta		New Delhi	
	Staff	Material	Staff	Material	Staff	Material	Staff	Material
1981-82	11.98	0.64	5.37	0.05	7.13	0.05	5.20	0.12
1982-83	14.11	0.79	5.71	0.11	8.19	0.08	6.35	0.15
1983-84	15.70	0.60	6.43	0.51	9.32	0.08	6.77	0.16
1984-85	17.86	0.75	7.15	0.91	10.34	0.10	9.43	0.22
1985-86	20.22	0.84	7.63	0.10	10.72	0.07	8.18	0.21

(e) Since the activities of the Regional Design and Technical Development Centres are developmental in nature the question of generating income does not arise.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The Technical wing at Bangalore has been found to have done good work but the other three have been considered not quite satisfactory.

(h) Does not arise.

(i) Percentage of designs accepted by the trade is given below :

Bangalore	Bombay	Calcutta	New Delhi
59.4%	52.22%	39.80%	75.00%

#### Export of Silk Production.

6443. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to explore the possibility of export of mulberry Cocoon, silk yarn, silk cloth and silk clothing;

(b) whether export of these items would result in the farmers getting better price; and

(c) if so, the reasons why Government do not initiate steps for export of silk Production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Under the Current Import-Export Policy, there exists a provision to allow export of mulberry cocoons and raw silk on merits. However, the export of mulberry cocoons and silk yarn is not encouraged from India as the emphasis is on export of value added items like Silk Cloth, Silk Clothings including made-ups, garmets etc. Such a policy not only ensures additional employment opportunities but also better returns. There has been a substantial increase in export of silk goods and constant efforts are being made to explore the possibilities as toping up the same.

#### Domestic and Foreign Tourists in Goa

6444. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited Goa from 1983-84 to 1985-86, which year-wise break-up;

(b) expected tourist inflow in 1986-87; and

(c) the extent to which Carnival

Festival in Goa helps to generate tourist trade?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :** (a) As per the information available with the Govt. of Goa, the number of tourists who visited Goa during the past three years were as follows ;

Year	Foreign tourists	Domestic tourists
1983	33,575	496,440
1984	62,265	607,727
1985	92,667	682,545

(b) Over a lakh of foreign tourists and 7.5 lakhs of domestic tourists are expected to visit Goa during 1986.

(c) The Carnival Festival in Goa does promote tourism and it is found that increase in the tourist traffic to the Union Territory during the period of the festival is more when compared with the other period.

#### Development of Daman Sea Beach

**6445. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made a survey of the Daman Sea beach in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) whether his Ministry has any plans to develop the beach; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM : (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal under consideration for development of the Daman Sea beach.

#### Export of Goan Variety Cashew

**6446. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) names of States and Union Territories growing Cashewnuts ;

(b) the total quantity of Goan variety Cashewnuts exported in 1984-85, and

(c) the likely export in 1985-86 of the same variety ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :** (a) Cashewnuts are grown in the States/Union Territories of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Maharashtra, Orissa; West Bengal, Pondicherry and Tripura.

(b) The total quantity of cashewnuts exported from Goa during 1984-85 was 75.55 metric tonnes.

(c) The total quantity of cashewnuts exported from Goa during 1985-86 is 221.72 metric tonnes.

Source: Government of Goa.

#### Evasion of Taxes by Companies

**6447. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several large FERA as also other Indian companies have been nabbed of evasion of taxes, siphoning off funds, etc. as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 23 February, 1986;

(b) if so, the full details of these companies ;

(c) whether a close watch is being kept on the companies in the light of several recent disclosures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

**Availing of Loan Schemes of Coffee Board by Small Growers of Coffee**

6448. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the types of Development Loan Schemes sanctioned by the Coffee Board for assisting the coffee growers;

(b) the number of small growers who

have availed of each of these Loan Schemes from 1983 to 1985; and

(c) the number of small growers from Kerala who have available each of these Loan Schemes in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

**Statement**

the type of development loan schemes being implemented by the Coffee Board and the total number of small growers and their number in Kerala who have availed each of the schemes during 1982-83 to 1984.85 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of small growers who have availed from each of the scheme.	No. of small growers from Kerala who have availed from each of the scheme.
1.	Intensive Cultivation Loan.	501	122
2.	Replanting Loan	195	33
3.	Extensive Cultivation Loan.	107	17
4.	Special Purpose Loan.	651	457
5.	Crop Hypothecation Loan.	9,339	5,895
6.	Hire Purchase Loan.	452	26

**Loss in Curred by Coffee Houses**

6449. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Coffee Houses under the Coffee Board,

(b) whether it is a fact that these

Coffee Houses are running in loss; and

(c) the total loss incurred by these Coffee House in each of the year from 1982 to 1985?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). Coffee House were started for promotion of coffee and not as commercial ventures.



Hence accounts are not maintained on a commercial basis. Presently there are eighteen Coffee Houses under the Board and the net excess of expenditure over receipts for running these coffee houses during the last three years has been as under:

Year	Rupees
1982-83	1,57,898
1983-84	23,38,726
1984-85	9,55,634

#### Curing Centres Under Coffee Board

6450. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of curing centres under the Coffee Board;

(b) the number of private curing centres functioning in the country ;

(c) whether there is a proposal to start more curing centres under Coffee Board; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (d). Of the 40 curing works licenced by the Board there are 5 in the cooperative sector and the remaining in the private sector.

The existing curing capacity is of the order of 167,000 tonnes. Letters of intent have been issued by the Coffee Board for additional curing capacity of the order of 21,000 tones.

#### Opening of Branches of United Commercial Bank in Orissa.

6451. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of United Commercial Bank opened in phulbani, Kalahandi and Bolangir districts in Orissa; and

(b) the name of the places in these districts where branches of the bank have been opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that UCO Bank as on 30th November, 1985 had 9 branches in Phulbani District, 2 branches in Kalahandi District and one branch in Bolangir District. The details of locations are indicated below.

Name of District	Location of branch
Phulbani (Boudh-Khondmals)	1. Phulbahi-Main Road 2. Raikia 3. Phiringia 4. Gumagarh 5. Nuapadar 6. Sudrukumpa
Kalahandi	1. Kesinga 2. Rishida
Bolangir	1. Bolangir

#### Proposal to Shift NTC Mills in Bombay to Backward Areas in Maharashtra

6452. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal to shift the mills in Bombay run by the National Textile Corporation to backward and undeveloped areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details and objective of the proposal; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI  
KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

**Diversification of Powerlooms in Rural  
Areas for Rehabilitation of Workers**

6453. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased  
to state :

(a) the policy of the Union Govern-  
ment regarding diversification of power-  
looms in rural areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that in  
Maharashtra the retired textile workers of  
Konkan region had been rehabilitated by  
Mafatlal Mills by making powerlooms  
available at Chiplam in Ratnagiri District;  
and

(c) the reasons why Government are  
not sanctioning similar units at other places  
in Konkan region wherefrom the bulk of  
textile workers hail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI  
KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The  
Textiles Policy states that the organisation  
of production in the powerloom sector  
should be guided by the objective of locational  
dispersal.

(b) As per the available information,  
the Development Corporation of Konkan,  
with the help of Mafatlal Services, have  
set up a powerloom project with 96 looms.

(c) No specific Government sanction is  
required. Powerlooms can be set up sub-  
ject to the requirements of compulsory  
registration and locational guidelines.

**Proposal to Shift Sick Mills of Bombay  
to Backward Areas**

6454. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the owners

of the sick mills in Bombay had proposed  
to the Union Government a Scheme to shift  
those mills to backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government to that  
proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI  
KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c).  
In the past, some proposals were made to  
the Government of Maharashtra for shifting  
some mills to backward areas provided they  
were given permission to sell the urban  
lands. According to available information,  
these cases were not followed up by the  
parties to the point that a decision could be  
taken by Government of Maharashtra.

**Financial Assistance for Modernisation  
of National Textile Corporation Mills**

6455. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :  
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the  
nationalised and sick mills run by the  
National Textile Corporation need urgent  
modernisation if the same are to be run  
profitably;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for  
lack of financial assistance, the mills are  
running in great losses or earning only  
marginal profits; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose  
to direct financial institutions to advance  
more loans to National Textile Corporation  
for modernisation and better working of  
these mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI  
KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes,  
Sir. The renovation and technological up-  
gradation of machinery is required for the  
viability of nationalised mills of NTC.

(b) The modernisation of textile units  
is a continuing process. An amount of  
Rs. 301 crores has already been sent upto  
31st March, 1985 on modernisation/reno-

vation of the nationalised units of NTC. The major reasons for continued losses of NTC mills are as follows :

- (i) Old and obsolete machinery;
- (ii) under-utilisation of installed capacity due to irregular power supply and power shortage, high cost of captive power, etc.
- (iii) abnormal increase in cotton prices, particularly from the middle of 1980-81 to 1984-85;
- (iv) increase in cost of power, coal, dyes and chemicals, stores and spares;
- (v) excess labour force;
- (vi) increase in wages/salaries;
- (vii) poor work norms and low productivity.

(c) Efforts are being made to explore possibilities of raising finances from institutional sources and deferred payment credits for modernisation of the nationalised NTC mills.

[*Translation*]

#### Export of Carpets

6456. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the carpets exported to foreign countries during the last three years and the names of countries which are the main importers of carpets;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to promote this industry; and

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide special assistance for promoting the carpet trade in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The

provisional value of export of woollen carpets, rugs and druggets including namdahs during the last three years is as under :

	(Rs in crores)
1983-84	147.70
1984-85	157.60
1984-85 (Apr.—Nov. '84)	90.62
1985-86 (Apr.—Nov. '85)	108.28

The main importing countries of handknotted woollen carpets are West Germany, USA, Switzerland, USSR and U.K. etc.

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken to promote the industry.

- (i) Advanced training of weavers in hand knotted carpet weaving and other allied activities like clipping, washing, etc. 450 such training centres are being run in the country out of which 140 massive training centres and 63 advanced training centres are functioning in UP and Rajasthan.
  - (ii) Exemption of handknotted woollen carpets from excise duty, if small mechanical devices are used to improve efficiency.
  - (iii) Duty free import of raw wool against REP licence and reduction in the duty on imports of wool to encourage use of imported wool for quality improvement.
  - (iv) Cash Compensatory Support for exports.
- In addition, the following steps are also proposed to be taken :
- (i) Setting up of an Institute for Carpet Technology at Bhadohi, U.P.
  - (ii) Visit of Study teams to China and USSR for studying the production

techniques employed in thrust countries.

- (iii) Expansion of Export markets by sponsoring visit of Sales cum-Study teams of these countries.

#### Promotion of Tourism Industry

6457. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take any steps to encourage hotel industry with a view to promote tourism industry and earn foreign exchange during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Union and State Governments propose to make hotel industry a profitable industry by providing special incentives to it so that a number of educated persons are provided employment in this industry; and

(c) the other steps Government propose to take to develop the famous places for tourists so that a number of persons may be able to earn their livelihood from this industry?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). Several incentives are already available to promote the growth of hotel industry and to make it more profitable. These comprise tax reliefs, interest subsidy, concessions in customs duty on certain items, allotment of foreign exchange for publicity, promotion and imports, priority consideration for the various need of hotels, etc.

State Governments have also been requested to grant suitable incentives to promote the hotel industry so that more educated persons are provided employment in this industry.

(c) The Department of Tourism in consultation with the respective State Governments has identified centres of tourist importance in each State for phased

development with the combined resources of States, Centre and private sector.

#### Export of Leather

6458. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which leather was exported during last three years and the foreign exchange earned thereby year-wise;

(b) the quantum of leather purchased by these countries in 1984-85 with value thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase the export of leather; and

(d) the total number of leather industries in public sector and the names of places where these are situated in the country alongwith their production year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The main countries to which leather was exported during the last three years are Italy, F.R.G., France, UK, USSR, USA, Japan etc. Foreign exchange earned from exports of leather during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 was Rs. 254.30, 248.92 and 357.68 crores respectively, according to the council for leather exports.

(b) The leather exported to these countries during 1984-85 was 2162.29 million kgs. valued at Rs. 357.68 crores.

(c) Participation in overseas fairs/exhibitions, Organisation of Buyer Seller Meets in important overseas markets, sponsoring of sales/study teams, an easy access to essential inputs for export production etc. are amongst the measures being taken for export of leather.

(d) There are two units in Central Public Sector engaged in production of leather and leather goods. These are Bharat Leather Corporation with registered Office at Agra and Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. with registered Office at Kanpur. Their production of leather, leather goods and other allied products during the last three years has been as under :

Year	TAFCO	Rs. BLC
1983-84	745.18 lakhs	218.38 lakhs
1984-85	631.54 lakhs	366.47 lakhs
1985-86	806.95 lakhs	335.00 lakhs

**Allocation of Funds under Self-Employment Scheme to Rajasthan**

6459. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Rajasthan in 1986-87 under self-employment scheme for educated unemployed persons;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to check favouritism and corrupt practices in the implementation of this scheme; and

(c) whether Government propose to include people's representatives in the panel formed to sanction the loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No amount has yet been allocated for the year 1986-87 to any State/Union Territory under the scheme for providing self-employment educated youths.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to all banks stating therein that whenever any malpractices in the implementation of the schemes are noticed they should be quickly and thoroughly investigated by the banks and prompt action be taken against the bank officials involved.

(c) No, Sir, However, each District Industries Centre has a District Advisory Committee to oversee its functioning and its membership consists among others, of the people's representatives of the District.

[English]

**Expansion of Textile Industry**

6460. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to promote textile industry in the country;

(b) if so, the measures adopted therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken for the expansion of textile industry in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Textile Policy, announced by Government in June, 1985 has envisaged several measures for growth and development of the textile industry. Some of the important steps taken by Government in this regard are lifting the ban on the expansion of weaving capacity in the organised Sector, allowing fuller fibre flexibility, rationalisation of fiscal levies on certain man-made fibres/Yarn, compulsory registration of powerlooms, measures for development of handlooms, setting up of a national level Advisory Committee for Modernisation of textile industry, setting up of a nodal agency to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially viable sick mills and simplification and formulation of a single Textiles Control Order.

**Opening of New Textile Mills in Orissa**

6461. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of textile mills in Orissa;

(b) the number of textile mills managed by National Textile Corporation and the number of those which are under private management;

(c) whether Government propose to open new textile mills in 1986-87;

(d) if so, the number of new textile mills proposed to be opened in Orissa and other States during 1986-87; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) As on 31st March, 1986 there were eight spinning/composite mills in Orissa.

(b) Out of 8 mills, 2 are managed by N.T.C., 4 are in the private sector and the remaining 2 are in the cooperative sector.

(c) No, Sir.

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

#### Investment of LIC in Housing

6462. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of investment made by Life Insurance Corporation in housing in the last three years;

(b) the amount of investment made by Life Insurance Corporation in Orissa during those years;

(c) whether Life Insurance Corporation proposes to finance some new housing schemes in Orissa and other States during 1986-87;

(d) if so, the details of the housing schemes proposed to be financed by Life Insurance Corporation in different States; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The amount of investment made by Life Insurance Corporation of India in housing loans is as under:—

Year	In All States (Rupees in crores)	In Orissa
1982-83	106.77	3.09
1983-84	141.47	0.80
1984-85	162.27	3.66

(c) to (e). Allocations for 1986-87 have yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

#### Supply of Standard Quality Foodgrains Through FCI

6463. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many storages and godowns of Food Corporation of India are not clean;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the grains procured by Food Corporation of India from mandies get damaged and adulterated on way to the States;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to launch any cleanliness drive in the FCI godowns and other places where the foodgrains get damaged; and

(d) if not, the specific steps proposed to be taken to supply standard quality foodgrains to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir, some were found to be unclean and expeditious steps have been taken to put them in order.

(b) Some grains get affected during transit due to rains when moved in open wagons on account of shortage of covered ones. No case of adulteration while in transit has come to our notice.

(c) and (d) A check list is prescribed for tidiness and upkeep of FCI depots, which includes essential features of tidiness, such as collection of spillage of foodgrains, white washing and repairs of the godown, removal of shrubs, grass and other refuses from the depot premises, cleanliness of drains, etc. Periodic inspections are carried out regularly by the officers of different levels to ensure that each and every depot is maintained according to the prescribed check list. The steps taken to ensure supply of standard quality foodgrains to the consumers consist of procurement of foodgrain in accordance with the prescribed quality standards, its storage in damp proof and rodent proof godown, and periodical inspection of the stocks, and the undertaking of timely disinfestation measures for pest control by the qualified and trained staff. The recipients are given full opportunity to satisfy themselves that the quality conforms to the prescribed standards before taking delivery of the same. A portion of the sample drawn and sealed jointly is given to the recipient for reference/display as per the procedure laid down.

#### Allocation of Foodgrains to Karnataka

6464. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARSIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of rice and wheat demanded by Government of Karnataka from Central pool during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total quantum of such foodgrains released by the Union Government for Karnataka during those years;

(c) whether Government propose to enhance the allocation of rice, wheat and other foodgrains to Karnataka during 1986-87; and

(d) if so, the details of the allocation proposed to be made to Karnataka in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Demand, allotment and offtake of rice and wheat in respect of Karnataka for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 was as under:—

	(in '000 tonnes)		
	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1983-84			
Rice	480.0	210.0	219.8
Wheat	600.0	434.5	361.5
1984-85			
Rice	729.8	245.0	234.1
Wheat	643.64	637.77	405.5
1985-86			
Rice	590.0	484.0	386.6*
Wheat	738.98	819.28	502.9*

(\* Offtake figures for 1985-86 are upto February 1986 only.

(c) and (d). The allotment of rice and wheat to various States/Union Territories, including Karnataka, is made on a month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, market availability and other related factors.

For the month of April, 1986, the Government of Karnataka has been allotted 45,000 tonnes of rice and 97,820 tonnes of wheat as against 25,000 tonnes of rice and 61,290 tonnes of wheat in April, 1985.

#### Suggestion for Upgradation of Cities for House Rent Allowance

6465. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received suggestion for upgrading of certain cities for the purpose of giving their employees House Rent Allowance etc.;

(b) if so, the names of such cities; and

(c) Government's reaction on each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The current classification of cities for payment of House Rent Allowance to Central Government employees is based on the population figures of 1981 Census. Government have been receiving numerous requests for classification/reclassification of one city or the other on the basis of their increase in the population after 1981 Census. As the criteria for classification is based on the population as revealed in the decennial census figures and no post census increase in population is taken into account, such requests could not be acceded to.

**Construction of Choutries and Dharamsalas in Festival Places by all India Yatrika Nivas**

6466. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the funds made available by the Union Government to the All India Yatrika Nivas for construction of Choutries and Dharamsalas at important places, in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the number of Choutries and Dharamsalas constructed so far by the All India Yatrika Nivas indicating the places at which these have been constructed;

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct 100-Room Choutry at Sreesailam in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti were provided funds by Department of Tourism for construction of Yatrikas/Dharamshalas as under:—

1982-83	5.00 lakhs
1983-84	8 00 lakhs
1984-85	17.00 lakhs

(b) Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has already constructed and commissioned Yatrikas at Chitrakoot and Amarkantak. Yatrikas at Bidar, Kampil, Nandmehar and Vrindavan (one block) are also likely to be commissioned within three months.

(c) to (e). The Samiti has prepared plans for construction of a Yatrika at Sreesailam at An estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. This will provide accommodation for about 70 beds. Negotiations are in progress with State Government for the transfer of land for the above purpose but lease deed has not yet been executed. The construction work will be taken up immediately after the formalities concerning transfer of land are completed.

**Sanction of Funds for Construction of Dharamsalas**

6467. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state whether Government propose to sanction funds for construction of free Dharamsalas in important cities of the country for the use of the poor and middle class people, as in the case of Five Star Hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : The Department of Tourism provides funds to Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti upto 90% of the cost of construction of Dharamsalas/Yatrikas, at various places of pilgrimage in the country. Suitable land as well as the balance funds are raised by Samiti through donations by the concerned



State Governments, Cheritable Organisations or individuals. The accommodation thus created is for the use of the low/middle income group of people.

The Department of Tourism does not provide funds in this manner in the case of Five Star Hotels.

**Grant of Loans under 'Gramodaya Padakam' Scheme to Unemployed Persons in Andhra Pradesh**

6469. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :  
SHRI A. J. V. B MAHESWARA RAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a Union Government Scheme in Andhra Pradesh known as 'Gramodaya Padakam' under which loans are sanctioned to the unemployed persons without security;

(b) whether complaints have been received by the Union Government that loans under this scheme are not being sanctioned to the unemployed persons by the banks without getting a security;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youths is known as 'Gramodaya Scheme' in Andhra Pradesh. Under the Scheme, the banks have not to ask for owners' contribution in the form of margin money or seek collateral security or third party guarantee for the loan under the Self-Employment Scheme.

(b) and (c). In a Scheme which is being implemented on a large scale throughout the country there may be a few instances of complaints regarding delay and non-sanctioning of loans by commercial banks. Specific instances/complaints

whenever received are got looked into for taking suitable remedial action.

**Proposal to Construct more Forest Lodges**

6470. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where forest lodging facilities are being provided to attract tourists to witness wildlife;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide new forest lodging facilities during 1985-86, if so, the places selected in the country;

(c) whether the number of tourists visiting the wild life sanctuaries is on the increase; and

(d) the year-wise figures for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) At present the Department of Tourism has created lodging facilities in Forest Lodges constructed at Wild Life Sanctuaries/National Parks at Kanha, Kaziranga, Gir, Bharatpur, Dandeli and Jaldapara.

(b) During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the Department of Tourism propose to provide accommodation facilities as well as transport facilities for viewing wild life in Wild Life Sanctuaries at Manas, Similipal, Enjal, Betla, Corbett, Dudhwa, Chilka, Kaziranga, Alwar, Panthambore, Bharatpur, Madhumalai and Bandhavgarh. In addition, proposals received from other States/Union Territories will also be considered, subject to availability to funds. During 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 60.80 lakhs was released for providing accommodation/transport facilities at some of the Wild Life Sanctuaries mentioned above.

(c) and (d). No specific information on the subject is available as data in this respect is not compiled by the Department of Tourism.

[*Translation*]

**Proposal to open Regional Office of Tea Board in Uttar Pradesh**

6471. SHRI HARISH RAWAT  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated to increase production of tea in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on this scheme;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor,

(d) whether his Ministry would consider a proposal to set up a regional office of the Tea Board somewhere in the state; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b). Tea Board under its various schemes provides loans and subsidies for increasing tea production. The outlay for the Seventh Plan is of the order of Rs 40 crores. Tea growers all over India, including those in Uttar Pradesh can avail of the benefits of such schemes if they fulfil the eligibility criteria.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) A sub-regional office of the Tea Board set up at Berinag in Uttar Pradesh in 1973-74 had to be closed down in 1977-78 due to lack of interest on the part of local planters. Presently only about 1800 hectares are under tea in Uttar Pradesh. Problems relating to availability of additional lands have also been reported since establishment of new plantation would require felling of forest trees.

**Providing Bank Facilities at Dharchula Block in Uttar Pradesh**

6472. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Srikha Pagu, Tawaghat and Neu under Dharchula block in Uttar Pradesh are such places where from the nearest branch of a commercial bank is at a distance of more than 25 kms;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry consider their responsibility to provide banking facilities to the people living at such places; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to open branch of any bank at the said places in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that with regard to adequacy of bank offices, Dharchula Block in Uttar Pradesh is a deficit Block. The branch licensing policy for 1985-90 aims not only to achieve a coverage of 17,000 population per bank office in rural and semi-urban areas of each block but also to fill up spatial gaps with a view to ensure that a bank office is located within 10 kms. from each village. RBI has advised the State Government/Lead Bank to identify potential growth centres requiring banking facilities taking into account the norms laid down by RBI and to forward the list of identified centres to RBI. Licences for opening of additional bank offices would be granted by RBI in the light of the objectives set out in the current branch licensing policy for the period 1985-90.

**Investment by IDBI in States**

6474. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount invested by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) in each State during the past three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that IDBI has invested comparatively more money in those States which are developed from industrial point of view;

(c) if so, whether it will not increase regional imbalance; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by him to ensure that IDBI invests more funds in those States in which less investment has been made earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-

DHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The State-wise details of financial assistance disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given in the statement given below. The sanction of financial assistance by financial institutions depends upon the number of applications for viable projects originating from different States. With a view to encouraging industrialisation in backward areas the Government and financial institutions provide various concession and incentives such as investment subsidy, fiscal concessions, etc. to entrepreneurs for setting up projects in such areas.

Statement

Sl. No.	(Period-July-June) State	(Rs. lakhs)		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12107	17917	18882
2.	Assam	792	1121	2720
3.	Bihar	4149	3752	3704
4.	Gujarat	16699	17741	22004
5.	Haryana	5474	7179	7993
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2022	2124	3353
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1599	2432	1657
8.	Karnataka	13195	18558	16436
9.	Kerala	4861	5196	6565
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7218	9772	11449
11.	Maharashtra	20507	23990	24503
12.	Manipur	112	83	207
13.	Meghalaya	157	337	404
14.	Nagaland	164	133	156
15.	Orissa	6010	6737	16895
16.	Punjab	7120	5825	5750
17.	Rajasthan	10261	8514	9469

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Sikkim	21	22	124
19.	Tamil Nadu	17155	25644	22065
20.	Tripura	194	91	68
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10689	18795	17415
22.	West Bengal	6175	8851	10784
23.	Union Territories	6317	5123	7781
Total		152998	189946 @	210394

@ Includes Rs. 9 lakhs disbursed To Bhutan

[English]

**Shortage of Raw Cotton in National Textile Corporation (WBABO),**

6475. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a complete shortage of raw-cotton and other inputs in the mills and units of the National Textile corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta and for that reason the management has failed to initiate any effective steps to conduct profitable operation;

(b) whether the present management has also failed to bring about harmonious relation between the management and the employees.

(c) if so, the facts thereof including the details of units which suffered due to want of cotton and other inputs in time, number of man-days lost and number of units which did not produce anything on days during the last three months; and

(d) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that there has been a complete shortage of cotton and other

inputs. However, in the past, some of the mill's occasionally faced shortage of raw materials due to various reasons, which has been overcome now.

(b) No, Sir.

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

**Transfer of High Ranking Officers in ITDC**

6476. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has laid down any norms for its officers staying at Headquarters (Delhi) and their transfer to other places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any maximum period of stay of an officer in Delhi irrespective of his serving different units, has been prescribed, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of officials, category-wise, who have not moved out of Delhi for ten years or more and the reasons for not transferring them ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). As

per ITDC Recruitment promotion and Seniority Rules all executives are liable to be transferred any where in India and abroad depending upon exigencies of work and taking into account the operational interests of the Corporation. However, the executives dealing with financial transactions are generally transferred after three years' service at a particular station.

(d) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

**Statement**

*Number of Executives, category wise, who have not moved out of Delhi for ten years or more and the reasons for not transferring them.*

S. No.	Category of post	No of Incumbants
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*I. Executives who are posted against Corporate level posts and therefore cannot be transferred out of Delhi*

1.	Sr. vice president (Hotels)	1
2.	Vice presidents	5
3.	General Managers	9
4.	Chief Medical & Health Officer	1
5.	Dy. General Managers	9
6.	Controller (Asbok Group Reservation Service)	1
7.	Sr. Managers	6
8.	Managers	7
9.	Dy. Secretary	1

*II. Executives who are posted against posts which are only in Delhi based hotels and cannot therefore to transferred out of Delhi*

1.	Sr. Executive Chef	1
2.	Dy. General Managers	4
3.	Sr. Managers	2
4.	Dy. Manager (Telephone)	1

*III Executives who have not been transferred out of Delhi due to operational and Administrative reasons*

1.	General Managers (Hotel-Operations)	2
2.	Executive Managers	2
3.	Sr. Managers	2
4.	Managers	11
5.	Sales Managers	2
6.	Dr. Managers (Hotel-Operations)	18
7.	Assistant Managers	3

**Proposal to Offer Export Quota to Export Oriented Units**

6477. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Cotton Corporation of India to offer a portion of its raw cotton export quota to 100 percent export-oriented units making cotton yarn, and

(b) if so, to what extent the Cotton Corporation of India's export quotas will be disposed by the export-oriented units?

