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सप्ताह १५, १९५२ (शुक्र)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Third Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



*(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

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Friday, March 6, 1992 Phalgun 16, 1913  
(Saka)

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*The Lok Sabha met at*

*Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Honorable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleague Shri Madappa Bandappa Kadadi.

Shri Kadadi was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-67 representing Sholapur constituency of the State of Maharashtra. Earlier, he had been a Member of the erstwhile Bombay Legislative Assembly during 1952-57.

Shri Kadadi, an eminent social and political worker, was a central figure in all the social, political, educational, commercial and cultural activities of Sholapur. Apart from being the President of Sholapur Municipality, he was associated with numerous other organisations connected with the development of Sholapur. He was also a Member of Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore Birth Centenary Committee.

Shri Kadadi passed away on 27 February, 1992 at Sholapur at the age of 83.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while*

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### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

#### Wholesale and Consumer Prices Indices

\* 142. SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of wholesale and Consumer Price Indices of essential commodities during the last four months termwise;

(b) the manner in which the prices of these commodities influence the preparation of price indices; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check price rise?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) The particulars of wholesale and consumer price indices of essential commodities during the last four months are given in tables 1 and 2 respectively.

(b) The wholesale and consumer price indices for different commodities are prepared by dividing the current price of those commodities by the base period price and multiplying the quotient by 100. The commodity index is arrived at as the simple arithmetic average of price relatives of all the varieties included under that commodity. The indices for the sub-groups/groups/major groups/all commodities are, in turn, worked out as the weighted arithmetic mean of the indices of the items/sub-groups/major groups falling under their respective heads.

The weights have been assigned on the case basis of value of wholesale transaction in the economy in the case of the wholesale price index (WPI) and on the basis of expenditure incurred on the consumption of those commodities in the case of the consumer price index (CPI).

(c) The Government has taken a number of measures to check price rise. These include: strict fiscal discipline through reduction in fiscal deficit, growth of money supply and ban credit against price-sensitive essential commodities, more effective management of supply and demand of essential sensitive commodities, and strict action against hoarders and profiteers. Incentives are being provided for raising production to ensure medium term stability in prices.

Table-1

Movement in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Essential Commodities during the last four months.  
(Base: 1981-82=100)

Item	Weight	WPI as on (month-end)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
			30.11.91	28.12.91	25.1.92	15.2.92 (latest)	
ALL COMMODITIES			212.9	212.0	214.5	214.8	
1. Food articles			252.3	249.2	253.3	254.2	
Rice	100.00		224.5	231.7	239.4	245.2	
Wheat	17.39		211.0	223.2	247.0	247.2	
Jowar	3.69		226.0	235.9	247.4	244.3	
Bajra	2.25		225.3	256.3	274.1	280.3	
Gram	0.42		196.2	194.6	197.1	194.2	
Arhar	0.41		328.0	304.4	321.8	315.2	
Moong	0.27		239.6	237.0	239.0	245.4	
Masur	0.20		263.2	257.1	244.6	227.3	
Urad	0.05		312.7	257.1	244.6	227.3	
	0.15						

Item	Weight	WPI as on (month-end)					
		30.11.91	26.12.91	25.1.92	15.2.92 (latest)		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
Potatoes	0.47	450.2	313.6	218.1	166.5		
Onions	0.16	215.7	147.5	122.5	113.5		
Milk	1.96	243.3	245.7	241.1	242.5		
Fish	0.51	221.6	210.2	232.6	239.0		
Meat (mutton)	0.52	242.2	242.3	242.0	250.9		
Chillies	0.32	436.5	364.6	377.8	370.5		
Tea	0.56	262.6	265.1	254.7	249.1		
Atta	0.76	222.1	226.1	227.0	237.4		
Sugar	2.01	156.7	155.9	169.9	170.6		
Gur	1.75	263.6	150.3	150.1	148.3		
Mustard oil	0.28	261.6	261.6	261.5	250.9		
Coconut oil	0.17	346.0	368.5	369.2	354.8		
Groundnut oil	0.53	277.6	275.5	272.4	255.0		
Salt	0.04	207.4	203.8	207.7	207.5		
Hydrogenated vanaspathi	0.52	297.8	203.4	204.5	285.6		



Item	Weight	WPI as on (month-end)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
				30.11.91	28.12.91	25.1.92	15.2.92 (latest)
II. Others							
Soft coke (coking coal)	0.35			253.8	320.0	320.0	320.0
Kerosene	0.87			145.5	145.5	145.8	145.8
Long cloth/sheeting	0.36			155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
Dhoties, Saris & Voils	1.19			176.2	176.2	176.2	176.2
Washing soap (household laundry)	0.59			187.8	187.8	187.8	187.8
Safety matches	0.23			138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4

Table-2

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base: 1982=100) for the last four months)

Group	Weight	Sept., 1991	Oct., 1991	Nov., 1991	Dec., 1991
General Index	100.00	221	223	225	225
Food	57.00	234	236	240	239
2. Fuel & light	6.28	202	202	203	N.A.
3. Clothing, bedding & footwear.	8.54	169	170	172	N.A.
4. Miscellaneous group (Medical care, education, transport, personal care and effects, etc).	16.36	210	212	214	N.A.

N.A.: Note available.

[Translation]

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has himself admitted in the statement laid on the Table that the wholesale prices have increased. He has given detailed figures. There is no co-relation between the wholesale price and the prices charged by shops in rural areas. There has been enormous rise in the wholesale prices and no rate list is displayed in the shops in rural areas. Is the Government going to take some firm steps in this regard so that the village people are supplied food grains and other essential commodities at reasonable rate?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** This is an important question that foodgrains should be made available to villagers in abundant quantities at reasonable rates. It is done in two ways. The first is the Public Distribution System through which we supply essential commodities and commodities of daily use upto a limited quantity to the villagers. In this connection, at the initiative of the Hon. Prime Minister, steps have been taken to supply essential commodities in 1700 remote blocks from 7th January, 1952. Apart from it, these items are bought by the people from the open market. All our effort is made to ensure that essential commodities are available in required quantities in the open market.

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, sir, it appears from the hon. Minister's reply that the Government does not have a concrete scheme. I have pointed out clear that no commodity is available at administered wholesale prices in the rural areas. There is no proper co-relation between the prices. Has the Government formulated any concrete scheme in this regard? What is their scheme for future? This is what I have asked and not about 1700 blocks.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are fair price shops in rural areas for distribution of essential commodities to village people at reasonable rates. People bring various commodities at

wholesale prices from Bazaars and Mandis also. We make all out efforts to see that small markets functioning in rural areas or small shopkeepers there get adequate quantities of commodities they need. But the Government has no control over the commodities sold in the open market. As such, the Government makes every efforts to ensure that the wholesalers charge reasonable prices. It keeps strict vigil on such wholesalers and comes down heavily on these who hoard commodities in large quantities and sell them at exorbitant prices. If the hon. Member wishes, I can give him the figures. Severe action has been taken against people in different States of the country and the big wholesalers found indulging in hoarding have been dealt with firmly. People have been arrested and put behind bars. This measure is most appropriate now. Apart from it, the Government is making all out efforts to see that wholesale goods are made available to village people in required quantities at reasonable rates. If the hon. member has any suggestion, we will consider it also.

[English]

**SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:** The hon. Minister in his very detailed reply has given us two tables. The first table indicates that most of the increase is in the food articles. In the latter part of his answer he said, apart from the fiscal measures, strict action is being taken against hoarders and profiteers.

I would like to know whether action taken against hoarders and profiteers are by the Central Government or in conjunction with the State Government. What is the machinery and what is the effectiveness?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** As it is well known, the machinery is that of the State Government and guidelines have been issued by the Central Government, Civil Supplies Ministry, that all the State Governments should cooperate in this operation; should help to ensure that the goods available in the market are well distributed; they are not hoarded; and those who are hoarding the goods should be punished; neces-

sary action should be taken to ensure that the flow of supply of the goods which are available in the market are made; and profiteers and hoarders should not keep those goods. There we need the cooperation of all the State Governments. Basically this operation has to be carried by the State Government.

**SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:** What is the effectiveness of this machinery? He has not told any thing about this.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** The hon. Minister has said that they have no control over the food articles sold in the market. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister as to whether they will resort to State trading in foodgrains so that the prices of foodgrains which are being consumed by the people below the poverty line are not increased?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** As we have said, foodgrain is the most essential commodity. Even when we make the weightage, we have given 57 per cent to foodgrains for fuel, etc, we have given six per cent; housing eight per cent; clothing - eight per cent and other- 16 per cent. I am just giving these, to show the importance we give.

So, food is the most essential thing and it is of two parts. One is the food supply we make of wheat and rice through the Public Distribution System, where the Government ensures the price. There is no intention that the entire food trade should be taken over by the Government. There is no such intention. It is not practicable and it is not desirable also.