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

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India has not received any response from the export oriented units. As such no export quota allowed to the Cotton Corporation of India is likely to be utilized by such units.

**Limit to Government Sector Borrowings From Commercial Banks**

6478. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether credit trends in the last five years show that Government sector borrowing from commercial bank is out-pacing private sector borrowing ;

(b) if so, whether this is not affecting funds available to private sector; and

(c) if so, whether limits are proposed to be placed on net bank credit to Government sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A statement giving the necessary data is given below. These do not reveal any rising trend in commercial and cooperative banks' credit to Government relative to commercial sector.

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

#### Statements

#### *Commercial and Cooperative Bank Credit*

Fiscal year (April 1 to March 31)	(Rs. crores)	
	To Govern- ment (Central and State)	To Comm- ercial Sector
1980-81	1,666	5,476
1981-82	918	6,477
1982-83	2,241	7,819
1983-84	1,398	9,109
1984-85	2,160	9,857

#### Introduction of Uniform tax rates in Various States and Union Territories

6479. SHRI VAKKOM  
PURUSHOTHAMAN :  
SHRI DILEEP SINGH  
BHURIA.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of so many items like Motor

Cars, foreign liquor, etc. are different in various States and the Union Territories because of the difference in tax structure; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps for introducing uniformity in the rate of tax on goods in various States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). It has been brought to the notice of the Government that some of the State Governments and Union Territories are levying sales tax on certain items of goods including Indian made foreign liquor, motor vehicles, etc. at rates comparatively lower than those prevailing in neighbouring States and Union Territories and that this has resulted in diversion of trade and consequent loss of revenue.

Levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State Subject under Entry 54 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The States and most of the Union Territories have their own sales tax laws. The States and those Union Territories are, therefore, competent to increase or decrease the rate of sales tax under their own sales tax laws. Uniformity in the levy of sales tax by all the States and the Union Territories can, therefore, be achieved only with the cooperation of all these States and Union Territories. However, the matter has been discussed in the meetings of the Regional Councils for Sales Tax set up under Article 263 of the Constitution comprising officials of State Government and the Central Government. The States and Union Territories have been urged to take remedial measures.

#### [Translation]

#### Loss of Foreign Exchange by MMTIC Due to Demurrage Charges

6480. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation had to suffer losses of

foreign exchange during the past five years due to the payment of demurrage charges;

(b) if so, the amount of loss suffered as a result thereof;

(c) the main reasons for which demurrage charges had to be paid and whether Government have taken any measures to remove those;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) (a) yes, sir. (b) The year-wise quantum of loss suffered by MMTC during the last 5 years on account of demurrage charges is as follows:

Year	Loss (in Rs. lakhs)
1981-82	228.19
1982-83	36.42
1983-84	91.41
1984-85	150.42
1985-86*	549.75 (Provisional)

(c) to (e). The payment of demurrage at various ports was mainly due to the factors like congestion, especially at Bombay port delay in berthing of vessels, bunching of vessels, lower rate of discharge, power break downs, failure of mechanical and handling plants, strike by dock workers and other agencies at some ports.

Following measures are proposed by MMTC to minimise demurrage charges:

(i) Where single berth has been earmarked and capacity for raw material discharge is limited, the vessels might be diverted to other ports, if possible;

(ii) resorting to discharge of material in the midstream unit berth is made available to a ship;

(iii) Persuading port authority to allot any available berth other than the berth earmarked for the commodities concerned; and

(iv) Port authorities have been asked to improve the working of mechanical ore handling system.

#### Subsidy Given by Government to Various Sectors

6481. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise amount of subsidy given by the Union Government during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if the subsidy is given at the same rate the total amount of subsidy likely to be given by the Union Government by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw this subsidy by and by; and

(d) whether Union Government have ascertained the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) A statement showing expenditure on major items of subsidy during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is given below.

(b) to (d). Government's approach to the question of payment of subsidies has been outlined in paragraph 17 of the Budget Speech for 1986-87. This aspect has also been dealt with in the reply on 13-3-1986 to the General discussions on the Budget in the House.

## Statement

*Statement showing expenditure of Central Government on major items of subsidy during the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-86)*

	1980-81 (Accounts)	1981-82 (Accounts)	1982-83 (Accounts)	(Rupees in crores)	
				1983-84 (Accounts)	1984-85 (RE)
Total subsidies* of which	1912	1946	2304	2886	4422
Food Subsidy	650	700	711	836	1100
Fertilizer subsidy					
—Indigenous	170	275	550	900	1200
—Imported	335	100	55	142	632
Export promotion	399	477	477	463	499
Controlled cloth	76	125	56	53	53
Subsidy to Railway	69	78	97	93	98

(\*Source : Economic and functional classification of the Central Government Budget.)

[English]

Supply of Rice and Wheat to Rajasthan and Gujarat

6482. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total yearly demand of Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat for rice and wheat separately for their Public Distribution System; and

(b) the total allocation and actual

supply of rice and wheat by Union Government to Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat during years 1982 to 1985 and in February, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating total demand allotment and offtake of rice and wheat under Public Distribution System in respect of Rajasthan and Gujarat for the years 1982 to 1985 and in February, 1986 is given below.



**Statement**

*Demand, allotment and offtake of rice and wheat from Central Pool for public distribution system in respect of Rajasthan and Gujarat during the years 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and in February, 1986*

State	Year	(In '000 tonnes)					
		Rice			Wheat		
		Demand	Allotment	Offtake	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
Rajasthan	1982	33.0	31.0	10.0	720.0	291.0	180.6
	1983	24.0	12.0	7.3	720.0	336.0	76.3
	1984	24.0	12.0	4.5	720.0	336.0	5.0
	1985	24.0	16.0	6.2	720.0	380.0	181.5
	February 1986	2.0	2.0	0.4	60.0	50.0	59.3
Gujarat	1982	275.0	182.5	177.3	340.0	142.5	141.4
	1983	300.0	90.0	84.8	350.0	210.0	111.8
	1984	300.0	90.0	91.8	140.0	210.0	17.8
	1985	310.0	145.0	108.7	420.0	380.0	107.0
	February 1986	25.0	20.0	16.3	50.0	40.0	32.3

**Variation of Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index**

6483. SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly variation of the index of wholesale prices, consumer prices and retail consumer prices during 1985-86;

(b) the main consumer items where rise of price in retail was more than 3 per cent than the wholesale prices of the same commodity;

(c) the reasons for such a rise; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be taken to control this in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) to (d). The requisite information on monthly variation in Wholesale Price Index and Consumer Price Index during 1985-86 is given below :

Month/ Year	(Percentage variation)	
	All India Consumer Index for Industrial Workers (1960 = 100)	Wholesale* Price Index (1670-71 = 100)
1	2	3
April 1985	1.4	2.3
May 1985	1.0	0.9

1	2	3
June 1985	1.0	1.0
July 1985	1.5	1.5
August 1985	0.5	0.3
September 1985	0.2	-1.4
October 1985	1.0	0.4
November 1985	0.8	-0.6
December 1985	No	-0.3 (P)
January 1986	-0.2	-0.1 (P)
February 1986	0.6 (P) Provisional	0.3 (P)

\*Average of weeks

There is no separate index of retail prices. The movement in retail prices is reflected in the behaviour of Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Industrial Workers. The CPI is calculated for different industrial centres and not for individual commodities.

The price situation is kept under surveillance and remedial action is taken as and when necessary in the light of emerging trends. The thrust of Government's anti-inflationary policy continues to be on effective supply and demand management including strengthening of the Public Distribution System for essential commodities, supply of food-grains to weaker sections under special schemes, enforcement of fiscal discipline and keeping the aggregate liquidity in the system under control.

#### Raids on Diamond Merchants in Bombay

6484. SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted on

diamond merchants in Bombay during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether any prosecution has been launched against any of the diamond merchants; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). During the financial years 1984-85 and 1985-86, Income-tax Department conducted 42 and 95 searches respectively in Bombay in the cases of diamond merchants.

No prosecution has been launched so far in these cases as the investigation is in progress.

#### Trade Deficit with USA, UK, France and West Germany

6485. SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the trade deficit with United States of America, United Kingdom, France and West Germany with details thereof,

(b) the steps being taken to remove the trade deficit; and

(c) whether Government contemplate any scheme by which at least even balance of trade is brought about with these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) According to the provisional data available from DGCI&S Calcutta, the details of India's export, import and balance of trade position during April-Sept., 1985 in respect of specified countries is as under :

(Value : Rs. Crores)  
April-September, 1985 (P)

	Export	Import	Balance of trade
United States of America	687.35	948.91	(—) 261.56
United Kingdom	247.86	567.72	(—) 319.86
France	80.83	272.54	(—) 191.71
West Germany (FRG)	203.09	678.48	(—) 475.39

(P) = Provisional and subject to revision.

Source : DGCI, Calcutta.

(b) and (c). With a view to reducing trade deficit vigorous promotional measures have been taken during the recent past. These include diversifying our productive base, modernising our productive apparatus, modification and periodic revision of our industrial and fiscal policies etc. Efforts are also being made to step up indigenous production of importables during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, Particularly in the sphere of bulk imports.

Steps have also been taken to increase export through various trade promotion measures such as exhibitions, trade fairs, exchange of delegations, conference etc. various countries/regions. The Commission of European Community is also being impressed upon the need for facilitating better access for Indian products to the community markets, given our high trade deficit with these countries.

#### Bank Recruitment for Candidates in Rural Areas

6486. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether bank recruitment for posting in rural areas will be restricted to candidates from villages,

(b) if not how Government propose to overcome the urban orientation of public sector bank staff in rural areas; and

(c) whether and weightage is given for rural background in selection process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). No special recruitment/selection is done for posting in rural areas alone. As such, recruitment for posting in rural areas is not restricted to candidates from villages. Public Sector banks are expected to give appropriate training to bank staff posted in rural areas for giving them proper orientation. Government have issued guidelines to encourage the officer staff for posting in rural areas. As per these guidelines, an officer shall be eligible for promotion from Junior Management Grade Scale-I to Middle Management Grade Scale-II only if he has put in a minimum of 2 years service in a rural branch. Similarly, for promotion from Middle Management Grade Scale-II to Middle Management Grade Scale-III, a minimum service of 3 years in a rural and/or semi-urban branch shall be essential.

#### Scheme to Open Fair Price Shops in Rural and Semi-Urban Areas

6487. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India proposes to help educated unemployed to open fair price shops in rural and semi-urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there is any other scheme with the Food Corporation of India to reach out to rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Food Corporation of India has its base depots in different States/Union Territories for supplying foodgrains to them for public distribution system and other schemes as per the allocations made by the Central Government. Further arrangements for distribution to consumers are to be made by the State Governments.

#### Formation of Export Promotion Council for Natural Silk

6488. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Silk Board has been entrusted with all activities relating to silk including its export policy by an Act passed by Parliament;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that two years ago, Government constituted an independent Export Promotion Council for natural silk;

(c) if so, the reasons for constituting a Council when the Central Silk Board, a statutory body was performing all the functions entrusted to the Council;

(d) the additional amount spent on the Council and the justifications therefor;

(e) the role of Central Silk Board in export promotion; and

(f) whether it will not be against the interest of silk exports if two bodies are involved for the same work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (e). Under the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the Board has been assigned the role to promote development of silk industry in the country and to advise the Central Government in the matters relating to Import and Export. The role of Central Silk Board in export promotion is advisory in nature and is limited to preshipment inspection of natural silk goods.

(b) to (d) Prior to the setting up of Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (I S E.P.C.) at Bombay in 1983, work relating to exports of silk goods was partially handled by two Export Promotion Councils, viz, (i) Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Councils and (ii) Handloom Export Promotion Council which were also handling other items. With a view to tap vast export potential for silk items, Government decided to set up a independent Export Promotion Council for undertaking exclusive export promotion activities relating to silk items. This Council was declared as sole registering authority for silk exporters with effect from 1.4.1984. Since the inception of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, the Government has released the following grants to be Council from Market Development Assistance Fund :

1983-84	Rs. 2.65 lakhs
1984-85	Rs. 13.27 lakhs
1985-86	Rs. 12.80 lakhs

(f) Does not arise, as the Central Silk Board and Indian Silk Export Promotion Council have been assigned different roles.

#### Permission to Banks to Take up Leasing Activities

6489. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the nationalised banks to whom licences have been given to enter into leasing activities; and

(b) the advantages of permitting nationalised banks to enter leasing activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The names of the nationalised banks to whom licences have been given to enter into leasing activities are given below :

1. State Bank of India
2. Bank of India
3. Oriental Bank of Commerce
4. Indian Overseas Bank
5. Punjab National Bank

(b) Entry of commercial banks in leasing will help them to expand their existing range of operations and ensure increased financial assistance to medium and large industries for replacement of their machinery as well as for their modernisation programmes. It will also lead to upgradation of the technological base of the industry, besides enhancing the profitability of banks.

**Deduction of Commission and Postage Charges on Pay Bills by Nationalised Banks in South Kanara**

6490. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks particularly in South Kanara district in Karnataka have been deducting commission and also Rs. 5/- towards postage charges on the pay bills of the Government High School teachers unilaterally; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue directions to the nationalised banks to stop deducting commission and postage stamps ?

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

(b). The banks generally do not charge commission on local cheques. If a cheque for a consolidated amount is received by the school authorities from the concerned Government Department. The service charges of the banks for its collection should be borne either by the concerned school authorities or the Government and not by the teachers. In case, the amount is remitted by the concerned Government Department to the School authorities by means of a draft, the remittance charges are to be borne by the remitter i. e. Government. Here too, there is no question of levy of service charges on the teachers. In case the State Government issue cheques towards safaries in the names of individual teachers, it is felt that the State Government should devise a procedure under which either the disbursements are made through local cheques or the relating service charges of banks are borne by the State Government or the concerned school authorities. Payments of salaries to their employees is the responsibility of the State Govts. It would not be correct to expect that the costs involved in disbursement of the State Govts. wages/salaries should be subsidised by the public sector banks by way of free of cost collections/remittances.

The banks are endeavouring to achieve uniformity in levying service charges and it would not be correct to say that the charges are something special for South Kanara.

**Establishment of Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management in Karnataka**

6491. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka have sought permission to establish Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, whether permission has been granted therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM

(SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) Government of Karnataka have mooted a proposal for establishing an Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management in Karnataka.

(b) The Government of Karnataka have however, been advised that there is already an existing Institute of Hotel Management at Bangalore and that Central Government would render any assistance to fit in the State Government's training requirements within the facilities available at this existing Institute and that it was not possible to give financial assistance at this stage for setting up yet another Institute in the State.

**Appointment of Ombudsman in Nationalised Bank to Check Frauds**

6492. SHRI V. S. KRISNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint an Ombudsman for nationalised banks to check frauds; and

(b) the agency available for the public at present to give complaint about frauds, misappropriation, etc. by banks ?

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

(b) Members of the public can refer their complaints concerning frauds, misappropriation, etc. to the Chairman and other supervisory authorities of the bank concerned or to the Chief Vigilance Officer and other Vigilance Officers of the said bank. This is apart from the avenue available to the public under the criminal law.

**Support of World Bank President to India's Case for more IDA Funds**

6493. DR. B. L. SHAILESH :  
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank President, Mr. A. W. Clausen, has since supported India's case for continuing substantial concessional assistance from the International Development Association (IDA) and called upon donor countries to strengthen this soft-lending affiliate of the bank; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof in actual practice in the matter of more IDA assistance to India ?

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

(b) IDA-8 is still under negotiation and the total six of the replenishment and India's share in it are yet to be finalised.

**Loan to Industrial Units by I.C.I.C.I.**

6494. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) is likely to sanction nearly 40 per cent of more credit to industrial units especially those with an eye on modernisation for exports to developed countries;

(b) if so, how the credit will be deployed for the various industries both in the private and public sector; and

(c) whether while advancing credit to the industry, preference will be given to those industries which are set up in backward area like the ones in eastern Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) have contemplated a line of credit for extending term loans to export oriented projects for technology upgradation, modernisation, diversification and new projects etc. No

specific percentage out of this is proposed to be earmarked for modernisation projects as it would depend upon the schemes formulated by various entrepreneurs which need not necessarily involve exports to only developed countries.

(b) Private Sector Companies as also Joint Sector Companies would be eligible for financial assistance from ICICI for products with strong export potential.

(c) As per the normal Institutional Guidelines due weightage would be given to industries being set up in backward areas.

#### Scheme for Promotion of Tourism in Himachal Pradesh during Seventh Plan

6495. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh had forwarded six specific schemes for the promotion of tourism in Himachal Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan for approval and financial assistance by Union Government/ITDC;

(b) if so, the brief outline of each of these schemes including the estimated cost thereof and the decision taken by the Union Government/ITDC in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any fresh schemes have been initiated by the State Government for approval/financial assistance by the State Government; and

(d) the details thereof and the decision taken by Government/ITDC on them ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). During the Sixth Five Year Plan period five schemes were received from the State Government, details of which are given in the statement below,

(c) and (d). In the first year of the 7th Five Year Plan, the Department of Tourism is processing improvement/construction of a Kala Kendra at Kulu and construction of two Yatrikas for which transfer of land in favour of Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, by the State Government, is awaited.

#### Statement

- (1) *Trekkers Huts at Sarahan* : For this scheme the Department of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 18.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 9.00 lakhs have been released.
- (2) *Tourist Inn at Rawalsar* : The proposal was submitted to Integrated Finance; who have not agreed so far.
- (3) *Accommodation facilities at Dharamsala* : The proposal was received which was found on a very high side and the State Government was requested to resubmit the revised estimates which has not been received so far despite they promised in the meeting held on 19.1.1986 that they would submit within a month.
- (4) *Provision of Ski Equipment* : It has been agreed that on receipt of new sets of equipment from abroad, 50 sets from the old stock from Indian Institute of Ski and Mountaineering, Gulmarg will be transferred to them.
- (5) *Fairs and Festivals* : The proposal for fairs and festival like Dussehra at Kulu, Mainjar Festival at Chamba and Shivratri at Mandi have been examined and some specific information and details of expenditure have been sought from the State Government in October 1985, which have not been received so far.

**Export of Iron Ore**

6496. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI BANWARI LAL  
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of iron ore exported during the last three years, year-wise with quantum thereof exported by MMTC;

(b) the names of the countries to which iron ore was exported during the aforesaid period and the quantity and the rate thereof;

(d) the foreign exchange earned thereby;

(d) whether it is a fact that negotiation has been initiated in regard to export of iron ore to China;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to boost the export of iron ore during the next year and the target fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). The country-wise exports of iron ore during the last three year in quantity and value realisation for these exports are given in the Statement below.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. During 1985-86, MMTC concluded contracts for 2.7 lakhs tonnes of iron ore shipment to China. Another contract for 1.60 lakh tonnes was concluded for shipments between February to May, 1986.

(f) Following steps are being taken to boost the exports of iron ore :

(i) Improving the iron ore handling facilities at the Virag Port;

(ii) Removal of the two dredgers sunk in Paradip Port;

(iii) Diversification into new markets;

(iv) Increasing our share in traditional markets.

It is targetted to export 30 million tonnes of iron ore excluding Kudremukh iron ore concentrates by end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.



## Statement

Name of the Country	County-Wise Exports of Iron ore.			1984-85			1985-86 (P)			
	Qty.	Value	Unit Value	Qty.	Value	Unit Value	Qty.	Value	Unit Value	
										1
Japan	MMTC	136.70	220.38	8 364	185.66	221.98	9.017	204.08	226.33	
	GOANS	120.59	145.50	8.232	115.66	140.54	8.371	125.24	149.61	
	Sub-Total	257.29	177.55	16.596	301.32	181.56	17.388	329.32	189.39	
South Korea	MMTC	44.54	201.54	2.379	48.99	205.93	2.128	46.18	217.01	
	GOANS	9.98	148.96	0.866	12.63	145.84	0.728	11.07	152.06	
	Sub-Total	54.52	189.31	3.245	61.62	189.89	2.856	57.25	200.46	
Rumania	MMTC	33.24	130.66	2.845	35.26	123.94	3.394	44.44	130.94	
	MMTC	31.40	200.64	1.787	34.91	195.36	1.857	40.77	219.55	
	GOANS	7.30	155.98	0.922	12.73	138.07	1.257	27.34	217.50	
(MMTC+GOANS)	Grand Total	383.75	174.85	25.395	445.84	175.56	26.752	499.12	186.57	
	MMTC (Exports)	245.88	196.36	15.375	304.82	198.26	16.396	335.47	204.60	
GOANS (Exports)	137.87	146.27	10.020	141.02	140.74	10.356	163.65	158.02		

(P) : Provisional.

Note :—(1) Figures for 1985-86 exports by Goans are upto February, 1986.

(2) This statement excludes exports of Kudremukh Iron Ore Concentrates.

[*Translation*]

**Selling of Lottery Tickets by State Bank of Indore**

6497. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the head office of the State Bank of Indore had issued circular in June 1985 to its branches throughout the country to sell lottery tickets;

(b) if so, the rule under which these tickets were sold and the profit earned by the bank;

(c) who had issued the circular to sell lottery tickets against the rules and the details of the action taken against the officers who issued the instructions; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the employees had strongly protested against sale of lottery tickets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). According to State Bank of Indore, a circular was issued from their Head Office to their 162 branches and 2 Zonal offices in May 1985 to sell lottery tickets on behalf of Indore Table Tennis Trust to help them in raising funds for construction of Table Tennis Stadium at Indore.

As per the Banking Regulation Act, a Bank can do things as are incidental or conducive to the promotion or advancement of its business. The State Bank of Indore has reported that this activity was aimed at mobilising deposits for the bank and also creating goodwill by supporting the cause of promoting sports in the area of Bank's operations. The service was rendered without charging any commission.

The Bank has reported that no representation/protest was received by it from any of its employees.

**Improving Viability of Regional Rural Banks**

6498. DR. SUDHIR ROY ; Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Staff Association of the Regional Rural Banks have submitted some proposals for improving viability of the Regional Rural Banks;

(b) whether most of the proposals have been corroborated by the Agricultural Finance Corporation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). It has been reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) that Association representing Regional Rural Bank Staff have submitted from time to time proposals for improving the viability of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). These proposals include reduction in interest on borrowings by RRBs, payment of interest by Reserve Bank of India on cash reserves of RRBs; raising of refinance limits by the Nabard from 50% to 75% of outstanding advances, lending by RRBs to non-target groups, levy of 1% as service charge on advances, provision of development subsidy for 5 years, raising the interest rate by 2% on IRDP advances, lowering of interest rate on Nabard's refinance enlargement in the scope of functioning of RRBs. etc. Most of the proposals made by the Association have not been corroborated by the AFC except those relating to reduction in interest rate on borrowing by RRBs from Nabard; payment of interest on cash reserves; and permission to RRBs for undertaking other banking business.

[*English*]

**Participation by India in the Meeting at Beijing Regarding MFA Talks**

6499. DR. B. L. SHAILESH :  
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India participated in the meeting of the developing textile exporting countries held in Beijing (China) recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held particularly about phasing out of the Multi-fibre Agreement (MFA), which expires on July, 31;

(c) whether India is participating in the Textile Committee of GATT to be held during this month to discuss the current Multi-fibre Agreement in detail;

(d) the reaction of the European Economic Community to the continuance of the MFA based on the working of the arrangement over the year; and

(e) India's reaction to phasing out of MFA and return to GATT rules for orderly growth of world trade in textile and clothing ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c). India participated in the meeting of the Developing Countries Exporters of Textiles and Clothing held in Beijing from 4-8 March, 1986. At this meeting, the developing countries inter-alia addressed that the multilateral commitments by the developed countries including those undertaken at the Ministerial Meeting of GATT CONTRACTING PARTIES held in 1982, calling for substantial liberalisation of restraints on developing countries' exports of textiles and clothing and the phasing out of the restrictive and discriminatory regime governing their exports of these products to the developed markets, needed to be implemented. The developing countries noted that the GATT CONTRACTING PARTIES were currently engaged in preparing for a new programme of multilateral trade negotiations with a view to liberalising all sectors of international trade and strengthening the multilateral trading system in this context stressed that the present trade regime in textiles had to be liberalized and the restrictions should be phased out over an agreed time frame, under strengthened GATT disciplines.

Negotiations are currently taking place in the GATT Textiles Committee on the future of international trade regime in textiles after the current Multi-Fibre Arrangement expires on 31st July, 1986. All major

textiles exporting and importing countries including India are participating in the negotiations. The last meeting of the Textiles Committee was held on 3-4 April, 1986.

(d) As per indications EEC favours continuation of MFA type arrangement.

(e) As has been mentioned above, developing countries including India have emphasised that the restrictions in the area of international trade in textiles should be liberalised and phased out.

**Arrest of Branch Manager of Piperiadhani Branch of Punjab and Sind Bank**

6500. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Branch Manager of Piperiadhani Branch of Punjab and Sind bank who was involved in a fraud to the tune of Rs. 86 lakhs was arrested by the local police on 19th February, 1985;

(b) if so, the details of the case;

(c) whether it is a fact that the aforesaid Branch Manager is related to any of the senior officers of the bank; and

(d) whether Government propose to entrust this case to an investigating agency for further probe ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Punjab and Sind Bank has reported that physical verification of all loan accounts in Piperiadhani branch, numbering 981, has revealed that 24 accounts, involving approximately Rs. 2.05 lakhs, are fictitious accounts. On the complaint of some individual borrowers, the Officer Incharge of Piperiadhani branch arrested by the police on 19.2.85. Following detailed information inspection Punjab and Sind Bank has lodged an F.I.R. with the police. It has also requested Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh to have the cases investigated by the State C.I.D.

(c) Punjab and Sind Bank has reported that the Officer Incharge of Piperiadhani branch, whose services have since been terminated, happens to be a cousin of one of the Central Managers of the bank.

**Violation of FERA and COFEPOSA by Multinational Cigarette Companies**

6501. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some Multinational Cigarette Companies have violated FERA and COFEPOSA duridg last three years; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to examine the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The investigations, conducted by the Enforcement Directorate, in the case of one foreign brand of cigarette, being manufactured by an Indian company, did not reveal any contravention of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

**Proposal of Owning Banks by State Governments**

6502. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the suggestion made by the Karnataka Chief Minister for State Governments themselves owning banks for mobilising resources for development plans;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to approve such a proposal if it is made by any State Government to establish a State Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the newsitem under the caption "Hegde

proposes state-owned banks" which appeared in the Newspaper "The Hindu" in its issue dated 31.12.1985.

(b) and (c). In terms of the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, establishment of a new bank, whether in the public sector or private sector, requires a licence from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Having regard to the various relevant factors, RBI is of the view that there is no need to establish any new commercial bank at present. It has also been reported by the RBI that it has not received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for establishment of a State Government owned bank.

*[Translation]*

**Japan's Technical and Industrial Assistance to India**

6503. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has agreed to help India in the field of textile industry, Railways and petroleum production;

(b) the areas in which Japan has agreed to give industrial and technical assistance to India, and

(c) what India will give to Japan in lieu thereof and on what terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Preliminary discussions are being held between India and Japan to identify areas for Japanese assistance for modernisation of the Indian Railways, textile industry and Burnpur works of Indian Iron and Steel Company. There is no such proposal at present in regard to petroleum production.

(c) Question does not arise.

*[English]*

**Reduction in Bureaucracy Size**

6504. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to reduce the size of the bureaucracy; and

(b) if so, the details of the efforts and the result achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). It is a continuing process for the Government to initiate measures to curb inessential and non-productive expenditure. In recent times Government issued instructions banning creation of posts/filling up of vacancies, except in the most exceptional circumstances. Efforts are also made through work measurement studies conducted by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance/Internal Work Study Units in various Ministries/Departments to identify and locate surplus staff and prevent creation of avoidable posts.

A working Group has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to review all on-going activities and organisations of the Central Government and to discontinue those which have outlived their utility. The Group is also reviewing the staff strength of various Ministries/Departments and organisations.

The review by the Group is continuing.

#### Cut in Number of Technical Posts in Government Departments

6505. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in almost all Government offices there are technically qualified people in Economic, Science and Allied fields to advise the Government in technical matters;

(b) whether in the name of recent economy cut such technical posts have been cut; and

(c) measures taken to safeguard the interest of the technically qualified people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). No instructions have been issued suggesting reduction or cut specifically in the number of technical posts in any Central Government Department/Ministry.

Measures are, however, taken on a continuous basis to curb inessential and non-productive expenditure. Efforts are made through work measurement studies conducted by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance/Internal Work Study Units in various Ministries/Departments to identify and locate surplus staff and prevent creation of avoidable posts.

A Group has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary to review all on-going activities and organisations of the Central Government and discontinue those which have outlived their utility.

#### Export of Wheat

6506. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have decided to export wheat at a price lower than the domestic issue price;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether it would affect the antipoverty programme; and

(c) the other measures being considered by Government to ease the stock position of foodgrains in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export has been permitted in view of the surplus position of wheat stocks, which would facilitate the import of essential food items. It would not affect

the antipoverty programmes for which there was sufficient stocks with the public agencies.

(c) Other measures taken by the Government to ease the stocks include:—

- (i) liberalisation of monthly allocations for public distribution system;
- (ii) allocation of wheat to the roller flour mills to the extent of 15% of their licensed/approved capacity;
- (iii) expansion of the coverage of the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for which 2 million tonnes of grain have been allocated for 1986-87;
- (iv) distribution at specially subsidized prices of Rs. 1.50 per kg. of wheat and Rs. 1.85 per kg. of rice (common variety) to the people living in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas and the tribal majority States;
- (v) increased coverage under the nutrition programme for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers;
- (vi) issue of wheat through the public distribution system to cardholders without any limit on quantity upto 30-9-1986;
- (vii) allowing Food Corporation of India to sell wheat in the open market upto 31st March, 1986.

**Approval of Surface Designs and Price of Cigarettes**

6507. CH. SUNDER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all cigarette manufacturers are supposed to

get approval of surface, designs and price at which to market from Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have denied or withheld the approval and reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the brands which have been disapproved with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) In the notification prescribing effective rates of excise duty for cigarettes, it is stipulated that these rates would be applicable, provided that the surface design of the package of cigarettes packed for retail sale has been approved by the Director (Audit) in the Directorate of Inspection and Audit (Customs and Central Excise). In cases where this condition is not satisfied, the tariff rate of duty (as distinguished from the effective rate) would be applicable.

(b) The surface designs of most of the brands of cigarettes manufactured by different manufacturers have already been approved by the competent authority. However, approval of surface designs of six brands of cigarettes has not yet been granted pending further enquiry or receipt of factual information called for from the manufacturers.

(c) The surface design of none of the brands, in respect of which application has been received, has been disapproved.

**Roller Mills to be Set up in Karnataka**

6508. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new roller mills to be set up in Karnataka with 30 MTS per day capacity; and

(b) the places selected for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). Keeping in view the present easy availability of wheat in the country it has been decided to permit a limited number of new units of capacity upto 30 MTs per day to be set up in various States/UTs depending upon the capacity already existing, present level of utilisation and proposed location in Districts which do not have mills, proximity of consumption centres, the likely demand in future and other related factors. The State/U.Ts including Karnataka, have been advised to obtain applications from entrepreneurs for grant of permission and forward them to Central Government before 30.4.1986 for further consideration. The requests received for establishment of new units in Karnataka will be considered after 30th April, 1986 keeping in view the criteria mentioned above.

12.00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will start from this side today. I will call one by one. Mr. Das Munsi...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, time and again we have referred to the matter about anti-national forces in Tripura getting arms from Bangladesh with Chinese marking and using them against the citizens there. Yesterday in Billonia this created another problem. Three people have been killed.

Sir while expressing concern about Punjab the whole House was unanimous but I want the Home Minister to make a serious statement and to ensure the safety of the people of Tripura. This is horrible. Everyday it is coming from Bangladesh border. Government there needs more support from the Centre so far as equipping police with arms and ammunitions is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Das Munsi, you give that. I will ask the Minister to look into this matter.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : It is a matter concerning the whole country. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give in writing and we will see.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) Sir, one police constable Mr. Jose was found missing from 6th onwards. Yesterday his body was found in a well nearby.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What, Mr. Thomas ?

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : His body was found in a well nearby.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please repeat.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Police constable, Mr. Jose, was found missing from Delhi. Today morning I tried to contact higher officials but there was no response. This matter should be looked into.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You write to the Minister and he will see. Take your seat.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Sir, on the one hand we are worried about our difficult foreign exchange position and on the other hand foreign exchange worth millions of dollars is being smuggled to Pakistan through fraudulent means. This is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give in writing.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I have given it in writing. Government should make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will ask the Minister to look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat) : Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to the judgement given by the

Calcutta High Court on 14.3.1986, the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Ltd. has been ordered to wind up.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no Calcutta. Take you seat.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARM PAL SINGH MALIK : As a result of this, 4000 employees have been thrown out of employment and they are on hunger strike. The owners of this company want to transfer the assets of this company amounting to Rs. 660 crores to some other account... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Sir, in today's newspapers it has been mentioned that Smt. Sheila Kaul has approached the Prime Minister with a Hindu Action Committee delegation where she has represented their cause...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You write under Rule 377. You give me in writing.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. I have already told you to give in writing. I won't allow it to go on record. Mr. Janga Reddy...

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Swadeshi Mills, Kanpur.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr.

Janga Reddy you take some rest because you are disturbed now. Mr. Deb...

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kanetra para) : Sir, it is a serious matter about Kalahandi affair about which I have already given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you have already given then I will see. Mr. Mundackal...

SHRI SARAT DEB : Sir, just one minute. Now there is a demand to create another State inside Orissa State. There is a conspiracy going on to create another State consisting of two districts, that is, Phulbani and Kalahandi...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. No. I won't allow. You give in writing. I will see. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha) : Sir, hundreds of Kerala police people are working in Delhi. They are all agitated.

Today, some 20 or 30 people came...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not given anything in writing. Just simply you are raising.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : It is a question of law and order connected with Kerala State. (Interruptions) I have given it in writing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, I will see it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : You should take it seriously. What will happen to the morale of those people ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given a chance.



SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : We are far from the South and nobody is there to look after their interests.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give me in writing. I will see.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : You have to take it seriously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everything I am taking seriously.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI (Sikkim) : I have given calling Attention Notice on the reported large scale deportation and harassment of Indian Nepalese and other non-tribals from some parts of Meghalaya by the Meghalaya Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will look into that.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, there are two issues inter-linked with each other. Therefore, I am simultaneously raising them. The total machinery of the Government to check illegal flow of foreign exchange to Pakistan and also allowing some illegal documents and travel papers that are coming up Millions of dollars have gone to Pakistan and the *modus operandi* is that women who travel show on their fictitious passports non-existent children. In their name foreign exchange is brought from the bank and that foreign exchange is going to Pakistan. Similarly false documents are produced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have given.....

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Sir, I request that it is such an important matter that you should direct for the first time the Minister to make a statement. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will ask the Minister to find out the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Please direct the Minister. This is a very serious matter. National interests are involved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will pass on your letter to the Minister and find out the facts.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Foreign exchange is being smuggled out Please direct at least the Finance Minister to make a statement. What is your response, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will pass on your letter to the Minister to find out the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Sir, your task is not that of a Post Office. Here you have to direct him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot direct.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : In the past, the Speaker has directed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not directing.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Please direct the Home Minister or the Finance Minister to make a statement. Are you not convinced that this is a serious matter ? Today, all the papers have carried it in the front page.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will pass on your letter to find out the facts. Just I can't direct him simply to make a statement now.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : All right, let them clarify it. Sir, at least, sometimes give a direction. You have the authority to do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him first ascertain the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : If

the Chair does not use the authority given, the authority will lapse.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Without ascertaining the facts, how can I direct ? Let him first find out the facts. I will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At least say that the Minister should furnish the facts. Is that your directive ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not directing, Sir. I am passing on your letter to ascertain the facts. Then, I will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Chair must not request; the Chair must direct. At least direct the Minister to find out what are the facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have given adjournment motion and Calling Attention also. For adjournment motion, I have not given my consent. For Calling Attention, I will consider. First, let me ascertain the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The means for years together they are lapsing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What to do, Sir ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whenever you say 'You will consider', I also forget and you also forget.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know that you would not forget, Sir, because Professors have a lot of memory. You are always raising the matter. Even if I forget, you will not leave it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, give some opportunity to discuss these matters through Calling Attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Really speaking, you should direct the Minister to make a statement, but since you

don't want to exercise the authority which you have, I would suggest that the Calling Attention be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will consider it.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Eta) : Sir, Rajesh Bhatnagar has been murdered.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. Have you given it in writing ?

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Sir, at least please listen to me.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. Law and order is a State subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a State matter. I will not allow. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a State matter. Don't raise it here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The State Assembly is there. I would not allow.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot allow...Nothing is going on record...It is a State subject; State Assembly is there...Nothing will go on record. ....Mr. Tewary, take your seat. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

PROF K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Kindly call me when my turn comes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already your turn is over.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mornugao) : On a point of order. The matter raised is a State subject. Can anything go on record ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing has gone on record. I have said that... Do not question my ruling.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Earlier about West Bengal you allowed an MP a statement to be made on the floor of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Member affected raised it. I allowed because of that. I cannot allow other things. Mr. Chowdhary.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : I have given an adjournment motion about the news item that came in the Mid-day that South African Security and Intelligence Organization, the BOSS and the Israel's MOSAD are involved in the training of Punjab terrorists. It has also appeared that they have penetrated the security network of our country. It is a very serious matter. I want it to be discussed; to begin with, I want a statement from the Home Minister. You kindly allow us a discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will see. We are having today and tomorrow discussions on the Demands of the Home Ministry. You raise this matter at that time. You speak on that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I may not get a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some others can raise it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panspura) : The Parliament has been very eager to punish the persons involved in the rape cases in our country. Unfortunately, these are on the increase due to the executive failure, intentionally or unintentionally. I would like to raise this question; this must be taken up. For example in...*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not say anything by way so far example. If you say anything relating to the State subject, it will not go on record...The general statement will go on record, but nothing will go on record about any State...Nothing will go on record.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Bihar) : As a citizen of India, we have got the right to stay anywhere in India. But what is happening in Meghalaya is the Indian Nepali people...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are Assemblies there; it can be raised there. I cannot allow this here.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : They are...*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : I have given a calling attention about the firing the Bangladesh Rifles on the Indian...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will find out.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Azamjai Mill is being run by N.T.C. in Warrangal in which 7000 workers are working. That Mill is likely to be closed down and Swadeshi Mill in Kanpur is also incurring loss and lakhs of workers are likely to be thrown out of employment.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give me in writing.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Review on and Annual Report etc. of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., for 1984-85. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for 1984-85 and Statement re delay in Laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : On behalf of Shri P. Shiv Shanker, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English various) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited for the year 1984-85 along-with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2493/86.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English version) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

(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-2494/86.]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, matters to be raised under Rule 377.

Shrimati Sahi.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only matters under Rule 377 will go on record. You should have raised it earlier.

Shrimati Krishna Sahi.

[Translation]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Demand for checking manufacture and Sale of Spurious Drugs in the Country

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a great problem of spurious and sub-standard drugs in the country today. About 20 per cent of the various drugs manufactured in the country at present are either spurious or sub-standard. These include all types of drugs from analgesics to vital life-saving drugs. According to one report two-thirds of the medicines sold in the market fall in this category. These include medicines like the chloramphenicol—streptomycin formulations given for the

[Shrimati Krishna Sahi]

treatment of diarrhoea, the painkiller analgin, cough syrups and tonics which are harmful for our health. Appropriate laws must be made to deal strenly with the producers and retailers of spurious drugs, who play with the lives of the people. When the Central Government admits that 20 per cent of the 60 thousand medicines sold in the country, are either spurious or sub-standard, how these units are being allowed to flourish and harm the people? It is not the case that the quality of drugs manufactured by Indian companies only is questionable. Once when 218 samples of drugs of 23 multinational pharmaceutical companies were tested in laboratories, it was found that 135 of them were below the prescribed standard. Even after going through the process of enquiry, no action was taken against them. The main reason leading to corruption in the pharmaceutical industry is multiplicity of brand names for a drug for the treatment of one and the same disease. There should be restrictions on multiplicity of brand names. This is resulting in unrestricted growth of corruption and refarious activities in the industry. The Government shou'd take stringent measures in the matter at the earliest.

(ii) Demand for Increasing the Financial Allocation to Uttar Pradesh during Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, funds have been allocated to different states under the Seventh Five Year Plan. Uttar Pradesh has been provided only 5.1 per cent share in the Central aid, while Maharashtra has received 5.8%, West Bengal 8.5%, Bihar 8.8%, Orissa 14.9%, Madhya Pradesh 15.2% and Andhra 23.8%. This is well known that Uttar Pradesh, especially Eastern U.P., is very backward. Besides, Uttar Pradesh also has the largest population. Therefore, its needs are also proportionately higher. I would, therefore, request the Government to review the assistance during the Seventh Five Year Plan and increase the allocation of funds for Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

(iii) Demand for alleviating miseries of workers of Gwalior Rayon Factory at Mavoor in Kerala lying closed for the past over nine months

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): It is most unfortunate that the Gwalior Rayons factory at Mavoor in Kerala is lying closed for the past over nine months. The workers of the factory were forced to go on strike because of denial of bonus for four years, denial of employment to 800 reserve workmen, reluctance of the management in renewing the long-term agreement which expired four years back, etc.

I need hardly emphasise that nearly five thousand workers and their families are facing untold hardships and are in a miserable plight. I appeal to the government to intervene in the matter to secure justice and alleviate the miseries of the workers.

(iv) Demand for a Permanent Concrete Bridge on river Teesta to ensure smooth traffic to and from Sikkim

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): On the national highway connecting Sikkim with the rest of the country, there is a suspension bridge over the River Teesta, West Bengal. This bridge is so vital that the whole passenger and goods traffic both civil and military has to pass through it. The free flow of traffic both ways is thus very much restricted. Sometimes one has to wait for quite long time to cross the bridge. In the place of this bridge there was a wide concrete bridge, which unfortunately, was washed away by the floods in the River Teesta in 1968. The present suspension bridge was quickly constructed as Sikkim and some parts of West Bengal were cut off from the rest of the country. It was thought that a similar wide concrete bridge would be constructed but almost two decades have passed no sign has been seen in this direction. It is high time that the Centre would initiate steps to construct a permanent wide concrete bridge at this point taking into consideration the strategic importance of such a bridge.

[Translation]

(v) Demand for additional financial assistance to Rajasthan to ensure supply of water from Narmada River for irrigation in Barmer and Jalore District by 1991.

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer)** : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under Ruler 377 I would like to raise the following matter of public importance. The Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal, in its award, has allocated 0.50 million acre feet of Narmada water for irrigation in the desert areas of Barmer and Jalore Districts of Rajasthan.

The Government of Rajasthan have proposed to irrigate 99033 hectares of arable land in these districts with Narmada water but the project report is yet to be submitted. Therefore, the Central Government should put pressure on the State Government to expedite preparation and submission of the project report.

According to the present construction schedule, the main canal in Gujarat upto Rajasthan border is likely to be completed by the year 1995-96. The Rajasthan Government are pressing for its completion by June, 1991.

Being the representative of the aforesaid area, I earnestly urge that the desert and border areas of Barmer and Jalore districts, which are starved of water, should be supplied Narmada water by 1991, so that the land there, which has been craving for water for thousands of years, could be irrigated.

Looking at the above mentioned massive plan for the aforesaid backward, border and desert areas, the Central Government should also extend special assistance to the State Government and the State Government should make adequate provision during Seventh Five Year Plan so that work could be done on a warfooting and the districts of Barmer and Jalore could be made available Narmada waters for irrigation and the entire desert area could turn into greenland.

- (vi) Need to safeguard the interest of those tribal families who have been residing on forest land before the Forest (Conservations) Act 1980 came into force.

**SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker)** : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, under rule 377 I

wish to draw Government's attention to the following matter of public importance.

The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is a significant and praiseworthy measures taken by the Government of India. The pace, at which the forests were being denuded in the country, was seriously affecting the ecology and the environment. If the Government of India hadn't imposed restrictions on the felling to trees, the country would have been left with no forests by now.

Under the above-mentioned Act it is essential to obtain Central Government's permission for using the forest area for other proposes. Prior to the enactment of this Act, the people had settled down in the tribal, forest and reserve forest areas and had been engaged in agriculture for ten years or more. There are thousand of such cases in the entire tribal belt. There is no reference in Forest Conservation Act to the people who had settled on the aforesaid forest land and in the reserve areas prior to 1980. Thousands of tribal families in the country are being harassed and forced to leave in forest land by the Forest Department. Since the Act is silent about such cases, it has become a seroius problem for the Forest Department.

I would request the Government that the people, who had settled down in the forest areas before the enforcement of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, should be either allowed to remain there or resettled elsewhere so that they are saved from the harassment by the Forest Department and the Depariment's problem is also solved.

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)  
1986-87—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS—  
*Contd.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bo'pur) : You are calling him ? Not two from that side and one... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Owaisi, be brief. I am giving you five minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands of Home Ministry. We have to find out the reasons for increase in crimes every year even after 38 years of independence. It is surprising that we haven't been able to change our approach even after being independent for so long. If a murder takes place somewhere we should not look at it from the angle whether he was related to us or to which caste he belonged. We should only be concerned that the murdered person was an Indian, whether he belonged to Punjab or Kashmir. We have to put an end to all this. But I regret to say that violence is increasing day by day. We realise its gravity on when it assumes quite serious proportions. Then too we take recourse to violence as means to solve it. What is required is that we should try to nip the trouble in the bud, but we allow the matter to drag with the result that these incidents are increasing every day.

I will like to draw your attention to another point, you pay compensation to the victims but there is discrimination in it. If someone is killed in Punjab, some *ex-gratia* amount is paid but in case of those killed in Delhi nothing is paid.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on close observation you will find that there is blood-shed on the occasion of every festival. Now I will like to place before you some statistics of casualties. During riots in Veraval in Gujarat eleven persons were injured in firing and over a hundred shops were looted and set on fire. Curfew was imposed and three people were killed in Ahmedabad in Gujarat and seven died in Pilibhit district. Similarly, there were riots in Shahjahanpur and Bijnor in Uttar

Pradesh I have quoted the figures of casualties in all these places where riots took place. I fail to understand when this chain of riots would end.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you can yourself see what a fuss was created in regard to Babri Masjid. It is highly regrettable that the judgement in the Babri masjid case given in 1855 during the British rule is being reopened now. At that time the validity of the mosque itself was not contested, but the issue was whatever permission could be granted for construction of a shed over the platform in front of it. But the manner in which idols were installed there in the Babri mosque and were telecast is not proper. It was said that a 500 year old mosque would be replaced by a temple and this led to tension and demonstrations were held at many places. Children and students are being arrested under the N. S. A. If some students demonstrate, they are arrested at once.

You will find that even advocates in the courts were apprehended and strange things are happening in courts. I went to Meerut and there I found that some people who filed a case claiming damages for the loss suffered by them during the riots, were arrested under the Hooliganism Act. When their case was put up before the magistrate at Agra, their police remand was extended while the Magistrate of the area to which the persons belonged did not extend the period of their police custody. Strange are the ways of our courts and such strange things are happening there.

12.30 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Similarly, you will find that there is a mosque in South Extension in Delhi and people used to offer prayers there but later they were asked not to do so. When they obtained stay from the court, they were asked to show their ration cards. And when the ration cards were shown, the department of Archaeology filed another case in the same court, which had issued a stay order earlier, claiming it to be a

temple. Then the same judge gave a ruling that *status quo* should be restored. What kind of judges they are? they give two divergent decisions in one and the same case. The Government should look into all these things and see what kind of judiciary is there in our country. Such strange and funny things are happening. Now there are two judgements being given on the same issue. After all which decision is right and which is wrong. Things have come to such a strange pass.

Similarly, the minorities in Assam are being uprooted and thrown out, Everything belonging to them is being destroyed. This is not proper. Today in the name of widening the roads in Assam.....

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) I strongly protest against this. It should not be permitted.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : We should not bring this point into the debate. It will only incite the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not bring such points which will incite communal feelings.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Please tell up about shri Shahbudding as well.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : I have not to follow your dictates. Besides, I am neither a film actor nor a tap-recorder to play your tune. You need not make such a request to me.

I am telling you that in Assam muslims are being uprooted on the pretext of widening the roads and other people are being settled there.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I am on a point of order. I submit that these are matters which are entirely related to the

State. And uptil now no such allegation has been made from any quarter that minorities have been uprooted. If these statements are made, I do not think it will improve the situation.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : For saying all these, no notice is necessary. But I request the Member not to say something which will incite communal feelings.

[Translation]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : After all I fail to understand what they have done. What I am saying is this that the minorities have been persecuted and all this has happened there. I would request the Central Government to protect the minorities as it is their duty to do so.

Similarly, the minorities should be protected in Andhra Pradesh. kindly do not look at it from the congress angle or make it a political issue of a party. Look at it from the point of view of justice. I submit before you that in 1984, 300 shops owned by Muslims were set on fire but the Congress Government did not file even a single F. I. R. uptil now. is It not your duty to support their cause ?

You should decide issues an merits and not on party lines, whosoever it may be; Congress, Janata, Communist or Left Communist, lend support to human cause. It can not be held that if a supporter of some other party is killed, he is not a human being. You must look into this.

You should realise that all this has created resentment. We want peace to prevail in the country. You will thus observe that new issues are being raised in every matter. As soon as the issue of personal law was resolved, the Babri Mosque issue has been raised. For how long would the Minorities continue to suffer in this manner even after almost 38 years of independence? I want peace to prevail in the country.

Since our Home Minister belongs to Andhra Pradesh, I would like him to speci-



[Shri Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi]

ally look into it as to what is all this happening. If he could resolve these issues, I think peace would prevail in the country.

[English]

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, ours is a big, a vast, a varied country. There are many in-built contradictions, there is everything to tear this country apart. It is an unholy legacy that we inherited from the foreign colonial rule. It is easy to pick up one small incident here and there of group clashes community clashes, and to exaggerate them. This does not help. I think it is necessary at times to stand aside and to take a philosophic view of what is happening in the country, an overall view.

I think even the purblind in the country will not fail to discern a strain that runs through an impulse that permeates the efforts of this Government under the leadership of prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and that is the consuming overwhelming passion to maintain, to safeguard, to protect the unity, the integrity of this country and its democratic traditions. That was what Punjab meant, that was the meaning of Punjab, that was the meaning of Assam and at a lower level, a little more sotto voce, it was the meaning of Tripura, of West Bengal, of Karnataka, of Tamil Nadu and many other States.....  
(Interruption).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Meghalaya.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : No, I am mentioning the States where there are non-Congress governments because that is a democratic tradition which this Government is trying to maintain and to protect.....  
(Interruptions).

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : For full democracy we want a non-Congress government in the Centre.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : All right. That is your way. For that you go to the people. Nobody prevents.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Are you supporting Meghalaya Government?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I am talking of the Home Affairs of the Government of India..... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : This sort of running commentary has to be avoided, Sir.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I venture also to say that no government of Independent India, right from the very beginning, has been faced with more difficult problems as this Government, which came into existence on the 1st of January 1985. I am not even making an exception of those traumatic days, the partition days, when there was a movement of people within two countries, killings and bloodsheds and many acts of inhumanity were committed. But at that time the country was united.

We have some of the best leaders united to face the problem. The problem that the Government of Rajiv Gandhi had to face was an internal problem. If we think for a little while the kind of things that were happenings in Punjab before the Blue Star Operation we would realise the kind of situation we were in. An action like the Blue Star operation had never taken place, had never happened in the country. The Blue Star Operation itself, the fall-outs, the riots in Delhi, were all home grown. We had to fight our own people. It was the initiative of this Government to apply the healing touch. And a healing touch it was. If the Punjab accord had any meaning at all, it was that it was a healing touch. The people of Punjab who have suffered so much, who had been misguided, were brought back as full participants in the democratic process in the country. Our party lost in the process. But that loss was immaterial. The Prime Minister went on record to say.

"The party might have lost but the country has gained." And in the implementation of the Punjab accord also there has been utter sincerity. I do not think even the most prejudiced person can say that the Government of India had reneged on anything. If the Punjab accord today had not been fully implemented it was because of reasons, of certain things happening, developments which have to be

taken not of, and which the government, as of now, has not been able to sort out. But I would point out that out of the 11 points of the Punjab accord, as many as 7 have been full implemented.

**SHRI ARUN NEHRU :** 9 points have been implemented.

**SHRI G. G. SWELL :** Only 2 more remains.

**SHRI ARUN NEHRU :** That also is in the process.

**SHRI G. G. SWELL :** It is in the process now. The Venkataramaiah Commission has been appointed and has been given a time schedule to submit its report and that aspect of the accord will be implemented. In regard to the sharing of the waters also, there is the Eradi Tribunal and it has been given a time schedule to do it. We do believe that with the full cooperation of the leaders of the political parties this will be done. In this connection I would like to pay my compliment also to the opposition leaders, the members in the opposition in the House, that when the debate of Punjab took place they all stood up as one man to give their full support to the Government in the pursuit of its full implementation of the Punjab accord. Today, Sir, I think, everybody will note that terrorism in Punjab today—although it still continues—even yesterday some policemen were killed, some civilians were killed—but one can see very clearly—that terrorism is on the run. The police forces of Punjab supported by the State Government of Punjab, with the full support and backing of the Central Government, have now recovered their morale and have started to take severe action. This is a good sign and let up encourage this process.

Sir, there are leaders in this country—I don't say that they speak with irresponsibility, but sometimes, I think, they speak with too much of passion. There is in the papers today a statement where some leaders have demanded the use of army in Punjab. I think this is an argument of defeatism. The Army should not be used at the drop of hat for everything. We have

a constitutional process. We can solve the problems in Punjab only with the active participation of the people of Punjab. There is a silent majority of the people of Punjab, They should be given a voice and courage, and the only way to do that is to try to solve matters through the Government which the people of Punjab themselves have elected.

Sir, I have no doubt that the problem of Punjab will be sorted out and solved, but I am worried about other developments. The kind of things that were spoken by my friend who spoke just before me, I think do not help. There is today in the country, Sir, a very bad communal climate. Well, to me it looks to be inconsequential, to me it looks irrational that so much of elemental passion of the community should be aroused over a question of the place of worship and that too a historical place. Well, we can pick up a quarrel on anything. We can go back to history and establish our claim but then so many things have happened and we should be able to find a rational basis of settling this problem. I am sad to see communal passions being aroused, jathas being taken by this community or that community. Well, I am happy in this connection that the Prime Minister has revived the National Integration Council. They had the meeting the other day, and I am happy to see that the National Integration Council is not going to be a paper or a toothless tiger. They have appointed a small Committee under the chairmanship of one of the seniormost Members of this House to oversee the developments, but I would like to make a suggestion that the National Intergration Council should play a more active part. I think it is necessary under the umbrella of the National Intergration Council that some of the respected leaders of this country go to Uttar Pradesh, go to Ayodhya and talk to both communities and try to discuss with them and try to bring out some kind of settlement. The communal passion should be controlled. If we cannot to this, no amount of efforts that we make will succeed.