#### Performance of Mutual Funds

\*143. **SHRI RAM KAPSE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by Mutual Funds during 1990-91, bank-wise;

(b) the names of industries/undertakings in which the funds have been invested;

(c) the percentage of amount of profits/dividends earned on these investments;

(d) the percentage of loss incurred, if any, by such Mutual Funds during the above period; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to avoid such losses in future?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) to (e). The amount collected by Mutual Funds sponsored by banks for the Year 1990-91 is given below:-

Name	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
SBI Mutual Fund	1071.0
Canbank Mutual Fund	2117.2
Indian bank Mutual Fund	266.0
BOI Mutual Fund	593.0
PNB Mutual Fund	81.2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4128.4</b>

The names of the industries/undertakings in which funds have been invested are not published in the accounts of Mutual Funds. The Mutual Funds have declared dividends in the range of 10% to 18% during 1990-91 under their schemes. All the schemes of Mutual Funds have earned profits.

**SHRI RAM KAPSE:** Will the Government lay on the Table of the House, the list of industries and undertakings in which funds have been invested? If yes, when?

In the reply, the hon. Minister has mentioned that they are not published in the accounts of the mutual funds. If it is not published, may I know whether the Govern-

ment will collect it from them and lay it on the table of the House?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** Funds have been invested in the Mutual Funds and the cumulative investment is around Rs. 25,000 crores. These investments take place on day-to-day basis. They purchase the shares and securities of different companies. It is neither practicable nor in the interest of the Mutual Funds nor in the interest of the public to give all the purchases of shares made by the Mutual Funds. But, certainly we have given the profitability and we have said that all the Mutual Funds are running in profit. So far, they are in the public sector and they have done a commendable work.

**SHRI RAM KAPSE:** Taking into consideration the present bank interest rates, what efforts will be made to increase the range of dividends paid by the Mutual Funds so that the Mutual Funds attract more funds?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** We have already given that the dividend rates which is between 10 per cent and 18 per cent.

**SHRI RAM KAPSE:** But, bank interest rates are much more.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** The deposit rate is not much.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** Yes, it is more. But, we have also given certain incentives. We have even given cash incentives to the Mutual Funds.

**SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some cases of gross irregularities have been detected with regard to three Mutual Funds, by SEBI and all the transactions have been stopped by SEBI very recently because of the irregularities?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** There was an examination by the SEBI and we may call it inspection. After the inspection by the SEBI, the matter was referred to the Re-

serve Bank. The Reserve bank has asked them to have a special audit conducted of all the transactions of the Canbank Mutual Funds.

In regard to other Banks also, the nature of the irregularities is of a general nature. There is no financial irregularities in the case of any of these Mutual Funds. But the questions is of procedures. They are new institutions, as you know. Recently the Government of India appointed Dave Committee which was specially appointed to examine the working and that Committee submitted its report. After consultation with the SEBI and the Reserve Bank, the Government of India have given detailed guidelines to all the Mutual Funds so that they are able to look after the operations within the guidelines; and those who have violated the earlier guidelines of the Reserve Bank have been asked to ensure that these guidelines are strictly adhered to, in future.

**SHRI A. CHARLES:** Even though the Government of India had laid down guidelines for the functioning of these Mutual Funds, there are many small financial institutions functioning all over, which do not come under the Mutual Funds. In Kerala, they are called blade companies. There are a lot of instances where the deposits of the poor retired officers and small holders are being cheated by them.

So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India will conduct an inquiry and take suitable action against such small financial institutions which commit fraud on the country and the people.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** The question refers to the Mutual Funds. We have only eight Mutual funds in the country. they are all in the public sector. We have taken sufficient care to ensure that there are no irregularities.

So far as the other part is concerned, it is looked after by the Reserve Bank of India. We will certainly inform the Reserve bank to take care of such irregularities.

If there are any specific irregularities wanted to be dealt with by the hon. Member, we will take a special care for that.

[Translation]

**Textile and Cotton yarn Mills**

\*144. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the textile and cotton yarn mills in the public and private sectors as on December 31, 1991, state-wise and sector-wise;

(b) the details of such mills which have been closed down or become sick during the last one year;

(c) the quantum of loss in production as a result thereof;

(d) the number of workers who lost their employment, mill-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to hand over these sick as well as closed mills to the workers or allow the participation of workers in management; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) As on 31st December, 1991 there were 1084 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills and 139 weaving units in the country. List I of mills state-wise and sector-wise is enclosed.

(b) Out of the above 1084 yarn/textile producing mills 25 mills were closed during last one year affecting 38242 workers. Under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 cases of 24 sick textile mills have been registered with BIFR during 1991.

(c) The estimated loss of production of yarn/cloth due to closure of these mills during last one year was 18.10 million kg. and 34.59 million sq. mts. respectively.

(d) Details of mill-wise workers who lost their employment is at List -II.

(e) and (f). Government would welcome the participation of workers in the Management and shall encourage the workers to form co-operatives to run a part or whole of a unit in the event of its closure or liquidation.

**List I**

*Names of Textiles and Cotton Yarn Mills as on 31-12-1991*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill/Management</i>		
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>		
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>			
1.	Adoni Cotton Mills	-	NTC
2.	Netha Spinning Mills Ltd	-	NTC
3.	Natraj Spinning and Wvg. Mills Ltd.	-	NTC

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**


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1	2	
4.	Anantapur Cotton Mills Ltd.	-      NTC
5.	Tirupathi Cotton Mills	-      NTC
6.	The Andhra Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd.	-      Co-op.
7.	The Chirala Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd.	-      Co-op.
8.	The Rajamundry Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd.	-      Co-op.
9.	The Nellore Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd.	-      Co-op.
10.	Karim Nagar Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd.	-      Co-op.
11.	Adilabad Cotton Growers Co-op. Spinning Mills	-      Co-op.
12.	Sathavahana Cotton Growers Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd.	-      Co-op.
13.	The Nandyal Co-op Spinning Mills Ltd.	-      Co-op.
14.	The Parchur Cotton Growers Co-op. spinning Mills Ltd.	-      Co-op.
15.	The Hemalatha Textiles Ltd.	-      Private
16.	The Rayalseema Mills Ltd.	-      Private
17.	Shree Ramchandra Spg. Mills	-      Private
18.	Shree Satyanarayana Spg. Mills Ltd.	-      Private
19.	Kothari Industrial Corporation Ltd.	-      Private
20.	Sree Akkamamba Textiles Ltd.	-      Private
21.	Andhra Cotton Mills Ltd.	-      Private
22.	Sarvaraya Textiles Ltd.	-      Private
23.	Sree Venkatachelapathi Mills Ltd.	-      Private
24.	Mahavir Cotton Mills Ltd.	-      Private

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**S.No. Name of the Mill/Management**

---

**1. 2.**

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25.	Super Spinning Mills Ltd.	-	Private
26.	Suryalakshmi Cotton Mills	-	Private
27.	Yemmiganur Sping Mills Ltd.	-	Private
28.	Sarvaraya Textiles Ltd.	-	Private
29.	Abirami Cotton Mills Ltd.	-	Private
30.	Telangana Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
31.	Penguin Textiles Ltd.	-	Private
32.	Manpalle Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
33.	Vijaya Spinning Mill s Ltd.	-	Private
34.	Telangana Spg. and Wvg Mills Ltd.	-	Private
35.	Suryavashi Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
36.	Gomathy Spinner	-	Private
37	Sree Srinivasa Spg. Mills P. Ltd.	-	Private
38.	Sutha Sewing Threads P. Ltd.	-	Private
39.	Raghu Spg. and Wvg. Mills	-	Private
40.	Priyadarshani Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
41.	Jyothi Prakash Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
42.	Annaram Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
43.	Precot Mills	-	Private
44.	Sree Venkateswara Spg. Mills	-	Private
45.	Super Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
46.	Shree manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-	Private
47.	Sree Kalyana Srinivasa Tex. Ltd.	-	Private
48.	Pioneer Spg. & Wvg. Mill Ltd.	-	Private

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<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill/Management</i>		
1.	2.		
49.	Patodia Spg. Mills.	-	Private
50.	Sree Satyam Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
51.	Sree Ramakrishna Mills (CBE) Ltd.	-	Private
52.	Chida Spg. Mills P. Ltd	-	Private
53.	Katiya Textiles	-	Private
54.	Cuppapah Spg. Mills. Ltd.	-	Private
55.	Amaravathi Textiles P. Ltd.	-	Private
56.	Suryalatha Sug. Mills. Ltd.	-	Private
57.	Suryavanshi Spg. Mills. Ltd.	-	Private
58.	Shri Anathalakashmi Textiles P. Ltd.	-	Private
59.	Sabhari Spg. Mills. Ltd.	-	Private
60.	Shri Maruti Textiles ltd.	-	Private
61.	Parkins Textiles P. Ltd.	-	Private
62.	Sree Saraswathi Mills Ltd.	-	Private
63.	M/s Feno Fibres ltd.	-	Private
64.	Sree Venktaraya Cotton Mills	-	Private
65.	S.L.S. Textiles Ltd.	-	Private
66.	S. Dhanlaumzi Roto Spinners P. Ltd.	-	Private
67.	Krishanaganga Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
68.	T.T. Industries Textiles Ltd.	-	Joint
<i>Assam</i>			
69.	Associated Industries Assam Ltd.	-	NTC
70.	Assam Polyster Co-op. society Ltd.	-	Co-op
71.	Assam Cotton Mills	-	Private