I know that my time is limited, I am happy that you have not disturbed me and I am able to speak a little logically and I have my ideas clear in my head.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** You would have spoken more logically here.

**SHRI G. G. SWELL :** You will ?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** If you had been here.

**SHRI G. G. SWELL :** But having said that, I would reiterate that this country is faced with many other problems home-grown. Whether Punjab or Assam, it is a home-grown problem. I am happy to refer to Assam. It is unfortunate that the speaker before me had made certain allegations which to me are totally baseless. I know my friend, Mr. Dinesh Goswami and the young people who have taken the responsibility of running the Government of Assam, I know many of them personally, I think they are good, clean, sincere young people who fought for the cause, but who also understand their national responsibilities. I am happy, Sir, in this connection to go on record that this Government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has also displayed a will to go as far as possible, to support the Government of the Assam Gana Parishad in running the affairs of the country. Now, Sir, one of the basic problems in the whole of North eastern area, whether in Assam or any other area, is the problem of undevelopment. It is the problem of isolation. If one community stands up against another community, it is because they feel that they are economically deprived. If there is enough of economic opportunities, enough things for people to do, to make a livelihood, they would not bother about quarrelling with each other.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Hon. Member's time is up.

**PROF. G. G. SWELL :** Just two minutes more. I am the first speaker, so kindly allow me a little more time. The Ministers are here. Shri Arun Nehru and Shri R. N. Mirdha will note that I am not talking rank non-sense. I am making certain contribution.

I am happy to say that the Government of India has increased the Plan allocations for the Seventh Plan for Assam from

Rs. 1,115 crores to Rs. 2,100 crores. I am also happy to see that the annual allocation for 1986-87 has been raised from Rs. 410 crores to Rs. 500 crores. I am sure, with this amount of money, the Government of Assam will be able to do things, to deliver the goods to the people. I am also happy to go on record here, from my private talk with the Minister of State for Internal Security, Shri Arun Nehru, of the Government of India's consciousness and concern about the vulnerability of Assam. Apart from the fencing that we have been talking—I am myself a little bit critical about that and I put a question on that—I am happy to see that more than the fencing, the emphasis now is on the construction of a road all along the border of Assam and Meghalaya. This road will serve many purpose of that. Apart from patrolling and checking...

**SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN (Barpeta) :** It was there even before.

**PROF. G. G. SWELL :** Now a new road of about 2,000 kms. would be constructed over which security forces can move quickly and efficiently. But apart from that, the road will serve a great economic purpose. I hope the road will be used by the people also for transportation and many other things, and will open up many of those areas, which are mostly forest areas, to the rest of the country.

Having said all that, I come to two or three more points. We can make mistakes. Within the Northeast, there are things that are happening. I would like the Minister for Internal Security to enlighten me as to what was the necessity to extend the disturbed area belt between Nagaland and Burma from 5 kms to 20 kms. This was the root of the trouble that happened in Nagaland. I do not know whether this has been done unilaterally or it has been done with an agreement with the Government of Burma. I do not know because we have not given any information on that. But what I would like to say is, both Nagaland and Arunachal have been affected and about 200 villages have been brought within this belt. You know, within that kind of belt, it is a military

control and military rule and people are subjected to all kind of restrictions. That was why; there was this agitation of the students. I am unhappy that the police of Nagaland have acted rather hurriedly in opening firing and killing the students and bringing about the present problem in Nagaland. I hope, you will look into this.

There is a question of a border dispute between the two States. Something happened there in the Northeast, which never happened in the country anywhere before and perhaps had not happened anywhere in the world when the police forces of the two States of Nagaland and Assam went on a shooting match against each other as if they were fighting a war. This was over the Merapani question. I am told that passions have been aroused again, a thing like that should not happen again. I expect that the Government of India will do something, not merely wield the danda to put them down. You cannot put things down like that.

We have the problem of insurgency in the North-East for many years now. But there should be a political rational solution to this problem.

This border problem between Assam and Nagaland is endemic in that area.

There is also a border dispute or problem between Assam and Meghalaya and this has happened due to certain administrative action taken, not by the British. In the case of Merapani, it was the action of the British. But in this case, it is our own Government, the Government of Assam, after independence. Certain areas from my State were transferred, from Jaintia hills of Assam to the Mikir hills. There is a problem there. There is a hitch there. I hope that the hon. Minister will look into this also.

I read in the newspapers somewhere that the two State Governments have gone to the former Chief Justice Shri Chandrachud to look into this matter. I do not know in what connection. I do not think that he has been appointed by the

Central Government. But it is a step in the right direction. I would like that you look into it and try to see how to give some teeth to Shri Chandrachud in order to bring about a solution to this problem.

Lastly, I would speak about the behaviour of our security forces. We need security forces. The North-East is more vulnerable for us even than the North West and the Western area. I do not have the time to go into that. But I would like to say that there should be instruction to the security forces when they are in that area that they should behave with restraint and responsibility. Because of the ethnic background of the geographical background, and because of the legacy of history, there is a psychological gulf between the rest of India and the people in that part of the country. I look a little different from all of you. When I was in Burma, the Burmese did not believe that I was an Indian ambassador. They thought I was a Burmese official. That was how it happened. There is also a psychological gap which must be bridged. I would like that it be impressed on the security forces that they should behave in an exemplary manner. I am saying this in relation to a particular instance that happened in Shillong. There was a dispute over the Air Force Headquarters areas and so on and so forth. I can't vouch who was right and who was wrong but the air force men attacked the villages in Shillong, drove out the villagers from their houses, burnt down the houses. This came out in the State Assembly and all that. It creates bad blood. There should be something done to create understanding. Even if we do right, let people understand that we are doing the right thing.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE** (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, while discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, one cannot but notice that not on very many occasions in the past, our country has been under so much pressure from within and with so many fissures as at present and when our Home seem to be cracking, at some places we behold the spectacle of our guardians adorning the Treasury bench guilty of monumental inaction or motivated action.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

I would request my hon. friends opposite not to forget and to remember that gimmickry is the antithesis of statesmanship.

The Minister with the Cabinet rank who has not even time to attend this debate, is an *ad hoc* Home Minister. Whether his tenure is *ad hoc* or his charge is *ad hoc*, I do not know. He is perambulating between the development and, at the same time, restrictions on, if not conscription of human resources.

Our internal security operations are marked more by heftiness than quiet and result-oriented efficiency.

13.00 hrs.

And as if to bring back some sort of communion with the people of this country, our Minister of Communication has been given a part-time job.

And he has become the mouthpiece of the Ministry over which he has no clout nor any authority, far less any accountability. The performance of this Ministry is highlighted by inaction, indecision and incompetence based on incomprehension and insensitiveness. We have seen more and more communal strifes, a wider chasm between the different sections of the people in this country, more sophisticated and articulate espionage activities, a deeper and wider magnitude of secessionist danger, greater and greater attack on Harijans, women tribals and weaker sections of the community and an abject surrender to the religious fundamentalists and obscurantist forces. These have been the hallmarks of the performance of this Government during the year under review.

Whatever they may say, the people today are disenchanted and are worried about the attempts to destabilise this country endangering the security of the country and the unity of the people. In various States of this country the ordinary people have no protection and they are the victims of marauders and anti-nationals. When various parts of this country, especially the border areas, are almost on

flames, we find that the Government is fiddling with their video-parlour instruments as if the panacea has been found. What I feel to be the greatest danger facing us is that this government is running after the events, and is lacking in imagination and preparedness and is not anticipating the events and taking steps to meet the situation as and when they emerge.

Unable to tackle the situation, our young Prime Minister tries to cover up his inexperience and short-sightedness by his ill-informed and monotonous outbursts against the Opposition parties. He seems to be more concerned about attempts at scoring points over the opposition parties and particularly my party instead of scoring for the country and for the people. And, as a result, there is a crisis of confidence in this country and a feeling of lack of security with communalism taking deep roots and forces of secessionists gaining the upper hand and the espionage activities are now one of the greatest dangers.

We have been given a booklet called the Annual Report of this Ministry. To me it seems to be more like an annual report of a sick industry because it conceals more than it reveals and like an incompetent management of a sick industry, it tries to give a misleading picture by use of cosmetics. That is the achievement of this Government and if you go through this report, you will think and I find publicity in the newspapers on the basis of this report even before we debate it in this House, that there seems to be no problem in this country and everything on the surface and beneath is all right and does not cause any concern. It seems, like a sick industry, this country has also become sick politically, economically and socially.

We have had a fairly thorough discussion on the Punjab problems only the other day, and the National Integration Council was woken up from its forced slumber and it had a fairly long, and let us hope, useful discussion and deliberations on the Punjab issue. I need not go into the causes and details of the situation, but we cannot help charging this Government with procrastination administrative inertia and

compromise with chauvinistic forces and elements. The Government at the Centre is firmly and squarely responsible for the morass that we find ourselves in the Punjab and the dangerous situation that is prevailing in the Punjab. To destabilise an Opposition Government, you created a Frankenstein and the State became also the arena for intra-Party disputes when two leaders were flexing their muscles—for what purpose, we do not know. But the result is that today the Punjab faces a situation which is causing the greatest concern to all the people of the country. I do not wish to dilate too much on what happened in the past. But Punjab provides a glaring example of how a good deed can be clumsiness and lack of political and administrative will. The Punjab problem was taken advantage of, in the aftermath of the October tragedy, during the 1984 elections to berate the Opposition. However, a welcome Accord was entered into and we all supported that. And was a tribute to the humanity and statesmanship of Sant Longawal. But thereafter the Government started dragging its feet... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : You should thank the other party also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : When we welcome the Accord, this seems to be the lollipop type of approach to the matter. Very well, we also thank the Prime Minister for signing the Accord, if that satisfies him. I was not minimising his role. I was only respectful to a departed leader who had played a very positive role. But the Government started dragging its feet when the time came for implementation of the Accord. The Prime Minister said the other day that, before the Accord was signed, the Chief Minister of Haryana was consulted and that at every stage—and we can certainly assume—he had agreed to it. But what happened after the Accord was signed? That very Chief Minister belonging to the very same Party was allowed to go unrestrained in rousing morbid sentiments for scuttling the Accord. Even yesterday I find that one of the Ministers of Haryana has said this—this has appeared in the Indian Express :

“...The Minister of State for Health in Haryana, S. Mrs. Kartar Devi, voiced her concern at the appointment of the Venkataramiah Commission to identify Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab to be transferred to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh and viewed it as harmful to Haryana interests.”

This is the type of approach that the ruling Party is providing. Their own Ministers in Haryana are preaching against the Accord and are trying to scuttle it. We have extended our support, and we do extend support, to the Punjab Accord and we demand its proper implementation. We also want the extremists, terrorist and secessionist elements to be dealt with strongly so that peace is restored in that State and there we have also demanded that the State Government must also act firmly and decisively. But a sort of alibi was attempted to be given saying that implementation of the Accord has do with peace in Punjab. But the Chief Minister of that State, Shri Barnala, has said :

“This is a surprisingly naive argument. The Accord was signed not to please or appease the terrorists but to isolate them and any setback to the Accord is basically a setback to this process.”

If the Accord is not linked with peace, what is it linked with ?

For this delay, we have been hearing all sorts of explanations. The Mathew Commission which is a fiasco is being put up as a scape-goat. But the way the Government has conducted itself before the Mathew Commission also raises grievous doubts in the minds of the people. Therefore, restoration of peace in Punjab was dependent, and is still dependent, on the full and sincere implementation of the Accord which cannot be delayed further.

It is true that nine of the terms have been implemented. But two major terms are yet to be implemented and let us hope that the time limit will be maintained. Therefore, we want that the Government must rise above all the narrow partisan considerations and deal with the problem as a Centre-State issue along with a proper

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

approach to treat it as an economic issue as well. Sir, this morning Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary raised in this House a very serious matter and I would request the hon. Minister to deal with it. In the newspaper 'Mid-Day', dated the 8th April 1986, it has been published that the South African intelligence outfit BOSS (Bureau of State Security) and Israel's notorious MOSSAD are suspected to be behind the funding of a large number of terrorists operating in Punjab. RAW thinks that BOSS and MOSSAD are carrying out joint undercover operations in India to destabilise Punjab. Intelligence sources point out that both the organisations have successfully penetrated the Indian security network and have clandestine links with the Punjab terrorists. They do not rule out the possibility that BOSS and MOSSAD might be working for larger intelligence outfit like the CIA.

Sir, this thing is very serious. Both these organisations, BOSS and MOSSAD are capable of carrying out assassination missions with a fair amount of ease. They are at present limiting themselves to funding the Pakistani-trained terrorists. They may enlarge their sphere of activity. We have not got the information and I hope the Minister will take the House into confidence.

So far as Assam is concerned, the Report has talked about the implementation of the Assam Accord. I want to make it very clear at the outset that we have no enmity with the AGP Government and we wish them well; they have got the popular support and the people's mandate. But there are situations now which are not conducive to the maintenance of peace and tranquillity and harmony in that State. Unfortunately, events have taken place which have roused a sense of insecurity in the mind of the minorities. So far as the right of citizenship and benefit of citizenship are concerned, which have been denied to a large section of the people, unfortunately, have not resulted in bringing peace and harmony in that part of the country and as we felt, we had opposed that this compromise with the forces of

chauvinism cannot solve problems and it can only create a division and mistrust among the people.

These have been incidents. I do not wish to go into the details, but I would hope that the Central Government is conscious of it and will have a dialogue with the State Government; and I also particularly appeal to our good friend from AGP that they will also use their good offices so that a very important part of our country should progress with full cooperation from all sections of the people in the State.

We want that the irritants should go. One matter I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention, which is causing some dismay and illfeeling is the decision of the government there to make Assamese compulsory in the secondary level in all non-Assamese schools including those having tribal language as the medium of instruction; and this has upset the long-standing arrangement and as a consequence anti-reservation move has been initiated by sections which are already passionately trying to protest; and SC & ST are upset about this situation there. I would request all concerned to bring about a feeling and condition of amity and harmony there so that the rights of the ethnic and other minorities are protected and no attempt is made to destabilise that part of the country which is a very vulnerable one.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :**  
Do you think that your party and the government there are chauvinistic ?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
We do not wish away the government. It has got the people's mandate and we are requesting that government to see that these problems are not there. There is no question of our non-cooperation; we are also not non-cooperating and I am sure even my good friend Dinesh, will also agree that our party is the largest victim, biggest victim of assault.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :**  
Do you treat your party and the government chauvinistic ?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
I donot agree to it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE**  
(Rajapur) : Or is it the bourgeo is govern-  
ment like Congress ?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
Mr. Das Munsii, I am too old in this game.  
In Manipur and Tripura, —Mr. Das Munsii  
raised it this morning—there are violent  
insurgent activities which are undermining  
the peace and harmony and tranquility in  
that area. In Mizoram, hope of final  
settlement is still far away in materialising.  
There are signs of turbulence in Arunachal  
Pradesh. The Arunachal Pradesh students  
unions have stepped up its agitation  
unfortunately on the Assam border.

And they are also demanding the  
stoppage of influx of the so-called  
foreigners. Sir, as it was pointed out this  
morning by Mr. Das Munsii foreign arms  
are finding their way to TNV extremists,  
through Bangla Deshi and Pakistani  
collaborators. There are reports of a  
meeting in a Bangla Deshi Army Camp  
between the TNV Chief, Bijoy Rankal, and  
three Pakistani intelligence officers of a  
special service group in the presence of  
Bangla Deshi Army and intelligence  
officers.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The hon. Member's  
time is up.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :**  
Are you praising him, Sir ? This part is  
very pertinent.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
Sir, the TNV has drawn up a hit list.

*(Interruptions)*

By ringing the bell, you do not estimate  
the Opposition.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Your party is  
given 14 minutes, I have given you  
20 minutes.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS**  
**MUNSI :** You can take my time.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
Mr. Das Munsii is giving his time. Thank  
you very much.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** That  
time may spoil your speech.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** That time cannot  
cross the border.

**SHRI ANANDA GOPAL**  
**MUKHOPADHYAY** (Asansol) : This  
side also, we want that Mr. Chatterjee be  
given time, but he has to explain before  
this House, what is the law and order in  
West Bergal, and in the ccurse of five  
years how many Congressmen they have  
called.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** It  
is a State subject.

**SHRI ANANDA GOPAL**  
**MUKHOPADHYAY :** You can take  
time.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
Please persuade him to give me time, I  
will explain everything.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :**  
That is a State subject. We cannot  
discuss it here.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please wind up,  
wind up.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
This is a very very serious matter. Give  
me a little time, not much.

**SHRI ANANDA GOPAL**  
**MUKHOPADHYAY :** I approve it.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :**  
This time, certainly, you are excluding.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Do not give him  
excuses to continue the speech for a longer  
time now. Yes, please, wind up.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** I  
have just been spe.....



**AN HON. MEMBER :** This is a very for thrigt speech.

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** I hope you maintain the same yardstick for the other Opposition Parties.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** We will say, what we know. they will say, hear us.

Sir, the TNV has drawn up a hit list to neutralise the opposition we find newspaper reports, that they are on a killing spree. The State Government of Tripura has taken all steps to meet with the situation. The Chief Minister proposed an eight point resolution containing an appeal to TNV to give up and abjure violence, with a categorical assurance that rehabilitation benefits will be provided to them. they should give up their activities, and criminal cases will be withdrawn. But unfortunately, it seems, the TNV seemed to be on a callision course. Recently more than five hundred tribal leaders met at a conference and they issued an appeal to the TNV insurgents to give up arms and to return to normal life, and although this has been accepted and appreciated by all, significantly, Sir, the Congress (I) in Tripura did not become a party to this joint appeal. Obviously, they consider political advantage is more important than peace in that area. Sir, the General Secretary of the Tripura Pradesh Congress (I) Committee has in a letter to the President of the Indian Youth Confress in Delhi made definite charges and allegations against the Tripura Youth Congress (I) President of having links with the Manipuri Peoples' Liberation Army.

Sir, he has been said to be acting as an agent of the Manipuri Peoples' Liberation Army and he is circulating fake currency and he is actively working in Tripura to implement...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** This has been refuted twice by the Youth Congress leaders in the State, Why is he raising it ?

*(Interruptions)*

If he tries to, under this garb to bring in this...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** I have got a photostate copy.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** This is malicious. It has been refuted twice, three, and I do not know wherefrom he is bringing these things. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY :** I may correct him. He forget to mention one thing. Who founded his organisation ? Or, who is the founder of this organisation ?

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** You take care of Dasarath Deo Varma and we will take care of him. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** And they are trying to implement a plan, calling Brachin Plan for the establishment of a federal autonomous State.

Meghalaya situation is very very explosive Nepali speaking workers are being driven out from Meghalaya. They are being dumped at the Assam border. Assam is pushing them to West Bengal. What shall we do with them ? Shall we push them to Bihar and Bihar to UP and UP to Delhi ? These people are entitled to protection. So far as the Indian Nepalese are concerned, those who are of Indian nationality, they are entitled to stay in any part of the country. So far as Nepalese with Nepali nationality are concerned, even they are protected under the 1950 Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Government of India and Government of Nepal, which provides that the Governments of India and Nepal agree to grant on a reciprocal basis to the nationals of one country in the territory of other the same privileges in the matter of residence, ownership of property, participation in trade and commerce, movement and other privileges of a similar nature. But what is happening ? Now, separatist calls are being given. There is a demand for Gorkhaland, Uttarkhand and all that. These people are narrating harrowing tales of their intimidation, assault, how they are huddled in trucks and physically pushed.

Families are being separated. Father is getting separated from children. These types of stories are coming. Bandh is being held. An explosive situation is being created. The northern districts of West Bengal and Darjeeling are now becoming hotbeds of the activities of these people who have been treated in the most inhuman manner. We call upon this Government to look into this matter very seriously. I had given a Call Attention Notice and Adjournment Motion on this and the hon. Speaker said that I might raise during the discussion on the Home Ministry so that the Minister could give a reply. I request the Government also to include Nepali language in the Eighth schedule. There is a strong demand for that and also for the grant of regional autonomy within the State of West Bengal to the Nepali people in that area, on the lines of the Sixth Schedule for which a resolution was passed by the West Bengal Assembly unanimously with all the political parties supporting that. It was rejected out of hand by Mr. S. B. Chavan. Therefore, for that, he got either promotion or demotion.

About communal situation, how such situations like Ram Janam Bhumi and Babri Mosque, are taken advantage of by the communal forces, we have heard today in this House. Passions are being sought to be roused. I would like to know what the Government did when the procession was taken out after the court order was issued to re-open the temple to be called Ram Janam Bhumi and when places which should be treated as historical monuments and should be made over to the Archeological Department are now becoming the playgrounds of communal politics? It is a very very serious situation. Therefore, I ask the Government to take a very serious view of the matter.

**SHRI BHOLANATH SEN** (Calcutta South) : I was listening with great interest the speech of the Member from Bholpur. He started by saying that this Government is liable to be hauled up for inaction; it is a sick industry and the document is nothing but a report on the sick industry. I immediately remember two figures, one is Rip van Winkle and the other is

Kumbhkarna. He did not see anything happening during this time. Two greatest historic events have taken place i.e. Punjab and Assam accords and at the same time, democracy, which we want to adhere to ever since independence, was upheld and the freedom to the people was not only welcomed but exercised. Who are these gentlemen who are here from Punjab and Assam. They have been elected by the people of India who have the fundamental right to vote, and democracy is based on that. And these gentlemen have come in spite of extremism, in spite of killings, in spite of threats. The election machinery went on smoothly. There are no problems. This achievement of the Government, of Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, will be kept in the history of India for ever. This is one thing.

It is true that all the terms could not be given effect to. But if nine out of eleven have been given effect to, what is there to talk about and to complain about? The remaining two are also not forgotten. The process is on. The question is that if they have to decry the Government, they can decry on anything, but there should be some foundation, some basis, some justification. In these two cases—Assam and Punjab—they have no ground whatsoever to decry the stand taken by the Government here. Every attempt is being made to implement the Accords as far as possible. What was said here is that the persons who are extremists, they killed Longowal because they were against the Accord. In spite of that, we went on with the Accord and the result is that the Members have been elected here.

So far as my hon. friend is concerned, he was talking about that the life in India is not secure and deaths are taking place. I want to remind my hon. friend only one or two things. He talked about pushing of Nepalis in truck-loads. I want to talk about two things. We built an overbridge in Ballygunge in Calcutta and on that bridge about twelve persons were burnt or killed because they were monks, they belonged to an organisation called Anand Margis. The Anand Margis were killed in the broad daylight. They were burnt

[Shri Bholanath Sen]

and killed and there was no trial at all, no arrests were made and they had come from outside the State. What steps did the Government take at that time? Nothing.

The other thing that I am saying is that they are talking about pushing, about freedom of settlement. Refugees came from Dandakarnya, Mana Camp and other places when they came to power, They burnt their houses, shot them to death and when they were dead, they threw them away. What did the Government do? They put up a commission of inquiry by an officer. After one year that inquiry was dropped because there were no witnesses. Now, the point is that the Chief Minister did not say how they will get food. They do one thing there and in the freedom of this House they say something also. Let them say those very things there which they are saying here. Then I want to see what is the furore or reaction in the West Bengal Assembly. The history is indelible, full of dark acts. The Deputy Commissioner of Police D. C. Mehta was killed because he tried to stop the smugglers from smuggling. What happened? The accused was also killed in the police station. No trial. And what happened...*(Interruptions)*.

**SHRI ARUN NEHRU** : Why are you interrupting him. Let him speak. Nobody interrupted you when you spoke.

**SHRI BHOLANATH SEN** : The point is nobody wants to hear the real truth, otherwise how can a political speech be made?

Now I want to expose this Government. From the Party it was said that our Prime Minister wants to make progress at the cost of the Marxist Party. That is not a correct thing. The thing is what the Prime Minister is trying to do is to expose their weaknesses that they are not acting according to the desire and the dream of the people of that State and that this is what they are doing. How is it that the people were killed and then sent by train to Dandakaranya? I have seen women

going back, having lost their husbands, with 2 year old or 3 year old child. Why was it so? What was the result of the Commission or the Enquiry that was set up? What was the result of the Enquiry that was set up by the Government Officer? After one year they said, nothing could be done, because, everybody has left the State. Now think of the cases like these. So far as they are concerned, the least they say about democracy and freedom, the better for them! They are talking about Uttarkand. They are talking about Nepalese. They are talking that Nepalese have come and they have been put in truck and sent. Who is doing it? Is not law and order their subject? Is it not a State subject? How do they come here and blame the Central Government? They say, Nepalese are being put in the truck and sent back. Who is allowing it? They say, Uttarkand. Where is it? They say it is Jalpaiguri district of North Bengal. Who is allowing it? Who is complaining where? Why don't they go and complain to their own Chief Minister in their own Government? That they will not do. I am surprised to note what was being said. They say, people have been fleeing from one place to another. Do they ever think seriously about the border problems of West Bengal with Bangladesh? No, never. Seriously they never do it because it pays them. It is happening in Bengal, in Chapra in Nadia district. *(Interruptions)* You can see the village in the Bangladesh side. A part of the house is in India; a part of the house is in Bangladesh. They come. There was a riot. What is happening about law and order? Whenever the election comes, those people come and get their ration cards with the help of their own MLAS. This is what is being done. Regular trade is going on. Who gets the benefit? Why don't they be hauled up by policemen? I have not come across a single case where anybody has been convicted. Never. They are talking about other places. What about our State, West Bengal? In West Bengal, let me see, how many persons have said that they are not Indians. There are many people in Pidderpur area. It is on record. It is their partymen, it is their front-men, who give the certificate. It says, you please issue a ration card. But he is not an Indian at all. That is why the Minister

had to write. Because, from the Centre there is a directive, unless you know the person definitely, please don't write (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go to the other points.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Yes. It is so much politicalised. Their people are so much politicalised that within the Assembly building, while the session is going on, MLAs are beaten up and removed from the House. Police does it in West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go ahead. Do not discuss State issues here. Go ahead.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : That can be done? Bengal has been imported even to Punjab with Mr. Ray having been sent to Punjab as Governor. That would not have happened if Mr. Somnath Chatterjee would have lost the election. Then that would not have happened. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : I want to say this that there is a peculiar position in the Constitution. Law and Order is in the hands of the States Government. They cannot complain. They are at liberty to take the police help from the Centre. The IPS officers are under the control of the Centre. But at the same time, if they misbehave publicly as recorded in the Judgment of the court, even then they merrily go on because they help the CPI (M) Party. It is a regular complaint in West Bengal that the State Government is politicising the officers. It is also the observation of the High Court. (*Interruptions*). I appeared, so I remember, but the police officer is given higher and higher position. Is there no machinery with the Central Government to find it out and take steps so that he does not do such kind of things? please monitor.

The other thing is that the police officers are really not active in one sense. There are times when you have to go on a war footing, resist outsiders from coming into India or coming into Bengal or coming into any of the border States. The State

police officers should be given training, they should be made to work and they should be made to know, like the Army they should take refresher courses of they must come to the training camps and they must do this sort of a thing to keep the country in readiness when we have so many broader problems, which have been mentioned by our friends.

MR. CHAIRMAN : please conclude.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI Sambalpur : I have also to speak. So, I will give him five minutes of my time. So, please let him speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nobody can give his time to any other Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Allow him more time because he is yet to go to India.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : I have to congratulate the Minister for arresting Charles Sobhraj. That is a great thing and I am happy..... (*Interruptions*). Charles Sobhraj has been arrested and they are very unhappy as it appears.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Because he was arrested in Bombay.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : I have only one more thing to suggest to you I find the following on page 19 of the Report for 1985-86 :

“The installation of Computer at Calcutta for West Bengal Police, which was long overdue, was also completed. At present computers are operational in 12 States, i.e., Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka. West Bengal, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh besides the one at Delhi under aegis of this Directorate. One-line enquiry system was already operational in Maharashtra

[Shri Bholanath Sen]

Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh facilitating the computer in the HQs of these States being connected to the teleprinter terminals at the District HQs in the respective States for processing enquiries."

What is happening so far as Bengal is concerned? (*Interruptions*). Yes, the way they are doing we are all afraid. Murders take place in the districts and the Superintendent cannot inform because the telephone does not work or something. So, the Superintendent does not inform, (*Interruptions*). He cannot give the information to the headquarters at Calcutta. (*Interruptions*). They do not take the complaint, they won't do anything. So, if a non-CPI (M) man is killed, there is no information.

Therefore it is necessary that we should do something. In districts, they have got the grassroot because of the carrot and stick policy of that government. When we are giving food from the Centre, they are telling the people, "We are giving food" and when they give wheat to the people they give it to the people with a warning that if you do not support us, we will not bother to save your life, so, the installation of computer at the State headquarter and installation of on-line enquiry system to the district headquarters should be done and this should be done promptly.

I am coming to the last point. So far as the freedom fighters are concerned, I have only one word to say I see a lot of freedom fighters in the Central Hall and also in the State. There is a system of clearing their applications at two counters, one at the Centre and the other at the State. Now the State does not forward, generally these applications after verifying them. As a result of this, thousands of freedom fighters are suffering and they are not getting which they are entitled to. So, I will make a request to the Government that you find out some method by which the information is collected before they die. The State Government is not interested; but the Central Government is interested in the welfare of freedom fighters. Therefore, you send a team or agency or whatever it

is from the Centre to the states to collect information from the States and this should be done quickly, so that before their death, they get their pension.

Many well-known people have gone to jail along with other leaders. Now, they are very poor, They have no source of income of their own. So, some system should be made by which they are granted pensions for their livelihood. I know very many persons. I am sure, if the Minister gets the matter investigated, he will be able to find out and help those leaders who are now fighting for their health and survival.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : Sir, I would like to assure my hon friends that I will not raise West Bengal at all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are welcome to come there, to give help and cooperation.

PROF. MADU DANDAVATE : H. M. Patelji has to go. I requested the Chair...

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I will be brief.

PROF. MADU DANDAVATE : How can you be brief;

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I will be brief and to the point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Your speech must be commensurate with your stature.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Or at least weight.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Don't worry, Sir.

There is, no doubt, that a great deal has been done both in the Centre and in the States in regard to matters of internal security. I would not like to pass judgement on the past, or what we have done, or what is not being done but I would rather like to deal with the issue which are

in existence today and the sort of action which we have to take in the future, to put these things in the right directions. I have no intention of being critical. I will try to be constructive.

We discussed the Punjab situation a few days ago. I would like to inform the hon Members what has been happening in the last 7 or 8 days in Punjab. Intensive combing operation has been done by mixed force — police and para-military. The Chief minister has given all instructions and assistance to the police force. In the last few days, 7 terrorists have been killed when they attacked the police. Unfortunately, 8 policemen also lost their lives. Now, this sort of a situation unfortunately is there. The police are out of the police station and they are going out into the remote villages for patrolling. I think these temporary set backs can be expected in a difficult situation.

I would like to convey on behalf of all of us, our sympathy and condolences to the families of the policemen who have been killed in action. In addition to this, 450 people have been rounded up in Punjab in the last few days and they are being questioned. Those include 6 hardened terrorists who have also been arrested. Sir, without doubt in Punjab, the situation is extremely difficult. It has no easy solution. But, I think, the efforts are there to bring it on the right stream and, I would reiterate what I said earlier in the Punjab discussion. We wish the Chief Minister well in his efforts and we will give all the assistance that we can from the centre.

Sir, I would now like to raise the issue of our borders because, I think, this is a very very critical issue and several matters of internal security are connected with this. In the Western border which comprises Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Rajasthan, we have evolved a five year plan of augmenting and strengthening the border forces. In fact, in Punjab and Rajasthan, we have already doubled what we had earlier.

Now we feel that it is not only a question of increasing the man power but there has to be a qualitative change and,

in fact, the good results which we got in the last two months I would largely attribute to better communications, better mobility and better weaponry. The border terrain is extremely difficult. I am sure some of the hon. Members must have seen the area. In certain parts like Rajasthan and Gujarat, you can keep on deploying force but it is a very very difficult terrain to cover fully. Sir we feel that the action which the BSF has taken and the recent successes will also act as a deterrent to intruders.

In these areas also we have provided for the Border Development Agency because we feel that the best type of defence is not only the presence of para-military forces but also that the border areas have a certain amount of economic activity, farming activity. Basically, the areas must be developed. Now, in Rajasthan, I have seen many parts of the border where the Rajasthan Canal has reached, they are cultivating the land on the border our own people are settled there. But in many areas, it is not so. I think one of the priorities, both from the Centre and the State, should be to give assistance for developing these areas and we are looking into this on an urgent basis.

In regard to the Eastern border, the terrain is extremely difficult. In fact, compared to the Western border, our problems in the East are of a much greater magnitude. Mountains, jungles, streams, little islands and we also have to take into account the relative threat perception as it exists both in the West and in the East.

I would like to mention that the Central Government is very apprehensive of the constant migration we have had. We feel that this is a very very serious problem. Looking into this, we have made a plan again over 5-6 year period, where over 2,200 KM of roads will be constructed all along the border. This includes West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya. It is not only a question of just building a road. It is a question of improving our communication network there, improving our border outpost, and the fence, observation post there and basic infrastructure, in Assam and Meghalaya.

[Shri Arun Nehru]

In Assam it is 202 kms and in Meghalaya, 170 kms. In addition to the road as mentioned we would also be having the fence. But here again, as I have mentioned, like the Western border, it is very important for us develop our border areas. Because the people are the best sort of defence we can have and we have also recommended to all the State Government to encourage ex-servicemen to settle in these areas. We are willing to assist the States. In the current year, we have got a Budget of Rs. 40 crores but in the Seventh Plan, we provided for an amount of Rs. 200 crores for this important activity.

In regard to our northern border, the Indo-Tibetan border police is being strengthened. We are expanding it. These are operating in a very hostile and difficult terrain. Most of our outposts are between 13,000 to 18,000 feet. It is extremely hard and tough existence at that level. The temperature is minus 20 and 30 and which expanding this force we are giving it better support levels there, and also providing them additional facilities for housing and generally better living conditions.

In all these efforts which are being made to increase our border surveillance and to augment our paramilitary forces, one of the most important things on which we are laying emphasis is on the aspect of training at all levels. I have a lot of details with me and I have answered several questions on this. I am not giving the details of all the training institutions. But we feel that one of the major handicaps which the forces had is that we have recruited them quickly, not trained them enough and sent them into the field prematurely. We would like in future despite all the expansions which we are doing, to ensure that at least 10 to 15 per cent of our forces is constantly sent to the training institutions to update their skills.

Also, for the para-military forces we have drawn up a complete plan for better communications systems and much of this has been largely implemented similar action in terms of weaponry and other equipment.

We are also allocating substantial amounts for housing facilities, schooling

and medical facilities as these are extremely important. Most of the para-military forces have an extremely rough time because they are right up on the border—all the men, irrespective on their ranks, have to stay away from their families and it is a very, very difficult life for them. So, we are making all possible efforts which we can, towards their needs on housing and schooling and I think this is a very important aspect. We have to look at the personnel side with much greater attention.

Similarly, with regard to the CRP, I do not know whether I should call it CRP, the Central Reserve Police because in the last ten years they did not really have an opportunity of being a CRP; they have been constantly deployed in the States and I think even on very, very minor occasions, the first temptation is to call the CRP into operation. Now, I think this is a very serious matter because as you know, in the last 8 to 10 years there has been virtually no training and for a force like CRP, unless the man is trained, he cannot react to a situation in a complicated and changing environment. He cannot react properly if he has to face a map unless he is trained for that eventuality. There is a certain amount of discipline involved in that. It is a very difficult situation but because of the pressures from most of the States, training has been largely ignored in the last 8 to 10 years.

Here again we have made a very firm decision that 15% of the force must be under training at any given period of time. What we have done is the additional battalions which we are raising are all going under training. I am mentioning this fact deliberately because the States are aware of the fact that we have a proper training procedure. So facilitate the matter we have opened training institutions in various States. But when the moment comes everyone forgets about the training and says 'Send us the force.'

Now the CRP has done an extremely good job during the Punjab elections, the Assam elections and in various parts of the country and I am happy to inform the Members that a Ladies Battalion also is being commissioned in a few days' time.

In the CRP we have also requested the ex-Servicemen's Associations to come forward because we have a very large expansion plan in the future and we would certainly like to accommodate the ex-servicemen to the extent possible.

In regard to the State Police forces—I am aware that this is a State subject—but I thought we would be failing in our duties if we did not project the situation as it is and also the improvements we have sought for the future

Recently we have formed the NCRB, the National Crime Record Bureau and the basic function of this is to co-ordinate information so that the States can help each other any thereby make detection of crime an easier job. We are using extensively computers for this purpose. A number of States have already installed computers in the last few years. But I am afraid not many of them are being used for the purpose which they are meant for...*(Interruptions)* I do not want to mention individual States, but the fact is that for crime detection you need things like photographs, finger prints—the basic data, and that is sadly lacking.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That can be done through computers.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Yes it can, you have to use computers where they are necessary.

*(Interruptions)*

We have the soft-ware and other things. Basically, the intention is that you must have a Crime Record Bureau where information can be given within a few hours to whichever States they want.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I just wanted it for my understanding.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We will have to send a separate note, Somnathji, for your understanding on this. I do not

want to mention that. The fact is that possibilities do exist for a lot of things.

Now, the point that I was trying to raise is that unless there is precise information which can be given from one State to another State, it becomes extremely difficult to apprehend criminals. There is no point in planning and adding at the top, unless your basic structure at the ground level is in order. We are talking all the time of Seminars, equipments, modernisation and the rest of it but what we have to see is that in the *thana* itself, something is done. There is no point talking in the air, unless you can basically put your *thanas* right because that is where the day-to-day activity exists. I have no hesitation in saying that we are not at all happy with the situation prevalent in the States. We are insisting a great deal on training facilities. Besides, the facilities the States have got, we have extended all the facilities available with us to them. Recently we have started a special Commandos School. We have requested all the States to send their people for specialised training. This is also for personal security officers, drivers, rangers, constables and everyone.

PROF. G. G. SWELL : MPS also should be given a chance.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I have no objection to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Don't say it. If you give them training as Commandos, they will play havoc during Zero Hour.

PROF. G. G. SWELL : Only untrained people will play havoc.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : With the States, the Centre also has a substantial fund for modernisation of the police force in the States. We are trying to increase the funds. There again, I think, the States also have to take a great deal of initiative in utilising this fund in a proper manner. I do not want to name the States. But



[Shri Arun Nehru]

there are many States which have not received the money, because they have not given the returns and the necessary plans.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : What about West Bengal ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I said that I would not say a word against West Bengal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is a common factor.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : But I think, taking all these factors, the major thing is that the police force in the States have to be allowed to perform their functions in a professional manner.

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : Without political interference ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I am not saying political or anything. Without interference professionalism must come in. The whole question of transfers, you know, bi-monthly transfers, has a very demoralising effect on the police force. Also, the police force does nine good things and nobody gives them any credit for it. If there is one mistake, every one comes down on their head. Sadly very little attention is paid to this in the States. I will also say that we have also not paid enough attention to it. When a thing goes wrong, why does it go wrong ? This is where we have to look at the facilities which we give to the police.

The position on Housing is shocking. The facilities on Housing are just not there. There is no training given to them, and suddenly one fine day, they are told that they have to perform certain functions. If we expect the police to deliver the goods, then we must see—both at the Centre and in the States—as to what we can do to make them more professional. In the States, I think, there are many things which can be done. I think, one of the vital things is that the police force should

not be interfered with. Very often, a good officer is held liable for actions which he has done in the line of his duty. It may not suit 'A', it may not suit 'B', it may not suit 'C' but professionally, he is doing his job and he should be supported and protected.

SHRI SARAT DEB : Provided your Chief Ministers follow that.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I think it refers to all Chief Ministers not ours or yours and also to all political beings elected or otherwise.

(Interruptions)

Another matter of serious concern is that the foreign contribution which we are getting. This point has not been raised by any of the hon. Members so far...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That was one of my main points, but I could not make it.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I will do that for you; no problem. There are, roughly, Rs. 200 crores a year coming to India. There is no doubt that a lot of good work is also being done. I would not like to say that people are not utilising this in a proper manner, but at the same time we have to look at this very, very carefully. We are already screening this and we find that very large contributions are coming to individuals who have no relation to what the work really done is. I do not want to name individuals or States or associations. But we have already put 14 large recipients on the restrictive list. We are investigating their affairs. All I would like to assure this House at this stage is that we are looking into this matter very seriously. I can assure you that...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to make one point. The law in this regard is itself basically weak. There is a need to amend the law with a view to strengthening it.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We are looking into that possibility also. All I

would like to assure the House is that we are taking a very hard action on this and until such time that legal formalities are made up, we are taking interim action; we are asking a lot of people a lot of inconvenient questions; we have put a lot of them on the restrictive list...

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Without discrimination ?

**SHRI ARUN NEHRU :** Without discrimination. As I have said, there are hundreds of small organisations which are doing extremely good welfare work. We should not try to link up the two together. What we have really to see is whether this money is being used to further fundamentalist teaching irrespective of caste or religion or it is being used to foment social changes in the tribal areas; we have to examine the whole thing in its totality.

[Translation]

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** The Government should find out as to how the money given for constructive work, is being used.

**SHRI ARUN NEHRU :** The constructive work has got to be defined.

(Interruptions)

[English]

It is not a Question-Answer Session. The hon. Member can have his say later.

I would also like to mention that we are also working in the Home Ministry for a more effective security system as far as the airports, jails and the railways go because over a number of years what has happened is that we have a multiplicity of agencies operating and there is no specific responsibility which is pinpointed. This will take us a little time to work out, but we are increasing our vigilance in this area.

On the question of overall law and order, hon. Members had raised the issue of Tripura and Meghalaya. Now, the law and order situation is not something which

we can look at in isolation, that it is an individual or the Centre or the State generating it. I think, it has a lot to do with the overall policies which one is following or the individual administrative actions which one can take. A situation does not develop overnight; it develops over a period of time. In Tripura, we have had detailed discussions. I personally had detailed discussion with the Chief Minister; we have promised him all help, we have given him more security forces, and I can assure the hon. Members—that is a part of what the Congress Party has to do, but I think I can say it on their behalf—as far as dealing with TNV is concerned, there is no question of any different approach. I would like to mention it here as an example. I am not talking about Tripura only. You take the whole tribal belt in India, whether it is in Tripura or Gujarat or Maharashtra or Madhya Pradesh or U.P. Why is it that we are having problems there ?

Why is it that people go there, many foreign missionaries are working there, many ultra leftist organisations of an extremist nature are working there ? The general situation is disturbed. Why has this come about ? I think the answer lies in looking at the demographic pattern in all these places. Their lands have been taken away in many cases their livelihood has been threatened also their language customs and culture. The problems are all largely economic. We have been taking it up with the states.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** We are very happy that even he has taken that view.

**SHRI ARUN NEHRU :** We have not changed our attitude. We have formed a Committee among ourselves to take positive action in this regard. We feel a great deal has to be done and implemented urgently. We have requested the Chief Minister also to pay attention to this because this is a problem which is coming up.

In Andhra, of course, the largest number of incidents has come up. And in Tripura also. It is not a question of

[Shri Arun Nehru]

Andhra Pradesh or Tripura. It is a question of an overall approach and strategy to the tribal problems.

The Centre has got several schemes. But what we have to see is that are the States implementing those schemes and is the effect of that going down. As we see it, the effect of those schemes is not there. If these schemes are implemented, if the money which is earmarked for them spent in a proper manner, then I am sure, this problem would not be there to the extent that it exists today.

So, the law and order problem is not something which just comes out of the blue. We have problems in Punjab. Fortunately in Assam we have had a reasonably peaceful election. But here again, I would say that much depends on the AGP Government in Assam. If any decision are taken in the future—it is the State Governments that are quite competent to take decisions—but if a decision is taken which creates a communal divide or communal passions, then it will be a very difficult situation. Sir, I don't think any number of Companies or Battalions can sort this problem out if fissures develop.

These are the basic areas where all of us have to think together. It is not a question of Janata Party or BJP or Congress or the CPIM. These are issues which we can control if we all unitedly work towards a secular society.

In addition to this, a lot is said about communal problems. I would only like to mention here that—I don't know whether this problem really exists with the people—very largely inflammatory speeches are being given by many big and small leaders in responsible positions. This is a sort of thing for each individual, party or organisation to enforce discipline among themselves. If one knows that Holi is coming and if somebody from another community wants to go the previous evening and to incite violence, what does it indicate, and then to come back shouting and saying that communal

violence is spreading, I think, this is the hypocrisy of the worst type. If we want to preach brotherhood to others, I think, it is time practising to start it amongst ourselves. Here again I appeal to all the parties that if we are going to preach this sort of a thing outside, let us be clear in our minds as to what we are doing. I think that if at the leadership level—whether it is a middle rung or the block leadership or the leadership in the villages—this message can go through, then, I don't think you will have the problem. It is a handful of individuals who are trying to create this problem. The people by and large have never reacted to this.

An Hon. Member had mentioned in regard to Nagaland. Sir, I would only like to mention that for so many years the IPS cadre has been discussed. The Chief Minister took positive steps to implement this. The IPS cadre in Nagaland is not something new because in all the north-eastern states there is IPS cadre. It is a good thing if people of all communities from various states mix with each other. I think it is an enormous benefit to Nagaland if the IPS cadre comes. On the other angle the Army limit is increasing from 5 kms. to 20 kms. It was done basically to deal with the NSCN. We accept the fact that the people in the villages are inconvenienced; but at the same time we have to look at the overall security aspect and this presently is considered essential.

I would also like to mention here that some reference has been made in regard to the involvement of the Burmese and the Bangladesh is in this matter. We have no firm proof to go by. But we have discussed this matter with both the Governments. They assured us that they will cooperate fully. In fact our teams have discussed this matter with them.

Sir, I would mention once again that as far as law and order is concerned, I do not think that relevance lies in quoting statistics and showing whether it has gone up or gone down. A death is a death. One death is worse than anything else. But I would say again if one has a deeper

analysis of law and order problem and casualties resulting from this we find that lot of these are generally inflicted by us upon ourselves. So, I would appeal again to the House that one of the major problems we have in the near future, one of the major threats to us, is the question of communities fighting each other—communal divide. Our greatest strength has been that we are one nation. We are secular and this is what our enemies wanted to destroy the game that they have played for over 1000 years—if you go through Indian history—is that our people have fought with each other and suffered enslavement. All of us have to take a very very responsible attitude and we on our side will try to make all the efforts that we can.

14.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Minister of State, Shri Arun Nehru, for his observations.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Very well spoken.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Many points that I wanted to make he has clarified. More than that the manner of his exposition and the spirit and the attitude he has displayed is really most appreciative of and I would congratulate him.

Sir, it also highlights this point. The Ministry of Home Affairs report for 1985-86 is remarkable for its brevity. Brevity, of course, as much to commend it but it must be realised that it should not mean that much that ought to be said is not said. Many things that he has said today ought to have been included in this report. Why were they not included? This is the information which he should have furnished.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Communication gap.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL :** The only point is should it be done in the Ministry of

Home Affairs? In the Ministry of Defence it was said that there are classified documents and so on and thus not possible always to reveal it but, I think, the same arguments perhaps apply to the Home Ministry because they are concerned with internal security, and there are many matters, like the policies they are adopting that they do not want that these should be divulged to the public. But which public? Are the people of India not interested in all these questions of internal security? Almost everything that Mr. Arun Nehru said just now could have been and should have been included in the report with certain amount of additional explanation. It would have shown how the Home Ministry wants to go ahead, its outlook and the manner in which it wants that these problems should be approached. I do not understand in what way it would have endangered internal security.

Anyhow whatever the reasons may have been for the report not containing all these things, I am glad that the Minister of State has now stated these things. For instance, you consider this. What creates dis-satisfaction among the people?

You have for instance one of the things for which the Home Ministry should take great pride in it. I do not know why it has not made any reference at all. I refer to the Kudal Commission regarding their greatest achievement. What are we looking for? You look at the terms of reference of this Commission. They have taken four years. In four years, what have they found? What is the amount of money that has been spent and having spent all that money what recommendation have they made and how worthwhile are they? Just now Shri Arun Nehru referred to the foreign contributions. Is there any doubt that you have in your mind that the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Gandhi Smarakh Nidhi, etc. have been receiving contributions from abroad unknown to you. There is the foreign contribution. In fact, you receive all the information that you need in regard to these and so far as these organisations are concerned, I would refer you to the wording of the Lok Sabha Resolution. The Lok Sabha Resolution was.

[ShrH.i M.Patel]

“This House recommends to the Government that any action to tarnish the name of Mahatma Gandhi.....”

Is it realised that this Kudal Commission which is doing its work has tarnished the name of Mahatma Gandhi more than anything that it should have done? Who are the workers in these four organisations particularly which you have mentioned?

These four organisations are not the only ones, but in this you have made additions that “any other organisations connected with these four organisations” with the result that this wonderful Commission now says at the end of the four years that there are over thousand organisations which they will have to look into.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one wonders whether the Commission wants to go on working for a hundred years or what? When the Lok Sabha Passed its Resolution recommending this to the Government, the Government decided to appoint the Commission. It said that it must submit its report within six months. How many six-months have elapsed since then? How many extension will you give? Is there any end to it? Is there no question of Government looking at what work has been done and whether it is necessary to extend the life of this Commission, and if so, in order to achieve what? I think the Government owes it to this House and to the people of the country to state clearly what are the reasons, why it considers it essential to extend the life of this Commission? It ought to state that ‘Yes’ setting up this Commission was worthwhile and it has achieved these things and, therefore, it is necessary to extend its life, You say so. But if you are not in a position to say so, then I suggest that you should be honest enough to admit and say that it was mistake and I think there can be no doubt whatsoever that if you look at it honestly, you will come to that conclusion and not to any other conclusion and I suggest that you do apply your mind seriously to this matter and something should be done to remove the absolute blot on the good name of this country, of the Government itself.

You want to improve communal situations, various other situations. Do you improve those situations by unnecessarily harassing the people, people who do genuine good work in the country, dedicated work.

There is a shortage of dedicated people anyhow in this country. Why do you want to harass them in this manner?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They did it to tarnish the image of Jaiprakash Narayan.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : But in the process they tarnished many other things also.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They tarnished themselves ultimately.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am glad that Shri Arun Nehru referred to the importance of training their men; he referred this fact in connection with the housing of police posts of the Indo-Tibetan Border force. But it applies to the entire force wherever it is. The National Police Commission was established and it has submitted a number of reports. The Annual Report of the Ministry says that its recommendations are still under consideration. They are the ones which should be accepted very quickly and implement with the utmost expedition. He said that the law and order is a State subject. But the Home Ministry is also the nodal Ministry for law and order. In what way can it really be responsible for law and order in this country unless it sees to it that the police forces of the States are also efficient? You are today sanctioning large sums of money for upgrading and modernising these forces. Have you any machinery to see that the monies you are providing to modernise and make the police forces of the States Governments more efficient are being spent by them in the manner they should? Do they submit any report to this effect? It is very important from your point of view. The Central Reserve Police is called upon to assist the States and as Mr. Arun Nehru said just now, it has almost been impossible to see that the Central Reserve Police is properly trained and refresher courses arranged for them

because the CRPF is so much in demand. All this should not be necessary if the police forces are really well trained, well housed, well equipped, and their morale was high. How do you ensure that their morale remains high? Not by treating them in the way they are treated. These are all matters which should be gone into and the Central Government should be very greatly concerned.

I know time and again everybody says that the law and order is a State subject. When it is inconvenient for you to answer any question, you say, it is a State Subject. But when it is not, the law and order question of the West Bengal Government could be discussed and referred to in this House without anybody's talking. Why did one of the hon. Member who spoke today refer to the law and order situation in West Bengal?

I understand myself that law and order is an all-India subject. Merely because the State Governments are there, the law and order does not stop at the borders. There has to be an all-India outlook in the administration of law and order in every State. It sounds somewhat peculiar when I make this statement. But without encroaching upon the States' right to deal with this subject, it is of the utmost importance also to view it from the Centre as a matter in which you must be interested. The Centre must be interested in the efficient management of law and order.

I will not say anything more about it except to say — and it is not necessary to say also — because I see from the statement made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs that these are the directions in which you are already working.

You regard it as of great importance. Same thing applies to the prison administration, the jail administration. Whose responsibility is it? You have seen in the courses of the last few months how many prisoners who are imprisoned for very serious offences and charged with very serious offences.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please conclude.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I do not want to take much time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is only the first bell;

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So, when the second bell rings, you have to stop.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I would like to refer to one other point to which no reference is made even by Shri Arun Nehru. That is about Intelligence. Intelligence is as important for Defence as for Internal Security. It appears to me that your Intelligence Organisation is not as well or as efficient as it should be. I believe that there were committees appointed, like the LP Singh Committee and the Shankaran Nair Committee. They had submitted their reports, which have never been published. At least, I would like to know if their recommendations have been considered and implemented. Intelligence Organisation is of the greatest value if the Home Ministry were to function as efficiently as it should in so many matters. Its efficiency is of the greatest importance. I hope that the Intelligence Organisation will be looked at. It spends large sums of money also, for which there is no account. What steps are you taking in order to see that those sums are being spent for the purpose for which they are intended? Some one, no doubt, certifies that at the end of a year. But now and again it is also necessary to make a more thorough check and we strongly suggest to the Ministry to appoint a small commission of their own trust-worthy people who can go into this matter and see how this money is being spent. Secret service funds are enormous and crores of rupees are spent and there must be some account. If not, it does lead to a lot of undesirable developments.

I do not wish to take any more time of this House and once again, before concluding, I would like to say that the Government do apply their mind seriously to this question of winding up the Kudal Commission.

[Translation]

**SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK** (Sonapat) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to express my gratitude to Shri Arun Nehru for intervening in the debate on the demands of the Home Ministry and clarifying several points. Besides, I wish to congratulate Shri Somnath Chatterjee, who is leaving the House, for delivering a speech which can be called a good election speech. But unfortunately in his speech, he has mostly spoken of promotions and demotions of Ministers. He has expressed his views. According to the views expressed not only by him, but also by all the opposition parties it appears to me that they see no good points in the Government. Nothing of the present Government appeals to them, and it is their misfortune that the people do not like their thinking. In this connection, I would only say that they made a special reference to Punjab and Haryana, and as I belong to Haryana, I would like to say a few words in regard thereto. The hon. member, Shri Somnath Chatterjee made a reference to the Chief Minister of Haryana Shri Bhajan Lal also and said that he did not accept the Accord. But I would like to tell him that the very next day after the present commission on boundary issue and transfer of Chandigarh was appointed, Shri Bhajan Lal welcomed the move and I would like to emphasise in the House that Haryana had been in favour of the Accord right from the very beginning. We want the Accord to be implemented as it is in our own interest since we will be getting water which will benefit our farmers. The condition of farmers of Haryana is very poor. They are not getting water for their fields and the matter has been dragging on for the past 20 years. Those who think that the Government or the people of Haryana do not want to implement the Accord, I would like to tell them that it is their misinterpretation. Some hon. Members have expressed the view that the riots and the terrorist activities in Punjab are the fall out of non-implementation of the Punjab Accord. I wish to reiterate, that the terrorist activities have nothing to do with the Accord. All the items concerning them have been implemented except two issues viz. transfer

of Chandigarh and the river-water dispute, which are inter-state disputes. If the terrorists and extremists of Punjab were happy with the Accord, why did they kill Sant Longowal. Those, who think on these lines should remember that the terrorists have some ulterior motives. They are receiving funds from abroad. These foreign powers want to destabilise our country and they are working with this end in view. They have nothing to do with the Accord. We want that Punjab Accord should be implemented strictly and we have welcomed it more than once before, and we again welcome it but every political party has a right to express its point of view, and watch the interests of its State. Every party, every Government and every Chief Minister would like to hold out its case very clearly to safeguard their rights. You will see that the water dispute was to be resolved within a period of 12 months. The Accord was signed on 1st July, 1985 and Haryana should have got its share of water by 15th August, 1986 but *status quo* prevails although eight months have passed and just four months are left. No action has been taken in furtherance of it.