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill/Management</i>		
1.	2.		
72.	Assam State Textile Corpon. Ltd.	-	STC
73.	Assam Synthex Ltd. No. 2	-	
<i>Bihar</i>			
74.	The Bihar Co-op. Weavers Spg. Mills	-	NTC
75.	Bhagalpur Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op.
76.	Pandaul Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op.
77.	Siwan Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op.
78.	Mahalakshmi Fibres and Industries Ltd.	-	private
79.	Dumraon Textiles Ltd.	-	Private
80.	Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd.	-	Private
<i>Gujarat (Ahmedabad):</i>			
81.	Fine Knitting Co. Ltd.	-	NTC
82.	Star of Gujarat Textiles Mills Ltd.	-	Private
83.	Gujarat Spg. Mills	-	Private
84.	Hathisingh Mfg. Co. Ltd.	-	Private
85.	Saurashtra Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op.
86.	Surat Dist. Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op.
87.	The Narmada Reo-utpadkoni Sah Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op.
88.	The Sabrakatha Jilla Roo-Utpa Dkoni co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op.
89.	New India Industries Ltd.	-	Private
90.	PEM Polytex Ltd.	-	private
91.	Shree Mahuva Spg. Mills Co.op. Ltd	-	Private
92.	Shri Bhagawati Spg. and Wvg. Woks	-	Private

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**S.No.      *Name of the Mill/Management***


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1.	2.	
93.	Arunodaya Mills Ltd.	Private
94.	Gandhidham Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Private
95.	Rajprakash Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
96.	The Bombay Dyeing and MFG. Co. Ltd	Private
97.	Shree Mandvi Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
98.	Gujrat Spinners Ltd.	Private
99.	Suketu Textiles	Private
100.	Excel Spinners	Private
101.	Vishaldeep Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
102.	The Surat Textiles Mills Ltd.	Private
103.	The Prithwi Cotton Mills	Private
104.	L.D. Textile Industries Ltd.	Private
105.	Kaytee Cotsynth Industries Ltd.	Private
106.	Bengal Tea & Fabrics Ltd.	Private
107.	Santarn spinners P. Ltd.,	Private
108.	Madhu Textiles Ahamendabad Ltd.	Private
109.	Hafed Spg. Mills (Hansi Co-op. Spg.)	Private
110.	Hissar Textiles Mills	Private
111.	Usha Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd.	Private
112.	Mohan Spg. Mills	Private
113.	Jawala Textiles Mills	Private
114.	GIM Synthetics Ltd.	Private
115.	Elson Cotton Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Private
116.	Shree Saraswati Spg. Mills	Private

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S.No.	Name of the Mill/Management		Private
1.	2.		Private
117.	Goel Spg. Wvg. Mills	-	Private
118.	K.C. Textiles Ltd.	-	Private
119.	Pasupati Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
120.	Rama Fibres Ltd.	-	Private
121.	H P Cotton Textiles Mills Ltd.	-	Private
122.	East India Synthex Ltd.	-	Private
123.	Chenab Textiles Mills	-	Private
124.	Hindustan Electrographite Ltd.	-	Private
<i>Karnataka:</i>			
125.	Shree Yallamma Cotton Woollen and Silk Mills	-	NTC
126.	Bagalkot Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op.
127.	Bijapur Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op.
128.	The Gadag Co-op Textile Mills	-	Co-op.
129.	The CO-operative Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op.
130.	The Bahhatti Co-op. Cotton Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op
131.	The Belgaon Co-op Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op
132.	The Farmers Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd	-	Co-op
133.	Malarabha Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
134.	Chandra Spg. and Wvg. Mills Pvt. Ltd.	-	Private
135.	The Nandi Hassbi Textiles Mills Ltd.	-	Private
136.	Sree Gansar Textiles Mills Ltd.	-	Private
137.	Shree Chandrodaya Mills Ltd.	-	Private
138.	Sree Siddeswara Textile Mills (P) Ltd	-	Private

**S.No. Name of the Mill/Management**

1.	2.	
139.	<b>Shree Siddeswara Textiles Mills</b>	<b>Private</b>
140.	<b>Subhadra TExtiles Pvt. Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
141.	<b>The Devangere Cotton Mills Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
142.	<b>Chigateri Mills</b>	<b>Private</b>
143.	<b>Sri Anjaneya Cotton Mills Pvt. Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
144.	<b>Beclay Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd</b>	<b>Private</b>
145.	<b>Sree Vallappa Textiles Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
146.	<b>Dodhallapur Spg. Mills Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
147.	<b>Sujata Textile Mills</b>	<b>Private</b>
148.	<b>Sree Meenakshi Sundaram Textiles</b>	<b>Private</b>
149	<b>Shri Shankara Textiles Mills</b>	<b>Private</b>
150	<b>Bhoruka Textiles</b>	<b>Private</b>
151	<b>Sree Kumarvel Textiles Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
152	<b>Sridevi Textiles P. Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
153	<b>Velan Textiles P. Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
154.	<b>Sri Kottureswara Spg. Mills</b>	<b>Private</b>
155.	<b>Maris Spinners P. Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
156.	<b>Vishnu Textiles Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
157.	<b>Sona Synthetics</b>	<b>Private</b>
	<i>Kerala</i>	
158.	<b>Appagappa Textiles Cochin Mills</b>	<b>NTC</b>
159.	<b>Vijayamohini Mills Ltd.</b>	<b>NTC</b>
160.	<b>Cannanore Spg. and Wvg. Mills</b>	<b>NTC</b>
161.	<b>The Cannore Co-op. spg. Mills Ltd.</b>	<b>Co-op.</b>

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**


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1.	2.		
162.	The Mallapuram Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op.
163.	The Qulon Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op
164.	The Trichur Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op
165.	The Asok Textiles Ltd.	-	Private
166.	Rajagopal Textile Mills P Ltd.	-	Private
167.	Kathyee cotton Mills Ltd.	-	Private
168.	Vanaja Textiles Ltd.	-	Private
169.	Madura Coats Ltd.	-	Private
170.	Precot Mills Ltd.	-	Private
171.	GIN Textiles Ltd.	-	Private
172.	Madras Spinners Ltd.	-	Private
173.	The Calicut Modern Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
174.	Trichur Cotton Mills Ltd.	-	Private
175.	Sri Phahgawathi Textiles Ltd.	-	Private
176.	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	-	STC
177.	Trivandrum Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	STC
178.	Thruvepathi Mills P. Ltd.	-	STC
179.	Kottayam Textiles	-	STC
180.	Kerala spinners Ltd.	-	SCT
181.	Prabhuram Mills Ltd.	-	SCT

**Madhya Pradesh**

182.	The Co-op. spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op
183.	Jawaharlal Nehru Sahsoot Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op.
184.	Mimar Textiles Ltd. (Ganon Dunkerly & Co, Ltd.)	-	Private

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**S.No. Name of the Mill/Management**

1.	2.		
185.	Bilaspur Spg. Mills and Insudtries Ltd.	-	Private
186.	Bharat Commerde and Industies Ltd.	-	Private
187.	Madhumilan Synthex	-	Private
188.	Hope Tectules	-	Private
189.	Hind Syntex Ltd.	-	Private
190.	Hind Syantex Ltd.	-	Private
191.	M.P. State Textile Corporation Ltd. (Advani spinners Mills)	-	STC
	<i>Maharashtra (Bombay)</i>		
192.	Dawn Mills Co. Ltd.	-	Private
193.	Barashi Textile Mills	-	NTC
194.	Sri Markanadeya Mathmag Vinkar	-	Co-op
195.	The Decan Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op
196.	Nagapur Venkar Sahakari Soot Gimi Maryadi	-	Co-op
197.	Amaravati Growers Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd	-	Co-op
198.	Sholapur Vinkar Sahakari Scot Girani Niyamit	-	Co-op
199.	Vishwa Bharati Spg And Wvg Co-op Socity Ltd.	-	Co-op
200.	Kolhapur Zilla Shetakari Vinkari Sahscot Gimi Ltd.	-	Co-op
201.	Bharat Cotton Growers Co-op spg Mills Ltd	-	Co-op
202.	Maharashtra Co-op SPG. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op
203.	The Nanded Upadak Sha Scot Gimi Maryadi	-	Co-op

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill/Management</i>		
1.	2.		
204.	Shirampur Taluka Kapus Utpadak Samscot Gini mayadit	-	Co-op
205.	Vasant Sah Shetkari Scot-Wakaped Gimi Ltd.,	-	Co-op
206.	Yeotmal Zilla Sah Soot Wa Kapad Girin I Ltd.,	-	Co-op
207.	Jawahar Sah kapus utpadak Soot Gmi Maryadit	-	Co-op
208.	Jadgaon kapas UtpadakSah Soot Girm I Ltd.	-	Co-op
209.	Aurangabad Zildah Ssah Soot Gimi Ltd..	-	Co-op
210.	Yeshwant Sah Soot Gimi Diyarnt	-	Co-op
211.	The Malirgaon Co-op Spg Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op
212.	Nasik Distt. Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	-	Co-op
213.	Rahuri Talura Shetkari Sah Soot Gimi Ltd.	-	Co-op
214.	Ichalkaranji Sah soot Ltd.	-	Co-op
215.	Nagpur Zilla Shetkari Sah Scoot Gimi Ltd.	-	Co-op
216.	Nalaganga Sahakari Sootgimi ltd	-	Co-op
217.	The Nelakanth Sah Soot Gimi Ltd	-	Co-op
218.	Prabhavati Sah Soot Gimi Maryadit	-	Co-op
219.	Shri Swami Samakh Shetkari-Wavinkari Sah Soot Gimi Ltd.	-	Co-op
220.	Shetkari Sahakari Soot Gimi Ltd	-	Co-op
221.	Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan Sahsoot Gimi Ltd.	-	Co-op
222.	Painganga Sahakarh Sootgimi Ltd	-	Co-op