I would like to make some constructive suggestions in connection with the demands of the Home Ministry. I welcome these demands and would like to congratulate Shri Arun Nehru and the hon. Minister Shri Narasimha Rao, who is present here, on behalf of the House for their clarifications, in which he said that an All Women Force would be raised and all our police forces including the Central Reserve Police and the Border Security Force, who had not received any training for the last 5 or 6 years, will be imparted training on new lines so that they are able to visualise and deal with the present situation and some institutes are proposed to be set up for the purpose. Today the biggest problem is that of politics of votes and consequently speeches are delivered here in order to gain power. These motives lead to law and order problem. Whenever there is a law and order problem in a state, hand of some political party or the other is found behind it. Political parties raise the bogey of communalism, casteism, religion, regionalism or language with a view to succeed at the hustings and gain power. They want to come into power through

such slogans. I feel that a time has come when we should divide our country into five or six zones. There is no scope for continuing to hold on to the divisions of our country on the basis of language, region, caste and creed. In this connection I would suggest that a ten or fifteen miles wide belt all along our border should be converted into Union Territory and the rest of our country may be divided into four, five or six zones for administrative purposes. This can enable us to check the forces of disintegration. Economic disparities and imbalances create law and order problem. We find that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. Again, the Harijans, tribals and the backward classes are being exploited. My suggestion is that our economic theories should be aimed at reducing economic inequalities and bringing economic equality.

Now I would like to refer to the police force. The Punjab Police is totally demoralised. It is either unwilling to take action against the terrorists or capable of dealing with them. There are two or three reasons for this. I think that the biggest reason is that the terrorists or their relatives have infiltrated into the Police Department. They may be having some other connection or interest. I suggest that recruitment to the police should be made at the national level on the pattern of recruitment to the banks. People from different states should be represented in the police in proportion to their population. Last year there was not a single recruit from Haryana. Again, our police continue to possess obsolete weapons while the terrorists are equipped with modern sophisticated ones and as such they are unable to face them. I suggest that modern sophisticated arms should be provided to our police force. Again, the police personnel move on foot whereas the terrorists use jeeps and cars. Therefore, the police Force should be equipped with adequate vehicles, modern weapons and equipment so that they are able to curb the activities of those who are trying to disrupt peace in our country. I would like to make a suggestion that the anachronistic administrative rules of the Police Department should be changed. These rules had been formulated by the British and we are

still following them. These administrative rules are no longer viable in the present situation and hence must be changed to suit the present requirement.

I have practised law for 18-20 years. I find that our Evidence Act is also hundred years old and those conditions no more exist, in which this Act was made by the British. We find today that our courts are not 'Courts of Justice' but merely 'Courts of Law' and proof has to be furnished for getting justice even if the evidence may be that of police or a false one. Until a witness is produced before the magistrate the police cannot take any action. Again, we see the indifferent attitude of people towards the accident victims. In many cases of accidents on road or highway robbery we want to slip away from the scene because we find that the person, who wants to help the victim, is himself entangled. Therefore, the Evidence Act should be amended in such a way that the job of the police is made easy and they may not have to take recourse to arranging false evidence and the people get maximum justice. I have myself seen that cases are kept pending under investigation and when a challan is filed in the court, it is a cooked up one with the result that no one comes forward to depose against a terrorist or a criminal.

Then, I would like to say a few words about the corruption in the police force. It is true that there is nobody to laud their good work, but everybody criticises them for their slightest lapse. The people themselves are involved in corruption as they offer bribe to the police to file false cases against others, who in turn offer money to save themselves from that case. Therefore, I suggest that chances of corruption are minimised.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : I would take only two minutes more. I want to make one more point that Punjab is the biggest problem before



[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

us today and I think Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee Act is at the root of it. We hear every day that the Sikh are demanding Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee Act to be made an All India Act. I may point out that but for the Sikhs, no religion has a separate Act. If the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee Act is abolished today the Gurudwaras, which have been converted into forts, will no more remain forts. The Gurudwara Prabandhak Committees have large funds at their disposal and their budget is more than that of the Government of Punjab. They have made gurudwaras as their bases so that they could misuse these vast funds. They take shelter there. So, as I have already suggested earlier, the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee Act should be abolished otherwise we would continue to suffer and watch helplessly...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK : I would also like to say that our election laws suffer from many of laws. The poor men are grossly exploited and they are not able to exercise their franchise freely. If a poor man does not vote for an influential candidate he has to face all kinds of atrocities after the election is over. He is not allowed to enter the fields. Therefore, my suggestion is that the electoral laws should be amended so that no powerful person is able to exploit the poor and the weak and force him to cast his vote and does not take advantage of his poor economic condition. With these words I support the demands of the Home Ministry.

\*DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (Chengalpattu) : Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1986-87, I rise to make a few

suggestions on behalf of my party the All India Anna D. M. K.

At the outset I would like to point out that law and order, prison administration and the District Revenue administration are under the charge of the State Governments. But the Central Government provides funds for their modernisation and improvement. As recommended by the 8th Finance Commission, for the period of 5 years during 1985 to 1989, the Central Government has allocated the following :

For upgradation and modernisation of Police Force for 15 States—  
Rs. 258.95 crores.

For upgradation and improvement of standards of Revenue and District Administration for 16 States  
Rs. 24.97 crores.

For modernisation of prison administration for 16 States Rs. 135.56 crores.

While I welcome this, I have to wail about the injustice that has been done to Tamil Nadu. In the allocation of Rs 135.56 crores for modernisation of Prison Administration for 16 States, not even a single paise has been allocated to Tamil Nadu. If you look at page 85 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1985-86, you will come across this injustice done to Tamil Nadu. I am afraid that for modernisation of Revenue and District Administration and also for modernisation of Police Force also, Tamil Nadu has not been allocated any funds by the Central Government. I suggest that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs should undo this injustice by allocating funds for the modernisation of Police Force, Prison Administration and District Revenue Administration in Tamil Nadu.

In 1976 the Official Language Committee comprising 30 Member of Parliament was constituted to review the extent of implementation relating to the

\*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

progressive use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union and the training of Central Government employees in Hindi. During the past 10 years this Committee appropriated to itself the duty of roaming around the world to scrutinise whether Hindi is being used in the Indian Embassies and High Commissions abroad. The primary duty of this Committee as I have referred to above has been given a go by I would like to know for how many years more this Committee would be doing this job and when this Committee is likely to complete its job and submit its report to the Government.

I take this opportunity to demand that a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted immediately to find out how far the other national languages of the country have progressed during the past 36 years. This Committee should be a permanent Committee like Public Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee, Public Undertakings Committee, SCST Welfare Committee and so on. Not even one-twentieth of the sums being spent on the development of Hindi is being given to all the other national languages of the country for their development. The language is the soul force of the country. Unity in diversity is our exclusive culture. If this concept is to survive and flourish, then all the national languages of the country should be given equal opportunity to develop. Whatever money is required for their development should be allocated by the Central Government.

Sir, the LIC premium notice, the New Delhi Municipal Committee's Electric Bill, the Delhi Municipal Corporation's Water Bill, Housetax bill, the DESU's Bill, the Telephone Bill, the M. O forms, the Acknowledgement Forms are all in Hindi in the Union Territory of Delhi. Even Railway Reservation forms are only in Hindi. In the Union Territory of Delhi about 60% of the population does not have Hindi as its mother-tongue. You can imagine the problems of non-Hindi speaking people. If this continues, there will be irrevocable animus towards Hindi on the part of non-Hindi speaking people. All these forms should be printed in both Hindi and English. The Central Govern-

ment has issued a directive that unless the employees working in the Central Government Offices in southern States pass a Hindi examination their increment would not be sanctioned. This is a wrong approach to the problems of these employees.

It is regrettable that so far the Constitutional amendment Bill has not been introduced for incorporating the assurance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which clearly enunciated that so long as the non-Hindi speaking people want English would continue as the link language. When the Congress Party was in Opposition in this House, in 1978 Shri Vasanth Sathe, our present Energy Minister, had introduced a Resolution regarding continuance of English as the link language. I want the Government to give constitutional guarantee to the assurance of Pandit Nehru given to the people of non-Hindi speaking area.

Sir, the Rehabilitation Division is under the charge of the Home Ministry. Upto mid-September, 1985 more than a lakh of refugees had come from Sri Lanka into India. This fact was mentioned by our Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. in the meeting of the National Development Council also. Now the number of Sri Lankan refugees would be more than 2 lakhs. But in the Annual Report of the Home Ministry for 1985-86, it is stated that assistance is being given to 25000 refugees from Sri Lanka. I wonder at the inexactitude of this vital information. I do not know how the Home Ministry is going to help Tamil Nadu in tackling the problem of Sri Lankan refugees. I demand that the Central Government should sanction ad hoc grant of Rs. 100 crores for the maintenance of Sri Lankan refugees in Tamil Nadu.

Since the coming into force of the Constitution on January 26, 1950, the President's rule over the States has been promulgated 70 times in 21 States. In Kerala the promulgation of President's rule numbered 9 times, in Punjab 7 times, in U.P and in Orissa 6 times each. All the States in the country have been subjected to the authority of Article 356 of the Constitution of India. I am sorry that Article 356 is being utilised for political

[Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan]

expediencies. If democracy has to take deep roots in the country, then Article 356 should be repealed. The leading lights of the ruling Party at the Centre and the high retired officials of the Central Government are appointed as Governors of the States and they are all obligated to the Central Government for their posts. You can't expect political equanimity and justice from such Governors. I am compelled to say that President's rule is imposed on the States on the basis of their partisan assessment in such States. Hence I demand that a constitutional amendment bill should be got enacted for repealing Article 356.

I take this opportunity to demand that the Centre should give grants for translating into regional languages the Cr.P.C. and the I.P.C. and for supplying a copy each to all the Police Stations in the country, so that the policemen are made aware of the legal compulsions in their day to day work.

If the Central Government allocates to the modernisation of State Police Force as much money as is being spent in raising and maintaining Central Force like C.R.P., C.I.S.F. etc, then the States may not ask for the deployment of these Central Forces. I hope that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will look into these points and take appropriate action.

With these words I conclude my speech.

15.00 hrs.

**SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar):**  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to express my views on the demands of the Home Ministry.

Today, there is unrest everywhere in the country and every responsible citizen is worried about it. People get something to read in the newspapers daily about fresh incidents in Punjab and Kashmir. I do not want to say much about that important and disturbed area as it has been debated here several times and almost every member, who spoke here, has touched it.

I want to attract the hon. Minister's attention towards issues affecting the common citizen today. The common man has lost faith in the police. People do not think that they will get any relief by approaching the police. This feeling is growing among the poor as well as the rich people that police will not come to their rescue. Therefore, it is to be considered seriously as to how our Home Ministry is going to restore this dwindling confidence. On the other hand the hooligans and anti-social elements are now not afraid of the police. They do not hesitate to commit crimes daringly even in the presence of the police and after commission of a crime feel as if there is no agency to take action against them. I would like to cite an example in the House.

One person was murdered on a thoroughfare in Seemalya village of district Kota in broad daylight at about 10 or 11 A.M. in the presence of D.I.G. police. About 100 to 200 people were there when the murder took place. The D.I.G. came accompanied with his body-guard in a car with his flag fluttering on it. The murderers moved ahead for 3-4 miles in a bullock cart with the car of the D.I.G. closely behind. There was a canal on the way, in which they washed their swords in the presence of D.I.G. Thereafter D.I.G. as well as the murderers went their respective ways. This is an incident which took place in Rajasthan. After this incident Government of Rajasthan or any other Government has not taken any action against him till this day. It is the duty of the Central Government to take action against such an I.P.S. Officer. After that the DIG was elevated. When incidents of this type take place, in which even the conduct of a senior officer of the police becomes questionable, the confidence of the people is naturally shaken.

I may further submit that wherever the policeman in uniform gets exposure before the public, his attitude seems casual. When a traffic policeman is found smoking while on duty or a policeman deputed on a bus stand or cinema does not appear serious about his duty, action should be taken against such non-serious men in uniform. I have myself seen that the officers of the police, S.P., D.I.G. dis-

miss such incidents as minor and do not take action. When people come across such incidents being overlooked by police officers day in and day out, people feel that the man in the uniform has lost his relevance. Then naturally people are bound to lose confidence in the Police Department.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to try to restore people's confidence in the Police. If the policemen adopt a casual attitude towards their duties they should be asked to mend their ways. This effort will be a good beginning in the right direction.

I may further submit that police does not take preventive action. I have seen it myself that there are anti-social elements, whose activities are well known to the people of that area and they also know it clearly that if they are not checked, they will commit some crime or the other. I will like to narrate my own experience in my area in this respect. There were two anti-social elements, one of them was even externed from the area under the Hooliganism Act, They indulged in illegal activities. I lodged a complaint against him and requested that preventive action should be taken. One of them enrolled himself as a member of a political party and the other one became a member of another party. Both of them were young and behaved like hooligans and both of them belonged to different communities. I myself wrote to the S.P. that these two belonged to different communities and they were anti-social elements and they could clash any time. The result was that after some time there were clashes between them culminating in murders but police did not take any action. That is why the public has lost confidence in the police. If police takes action against anti-social elements, it will get full cooperation from the public.

There was an Additional S.P. in Kota, Shri Dinesh Sharma. He took very strong action against anti-social elements. People loved him very much and extended their full cooperation to him. But that additional S.P. was unfortunately transferred for some reason. I request you if somebody deals sternly with such elements,

the people will definitely like him. Therefore he should not be transferred on any account.

Mr. Deputy speaker, you have rung the bell twice. I am not in the habit of speaking after the bell is rung. While concluding I will request the Hon. Minister to consider the suggestions made by me.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh. You will take only five minutes because at 3.30 the Private Members' Business will start and also because many Members want to speak. Your Party is allotted only five minutes. If you can't speak in five minutes, you can take your all. But if you want you can speak. Whatever is spoken after five minutes will not be recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : One cannot cover all the points just in five minutes. If there is paucity of time today, I will speak on 15th.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right, you can speak on Tuesday.

Now, Mr. Asutosh Law may speak.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I make my statement in respect of various Departments of the Home Ministry regarding which nothing has been said.

Sir, many people spoke regarding the law and order situation in the country. It is true that for the last two years we have been noticing some deterioration in the law and order situation in the country, particularly in Kashmir, Punjab and very recently in the North-Eastern front also. So, I suggest, and I request the Minister concerned to take care of it and to give more emphasis to control the law and order situation in the country, particularly near the North-Eastern region, namely, Tripura, Manipur and hill States.

[Shri Asutosh Law]

Sir, although the State is directly responsible for maintaining the law and order in the State, yet the Home Ministry has got certain responsibilities and certain supervision to ensure the people that the law and order situation in the State is also maintained properly. In West Bengal, which possibly I cannot resist my temptation to mention, the law and order situation is not at all good. Particularly in the rural areas like the villages of West Bengal there is no law and order. So, I would like to mention this and I request the Minister concerned to take care of this situation. Possibly the reasons are that there is no administration for the people. You must have read and must have seen in the newspapers that there is a lot of conflict between the police in the States, particularly, West Bengal, resulting in this sort of tremendous deterioration of law and order situation in the State of West Bengal. Very recently, our hon. Minister, who is also from the State of West Bengal, has been heckled in the State. But the police administration failed to maintain the order. It is not true that the police did not know or they did not get proper information. But unfortunately, there is no police administration at all, which is causing this sort of deterioration of law and order situation in the country, particularly I am giving emphasis on the State of West Bengal.

Regarding other States, particularly Bihar, at Present, law and order situation is very bad and I feel and the request the Minister concerned to modernise the police force, or to put pressure upon the States so that the police forces in the States of Bihar and West Bengal may be modernised and equipped with modern equipments, so that they can keep tract with the deteriorating law and order situation.

I would like to touch only two other points because of the short age of time. One is the condition of prison. I am very sorry to state that it is in a very deplorable condition, particularly in West Bengal. The condition of prisons where the prisoners are living is inhuman. The manner in which the persons are put in the prison

including the children, cannot be conceived in a civilised country. Most of the prisons in the State of West Bengal are not properly kept. They are not only dirty but the total condition of the prisons is unfit for human habitation even for the habitation of animals. This is the position. I do not want to waste the time of the House. All these reports have repeatedly come in the papers. But the State Government has not taken any step. We do not know why. May I request the Minister concerned to take a little interest in this matter and to insist upon the State Government to improve the condition of the prisons ?

Another aspect which comes under the Home Ministry is rehabilitation. We have passed almost 38 years of independence. Unfortunately, the settlement of a large number of people who came from the then East Pakistan, has not yet been finalised. I just wrote to the Minister and requested the Minister that those people who came from the then East Pakistan should be given help. Let them feel that they are within the mainstream of the country. Let them feel that they are living in their own country. If we cannot afford them employment, if we cannot offer them proper opportunities to lead a decent life, at least let them realise that they are living in their own country. I request the Minister to come and see the Bagjaola camp and various other camps situated in our State and in my constituency, Dum Dum. I have seen it. It is not fit for human habitation. The manner in which they are still living in the camps, is most deplorable. At least, give them the minimum necessities of life so that in future, the next generation of these people may not feel that they are not within the mainstream of this country.

The before, I request you to take care of the rehabilitation problems. There are several demands. At least, their living can be improved. Some amenities can be provided. Some facilities can be given to these people. Those who have lived in that camp, still they are living in the camps even after 38 years of our independence. (Interruptions)

Regarding Freedom fighters, this is my humble request to the hon. Minister

concerned to look into this Department. The Department is doing nothing absolutely. In fact Nothing has been done so far for most of the freedom fighters who have made application for their pensions. The Department has not done anything on their applications. I do not know where is the bottleneck. It is unfortunate that thousands of these pension cases are pending. The freedom fighters who claim pension are aged more than 65 years. They are still waiting for their pension money.

It is one of the best gestures shown by our Prime Minister to increase the pension. It is a good gesture.

But the freedom fighters do not know when they will get the pension. Most of them are over 60 or 70 years of age. How long will they live and how long will this bureaucracy deprive them of their legitimate demands for which they are entitled by dint of the sacrifices they have made for the country?

I request the hon. Minister to take care of the Departments of Police, Rehabilitation, Freedom Fighters and Parisons

With these suggestions, I support the Demands for Grants.

(Translation)

SHRI ASHKARAN SANKHAWAR (Ghatampur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, terrorist activities like gunning down anybody moving on the road, setting any object on fire, have been going on in Assam and Punjab for a long time. Similar to these incidents, my constituency Ghatampur witnessed Behmui, Dastampur and Singhpur tragedies and last year a freedom fighter Shri Sukhdev Prased Singh was killed by bad characters. My constituency is situated on the banks of Yamuna. People are migrating to cities due to such conditions. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to set up a police posts at every five K. M. along the Yamuna and post strict police officers so that conditions improve in my constituency.

I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister the steps he proposes to take in this regard.

15.18 hrs.

(SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (in the Chair)

[English]

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHURY (Kokrajhar): Mr. Chairman, I am a new Member to this august House and this is my maiden speech. I come from Assam.

In Assam, a very peculiar situation exists. Even the largest group of population there are suffering from a sense of utter insecurity. We all know that since independence, it is Assamese society which has been providing Chief Ministers to the State of Assam. In Government services, it is Assamese society which has the largest representation and it is the Assamese language which is enjoying the status of official language of the State of Assam.

It is the Assamese society which is leading Assam governing Assam and it is this society which is enjoying the maximum government patronage. Yet, because of the peculiar situation prevailing there even the Assamese are suffering from a sense of utter insecurity. If this is the state of affairs there then what to speak of minority communities, especially the poorest weakest and less educated society like plains tribals? You can very well imagine the plight of the tribals there.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Are the tribals different from the Assamese society? His own name is hundred per cent Assamese.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is his maiden speech. Please don't disturb.

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOUDHRY: We have a very peculiar history. We are Assamese no doubt because we live in the State of Assam. But we are not Assamese because Assamese is not the mother tongue of ours. So, Assamese is a word which applies to mean the people of Assam as well as the people who speak Assamese. So, in one sense as I am a resident of the State of Assam, I am an Assamese and in another sense, as my mother tongue is not Assamese, I will not be called an Assamese....(Interruptions)

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Shri Samar Brahma Choudhry is an older Assamese than myself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the young man speak.

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CAUDHURY : I am trying to explain the prevailing situation in Assam. I am not accusing anybody or pointing my finger on any community. What I am just saying is that even the majority people feel utter insecure. Then what to speak of the minority people? What to speak of the weakest plains tribals?

This state of affairs has been acknowledged even by the Central Government. You all know in the historic Assam Accord, the Central Government has assured through Article 6 of the Accord to provide a special constitutional, legislative and administrative protection to the Assamese people to protect their language, their culture and their society. Now I wonder what the Central Government means by the word 'Assamese'. Does it mean that Assamese includes everybody and every section of the population who live in Assam? Then the promise to provide constitutional, legislative and administrative protection should apply to all sections of people, irrespective of their language, religion or ethnic identity.

A news item under the caption "Action on Assam Accord" Begins With Demolition in the TIMES OF INDIA dated 12.3.1986. Demolition of what? It is the demolition of tribal homes and hearths. As many as 600 Plains tribal families were ruthlessly evicted. Though the Central Government has instructed the state Government of Assam not to evict any tribal families, wherever they may live, 600 tribal families were evicted whereas not a single foreign national has been evicted till now. What does it mean? Is it that the foreign national problem is only a cover or a political camouflage? Are we to understand that the actual target is something else? The hon. Member who has been interrupting me has said 'I am a cent per cent Assamese'. Yet it is my people, the 600 tribal families who were ruthlessly

evicted. Is it not the strange way of implementing the Assam Accord?

Sir, the tribal people have got a long history of deprivation and criminal neglect. The plains tribals of Assam are deprived of the benefit of both the Fifth and the Sixth Schedules of the Indian Constitution. The plains tribals of Assam are the least privileged tribals when compared with the other tribals who are living in our country.

(Interruptions)

Sir, in Assam even the money which has been given by the Central Government under Article 275 under the Tribal Sub-Plan, is kept in fixed deposits in the Banks. They are not spent for the welfare of the plains tribals and the tribals are deprived of this benefit. During the sixth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 2.66 crores were allocated by the Central Government for the development of tribal forest villages in Assam. But what happened? Calculatedly, this money was squandered away. The project under tribal sub-plan was never implemented properly.

Mr. Chairman Sir, you have been repeatedly ringing the bell and I do not want to prolong. But before I conclude, I want to raise a very basic question. What does it mean by the fact that the majority community requires special Constitutional legislative and administrative safeguards? Does it not mean that the present constitutional provisions have utterly failed to give safeguards to the people of Assam? Otherwise, the Central Government, the Home Ministry would not have come forward with an assurance of special constitutional administrative and legislative measures to protect the Assamese language, culture, tradition and heritage of Assamese people.

The Government of India has implicitly admitted this failure. This is very obvious from Article 6 of the Assam Accord which reads :

"Constitutional, Legislative and Administrative safeguards as may be appropriate shall be provided to

protect, preserve and promote the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people."

When the present arrangement has failed to provide security to the people of Assam, it cannot be accepted as the last and final arrangement. Therefore, we must not be compelled to continue in this arrangement for eternity.

Sir, my reaction against this is not my individual reaction; it is the reaction of the Plains Tribals of Assam. I represent the Plains Tribals of Assam here. My voice is the voice of the Plains Tribals of Assam. The tribals have become very restive today. They are the most Unhappy lot in Assam today and that is why they have demanded autonomy for their areas. That is why they have raised this slogan : 'No Udayachal No Rest'. Udayachal is the name they have given to their areas unless the Plains Tribals are made masters of their area, masters of their destiny, it will not be possible for them to survive.

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE  
MEMBERS BILLS AND  
RESOLUTIONS

Seventeenth Report

[English]

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ  
(Moradabad) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1986."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1986."

*The motion was adopted*

15.32½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : ELECTORAL  
REFORMS—*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri D. N. Reddy, regarding electoral reforms.

Before I call Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli to continue his speech, I wish to point out that only one minute is left for the item. Many more Members want to speak on the Resolution. If they are to be allowed, the House has to extend the time for further discussion on this Resolution. We may extend the time perhaps by two hours ..

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) :  
By four hours, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAM-  
ENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM  
(SARI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : For the  
time being, this may be extended by two  
hours. If necessary, we may extend once  
again.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hops the House  
agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, the time is  
extended by two hours.

Mr. Abdul Rashid Kabuli.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI  
(Srinagar) : Mr. Chairman, the biggest  
flaw in our election laws, which is a matter  
of concern for all, is that these have failed  
to check use of money, muscle power and  
Government machinery in elections. I  
request the House to amend the election  
laws in such a way that money, muscle  
power and Government machinery may  
not be used to further the prospects of  
any candidate or party. In our country,



[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

the ruling party remains in power as caretaker Government as an interim arrangement till the election process is completed. I feel that it is a big contradiction. It is negation of democracy, which we have adopted. When the ruling party is in power and different opposition parties contest election against it, we forget the Constitution, Code of conduct or morals etc. Then the ruling party and all its candidates contesting the election try to win elections by any means. But the Government machinery is misused during elections although its degree may vary from place to place. All types of influences and pressures are used to make the candidate win. It has been observed that during elections, whichever party may be in power in a State or at the Centre, its Government does injustice to the opposition. I feel that this is against the norms of impartiality of the Election Commission. This is causing big damage. I want that some way should be found out. One solution can be that a period of 4-6 months or so be fixed for the preparation for elections during which all powers may be vested in the Governor. Some such solution will have to be found out. Otherwise the influence of the ruling party will go on increasing and we will have to suffer. We are already getting a bad name on this account.

It always happens that whenever there are elections in a State or for the legislature at the Centre, the opposition charges the ruling party of adopting unfair and fraudulent means, rigging etc. to secure the victory of its candidates. As far as the election expenses are concerned, a candidate contesting a parliamentary seat can spend Rs. 35-50 thousand for which he is required to submit to the Election Commission a proper account duly supported by documents. On one hand this ceiling has been fixed but on the other hand candidate's friends, supporters or his party are free to spend any amount in his support by way of posters, petrol, jeeps or any other form of propaganda. I feel that it defeats the very purpose of fixing a ceiling. This entire election process breeds corruption and leaves scope for unfair means. That is the reason that the big

capitalists like Tatas and Birlas lure some of us through influence or pressure to create their own lobbies in State Assemblies and Parliament to cater to their vested interests. We will have to stop this practice. We will have to find out a way so that a candidate is able to get elected on the basis of his capabilities, qualities and popularity in public. The muscle power and support of hooligans can be secured with money only. They think that it is very easy since money plays an important role in elections.