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**S.No. Name of the Mill/Management**


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1.	2.	
223.	Jawahar Shtskari Sahsoot Girni Ltd.	Co-op
224.	Nav Maharashtra Sahakari Soot Girni Ltd.	Co-op
225.	Wardha Zilla Shetrari Sah Soot Girni Ltd.	Co-op
226.	Shri Jagadamba Anusuchit Jati Shet - Vin- Sah Scot Girni Ltd	Co-op
227.	Sanjayagandhi kapus utpadah	Co-op
228.	Babasaheb Naik Sah Soot Girni	Co-op
229.	Maratha Textiles Mills	Private
230.	Janathe Spg. Mills Pvt. Ltd	Co-op
231.	Lokmanya Mills Bakshi Ltd.	Private
232.	Kiran Spg. Mills	Private
233.	Vardhan Syntex	Private
234.	Katara Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
235.	New kavi Spg & Mfg Co	Private
236.	Niwas Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
237.	Warud Textile Mills Ltd.,	Private
238.	Jain spinners Ltd.	Private
239.	Orient Syntex Ltd	private
240.	Vijay Mills, U A C	STC.
	<b>Orissa</b>	
241.	Orissa Cotton Mills Ltd.	NTC
242.	Orissa Weavers Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
243.	Kalinga Weavers Co-op spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op

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**S.No. Name of the Mill/Management**


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1.	2.	
244.	Utkal Weavers Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
245.	Gangapur Weavers Co-op Sspg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
246.	Jagannatha Weavers Co-op spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
247.	Sarala Weavers Co-op Mills Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
248.	Orissa Spg. Mills P. Ltd.	Private
249.	Barulpada Spg. Mills	Private
250.	Bhaskar Textile Mills	STC
251.	Aska Spg. Mills	STC
252.	Sonepur. Mills Ltd.	Govt.
<i>Punjab</i>		
253.	Punjab Hosiary and Textiles Mills Ltd.	NTC
254.	Kharar Textile Mills	NTC
255.	Suraj Textile Mills	NTC
256.	The Kotkapura Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
257.	The Malout Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
258.	The Abohar Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
259.	The Mansa Cco-op Sspg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
260.	Barnala Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
261.	The Goindwal Co-op Spg. Mills	Co-op
262.	Shri Bhawani Cotton Mills and Industries Ltd.	Private
263.	Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd.	Private
264.	Vardhaman Spg. and General mills Ltd.	Private
265.	Mahavir Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**


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1.	2.	
266.	<b>Arihant Spg. Mills</b>	<b>Private</b>
267.	<b>Punjab Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
268.	<b>Nahar Fibres Ltd. (Hero Fibres Ltd.)</b>	<b>Private</b>
269.	<b>Punjab Fibres Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
270.	<b>Malwa Cotton Spg. Mills Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
271.	<b>The General Industrial Scoety Ltd. (North India Spg. Mills)</b>	<b>Private</b>
272.	<b>Punjab Mohta Polytex Ltd.</b>	<b>Joint</b>
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
273.	<b>Udipur Cotton Mills</b>	<b>MTC</b>
274.	<b>Shri Bijay Cotton Mills</b>	<b>NTC</b>
275.	<b>Rajasthan Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.</b>	<b>Co-op</b>
276.	<b>Ganaganagar Sahakari Spg. Mills Ltd.</b>	<b>Co-op</b>
277.	<b>The Gangapur Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.</b>	<b>Co-op</b>
278.	<b>Jaipur Spg &amp; Wvg. Mills Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
279.	<b>Podar Spg. Mills</b>	<b>Private</b>
280.	<b>Rajasthan Textiles Mills</b>	<b>Private</b>
281.	<b>Sudarshan Textiles</b>	<b>private</b>
282.	<b>Bhilwara Spinners Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
283.	<b>Tirupati Fibres and Inds. Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
284.	<b>Derby Textiles Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
285.	<b>Modern Threads (India) Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
286.	<b>Jaipur Syntex Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>
287.	<b>Sagar Spg. Mills Ltd.</b>	<b>Private</b>

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**


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1.	2.	
288.	Ajay Paper Mills Ltd/	Private
289.	Banswara Syntex Ltd.	Private
290.	Modern Syntex (India) Ltd.	Private
291.	Relianla Chemotex Indus. Ltd.	Private
292.	Jipur Polyspin Ltd.	Private
293.	Shruti Synthetics Ltd.	Private
294.	Orient Sntex (Prop. Ajay Paper Mills Ltd.)	Private
295.	Rikhabdev Textiles (Sidha Syntex)	Private
296.	Shri Rajasthan Syntex Ltd.	Private
297.	Super Syncotex (India) Ltd.	Private
298.	Saraf Synthetics (Raj.) Ltd.	Private

**Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore)**

299.	Jphti Mills	NTC
300.	Oankahja Mills Ltd.	NTC
301.	Krishnavaeni TEXTile Mills	NTC
302.	Om Prakasakti Mills	NTC
303.	Shri Rangavilas Gng. Spg. and Wvg. Mills	NTC
304.	Combodia Mills	NTC
305.	The periyar Dist Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op.
306.	The Pudukottaal Dist Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
307.	Sri Jagannatha Textiles Ltd.	Pvt.

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<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill/Management</i>	
1.	2.	
308.	Asher Textiles Ltd.	Pvt.
309.	Sri Vardaraja Textile P. Ltd.	Pvt.
310.	The Coimbatore Pioneers Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
311.	Gnanambikal Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
312.	Janardhana Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
313.	Jayalakshmir Mills (P.) Ltd.	Pvt.
314.	The Kasthuri Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
315.	Kadri Mills CBE Ltd.	Pvt.
316.	Sivananda Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
317.	The Kumaran Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
318.	Rajanarayan Textiles P. Ltd.	Pvt.
319.	The Palani Andvar Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
320.	Akila Textiles Ltd. (premier Mills Ltd.)	Pvt.
321.	Marudhamalai Sri Murgan Textiles Ltd.	Pvt.
322.	Kwality Son. Mills (P) Ltd.	Pvt.
323.	Raja;akshmi Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
324.	Saroja Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
325.	Sri Kannapiran Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
326.	Chandra Textiles Ltd.	Pvt.
327.	Sri Balsubramania Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
328.	Sri Karthikeya Spg. And Wvg. Mills Ltd.	Pvt.

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**S.No. Name of the Mill/Management**

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**1.****2.**

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329.	Sri Natesar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
330.	Ramk-rishna Mills CBE Ltd.	Pvt.
331.	The Squthern Textiles Ltd.	Pvt.
332.	The Vijay lakshmi Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
333.	DPF. Textiles Ltd.	Pvt.
334.	The Coimbatore Pioneer Mills B Unit.	Pvt.
335.	Sri Hari Mills P Ltd.	Pvt.
336.	The Narsimha Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
337.	Tirupur Cooton Spg. & Wvg Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
338.	The sujani Textiles P.Ltd.	Pvt.
339.	Kadaswamy Spg. Mills	Pvt.
340.	Tirupar Textiles P. Ltd Unit-2	Pvt.
341.	Ravesndra Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
342.	Sri narendraja Texhles Ltd.	Pvt.
343.	Vijaeswari Textiles Ltd.	Pvt.
344.	Sri Ramnarayan Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
345.	Selvraja mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
346.	Ganga Textiles Ltd.	Pvt.
347.	Sri Padma Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
348.	Parashanth Textiles P. Ltd.	Pvt.
349.	V.R. Textiles P. Ltd.	Pvt.
350.	Sri Sakthi Textiles (P) Ltd.	Pvt.
351.	Bhiwani Mills Ltd.	Pvt.

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**b. Name of the Mill/Management**

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**2.**

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352.	The Anandkumar Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
353.	Suryaprabha Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
354.	Tirupur Textiles P. Ltd.	Pvt.
355.	Madhu Spg. & Wvg Mills P Ltd.	Pvt.
356.	Sri Karunambikai Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
357.	The Gobald Textiles P. Ltd.	Pvt.
358.	Sarjuna Tectiles P. Ltd.	Pvt.
359.	Kothari Industrial Corporation Ltd.	Pvt.
360.	The Lakshmi Mills Co.Ltd.	Pvt.
361.	Sri Rani Lakhmi Gng Spg. & Wvg Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
362.	Tamilnadu Spining Mills	Pvt.
363.	Cardwell Spg. Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
364.	Shri Narasimha Textiles Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
365.	Tirumurthi Mills	Pvt.
366.	Venkaram Textiles P. Ltd.	Pvt.
367.	The Meenakashi vilasa Co-op Ltd.	Pvt.
368.	Narayan Krishna Spinners Ltd.	Pvt.
369.	Shree Arunachaleshwarar Mills	Pvt.
370.	K.P. Textiles	Pvt.
371.	G.T.K. Textiles P. Ltd.	Pvt.
372.	Marudhamalai Andavar Wng. & Spg. Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
373.	Ramlakshmi Spinners (P) Ltd.	Pvt.
374.	Vyas Textiles	Pvt.