I would like to submit through you that the State should provide help to the candidate in the form of material and in my opinion it would be wrong to grant monetary help. Let there be a ceiling of Rs. 35-40 thousand but if he needs more money, it should be given by the State in the form of material and not in cash. There is yet another problem regarding the election of the Speaker. Once a Member is elected as Speaker of Lok Sabha or State Assemblies he has generally to appease his party. He is under pressure to keep the interest of his party in view. Then the opposition often complains that he is helpless in the matter he has to approach his party to seek ticket for re-election after five years. I am not making any special suggestion in this regard but I want all of us to consider that once Speaker is elected, what is the need for him to re-contest the election. I have no solution to it but I think the House should think over it otherwise the Speaker, who is supposed and committed under the constitution to treat the opposition and the ruling party at par, is not able to maintain this balance. This is our practical experience. I wish he could do so. But if he is honest and treats them at par, he will lose the support of his party and will be unseated through a no confidence motion. This pinches us very much in a democracy. We will have to find a way out. Thirdly, I will like to submit that for future elections some way out.....

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur) : On a point of order, Sir. You have said that the Speaker should be impartial. Why candidates should be fielded against him ?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I am just saying that some way out for his election.....

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : This is the responsibility of the opposition. It is for you to realise it .....

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I have left it to you. I say that it is a serious problem. Speaker, who does not feel secure himself has to bow down to his party as after five years he has to seek fresh mandate from the party to be returned again. If his party feels that he tried to be honest, gave equal status to the opposition and did not serve the cause of the party, he is bound to lose his Speakership.

Therefore, I am submitting that the Law Minister should see to it, you and the House should see to it, that in future Speaker enjoys full guarantee, security and assurance of tenure like our judiciary, the judges of our courts. Then only the Speaker will be able to treat all the parties equally and conduct the affairs of the House properly and impartially. The Opposition as well as the ruling party will not jeopardise his election but lend him full support. It is my suggestion.....

SHRI EBRAHIM SULEMAN SAIT (Manjari) : What is the guarantee that after election he will be made the Speaker.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Mr. Sait, as this question has been lurking in my mind time and again and this subject is under discussion here I thought it proper to suggest that the Government and the concerned Ministry should pay attention and consider this aspect of the elections, and find a solution to this problem.

I would like to submit one more point. We have adopted a policy of reservation, and our constitution provides for reservation for the scheduled castes and

scheduled tribes, etc. Accordingly, we are recruiting them in services every year. They are fully entitled to it and it is our duty to help them enjoy this right but in the process some type of wrong privileges should not be granted or it should not be done in an unprincipled manner. Harijans in our country are very backward and we must show full consideration to them and extend them full support and help to improve their lot. They fully deserve the concessions given to them but at the same time, there are sections in several other communities, minorities also and certain classes in our society which are very backward and poor. I would like to ask you in this House if your Ministry has ever thought of doing something for them as well. There are several sections whose lot is far worse than that of Harijans. There are such sections among the Sikhs known as 'Mazhabi Sikhs' among Christians and other communities also in the country and their number is also quite large yet no provisions have been made for them in our constitution.

CH. SUNDER SINGH : I agree with you but once these communities, Hindus, Christians, Muslims, etc. unit you would be doomed and the distinction of the rich and the Hindus, etc. would ultimately vanish.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I wish to strongly emphasize that this is an inherent flaw in our constitution. Could you tell me if any reservations have been made for the backward sections of the Muslim community or for the backward sections of other minority communities? What provision you have made for them in the constitution? This is sheer injustice and you must put an end to it at some stage. The Muslim population in our country is more than 10 crores and they should get proportional representation here. But do you think that the number of Muslim M. Ps. is in proportion to their population? Of course, all of them have to contest elections but at least it is the duty of the ruling party and your Ministry to ensure that all the different categories are proportionately represented here. This is the reason that a large section of the Muslim population is poor, backward and leading a miserable life. They are back-

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

ward in politically as well as literarily. I am not opposed to reservation for Harijans, let it continue. But along with this please be considerate towards other communities and take care of them also and do justice to them so that they also enjoy the same benefits as have been granted to other communities in our secular democratic state. Since we have adopted secularism, no distinction can be made among Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and Parsis. Hence, if any community is backward, you have to take steps for their upliftment and there should be no injustice in the matter.

In the end, I would like to talk about the independent election machinery, because it is very essential. You and I both fight elections. It may be election for a state assembly or our Parliament, we draw personnel from particular departments to conduct the elections and every Minister is interested in his department. Hence I suggest, that there should be a permanent Election Office which may conduct each election with full honest, and discharge its functions with full responsibility. Its tenure, personnel, rights should have full security and protection so that they may not be victimised or harassed at a latter date by a minister or ruling party, whose displeasure they might have earned in the process. They should have full guarantee, security and absolute rights. It is essential to set up such a permanent Election Office in our country.

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN** (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the resolution moved by Shri Reddy regarding electoral reforms. Elections are being held since 1952 and citizens of our country have proved that the elections held under the democratic system have been quite successful and the people of our country favour the electoral process and prefer democratic system. The Indian people have given their verdict from time to time and endorsed their liking for the system of elections. The Governments have changed in the states as also at the Centre and it shows that the people have exercised their franchise judiciously. But there are limi-

tations as is the case with human beings, who also suffer from short-comings. So these find their way in elections also. The greatest problem is posed by the independent candidates. We cannot bar them from contesting the elections because if they are capable, why should they not become Members of legislative Assemblies or Lok Sabha. We cannot put restrictions on them and ask them to seek party nomination. Of course, we have observed that corruption has increased on account of entry of independent candidates into the election fray. Candidates of some parties put up some dummy independent candidates to ensure their success and defeat of their opponents. They use money power also. The Independent candidates agree to contest the elections because they want to make money. They are paid a handsome sum for withdrawing their candidature. This gives rise to corruption. Therefore, I think the measures suggested by the Election Commission should be welcomed.

The independent candidates should not get the facilities of telephone etc., which are given to the candidates sponsored by political parties. They should not be granted any facility allowed in regard to acquisition of vehicles as well. In other words, they should not get the benefits given to the party candidates. They should be denied those benefits.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also suggest that an Independent candidate should be asked to deposit higher amount as security, I will say it should be double in their case. The amount of security deposit for party candidates should also be increased as it was fixed long ago, and it should be fixed at Rs. 2,000 in case of election to Lok Sabha and Rs. 1000 in case of legislative assemblies. Such a provision must be made. Besides, I have another suggestion that the candidature of an independent candidate must be supported by at least 20 persons failing which he should be made ineligible to contest the election. Thus we should try to impose as many legal restrictions on independent candidates as we can possibly do.

The next problem is that of booth capturing. This tendency is on the increase in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and in some parts of Rajasthan. It is essential to check this tendency otherwise the very purpose of elections would be defeated and our democracy will be threatened. The suggestion offered by the Election Commission in this regard should be considered. If some booths are captured in a constituency, the Election Commission should have the power to declare election in the entire constituency as null and void. The candidates found guilty of booth capturing should be disqualified for contesting elections for a period of 6 years. Booth capturing should be made a cognizable and non-bailable offence. Complaints regarding booth capturing should be immediately investigated and if the complaint is found valid, the election in that constituency should be declared as void. If the Presiding Officers or Returning Officers indulge in corrupt practices at the polling station, strict action should be taken against them and the Election Commission should also have powers to file criminal cases against them.

It is necessary to take these steps and the central Government should take concrete steps in this direction.

The system of Electronic voting has been very useful and successful. These machines should be introduced in all elections to Lok Sabha and Assemblies.

In an effort to seek votes in the name of religion, meetings are organised in temples, Churches, Gurudwaras and in other religious places. This is not in consonance with the system of democracy and, therefore, it should be banned and declared as an offence. The election of candidates, who take recourse to this method, should be declared as void.

Now I would like to speak about the election expenses. My constituency is Barmer and it is spread over 70 thousand square kilometres, which is equal to the total area of Punjab, more than one and a half times that of Haryana and double the area of Kerala. If you fix the ceiling of election expenses at Rs. 1 lakh for

contesting an election to Lok Sabha and Rs. 30,000 for the State Assembly, it would be very difficult to contest from such a sprawling constituency with this sum in view of the present inflation. Under these circumstances you should increase the amount to Rs. 2 lakhs for Lok Sabha and Rs. 50,000 for the Assembly. It is essential to double the amount for such vast constituencies—otherwise elections cannot be contested from such constituencies with the present ceiling. Thus, it is necessary to take steps in this direction.

16.00 hrs.

I would also like to suggest that the election to the Lok Sabha and the state assemblies should be held simultaneously so that expenditure on conducting the elections is reduced. In fact recently elections to Lok Sabha and some State assemblies were held simultaneously in many areas. It would be good if they are held simultaneously all over the country. Positive steps should be taken in this regard.

With a view to check misuse of vehicles during the elections you have imposed certain restrictions. We should also try to make exercise of franchise mandatory for everyone. Of course, there may be some impediments while implementing the above, but we can consider granting of exemption to the people above the age of 60 years from compulsory voting. This will check the misuse of vehicles. You may also consider grant of such exemption wherever it is necessary. Exemption must be given in deserving cases. This will also put to an end the practice of taking voters to the booth and bringing them back. Along with this, a code of conduct should be formulated but today such a code is formulated at the time of election only. It would be proper if all the political parties are involved in drafting the code.

As regards delimitation I will say that it has become very necessary since much time has passed. Today there are several reserved scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constituencies which have much smaller population than that of other constituencies. In my constituency Barmer, in Siwana segment the population

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

of scheduled castes has gone up very much in comparison to other seats and it has been a reserved constituency for the past 20 years. This results resentment among the people. Hence delimitation should be decided by bringing forward a bill at the earliest so that resentment among the people on this account is ended. These people do not want that the same set of people belonging to scheduled castes may continue to be elected as M.L.As and M.Ps. year after year and dominate them. Others should also get opportunity and therefore, I request that necessary changes should be brought about in this connection.

In the end, I support the resolution moved by Shri D.N. Reddy.

[English]

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI**  
(Guwahati) : Mr. Chairmah; Sir, this Resolution by Mr. Reddy has evoked quite a good deal of interest in this House, as is evident from the fact that this House has decided to extend the time of discussion by a further period of two hours. It is quite natural that a discussion on Electoral Reforms will evoke substantial interest, because purity of democratic elections is Sine quo non of good Government and healthy functioning of democracy. A number of suggestions have been brought forth by the different Members.

Sir, coming from Assam, we have a very peculiar experience in the 1983 Elections as in the case of last elections. And I would like to bring to the notice of the Law Minister one or two aspects of it so that adequate care can be taken on these.

In the 1983 election, the people of Assam decided to boycott the election with the result that there were constituencies where out of 70,000 votes, a candidate got elected by getting only 263 votes. When a candidate gets not even 1 per cent of votes, less than even 1 per cent of votes, .03 per cent or .05 per cent and he gets elected, does it not mean the total mockery of the democratic process? We have introduced in our democratic process and

in our electoral law that a candidate, if he is not able to get a certain percentage of votes, will lose his security. I believe the time has come when in the light of the experience of 1983 election in Assam, one should see whether the minimum percentage of votes should be made compulsory for a candidate to win the election and takes his place either in Parliament or in the State Legislature.

The Election Commissioner has suggested that so far as Independents are concerned, the security deposit should be increased substantially. Now this can create a lot of difficulty in some cases. Luckily this provision was not passed into a law, but this could create a lot of difficulty for us in the last election in Assam, because those of us who fought on the ticket of the AGP and I think the UMF also were treated as independent as those two parties were not registered political parties. To become a registered political party one has to fight an election and acquire a minimum percentage of votes, 1 per cent or 4 per cent, to become a registered political party and a recognised political party. Therefore, technically, we are all Independents with the result that, because that Ordinance was passed in relation to Punjab, if our party candidates should have been killed in the election, well the election would not have been countermanded; and if the amount of security deposit of an independent candidate would have been increased as suggested by Election Commission to Rs. 5000, as a newly formed political party's candidates many of us would have found difficult to fight election. I believe this aspect of the matter the hon. Law Minister should take into account.

Mr. Kabuli made a suggestion regarding the Speaker. I believe his suggestion merits a very serious consideration for one reason and that is under the Anti-Defection Law, it is the Speaker who determine whether a member has incurred disqualification or not. For effective implementation of the fact, the position of the Speaker must be kept above party politics. I do not know whether we can really introduce a type of convention that is prevalent in the British House of Commons that a Speaker,

once elected on any political party ticket, continues to be a Speaker, even after the next election, even if the party in power loses the election; and no major opposition party contests the election when the Speaker is the candidate. I do not know whether we can introduce that, but, I think, some healthy convention should be developed. There are instances where the Speakers have been made Ministers. I believe when a Speaker is made Minister, then it becomes apparent that the Speaker was under the control of the Prime Minister, and therefore, this type of instances should be done away with. We all have experience of a Speaker of a particular Assembly fighting Lok Sabha Elections on the basis of a party ticket. The Speaker during his tenure as a Speaker why chosen by a political party as its candidate, apprehension arises and rightly so in the mind of the opposition... (Interruptions) that he was never independent and he was totally under the Command of the political party which had given him the ticket, and therefore, in this context, I believe that some healthy convention should be developed that the moment a person assumes the office of the Speakership of the Parliament or the Assembly, he should resign from the political party to which he belonged; and something should be done to protect his interest.

Coming to the election expenses, this has been stated almost from all quarters that we enter the portal of Parliament or Legislature by telling a lie or by playing a fraud with the Constitution; for instance, let us take into account the limit of the election expenses in Assam; the limit of Assembly expenses in Assam is Rs. 30,000. I had a discussion with the Chief Election Commissioner. I pointed out to him that total hire charges and the petrol expenses today will come to Rs. 600 minimum per day. Even if I have to hire two vehicles for my Assembly election and run them for 25 days, then the limit of Rs. 30,000 is exceeded. Now the law gives an opportunity that the amounts spent either by the party or by his friends or by his relatives do not come within the purview of the election expenses. This has completely frustrated the purpose of putting ceiling on election expenses. As I said in an earlier debate that to violate the criminal law is a penal offence, but, I think, it is a greater offence

to frame a law which can never be obeyed because by that you compel a person to do a penal act. Even we know that within the election expense, to fight an election is not possible.

I believe, firstly, that there should be a realistic limit and secondly within that limit the expenses incurred by the party or all others should be brought in. The totality of the expenditure incurred in connection with the election of the candidate should be included within the limit of election expenses.

I am very happy that the Prime Minister has thrown a suggestion that there should be an audit of party expenses. In fact, the Election Commission also has made in its Second Annual Report a number of suggestions to that effect and I believe that the Government should seriously now consider these aspects. There are three or four suggestions in the Third Annual Report of the Election Commission which I mention here. One is, that the political party keeps and maintains such books of account; that in respect of each voluntary contribution in excess of ten thousand rupees, such political party keeps and maintains a record of such contribution; and the accounts of such political party are audited by an accountant as defined in Explanation below sub-section (2) of Section 283.

I believe that, to some extent, this will go to remove one of the aspects of the ills of our election system that is, the influence of money power in today democratic process. You also referred to it and I believe that some steps will be taken in that direction. The other aspect is of course the curtailment of enforcement of muscle power during the elections. Booth capturing is very common in some of the States, though luckily in our part of the area it is still a foreign technique. And in this case of booth capturing the Election Commission have made a specific point in their Second Annual Report and they say :

"If it is established that booths have been captured even in a few polling stations, the Commission should have the power to declare election in the entire constituency as void and order fresh poll in the entire constituency.

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

Candidates found responsible for booth capturing should be disqualified from contesting for the next six years."

I do not know and I do not understand so to why some of these suggestions cannot be incorporated in the statute book, because I believe, that so far as some of the steps are concerned, there will be a unanimity of opinion from both the Opposition or the major political parties.

In this context, the Election Commission has also suggested that observers should be given some statutory powers, because in the absence of statutory powers the observers cannot take independent decision on the spot. And during elections, it is not possible for an observer from a remote place to go to the central place, the capital, or send messages to the Chief Election Commissioner to get this sanction to redress or remedy some illegality or irregularity. I believe that the observers should be given this statutory power within the limitation that in certain matters the observers should be given the power to take decisions on the spot which will—I believe—flow from this statutory power, and I believe that this will remove some of the ills of the election system.

So far as the media is concerned, as you have rung the bell I conclude by making a passing reference. So far as the media is concerned a number of suggestions have been made by the Commission which merit serious consideration and in this context, I believe that the Government should now seriously think about introduction of the electronic voting machines, which was tried in Kerala—if I am correct, which was successfully tried in Kerala—but ultimately the Supreme Court struck it down because our Representation of the People Act does not envisage voting by an electronic machine. I believe that an amendment will do away that and with that most of the ills including the exercise of muscle power will be removed. If not possible in the entire country, experimentally the machine should be tried in some of the bye-elections that may be coming? That will of course necessitate a

change of the law. It is high time that we go for the change of the law.

The last point that I want to make is regarding delimitation. In the 'seventies we made a constitutional amendment that up to 2000 A.D. because of the population problem, the number of seats will not be increased in spite of the increase of population in a State and there will be no delimitation. It is high time that we amend the constitution and go for de-limitation of constituencies, for the simple reason that there are constituencies which are having 22 or 23 per cent of population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and now treated as Reserved Constituencies on the basis of the last delimitation of the 'seventies'. The general population in such constituencies anywhere be more than 70 per cent and they do not have the right to choose their own candidate, or of their own liking. But at the same time, it creates difficulties for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes also, because there are other constituencies where the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Tribe population has by now increased to 25, 26 or 27 per cent or more. But these people of Scheduled Caste and Tribes though they are morally and legally entitled to send their representatives, from a Reserved Constituency, cannot do so now upto 2000 A.D. I believe the earlier system or delimitation should be incorporated without the increase in the number of seats. The number of seats may be kept intact. The constituencies may be delimited before the next elections. This is a good suggestion given by the Election Commission also. I believe that should also find favour with the Government.

In any context, after all knowing fully well that human ingenuity knows no limitation, whatever may be the reforms there with always be attempts and successful attempts to frustrate those. Therefore Election Reforms is always a continuing experiment. But I believe that apparently a number of good suggestions have come from the Election Commission; political parties have given some good suggestions and some of the non-official organisations have also given good suggestions. It is high time that Government in consultation with the opposition and major political parties now formulate all those and bring them in the statute book.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are trying to express our feelings on this issue. We will all agree that the election procedure should be very simple, people should have faith in it and there should be no corruption in it. No one can disagree with this opinion. But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, a member of the Opposition speaking a shortwhile ago alleged that the members of the ruling party make use of their power and money during the election and forcibly capture the booths. I merely want to remind you of the fact that the constitution of India is one of the best in the world and electoral system has been prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Eight General Elections have been held and they have proved to be very successful. The change in the Government has taken place in a very peaceful manner and there has been stability at the Centre. If there has been any shortcomings in the procedure adopted for bringing in the highest social order or if we have not fully succeeded in this, fault does not lie with the constitution. The fault lies with the people, with their lack of morality and discipline, and with the manner of implementation. There is need to bring a change in the political will and conduct of the people because they twist it to their advantage. The electoral system is not to blame for it. No one can deny that black money, booth capturing and violation of laws must be stopped and recently there has been a case of booth capturing during the elections in Bolpur in West Bengal. What happened there, what atrocities and malpractices were committed there and how the booths were captured, there was no discussion on it. What happened in Bihar from where Shri Shahabuddin has been elected.....

(Interruption)

(English)

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Booth capturing has started from Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Try to be fair in your comments. When you sit on the other side your eyes of wisdom open but when you sat here you turned a blind

eye and you did not see any evil. Therefore, I request you that you should be impartial in your thinking and you should search your heart as to what you are saying and why you are saying and under what circumstances you are saying. It pains me very much when you do not do so. No system is bad but the people make it bad. So you should act according to your conscience. I feel that instead of trying again and again to break a system which has been established taking into account the peculiar nature and conditions in the country and the time, we should improve the men and keeping it in view our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has brought forward the Anti Defection Bill.

All of you have been talking a lot about it and discussing it for quite a long time but it could be implemented only when Shri Rajiv Gandhi become Prime Minister. There is no difference in his practice and profession. He has shown as to how a person should follow the political principle and how the people can be disciplined. We had seen people change their ideologies overnight. In politics one cannot function same principle. Importance of principles in politics has been recognised, which has restored fresh confidence in the people. Earlier they used to become turncoat overnight under some influence and a common voter or even a politician used to be a victim of corruption. But now loyalty towards party, instead of an individual, has come to the fore.

A reference was made to misuse of political power and administrative power. It is not a new thing. Since long this issue has been raked. During the first elections the conditions were all right but after that there has been a constant complaint that authority, money and muscle power are used. It may be correct to a great extent in the present context but people have been alleging since the second elections that black money is used during the elections. Then use of foreign money in the elections was alleged and it was said that people were purchased with foreign money and it was affecting our national unity and morality adversely. The hon. Minister will have to think about it.



[Shrimati Krishna Sahi]

(Interruptions)

I would like to remind you of a small thing. At the time of declaration of emergency and thereafter a lot of hue and cry was raised and it was being said that there should be electoral reforms and we people had stage-managed the elections.

At that time a demand was also made for recalling the people's representatives. I remember this clearly. I would like to give a small example. Demand for recalling the people's representatives was made earlier also but, though they had included this in their election manifesto, they did not implement it when they come to power. Some opposition political parties in the country had launched a joint agitation and they had joined hands against the Congress Party. The four major parties of the country formed Janata Party and Prepared and publicised a manifesto, which *inter-alia* provided for a check on the unlimited powers and facilities enjoyed by the Prime Minister and a law providing for recall of the people's representatives. But they forget these things when they came to power. They had avowed abolition of pension also. Subsequently they did not even mention it.

They had said another thing that the President and the Prime Minister should not live in palatial bungalows. They should lead a simple life. They had included many such things in their manifesto which they forget after coming to power. After much fanfare they did bring forward a bill after shedding crocodile tears but they could not get even that bill passed. On 28 January, 1978, the then Law Minister Shri Shanti Bhusan said that there was need for electoral reforms but it did not receive approval of the cabinet. Several Committees were formed under the chairmanship of Shri Jai Prakash Narayan. Several Committees were constituted by the Party also but no change could be made. Then they forgot all these things and now again they are raising all those points. They are now voicing opinions that reforms should be made. I have also certain suggestions to make in this respect. One of these is that people under 60 should not be allowed to take part in elections. This is my personal suggestion.

The age should be 20 or 21 years. We are not agreeable to lowering the age to 18 or 19 years. Similarly, there should be a higher age limit also. It should also be considered whether to allow persons above 60 years to contest elections or not.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora):  
What wrong have the 60 years old done?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: They have not done anything wrong but that is my view and then I may also be affected by that, it is not only for others. It is not that I will never be 60 years old.

My next point is about education. Certain basic essential qualifications should also be laid down. In the context of present day changing society and issues, when we are marching forward into an era of science and technology, when everyone has developed new aspirations and consciousness and we are eager to express our views on national issues and national and international issues are discussed at all important places, quest for knowledge become paramount. Therefore, I am of the view that mere literacy is not sufficient, certain other qualifications too need to be laid down.

Thirdly, at present public meetings and use of loud-speakers are banned 48 hours before the election time. My suggestion is that this duration should be enhanced. This will reduce the expenditure.

16.28 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair.*]

If the atmosphere becomes quite 4 days prior to elections, there will be peace on the polling day and the hustle and bustle everywhere will be considerably reduced.

(Interruptions)

I am of the view that it will bring further peace if the duration is increased by another two days. My fourth suggestion is that a certain percentage should be fixed for the small parties in various states. If a party does not have a standing in at least

5 to 7 States, it should not be allowed to contest elections. Then 40 per cent seats should go to women. In proportion to the population, 50 per cent seats should have been demanded but we are demanding 40 per cent only,

(Interruptions)

Thus we are quite reasonable, we are asking for 40 per cent seats only for women. Similarly, special provision should be made for sportsman, artists, literators or philosophers. Communal parties should be totally banned. All the communal parties should be straight away banned.

(Interruptions)

In whatever way it may be done, I want that communal parties should be immediately banned. Similarly, exercise of franchise should be made compulsory. The candidates must deliver 5 to 6 speeches on TV and radio. The speeches should not be read out so that the people may know whether their would be representative is able to express himself. Persons belonging to all the parties should be allotted time on TV and Radio for delivering speeches and these should be no such thing like a written manifesto Manifesto are of the parties.

(Interruptions)

This will highlight their qualities and people will come to know of their personality. The people will at least come to know that their representative is not a dump fellow and he can speak and he is not an illiterate person.

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : Why should not there be interviews like 'Janavani' ?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : No, not like Janwari. I will also like to say that identity cards should be introduced. This will help curb impersonation during voting. Therefore, identity cards should be issued. Assembly and Parliamentary elections should be held simultaneously. One thing more, as Shri Virdhi Chander Jain has said, the invalids should be exempted from voting compulsorily. Code of conduct is also necessary because people too want this. If a person with controversial background is

elected, the image of political life gets tarnished. The most important thing is that delimitation, which has not been done for the last 20 years, should be done. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister but he is not listening...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Minister, hon. Member is making a salient point on Delimitation Committee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : I have noted down your point.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : My submission is that elections for Legislative Assemblies and Parliament should be held simultaneously so that expenditure may be reduced.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I have noted down all the points.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Lastly, I want to say that when the hon. Minister considers these points and submits his suggestions before the House on behalf of the Department or the Government, he will ensure that the women get 40 per cent seats.

[English]

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, electoral reforms were promised long back, but the Government is taking its own time in spite of the fact that the President in his Address to the Joint Session in 1983 said that the reforms were about to be introduced.

The Anti-Defection Bill pending since a very long time was introduced last year without any delay. We expect the other reforms also to be introduced immediately.

The present system of election is based on caste and communal politics everywhere

[Shri Srihari Rao]

in India. The Election Commission has remarked that irregularities have been increasing after each election for the last 10 years. It is our duty to save democracy from money power. Only very rich people can now take part in the elections.

The other maladies are identified as (1) Money power (2) Muscle power and (3) Misuse of power and misuse of mass media.

I do not want to take more time of the House because many Members spoke in detail. So, I want to suggest some remedies to correct the present policy :

- (1) Election of Assembly and Parliament should be conducted simultaneously because it will save a lot of time and money of the country.
- (2) Equal opportunities should be given to the Party candidates in mass media like T. V. and radio.
- (3) Minimum educational qualification is also required of a candidate for contesting in elections. If necessary, the Constitution also should be amended.

The Government official should not be nominated as legislators and the Members of Rajya Sabha. Election expenses should be funded by the Government. No independent candidate should be allowed to contest the election because it becomes a very big problem and head ache to the voters and also to the Election Commission. The candidates must always be from the Parties only. Full powers should be given to the Election Commission and also the Commission should consist of three members—one is the Prime Minister, second is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, third is the leader of the major Opposition Party in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha. Minimum percentage of votes should be polled to return the candidate.

The most important thing is, identification cards with photos should be provided

to the voters. It will not only be useful at the time of elections but also useful for the supply of essential commodities to the consumers throughout the country. Mobile booths should be provided for weaker sections in remote areas. For booth capturing and rigging, the present punishment as provided in the law, is not sufficient. A severe punishment should be imposed then and there. Then only, we can have a real democratic government.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (A)war) :  
Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution moved by the hon. Member of the opposition in this House. I feel that the aim behind this resolution is not the same as is professed and cherished by them, our Government, our party and every citizen of India. If you go through the resolution, it reads as under :

[*English*]

“This House is of the opinion that there is an urgent need for electoral reforms so as to cleanse public life, and ensure free and fair elections which are now vitiated by the corrupt and unhealthy influence of power, money, caste, religion and other forms of corrupt practices and, therefore, recommends to Government to initiate wide-ranging discussions with all political parties, so as to arrive at a consensus for immediate implementation of poll reforms, which may reflect the popular will of the people in a truly democratic manner.”