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**

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<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	
375.	Thirumuruagan Textiles	Pvt.
376.	G.T.V. Spinners	Pvt.
377.	Coimbatore Popular Spg. Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
378.	Palani Andavar Cotton Synthetic Spinners Ltd.	Pvt.
379.	Shri Geetha Laxmi Textiles	Pvt.
380.	K.P.K. Spg. Mills Ltd. (Kayenar Textile Ltd.)	Pvt.
381.	Kongarar Spinners Ltd.	Pvt.
382.	Asha Textiles	Pvt.
383.	Shri Renuga Textils Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
384.	Kalaivani Textiles	Pvt.
385.	Hindustan Spinners	Pvt.
386.	Swamy & Co.	Pvt.
387.	K.C. S. Spinners	Pvt.
388.	R.A. V. Textiles (P) Ltd. (Rams Textiles).	Pvt.
389.	Ennar Spg. Mills	Pvt.
390.	Sampuram Shree Spg mills P. Ltd, (Sshri L akshmi Spinners).	Pvt.
391.	Ellen Textiles P. Ltd.	Pvt.
392.	Swarnambikai Textiles	Pvt.
393.	Mak India P.Ltd.	Pvt.
394.	The Krishna Mills P.Ltd.	Pvt.
395.	Subbiah Textiles.	Pvt.
396.	Jalaram Spg. Mills	Pvt.

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**

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1.	2.	
397.	K. N.M. Textiles (Prop. chandra Eng. Works)	Pvt.
398.	Sujay spinners	Pvt.
399.	K. Sivasubramaniam Spinners P. Ltd.	Pvt.
400.	Sree Meenakshi Spinners P. Ltd.	Pvt.
401.	Hindustan Textiles	Pvt.
402.	Vidhyasagar Textiles Ltd.	Pvt.
403.	R. J. Infustries.	Pvt.
404.	Sri Iyyan Textiles Mills (P) Ltd.	Pvt.
405.	Hamsaveni Spinners P. Ltd.	Pvt.
406.	UmayaI Spinners P.Ltd.	Pvt.
407.	Sivasubramania Textiles	Pvt.
408.	Sri Kalpana Spinners P. Ltd.	Pvt.
409.	T.C. A Spg. Mills	Pvt.
410.	Rajashri Spg. Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
411.	D.B.V. Cotton Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
412.	Shri Lakshmi textiles	Pvt.
413.	M.M. & Sons TExtiles	Pvt.
414.	C.R. Spinners	Pvt.
415.	Coimbatore TExtiles Products	Pvt.
416.	P.S,G.v. Textiles 9P) Ltd.	Pvt.
417.	Sri Rani Mills P.Ltd.	Pvt.
418.	Aruna Cotton Mills	Pvt.
419.	Prabhu Textiles	Pvt.
420.	Sri Ranga Spinners	Pvt.

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<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill/Management</i>	
<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>	
421.	Sri Venkateswara	Pvt.
422.	Sree Ranga Textiles P. Ltd.	Pvt.
423.	Sivajothi Spinners	Pvt.
424.	Surya Spg Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
425.	Devaki Textiles	Pvt.
427.	Makesh Spinners	Pvt.
428.	Baji spinners	Pvt.
429.	Super Textiles	Pvt.
430.	Shri Shanamuga Textile	Pvt.
431.	Vasam Spg. Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
432.	Sree Alagulakshmi Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
433.	Namburar Spinning Mills	Pvt.
434.	Naina Mohammad Spg. Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
435.	Sri Janardhana Mills	Pvt.
436.	Sree Venkatesa Spinners	Pvt.
437.	Sree Ranganathar Mills	Pvt.
438.	C.S. Spinning Mills	Pvt.
439.	Sri Vankatewara Textiles	Pvt.
440.	Sri Palani Andavar Textiles	Pvt.
441.	Kalyani Yarn Processors P.Ltd.	Pvt.
442.	Premier Mills Ltd. (Akila Textiles)	Pvt.
443.	Rugmini Ram Raghav Spinners P. Ltd.	Pvt.
444.	Sri Theivasigamani spinners	Pvt.
445.	Venkatesa Spinners P. Ltd.	Pvt.

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**S.No.      *Name of the Mill/Management***

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<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	
446.	Saptagiri spg. Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
447.	Sree Venkatram Textilers P. Ltd.	Pvt.
448.	Kalavani Sp[inn]ers P. Ltd.	Pvt.
449.	Sudha Spinning Mills.	Pvt.
450.	Bharath Textiles	Pvt.
451.	Shre Shakti Spinners	Pvt.
452.	Coimbatore Sree Deepa Textile Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
453.	Sri Satupathy Textiles	Pvt.
454.	Sangeath Textiles P. Ltd.	Pvt.
455.	Jagaseswaran Textiles P. Ltd.	Pvt.
456.	Maryludhamali Sri Vekmurgan Textiles No.4	Pvt.
457.	Vishnu Lakshmi Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
458.	maruthi Textiles	Pvt.
459.	Sri Vaseva Textiles Ltd.	Pvt.
460.	Sri Vasdeva Textiles Ltd.	Pvt.
461.	Sri Vishn upria Spinners	Pvt.
462.	Sivasakthi Spinners	Pvt.
463.	Lakshana Cotton Spg. mills Ltd.	Pvt.
464.	Durairaj Mills P.Ltd.	Pvt.
465.	Dinesh Textiles	Pvt.
466.	C.P. G. Textiles	Pvt.
467.	Victory Spinners	Pvt.
468.	Centwin Textile Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.

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<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill/Management</i>	
1.	2.	
469.	R. A. V. TExtiles (P) Ltd.	Pvt.
470.	Nachiar Spg. Mills. P. Ltd.	Pvt.
471.	Sulochan Cotton Spg. Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
472S.V.	Sp. B. Spinners (P) Ltd.	Pvt.
473.	Sri Ramakrishna Mills (CBE) Ltd Unit-II	Pvt.
474.	The Kumaran Mills Ltd Unit-II	Pvt.
475.	A nadavar Cotton Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
476.	Prima Products (P). Ltd.	Pvt.
477.	Akshay Textiles pvt. Ltd.	Pvt.
478.	The Rajalakshmi Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
479.	G.K.D. Textiles (Udmalpet Textiles Ltd)	Pvt.
480.	Shri Ambal Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
481.	Essorpre mills Ltd.	Pvt.
482.	The Suguna Mills P. Ltd.	Pvt.
483.	Mahalakshmi Mills Ltd. (Vo. Shri katteri Textiles (P) Ltd.).	Pvt.
484.	Veeiy Syntex P. Ltd.	Pvt.
<i>Tamilnadu</i>		
485.	Sri Lothandaram Spg. Mills	NTC
486.	Balaram Varma Textile Mills	NTC
487.	Pioners Spinners	NTC
488.	Laleswarar Mills Ltd.	NTC
489.	Ramanathapuram Dist. Co.op Spg. Mills	Co-op
490.	The South India Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**


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1.	2.	
491.	The Srivilliputhur Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
492.	The Truchendur Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
493.	The Salem Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
494.	Tiruchirapalli dist. Co-op spg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Co-op
495.	Thanjavur Dist Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd	Co-op
496.	South Arct Dist Co-op Mills Ltd.	Co-op
497.	The North Arcot dist. Co-op spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
498.	Madurai Dist. Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
499.	Kanyakumari Dist Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
500.	South India Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	
501.	Kancheepuram Kamalakshiamman Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd,	Co-op
502.	Bharathi co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
503.	The Misereor Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
504.	The Dharmapuri Dist. Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
505.	The Dhamauri Dist. Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
506.	Muthu Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
507.	The Rajrathna Mills Ltd.	Private
508.	Cavery Sspg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd.	Private
509.	Thrumalai Mills	Private
510.	Thriumalai Mills	Private
511.	Karur Mills Ltd,	Private
512.	The Gomathy Spg. Mills	Private

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<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill/Management</i>	
1.	2.	
513.	The Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd. Branch	Private
514.	The Vijay Kumar Mills Ltd.	Private
515.	Madura Coata Co Ltd,	Private
516.	Varadhalakshmi Mills Ltd.	Private
517.	Maddurrai Coats Co.Ltd.	Private
518.	Nellai Cotton Mills Ltd.	Private
519.	Mahaalakshmi Textile Mills Ltd.	Private
520.	shri Meenakashi Mills Ltd.,	Private
521.	Tirupur Textiles P Ltd.	Private
522.	Tuticorin Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
523.	Rajapalyam Mills Ltd.	Private
524.	Rahjeshwari Mills Ltd.	Private
525.	The National Sewing Thread Co. Ltd. Spg. Mills	Private
526.	Soundaraja Mills Ltd.	Private
527.	Sri Ganapathy Mills Co. Ltd,	Private
528.	Sri Bharathi Cotton Mills P Ltd,	Private
529.	Sree Visalakshi Mills P. Ltd,	Private
530.	Gitanjali Mills Ltd.	Private
531.	Shri Jayajothi and Co; Pvt. Ltd (Sri Shanmugar Mills)	Private
532.	Thiakesar Alai	Private
533.	Thriumanagal Mills Ltd.	Private
534.	Sree Uma Parameswari Mills Ltd.	Private
535.	Rukmini Mills Ltd.	Private
536.	Thiarajar Mills Ltd,	Private

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill/Management</i>	
1.	2.	
537.	Sri Nachammai Cotton Mills Ltd. (The Jawahar Mills)	Private
538.	Sunddareem Spg. Mills	Private
539.	Azagappa Spg. Mills (P) Ltd.	Private
540.	Indra Cotton Mills P Ltd.	Private
541.	Annamalalair Mills P Ltd.	Private
542.	Nagammal Mills Ltd.	Private
543.	Sree Sivakami Mills Ltd.	Private
544.	The Mettur Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
545.	Sri Seetha Venkates Mills Ltd.	Private
546.	The nagamamai Cotton Mills P Ltd. Vikaravandi	Private
547.	Janakiram Mills Ltd.	Private
548.	Palani Sri Murugan Textiles	Private
549.	Sudarshanam Spg. Mills	Private
550.	Sundaram Textiles Ltd.	Private
551.	Thanjavur Textiles Ltd.	Private
552.	Sree Nithyakalayani Textiles	Private
553.	Bojraj Textile Mills Ltd,	Private
554.	Sreeaswathi Mills Ltd.	Private
555.	Sree Ayyanar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	Private
556.	Ayappan Textiles Ltd	Private
557.	Sree Sabari Mills Ltd.	Private
558.	Shri Ramalinga Mills Ltd.	Private
559.	Shri Lakshmi Sarawathy Textiles Ami Ltd.	Private

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Mill/Management</b>	
1.	2.	
560.	Arcot Textiles Mills Ltd.	Private
561.	Shoilingur Textile Mills Ltd.	Private
562.	Swarniji Mills Ltd.	Private
563.	Salem Textiles Ltd,	Private
564.	Bhuwanshwari Textiles P.Ltd.	Private
565.	An namalai Ambal Cotton Mills P.Ltd.	Private
566.	Sri Nandiambal Textiles Ltd.	Private
567.	Veeraraghava Textiles P. Ltd	Private
568.	Vijayashree Spg. Mills Unit A P. Ltd.	Private
569.	Sree Vadivambigai TExtile Mills	Private
570.	Kumaraguruparar Textiles (Sree Lakshmi Cotton Mills)	Private
571.	Sambabdam Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
572.	Vijayashree Spg. Mills P Ltd,	Private
573.	Aangappah Spg. Mills	Private
574.	Shri Padmavati Cotton Mills	Private
575.	Jain Ranga Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Private
576.	Arasan Textile Mills P Ltd.	Private
577.	Bright Spinners P Ltd.	Private
578.	Shri balaji Cotton Mills	Private
579.	Pillipalyam Spinners P Ltd.	Private
580.	Sri Ramvilas Spg. & Wvg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
581.	Sivakumar Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
582.	Shri Laxmi spinners P Ltd.	Private
583.	Mallur Sidheswara Spg. Mills	Private
584.	Uma maheshwari Mills P Ltd.	Private



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**\* S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**


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2.

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585.	kanddgiri Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
586.	L.s. Mills P Ltd. (Sri Ssundram Textiles)	Private
587.	Embee Textiles P Ltd.	Private
* 588.	Sree Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
589.	M. kamalam dyeing Cotton Mills	Private
590.	Sulochana Textiles	Private
591.	Shankar Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
592.	Kongarar Textiles Ltd.	Private
593.	Aru,,lgu Kumargiri Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
594.	Pethanakashi Mills	Private
595.	Shree Snehavalli Textiles Ltd.	Private
596.	Muruganthan Mills Ltd.	Private
597.	Sree managayarkasi Mills	Private
598.	Sri Nachammai Cotton Mills Ltd.	Private
599.	Shri Rajalakshmi spinners (P) Ltd.	Private
600.	Thangaveelu Spg. Mills P. Ltd.	Private
601.	Maraia Joseph Mills	Private
602.	Meneka Cotton Mills P Ltd.	Private
603.	Kumaargiri Textiles Ltd.	Private
604.	Sri Garudari Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
605.	Arual Murugan Spg Mills P Ltd.	Private
606.	Sivamani spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
607.	Aruppulattal Sri Jayavilas P Ltd.	Private

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**

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**1.****2.**

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608.	Amaravathi Dyings P Ltd.	Private
609.	Subburaj Cotton Mills	Private
610.	Muhammad Usmail Mills	Private
611.	Sree Rajendara Mills Ltd.	Private
612.	Kathirvel Textiles P Ltd.	Private
613.	Sree Cotton Mills Ltd.	Private
614.	Om Sakthi Textiles	Private
615.	Sumangala Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
616.	Ragavendra Spinners P Ltd.	Private
617.	Najappa Textiles	Private
618.	KLRF Textiles Unit 1,	Private
619.	Sri Shanmugvel Mills P Ltd.	Private
620.	Arabind Spinner Ltd. (P)	Private
621.	Karpagam Spinners P Ltd.	Private
622.	Chandraprabha Cottage Spg. Mills	Private
623.	Ssssambandam Mills Yarn spinners	Private
624.	K Parthasarathy Spg. Mills	Private
625.	Sree Krishnasamy Mills	Private
626.	Prabhu Spinning Mills	Private
627.	Chinbnadoral Mills	Private
628.	Prabhu Spinning Mills	Private
629.	Jambai KNM Textiles P Ltd.	Private
630.	Sri Senthuram Spg. Mills	Private
631.	Sengunthur Mills P Ltd.	Private

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**


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1.	2.	
632.	Geetha Ramkrishna Mills P Ltd.	Private
633.	Sree Magalmbigai cotton Mills	Private
634.	The Annamalai Textile Units	Private
635.	Sri Meenakshi Sunareswarar Spg. Mills	Private
636.	balamurgan Spinner P Ltd.	Private
637.	Aeww Vasavi Spg. Mills	Private
638.	Sri Amman Textiles	Private
639.	Tan India Ltd (Tex. Unit)	Private
640.	Thiruvalar Sprinning Mills	Private
641.	Krishna Mills	Private
642.	Senthil Textile Spinners	Private
643.	Sri Ratnavel Textiles (DHM Sakthi Mills)	Private
644.	Kongarar Cotton & Synth P Ltd	Private
645.	Venkatalakshmi Textiles P Ltd.	Private
646.	kamals spinners	Private
647.	Sentjhil spinners P Ltd.	Private
648.	Sree Kaderi Ambal Mills P Ltd.	Private
649.	Rasipuram Textiles P Ltd.	Private
650.	Sree Umayambigai TExiles mills P Ltd.	Private
651.	naryana krishan Sybt h P Ltd.	Private
652.	OBLI spg. Mills P Ltd.,	Private
653.	Sri Astakakshmi Spg. Mills	Private
654.	Golden Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private

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<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill/Management</i>	
1.	2.	
655.	Gowri spg. Mills P Ltd,	Private
656.	Şri Vishnu shankar Mills Ltd.	Private
657.	Sugavaneswara Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
658.	shanmugaraja Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
659.	R R Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
660.	Maharaja Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
661.	Sri Maddurai Meenaakshi Spinners	Private
662.	Kathgerisan Miulls	Private
663.	Sri Balajkrishna Spinners P Ltd.	Private
664.	Sri Shanamugar Textiles	Private
665.	Sree Yogalakshmi Mills P Ltd.	Private
666.	Thiruselvan Spinners	Private
667.	Usha Textiles P Ltd.	Private
668.	GVG Industries P Ltd.	Private
669.	Arulmigu Sivasakil Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
670.	Rukmini Cotton spg. mills Ltd.	Private
671.	Annamalair Textiles P Ltd.	Private
672.	Thumbi Modern Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
673.	Swamy Textiles	Private
674.	Ideal Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
675.	Lakshmi saraswati Cotton Mills P Ltd.	Private
676.	KLRF Mills Unit II	Private
677.	Shri Govodaraja Mills P Ltd.	Private
678.	Khader Spinners P Ltd.	Private

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<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill/Management</i>	
1.	2.	
679.	R R Mills	Private
680.	Erode Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
681.	Jagajothi Spg. Mills	Private
682.	Rama Spinners	Private
683.	Subbathal Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
684.	Bhavanji Mills	Private
685.	Rajalakshmi Inds. sspg. Mills	Private
686.	Sri Jagam Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
687.	Sri karthikeya Mills	Private
688.	Bhuaneswari sspg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
689.	Dattthreya Textiles P Ltd.	Private
690.	Sinnamani Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
691.	Sri Devi Txtiles (Kavitha Tex.)	Private
692.	Karhi Krishna Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Private
693.	Sree Kanthal Textiles P Ltd.	Private
694.	Shiva Distilleries Ltd.	Private
695.	Thiruvalluvar Textiles P Ltd.	Private
696.	Annai Abirami Noorpalai P.Ltd.	Private
697.	Sree Verreswara Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
698.	Vijayashree Cotton Mills Ltd.	Private
699.	Dei Spg. Mills Ltd	Private
700.	Saravana Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
701.	Lakshmi Shanmuga Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
702.	Sree Visalakshmi Mills Ltd.	Private