[*Translation*]

Is it that political power and money were used in his election? Is it that he is here as a Member today on account of use of muscle power. Does the resolution moved by the hon. Member suggests this thing? I am of the opinion that if he and his party Telugu Desam think so, they are wrong. The text of the resolution means to suggest that the system and the well defined election procedure, through

which all the hon. Members have been returned to this House, are faulty.....

[English]

SHRI D. N. REDDY (Cuddapah) : I won with 60,000 majority.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Democracy also implies that you will also listen to others. This is also the main aim of the democracy. You have not learnt it so far.

[English]

SHRI D. N. REDDY : I interrupted because you are coming to a hasty conclusion.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Others have also wisdom. Others have also knowledge. You cannot claim the whole of it.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : We have also to say something about you.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : If you also have to say something, you may say it, why fight over it.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : How people win elections, muscle power is used, does it mean that we have all won elections with the help of power or money.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : You assume different forms, we have already seen many of them and many are yet to be seen. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI D. N. REDDY : You cannot cast aspersions on me. That is why, I asked you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the hon. Member has cast aspersions, I will go through the record and I will expunge it. I will see the record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Sir, the people who know and understand English language will come to the conclusion that this resolution means to say that all the elections held so far, including that to the Eighth Lok Sabha and in the States, have not been conducted properly and do not represent the choice of the voters. None of the representatives now in the State Assemblies and Parliament is there by virtue of the will of the people. I think if that is the contention of the hon. Members of Telugu Desam Party, it is wrong. This is wrong because when Telugu Desam contested elections, was the Congress Party's Government not there and was Congress Party not in power at the Centre? According to the resolution moved by you, elections are won by political parties with all these things. If that is so, how the voters of Andhra gave an opportunity to the Telugu Desam party to gain majority in the State Assembly and run the Government there? Have you been elected from there for this purpose? If we go by your resolution, it would mean that you have been returned here simply because Telugu Desam party is in power in your State and you are here on the strength of political power, muscle power. Do you know the name given by the people to your leader... \*\*

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI D. N. REDDY : I am on a point of order. Why should he mention the name of..... \*\*

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : I have not levelled any allegation. Is it not a fact that he is your leader ?

SHRI D. N. REDDY : I am on a point of order. He has no business to mention his name.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** Can't I mention his name, can't I mention the name of the Chief Minister of a State? I did not level any allegation. I only want to say that Mr N T. Rama Rao is the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of the will of the masses. He is not there by virtue of money power, political power or muscle power. If my learned friend thinks in these terms about his leader, I must say that his conception is wrong but unfortunately the resolution moved him leads us to this conclusion only.

Next I would like to submit before you that the process of democracy, which you see in the country now, was initiated by the Congress party. Before independence, the Congress party had promised to the people at large in the country to give the right of 'adult franchise'. And this 'adult franchise' was guaranteed through the Constitution. The makers of the Constitution incorporated 'adult franchises' in the Constitution. The adult franchise is the most prized possession of the mankind in the world today. In regard to adult franchise we can say that the Indian electorate has exercised this right and given their verdict with maturity, wisdom and impartiality in all the elections since 1952. If somewhere or at some point of time he was swayed by some parochial considerations, he made amends in his decision at the earliest opportunity and adopted the right course and endorsed the right ideology and principles.

When Mrs. Indira Gandhi dissolved the Lok Sabha on 27th December, 1970, she had said that it was not her and that of her party sole aim to stick to power but she wanted a Government which could fulfil the aspirations and expectations of the people and could remove poverty. She sought people's cooperation and support so that she could banish poverty from the country, bring about development in the country and take the nation forward. Since she was not in a position to fulfil those aspirations and discharge her duties towards the nation with the majority enjoyed by her in the Lok Sabha at that time and because of the way the Govern-

ment was then functioning, she thought it her duty to dissolve the Lok Sabha and took the decision to that effect on 27th December 1970, although she could continue as there was no threat to her Government. She accordingly recommended to the President. After the proclamation by the President Shrimati Indira Gandhi spoke on the All India Radio. I would like to remind the hon. Members of her words. I quote :—

[English]

"It is because we are not merely concerned with remaining in power but with using that power to ensure a better life to the vast majority of our people and to satisfy their aspirations for a just social order. In the present situation, we feel we cannot go ahead with our proclaimed programme and keep our pledges to our people".

This is the goal of our policy.

[Translation]

This is the aim of our party and our leaders. Pandit Nehru as well as Shrimati Indira Gandhi worked for this aim and now Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also working with this end in view.

May I ask Shri Jaipal Reddy about the promises that he had made to the people in his election manifesto during the general election in 1977? You had said that you would introduce electoral reforms. You had an opportunity to rule this country for a period of 2 and a half years but what did you do? Will you please read your manifesto again.

[English]

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) :** We have dismantled your emergency structure.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** You did not do anything for the welfare of people or the common man and the welfare of the nation. You did only one thing i.e., to vie amongst yourself to gain power.,

Your infighting ruined the country weakened the economy, lowered the image of the country abroad and made the country bankrupt. Today you talk of electoral reforms, we simply ask you whether you fulfilled the promises made by you in 1977 ?

I will go to the extent of saying that if any person or any party has belittled democratic system, they are from the opposition. In 1967 people of many States, specially in the North gave you an opportunity and you formed S. V. D. ministries. Who was the first defector among them. A top leader of the country today in whose name a big party is being run was the first defector in the country. He did not defect for any principle; he defected so as to come into power.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about your present Haryana Chief Minister ? Why do you talk of past things ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : A person who, for the sake of power,... I am talking of higher level, not of the Chief Minister. I am talking of a national leader. Mr. Reddy, you have come down.

Kindly think about him. In 1967 he was in your party. In this country who ever defected, what was the purpose behind it ? Did he defect for some ideology or for nation-building ? Was there any need for his defection ? He defected with only one purpose and that was to become Chief Minister of a State. In that defection all of you sitting in the opposition, were partners. You took the initiative in polluting the political atmosphere. Look into the mirror and you can see for yourself the deeds you have done and the path you have treated. You did not stop such defections because it served your vested interests. Their defections were for the chair and the people sitting in the opposition supported and encouraged them. Therefore, the corruption you are seeing in the electoral process is the vision of your own coloured glasses and prejudiced eye.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Chairman, Sir after the adoption of the anti-defection law, Congress (I) engineered defection of 4 MLAs in Manipur State. Should you not be ashamed ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Please listen to me, why do you lose temper ?

(Interruptions)

Sir, in 1977 the people of India gave their verdict in favour of the opposition parties. As such we hoped sit in the Opposition and prove that our party could in fact play a constructive role in that capacity. We did justice to that role. In July, 1979 when Shri Morarji Desai resigned, the Congress leaders were asked to form Government but our leaders of our Party did not agree to that. On 22 August, 1979 this Lok Sabha was dissolved and before that, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and leaders of her Party played the role of opposition and thereby presented an ideal before the nation.

I would like to remind the opposition parties of their political conduct on the day when Shri Morarji Desai resigned and Shri Charan Singh, without having been in majority, agreed to form Government. On 20 August, 1979 when a no Confidence Motion was brought against him and his Government, the nation found that his claim of having majority was wrong inasmuch as that the Prime Minister did not even come to the House to face the no-confidence motion. What more lack of the political morality could be there ? Even a layman knew that he did not enjoy majority support but in spite of this he claimed to have majority with him. Can there be any other better para-meter to judge the political conduct ?

Today the people from the opposition say that the political life should be cleansed. I would like to remind them that when journalists asked Shri Charan Singh at the Calcutta airport if he had to say anything about Shri Morarji Desai and his ministry, he had replied :

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

[English]

I am surrounded by dishonest persons.

[Translation]

This means that a Minister of the Janata Party Government or the Central said that all the Ministers in that Government.....

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : What reform do you suggest ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Is it not true that Shri Morarji Desai had written that appointed against Shri Charan Singh, a commission might be appointed ? Did not Shri Charan Singh write on of...\*\* against Shri Morarji Desai, (Interruptions)... a commission might be appointed...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is this ? Is he speaking on electoral reforms ? What he says should not go on record. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Mr. Ram Singh Yadav, please hear me. Please do not repeat the names.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : How are you allowing this, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not repeat the names.

[Translation]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This should not go on record.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Whatever he has said about Shri Charan Singh and Morarjibhai should not go on record. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Ram Singh Yadav, please do not utter the names.

You make your suggestin about electoral reforms.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Which-ever Commissions have been appointed, whatever they have stated about the statesmen.....(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Shah Commission.....

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : We have given a befitting reply to Shah Commission in 1980 and 1984 and will continue to repeat it till you and we are there in the political parties. I want to submit that all the commission appointed so far have endorsed the idea of cleansing political life and political conduct. be it Vaidyalingam Commission or.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If what he says is going on record, I should also have my say.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already told him, Mr. Ram Singh Yadav, you suggest only whatever electoral reforms you want to suggest.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : I want to suggest that we have to further strengthen the cleanliness in political life, which is there in our nation today.

You are aware, Sir, the Anti-defection Bill, which the Janata Party wanted to bring in the House during its regime...

(Interruptions).

The Janta Party could not pass the Anti Defection Bill because they lacked inclination to do so, The Anti-Defection Bill was brought earlier also..... (Interruptions).....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. There are many more Members who want to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : I am concluding. Today we are happy that by passing the Anti-Defection Bill in the largest democracy of the world we have showed that we want politics to be clean.

(Interruptions)

About electoral system I want to say that seeking of votes in the name of religion, caste, or community should be banned.

Alongwith it every voter should have an identity card.

17.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have given you one minute more. Please conclude within that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Lastly, I would like to submit that the Election Commission has stated that the places should be identified, where disturbances, riots and violence take place during elections. At such places observers should be sent by the Election Commission specially and they should be equipped with powers to curb such violence at those places and also take such steps which are necessary to avoid its recurrence. I would also like to suggest that special arrangements should be made at every booth for the women voters who want to vote so that they are able to exercise their right without any fear. Also, at present election propaganda has to be stopped 24 hours before the election; this should be increased to 72 hours. The election campaign should stop before that and no one should be allowed to go to the constituency. This will automatically result in this arrangement. A code of conduct for the political parties should be formulated. A newly

elected hon. Member from Assam has stated that the independent candidates had to face difficulties in contesting elections. I would submit that an association of the independent candidates should be formed and arrangement should be made to register it so that this difficulty is overcome. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulubaria) : Sir, you allow the next resolution to be moved. So many names have been given by them. They want to kill the next Resolution. You should support us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Well, I will put it to the House.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Whatever the time was allotted was over.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not over. When it will be over, I will certainly take the opinion of the House.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Hawrah) : Since the time has been extended for this debate and since there are two more Resolutions in the name of Shri Zainal Abed in and myself, I submit, if the House permits, that you please allow the discussion as long as the House wants, but before the conclusion of the discussion, five minutes before kindly allow us move the Resolution, so that it does not lapse.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will consider it at appropriate time.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnami) : Consider it favourably.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, we are discussing an important resolution which has been worded in a very strange manner. Anyhow, whatever has been said calls for reconsideration in a deep and cool manner.

Sir, India is the last democracy in the world and the electoral process and the system in this country, if not perfect, are almost nearly perfect. Because it has been



[Shri Narain Chand Parashar]

shown in practice that 37 crores of people have voted and by and large the elections have been free and fair. Therefore, the system has come to stay and the Election Commission as the kingpin of the system has elaborate authority and has evolved a procedure of its own. Sir, it can be seen from the fact that in the last election of the Lok Sabha there were as many as 3,87,935 polling stations. The most serious complaints that come to the notice of the Election Commission are that of booth capturing. According to one study, 58 such reports were received. If, in as large a number as 3,87,935, only 58 cases of booth capturing are reported, the break up has been given as Bihar-38, UP-14 and Andhra Pradesh-6, it is not such a big anomaly or you can say a catastrophe that we should cry a lot over it.

Similarly there are many other things which go wrong. Sometimes somewhere there is use of money power or there is use of muscle power but in spite of all this what I want to say is that the system has come to stay. Therefore, whatever the faults may be there, we should consider to have reforms within that system so that it becomes more efficient and more reflective of the will of the people.

Sir, the first thing is the limitation of constituencies and preparation of electoral rolls. The founders of the Constitution had taken care to see that the limitation of constituencies is not kept within the purview of the courts. It is an important thing otherwise there would not have been any agreement of this issue of limitation of constituencies. I find some protests have been raised here that a large number of constituencies have been reserved for a pretty long time. I think that this matter is under the consideration of the Government and Government can take whatever decision it likes after elaborate exercise of consulting various shades of political thought.

Sir, one of the important things that has always been painful is that the election of the people to the State or Central legislatures is set aside for no fault of their own but for the fault of certain officials. Supposing the nomination papers of a

candidate are wrongfully accepted or wrongfully rejected, both are the grounds for a petition. What is the fault of the candidate who has been elected by the people? Since one Officer made a wrongful entry in acceptance or rejection, the election is set aside. The election to Mandi Assembly constituency in Himachal Pradesh wherefrom, Mr. Sukh Ram was elected some time back, his election was declared invalid on this very ground. This is no fault of the candidate. So, I think, the legal process should take into account that the offender should get the punishment and not the victim of the offence. I suggest the person who is ultimately responsible for wrongfully accepting or rejecting the nomination papers should be punished. Wrongful acceptance or rejection should not be made a ground for declaring an election void. No election should be set aside on this score and these grounds should be taken out of the purview of the petition.

Sir, in many countries of the world now there is a thinking that instead of putting the whole electoral process under the purview of the court we should take it out of the purview of the court and let the committee of the legislatures decide whether there were corrupt practices or not and then decide about it. When on the basis of Article 329 of the Constitution the limitation of constituencies is beyond the purview of the courts why should the electoral process be further subject to the strain of the courts? We know how people are subjected to this harassment. Sometime even after the full term of five years gets expired, the election of a person is set aside. The spokesman of the who should have attended to the nursing of the constituency has to run after the court with the result that the poor fellow gets very much harassed. He thinks it is easier to contest the election again rather than contest the petition. The limitation of constituencies, preparation of electoral rolls and consideration, whether election is valid or invalid should be taken out of the purview of the court and dealt with by the Committee of the legislatures so that the will of the people is not subjected to the purview of the court. I do not say that courts are good or bad. I express no opinion on that. But I say that the process should be delinked from that

Article 329 of the Constitution deems the limitation of the constituencies being considered by the courts and similar by the entire process is not subjected to the courts.

Now, I come to the limits of the whole expenditure. Now, it has been recently raised to 1.5 lakhs for certain States. In my own State, that is, Himachal Pradesh, the limit is Rs. 1.3 lakhs for parliamentary constituency. Now, I am surprised to know this. It is more necessary to increase this limit in a State like Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh or Ladakh where you have to travel thousands of kilometres and then the electoral verdict is obtained from the people. But, there the limit is Rs. 1.3 lakhs and in Delhi, the limit is Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Now, you can think that the entire area of the Union Territory of Chandigarh is 114 square kilometres. Now, this area of 114 square kilometres is one constituency and in Himachal Pradesh, for Mandi constituency and also for Ladakh parliamentary constituency, the area is 1700 square kilometres. So, you can just consider that there is more need for giving the upper limit to these States, that is, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and other hilly regions. Higher limit should be given to these States. But it is the other way round. Therefore, either there should be uniformity in the upper ceiling for expenditure or at least these hilly States should be given higher limit of expenditure. Similarly for MLAs also you should consider the actual expenditure. Now, according to the one estimate, about Rs. 5 lakhs are spent for every parliamentary seat. That was one view. But that can hardly be the valid view.

In practice, more money is spent. Actually the money is spent by the political party and the ceiling is applicable only to the personal expenditure by the candidate and not by any political party or his friends. This is only another indirect way of saying that you can invite your friends to spend for you and you don't sign the vouchers and receipts and keep the minimum and you are out of the dock. So, this is in one way controlling the expenditure. But fixing the ceiling is meaningless. There is more defiance than observance. Therefore, it should be looked into.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to one interesting thing. There are instances when candidates who lose the deposits also get elected to the House. Is it not a mockery of the political system? Is it not a mockery of the whole process of the electoral system that a candidate who is unable to get even 1/2 of the total votes polled in an election gets elected to the House simply because he has polled the largest number of votes? This has happened in the first Election in this country and one candidate in Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh lost his deposit, but he was elected to the Assembly. It happened in so many cases. In Assam where elections were held two or three years ago, it happened. Therefore, you should prescribe a certain limit for winning the seat. Otherwise repoll should be held. In France, for instance, in an election where more than 80% of the votes were not cast in favour of a particular candidate, he was not declared elected and a run of poll was allowed on the second Sunday between the two top-most candidates. This is one way of registering the will of the people through lesser majority and not in a wavered manners. The other way is the proportional representation where not even single vote or a fraction of a single vote is wasted.

The third system is the List System. It is the cry of the time that we look into the system, mockery of the situation; when a candidate getting 2% votes gets elected to the Assembly simply because there was another candidate who got only one vote, though the electoral constituency had about 70,000 voters. But 2% voting is not an election at all? Is that an election? If a candidate is unable to get 1/6th of the votes polled to the House, he may belong to any party—I am not saying this party or that party—he should not be considered as having been elected. But the basic thing is that we must think of measures, corrective measures, so that it will not only help in strengthening the system but also establishing the rightful respect of the majority opinion expressed in ballot boxes. In many countries, ballot box has been replaced by the bullet. But the strength of the Indian democracy is that the ballot box has continued to stay. I have read the report of the Election Commission of India for the year 1985 and I am happy to learn

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

that in one constituency, the Election Commission had ordered the repoll because more than ninety per cent votes had been polled. This happened to be a constituency in Andhra Pradesh with the name of Chandrayan Guta, No. 217 of Andhra Pradesh. The Chief Election Commissioner himself came to the conclusion that what had happened was that more than hundred per cent votes had been polled in certain polling stations. Therefore, a repoll was ordered and the polling had on 5th March was declared null and void and a repoll was held on 24 April in the subsequent month. This also proved that sometimes, the manipulations can go to such an extent that the involvement of the officers in the electoral process is very serious. One LIC officer in Punjab was charge-sheeted by the Election Commission for this because he involved himself in such a manner; he stamped the ballot papers in favour of a particular candidate.

The greatest weakness of the election system is not money power, muscle power, but because the Election Commission has not an independent machinery of its own. It has to depend on the State. In Andhra Pradesh again, according to the Report, the Central Government machinery was involved. The officers manning the polling stations were from the Central Services and the Central Public Undertakings, because it was thought that they would be more objective. Whether Central or State does not matter, but the dependence of the Election Commission on officers of the State Government, who are attached to ties of caste, colour or creed, and who will depend upon, for their promotion, the very Ministers whom they are electing to the State or the Centre, is the main weakness of our system. The Government should, therefore, think seriously in terms of providing an independent personnel to the Election Commission and for that matter some suggestions have also been made for example that the canvassing should be discontinued seventy-two hours earlier. I do not think that will help. Even when the loudspeakers are not deployed, when the meetings are not held, the canvassing goes on. In Japan, for example, if a candidate writes a letter, it is regarded as a corrupt practice, but if he

registers a telephone call, it is not, because there is no record.

State funding of elections can be considered; it is not a bad idea. Formerally, the Election Commission were against that, but they seem to have come round to the view that in some form or the other, there should be some provision of State funding of elections.

The allotment of symbols is the sign of illiteracy. In the advanced countries, there is no symbol, only names and the electronic voting. But the other day we had the example of setting aside an election because electronic voting had to be restored to and there was no provision in the Peoples' Representation Act. It happened in the Kerala Assembly. Therefore, I would plead in all earnestness that though we do not agree with the wording of the resolution; there is no large scale dominance of caste, or money power in this country, elections are still free and fair, yet there is enough room for electoral reforms and the earlier these reforms are discussed and decided upon, the better it is.

An idea has been thrown that voting age should be lowered to 18. I am all for it, because the child of today at the age of 18 has more wisdom than his forefathers had when they were 18. Therefore, we are all putting them into the dock; though at the age of 18, they cannot contest the elections, but they should be allowed to vote.

Therefore, lowering of the voting age, State funding of the elections and taking out the entire electoral process from the purview of the courts and election to the House Committees are the three suggestions that I would put forward for the consideration of the House as a package of the electoral reforms which are desired in this Resolution.

Though I do not agree with the Resolution, I would plead with the Government to consider electoral reforms,

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kamal Chaudhry.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY...*rose*  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would call you; you will get a chance.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : To Private Members Business, nobody, is treated as opposition and ruling party. All are private Members...*(Interruptions)*

MR. C. JANGA REDDY : We have to move the next Resolution...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. You will get a chance. Mr. Kamal Chaudhry.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur) : Respected Chairman Sir, I wish to add a few words, as far as the electoral reforms are concerned. Mine was a dramatic change over from a career of flying to this august House. When I started my election campaign about one year ago, I found that there were about 2200 villages to be covered and quite a few of them did not even have road to take me to those villages. When I planned my campaign I realised that by covering a maximum of 20 villages per day, I would be able to cover only 320 villages in 16 days. So, I suggest that more time should be allotted for campaigning through television and radio. Different frequencies or channels may be provided to be able to cover 8 to 10 hours a day during those days and various national parties should be given time accordingly. If possible, all the candidates should also be covered on the different channels.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : A very good suggestion.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Also, we should have polling through electronic machines, which would eliminate a lot of problems regarding administration, security and so on.

When I started my campaigning, I first started it on the scooter. There was a lot of pressure put on me and I had to start my campaigning with my own car. I campaigned with 8 vehicles in 9 constituencies and finally on the second last day and the last day, a maximum of 25 to 26 vehicles were required.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Do not mention all that. It will go against you.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : I am saying this because a limit should be put on the number of vehicles.

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : The vehicles were not put by him. Those were arranged by the organisation.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : It reminds us of the Allahabad High Court Judgment of 1975.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Regarding the ceiling on expenses, I would like to suggest that this ceiling should be increased one and a half or two times to make it more realistic. Because of the unrealistic limit of the ceiling, people are forced to give wrong information as far as the total expenditure is concerned. Hence it should be made more realistic.

My next point is regarding identity cards. All the citizens of the country should be provided with identity cards.

I would also like to submit here that the age limit should not be reduced from 21 to 18. The age group which is below or around 18 is very badly impressionable and there is a likelihood of the younger lot going wrong and getting carried away.

A code of conduct was prepared by all the political parties. However, unfortunately it was not given the shape of an Act. I would like to suggest that there should not be any political or character assassination of the candidates and personal attacks should not be made on the candidates. Points such as mentioned above should be put in the code of conduct and it should be made into an Act.

We have had 38 years since Independence and it is high time that we get rid of the communal parties. This alone can prevent the communal tension that is slowly building up in our country.

[Shri Kamal Chaudhry]

I would like to suggest that there should be a minimum educational qualification imposed. It should be either matriculation or intermediate and it may be further upgraded as and when desired.

(Interruptions)

Regarding security deposits, I would like to suggest just one point. I have come across candidates who had filled in their nomination papers so that they could have a couple of gunmen as escorts or they could have a vehicle or they could apply for a licence to carry a gun, as they were not permitted to carry a gun before. These are all non-serious candidates and their number is multiplying day by day. This limit should be Rs. 25,000 for the Lok Sabha. As far as Assembly is concerned, it should be Rs. 10,000. It could even be doubled to Rs. 50,000 in the case of Lok Sabha and Rs. 20,000 in the case of Assembly. If a candidate cannot get even the 1/6th of the total vote, I do not think that he should be permitted to file his nomination paper.

The polling time should be increased to about 12 hours during the summer and may be 10 hours or so during the winter. I had seen that people have to cover long distances for voting and at times it is not possible for them to cast their votes within the stipulated period. So the time, if it is 5 'o' clock or 6 'o' clock, should be extended by another two hours or so. Nomination papers should not be rejected on flimsy grounds and the District Magistrate should be the final authority and he should not be challenged even in the Supreme Court. Copies of the electoral rolls should be provided at nominal costs because most of the candidates have to get them cyclostyled or retyped. It should be made available to the Members as many as they are required. Police should be put at the disposal of the Election Commissioner so that the candidates cannot bulldoze their way through and use the police for their personal advantages.

Last but not the least, since the public is putting so much effect to elect a candi-

date to the Lok Sabha or the Assembly, there should also be a provision that they can recall the candidate who has not satisfied the public aspirations instead of waiting for five years when the Assembly or the Lok Sabha is to be dissolved.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I congratulate my colleague Shri D. N. Reddy on his excellent and very relevant non-official Resolution. Sir, on this issue, there is an imperative need to lift the level of debate above the lines of a party. It is indeed a matter of pride that we as a nation have been able to retain our democratic system though we are a developing.

In spite of interminable series of enormous failures on the economic front, our democracy has not only survived but, I should add, has struck roots in our soils. I am not one of those who believe that the elections in our country have been completely marred or vitiated by the malpractices. But, we must realise that the electoral process in country is getting increasingly vitiated. And we must direct our efforts to meet this menace which is looming large on the democratic horizon of our nation. Sir, electoral reforms are no longer an academic issue to be debated in Symposia or Seminars, but a burning problem crying for instant action. Sir, Election Commission in its reports has talked of threat posed by three kind of powers, namely, the money power, the muscle power and the media power. These relevant references have been made by the election Commission with all sense of responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the wish of the House that the time for this Resolution be extended ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Some people are yet to speak. So the time be extended by another two hours. I feel the Minister is yet to speak. It is an important subject. The time for this Resolution may be extended by two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for this resolution ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY - No.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : No.

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Yes. We want to speak on this very important subject. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seats. Kindly take your seats. As per rules, unless the debate is over, I cannot allow any other resolution to be moved. Now the point is whether the time of the House for this resolution should be extended for two hours, if you like...

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I have a suggestion to make.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has a lot of experience in this area.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I have one suggestion to make and that is the time may be extended with the proviso that the priority of the next resolution is protected. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot do it. Order please. I cannot do that unless the rule of the House is suspended.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us go by the rules of the House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I just want to make one submission. Last time when this very discussion was going on, when this resolution was being discussed, our Minister and the members of the ruling party were very keen that the debate on this resolution should come to an end on that day. But, suddenly, they had discovered a new fondness... (Interruptions) You have not allowed me to complete it.

Suddenly, they had discovered a new fondness for this resolution. (Interruptions) They want to scuttle the next resolution. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time has been extended taking the consent of the House. There is no question of going back.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I think that case the House is only competent to suspend the rule. You can protect that resolution. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will take the consent of the House. It is for the House to reject it or to agree to it.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : There are so many other ways in which you can raise this matter.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : This is a very important subject. We want to speak on this subject. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the time should be extended for two hours for this resolution ? Those in favour may say 'Aye'. Those against may say 'NO'.

SHRI A. CHARLES : 'Aye'.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : No.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : 'Ayes'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the 'Ayes' have it, the 'Ayes' have it.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : No. We want a division.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the division bell be rung.

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

I will now put the question to the vote of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : We do not ask for the permission of the House to discuss the Resolution, entirely. The resolution is before the House. The hon. Member has been speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : My point is, are we trying to extend the time of the House ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No further speeches please. I am putting it to the vote of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the time allotted to the Resolution moved by Shri D. N. Reddy on Electoral Reforms be extended by two hour."

*The Lok Sabha divided*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Subject to correction, the result of the division is Ayes : 37, Noes 6. Since there is no quorum, the House is adjourned to meet on Tuesday, 15 April, 1986 at 11 AM.

17.43 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,  
April 15, 1986/Chaitra 25,  
1908 (Saka)*