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Mill/Management</b>	
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	
703.	Velatala Sspg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
704.	Mudaleyandan Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
705.	Raja Raeshwari Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
706.	Shri Mookambiga Spg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
707.	Seyad Cotton Mills P Ltd	Private
708.	Sivaraaj Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
709.	Kumara Rajah Spg. Mills P Ltd	Private
710.	Raju Spg. Mills. P Ltd.	Private
711.	Prabha Spinings	Private
712.	Sree Akilandeswari Mills P Ltd. (Rejendra Mills Ltd.A)	Private
713.	Spc Mills P Ltd.	Private
714.	Poonkodi TExtiles	Private
715.	The Sri Ganapathy Mills Co. Ltd.	Private
716.	Segamalam Spinners P Ltd.	Private
717.	Shri sarvesh Cotton Mills Ltd,	Private
718.	Minar TGextiles Industries Ltd.	Private
719.	Sri Cchaintamani TExtile Mills P Ltd.	Private
720.	Sitalakshmi Mill Ltd.	Private
721.	Sri Sampurana Laxmi Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
722.	Somasundaram Super Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
723.	Swadesmi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	Private
724.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co, Ltd.	Private
725.	Raibareilly TExtile Mills	NTC

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**S.No. Name of the Mill/Management**


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1.	2.	
726.	Bijli Cotton Mills	NTC
727.	Shri Vikkam Cotton Mills	NTC
728.	Mayur Syntex Lt.d	NTC
729.	U.P. Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	Co-op
730.	The Co-operative Textile Mills	Co-op
731.	Sant kabir Sah Mills Ltd.	Co-op
732.	Nagaina Textiles kataimills	Co-op
733.	Sahakari katai Mills Ltd	Co-op
734.	U.P. Sahakari katai Mills Ltd.	Co-op
735.	Mau Aima Sah latal Mills Ltd.	Co-op
736.	sitapur Sah Ktai Mills Ltd.	Co-op
737.	Poorvachal Sah Katai Mills Ltd.	Co-op
738.	UP. Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd.	Co-op
739.	U.P. Sahakari katai Mills Ltd.	Co-op
740.	C.R. Cloth And Genral Mills (John Mills No. 2)	Private
741.	C.R. Cloth And General Mills (Johan Mills No. 2)	Private
742.	Amitabh Textile Mills Ltd.	Private
743.	Madan Undustries Ltd.	Private
744	Ajanta Textiles Ltd.	Private
745.	Amausi Textile Mills Ltd.	Private
746.	Belwal Spg. Mills Ltd.	Private
747.	Modi Threads Ltd.	Private
748.	Modern Spinners Ltd. (Modiyam Mills B Unit)	Private

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<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Mill/Management</b>	
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	
749.	Ginni Filaments Ltd.	Private
750.	Vishal Syntex Ltd. (Moddi Ssyntex Ltd.)	Private
751.	UP State Tex Corpn Spg Mills	STC
752.	UP State Tex Corpn Spg Mills	STC
753.	UP State Tex Corpn. Ltd. Spg Mills	STC
754.	U P State Spg Mills Ltd	STC
755.	U P State Spg Mills Ltd	STC
756.	UP State Spg Co Ltd	STC
757.	UP State Tex Corpn Ltd	STC
758.	UP State Tex Corpn Ltd	STC
759.	UP State Yarn Co Ltd	STC
760.	UP State Textile corpn Ltd	STC
761.	UP State Yarn Co Ltd	STC
762.	UP State Yarn Co Ltd	STC
763.	UP State Yarn Co Ltd	STC
764.	Laxminarayan Cotton Mills Ltd	NTC
765.	Sodepore Cotton Mills Ltd	NTC
766.	Knoria Industries (Section Mill	NTC
767.	Bengal Textile Mills Ltd	NTC
768.	Bengal Fine Spg and Wvg Mills	NTC
769.	West Bengal Co-op Spg Mills	Co-op
770.	New Gujarat Cotton Mills Ltd	Private
771.	Navanit Yarn Spg Mills	Private



**S.No.**      **Name of the Mill/Management**

1.

2.

772.	India Linoleums Ltd	Private
773.	The General Industrial Socty Ltd (Cotton Mills Dvin.)	Private
774.	Kolyan Synducate	Private
775.	Anantpur TGextiles Ltd	Private
776.	The Ebgal Blelting Works Ltd	Private
777.	Eastern Spg Mills Ltd	Private
778.	Hada TExtile Industries Ltd	Private
779.	Midnapore Cotton Mills	Private
780.	Shaktigarah Textiles and Ind Ltd	Private
781.	Podar Projects Ltd	Private
782.	Mayarakshi cotton Mills Ltd	Private
783.	Birla Jute and Industries Ltd.	Private
784.	The Indian Jutestries Ltd.	Private
785.	The Kaljai Spg Mills Ltd UJnit	STC
786.	Kalyani Spg Miles Ltd UNit NO	STC
787.	West Dinajpur SPG Mills Ltd	Govt.
788.	Cannanore Spg and Wvg Mills	NTC
789.	The Pondicherry Co-op Spg & Wvg Mills Ltd	Co-op
790.	Soundararaj Mills Ltd	Private
791.	Sri Ramaiah Spinners P Ltd	Private
792.	Atlantic Spg and Wvg Mills Ltd	Private
793.	Soddharath Sußer Spg Mills Ltd	Private
794.	Winsome Textile Industries Ltd	Private

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**S.No. Name of the Mill/Management**


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1.	2.	
795.	Himachal Fibres Ltd	Private
796.	Deepak Spin Ltd	Private
797.	Shivalki Fibres P Ltd	Private
798.	Auro Spinning Mills	Private
799.	Manipur Spg Mills Pvt Ltd	STC

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**Composite Mills**

*Andhra Pradesh*

1.	Azamjahi Mills Ltd.	-	NTC
2.	Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills Ltd	-	Private

*Bihar*

3.	Gaya Cotton Jute Mills	-	NTC
4.	Buxer Central jail	-	STC

*Gujarat*

5.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Textiles Mills	-	NTC
6.	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co. Ltd.-	-	NTC
7.	Himadri Textiles Mills	-	NTC
8.	Jehangir Textiles Mills Co. Ltd	-	NTC
9.	New Manekchowk textile Mills	-	NTC
10.	Rajnagar Spg & Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	-	NTC
11.	Rajnagar Spg & Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd	-	NTC
12.	Ahaedabad Advance Mills	-	NTC
13.	Mihar Textiles Ltd.	-	NTC
14.	Ahmedabad Kaiser-I-Hind Mills	-	NTC

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**

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<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>		
15.	Ankur Textiles Divn. of Aravind Mills	-	NTC
16.	Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd.	-	Private
17.	Ahmedabad Jubilee Mills Ltd.	-	Private
18.	Ahamadabad Jubiles Milles Ltd.	-	Private
19.	Omex Investors Ltd.	-	Private
20.	Ahmedabad Sri Ramkrishna Mills Co. Ltd	-	Private
21.	Ajit Mills Ltd.	-	Private
22.	Kanoria Chemicals & Industries Ltd	-	Private
23.	The Aruna Mills Ltd.	-	Private
24.	The Arvind Mills Ltd.	-	Private
25.	Aryodaya Wng & Mfg. Co, Ltd	-	Private
26.	Aroydaya Gng & Mfg. co. Ltd	-	Private
27.	Asrwa Mills Ltd	-	Private
28.	Asoka Mills Ltd.	-	Private
29.	Prasad Mills Ltd	-	Private
30.	Maneklal harilal Mills Ltd.	-	Private
31.	Maneklal Harilal Mills Ltd.	-	Private
32.	Commercial Ahermedbad Mills Co. Ltd	-	Private
33.	New Gujarat Synathetics ltd.	-	Private
34.	New Gujarat Synthetics Ltd.	-	Private
35.	Shree Bansidhar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	-	Private
36.	Shri Arbude Mills Ltd.	-	Private

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S.No.	Name of the Mill/Management		
1.	2.		
37.	Maheshwari Mills Ltd.	-	Private
38.	The Meneklal Harilal Mills Ltd.	-	Private
39.	Nagri Mills Co, Ltd	-	Private
40.	Continental Textile Mills Ltd.	-	Private
41.	Soma Textiles	-	Private
42.	New Raipur Mills Co, Ltd	-	Private
43.	The Nutan Mills Ltd.	-	Private
44.	Patel Mills Co, Ltd	-	Private
45.	Raipur Mfg. Co. Ltd.	-	Private
46.	Rohit Mills Ltd.	-	Private
47.	Rustom Mills & Industries Ltd.	-	Private
48.	Y.S. Synthetics project Ltd.	-	Private
49.	The Saraspur Mills Ltd.	-	Private
50.	New Shorrock Mills	-	Private
51.	Shree Ambica Mills Ltd.	-	Private
52.	Shree Vivekananda Mills Ltd.	-	Private
53.	Vijaya Mills Co. Ltd.	-	Private
54.	Shri Amruta Mills Ltd.	-	Private
55.	S Reliance Industries Ltd.	-	Private
56.	Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.	-	STC
57.	Bhalkia Mills Co., Ltd	-	STC
58.	Manjushri Textiles	-	STC
59.	Tarun Commercial Mills Ltd.	-	STC
60.	Manckchowk and Ahmedabad	-	STC

S.No.	Name of the Mill/Management		
1.	2.		
61.	Marsden spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd	-	STC
62.	Monogram Mills Co, Ltd	-	STC
63.	Ahmedabad Cotton of G S T C Ltd	-	STC
64.	New Swadeshi Mills	-	STC
65.	Sarangpur Cotton Mfg. Co.	-	STC
66.	Abhay Mills Ltd.	-	STC
67.	Silver Cotton Mill	-	STC
68.	Sahyog Textiles	-	STC
69.	Petlad Textile Mills	-	NTC
70.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills Co Ltd.	-	NTC
71.	Rajkot Textile Mills	-	NTC
72.	Virangam Textile Mills	-	NTC
73.	The Visanagar Co-op Spg. Mills	-	Co-op
74.	Broach Textiles Mills Ltd	-	Private
75.	New Shorrock Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd	-	Private
76.	Niranjan Mills Ltd.	-	Private
77.	Shanudeep Ltd.	-	Private
78.	P G Textile Mills Ltd.	-	Private
79.	Sunil Mills Ltd.	-	Private
80.	Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd	-	Private
81.	Gaekwar Mills Ltd.	-	Private
82.	Navjyot Textile Mills Ltd.	-	Private
83.	Kalol Mills Ltd,	-	Private
84.	The Bharat Vijay Mills Ltd.	-	Private

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**S.No. Name of the Mill/Management**


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1.	2.		
85.	Navjivan Mills Ltd.	-	Private
86.	Mafatal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd	-	Private
87.	Navasari Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd	-	Private
88.	Shree V Rajesh Textile Mills	-	Private
89.	Devti Fabrics Ltd. (Solence Industries)	-	Private
90.	Maharana Mills Ltd.	-	Private
91.	Shri Amrasihji Mills Ltd	-	Private
92.	The Mahadra Mills Ltd	-	Private
93.	Priya Laxmi Mills	-	STC
94.	Kanti Cotton Mills P. Ltd.	-	STC
95.	New JahangirVakil Mills Ltd	-	STC
96.	Shree S. Laxzmi Mills Ltd	-	STC

**Haryana**

97.	Bhijwani Textiles Mills	-	Private
98.	Technological Institute of textiles Birla Colony	-	Private

**Karnataka**

99.	Minerva Mills Ltd.		NTC
100.	Mysore Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Mills		NTC
101.	Mahaboobshahi Gulburga Mills		NTC
102.	Binny & Co. Ltd.		Private
103.	Davangere Cotton Mills Ltd.		Private
104.	Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd.		Private
105.	Gopalwanna Textile Mills P Ltd.		Private

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**


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**1.                      2.**


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106.	T R Mills Pvt. Ltd	Private
107.	Ramkumar Mills Ltd.	Private
108.	Gokak Mills	Private
109.	Gogte Textiles Ltd.	Private
110.	Mahadev Textile Mills	STC

**Kerala**

111.	Parvati Mills Ltd.	NTC
112.	The Western India Cotton Ltd.	Private
113.	Cakolas Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	Private
114.	Malabar Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd	STC
115.	Staram Textiles Ltd.	STC

**Madhya Pradesh**

116.	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	NTC
117.	Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd.	NTC
118.	Hira Mills Ltd.	NTC
119.	Indire Malwa United Mills Ltd.	NTC
120.	Kalyanmal Mills Ltd.	NTC
121.	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd.	NTC
122.	New Bhopal Textile Mills	NTC
123.	Binod Mills Co. Ltd.	Private
124.	Bimal Mills	Private
125.	Jyaeerao Cotton Mills Ltd.	Private
126.	The Mandsaur Textiles .	Private
127.	The Hukumchand Mills Ltd.	Private

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**S.No.      *Name of the Mill/Management***


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<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	
128.	Hope Textiles Ltd. (Nandalal Bhandari	Private
129.	Standard Inds. Ltd.	Private
130.	Standard Inds. Ltd	Private
131.	Indora Textiles Ltd.	STC
132.	MP State Textile Corp. Ltd. (Sri Sajjan Mills)	STC
<b><i>Maharashtra (Bombay)</i></b>		
133.	Apollo Textile Mills	NTC
134.	Jupiter Textile Mills	NTC
135.	Digvijay Textile Mills	NTC
136.	Bharat Textile Mills	NTC
137.	Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co.	NTC
138.	Finlay Mills Ltd.	NTC
139.	Gold Monur Mills	NTC
140.	India United Mills No. 1	NTC
141.	India United Mills No.2	NTC
142.	India United Mills No. 4	NTC
143.	Indian United Mills No.5	NTC
144.	Jam Mfg Mills (U.E.)	NTC
145.	Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd. No. 1,2	NTC
146.	Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd. No. 3	NTC
147.	Shree Madhusudan Mills Ltd.	NTC
148.	New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills	NTC
149.	New Hind Textiles Mills	NTC

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**


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1.	2.	
150.	Podar Mills Ltd.	NITC
151.	Mumbai Textiles Mills	NTC
152.	Shree Sitaram Mills Ltd. (U.C.)	NTC
153.	Tata Mills Ltd.	NTC
154.	Bombay Dyg & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Private
155.	Bombay Dyg & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Tex. Mills)	Private
156.	Bradbury Mills Ltd.	Private
157.	Century Textiles & Ind. ltd.	Private
158.	Mukesh Textiles Mills	Private
159.	Swan Mills Ltd. (Unit Cooria Spg. & Wvg.)	Private
160.	Hindoostan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. No. 3	Private
161.	Hindoostan spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd. No. 1	Private
162.	Matulya Mills Ltd.	Private
163.	Hindoostan Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	Private
164.	Kamala Mills Ltd.	Private
165.	The Khatau Malanji Spg. & Wvg. co. Ltd.	Private
181.	Standard Industries Ltd.	Private
182.	The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.	Private
183.	The Swern Mills Co. Ltd.	Private
184.	Victoria Mills Ltd.	Private
185.	Western India Spg. & Mfg. Mills (UAP)	STC
186.	Chalisingaon Textile Mills	NTC
187.	Dhu'e Textile Mills	NTC
188.	Model Mills Nagpur	NTC

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**S.No.      Name of the Mill/Management**

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<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>	
189.	R S Reckhang Gopaldas Mohota	NTC
190.	R Bansilal Abirchand Spg. & Wvg.	NTC
191.	Savatram Ramprasad Mills Co.	NTC
192.	Vidarbha Mills Berer (URS)	NTC
193.	Aurangabad Textile Mills	NTC
194.	Nanded Textile Mills	NTC
195.	Jam Shri Ranjitsingji Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Private
196.	Lakshmi vishnu Textile Mills Ltd.	Private
197.	Shri Balaji Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Private
198.	Rajan Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd.	Private
199.	Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co.	Private
200.	The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd.	Private
201.	Rs. REkchand Mohota Spg. & Wvg. Mills P Ltd.	Private
202.	Madhavanagar Cotton Mills Ltd.	Private
203.	Simplex Mills Co, Ltd.	Private
204.	Narsinggirji Mills	STC
205.	Shri Shahu Chatrapati Mills	STC
206.	Pratap Spg. & Wvg. Mfg. Co. Ltd. (URS)	STC
207.	Central India Spg. & Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. (Empress Mills)	STC
208.	Pulgaon Cotton Mills Ltd.	STC
209.	Devagiri Textile Mills Ltd.	STC
210.	Kameshwar Textiles Mills	STC

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*S.No.*      *Name of the Mill/Management*

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1.

2.

*Orissa*

211.      Orissa Textile Mills Ltd.      **STC**

*Punjab*

212.      Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills      **NTC**

213.      JCT Limited      **Pvt.**

*Rajasthan*

214.      Edward Mills      **NTC**

215.      Mahalakshmi Mills      **NTC**

216.      Rajasthan Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.      **Pvt.**

217.      Krishna Mills Ltd,      **Pvt.**

218.      Maharaja shree Umaid Mills Ltd.      **Pvt.**

219.      Newar Textile Mills Ltd.      **Pvt.**

220.      JCT Limited      **Pvt.**

221.      Aditya Mills Ltd.      **Pvt.**

*Tamilnadu*

222.      Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills      **Pvt.**

223.      Coimbatore Murugan Mills Ltd.,      **Pvt.**

224.      Kaleshumar Mills Unit No. I      **Pvt.**

225.      Somasundram Mills      **Pvt.**

226.      Shri Sarada Mills      **Pvt.**

227.      Kothari Industrial Corporation Ltd. No.1      **Pvt.**

228.      Tamarai Mills      **Pvt.**

229.      Dhanalakshmi Mills Ltd.      **Pvt.**

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<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill/Management</i>	
<i>1.</i>	<i>2.</i>	
230.	Rachakrishna Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
231.	The Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd. No. 1	Pvt.
232.	Thesri Venkatesa Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
233.	Vasanta Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
234.	Sri Ramalinga Choodamikai Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
235.	The Laxmi Mills Co. Ltd.	Pvt.
236.	Central jail Factory	STC
237.	Premier Mills Ltd Unit No.3.	Pvt.
238.	Sree Karpag Ambal Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
239.	Binny Ltd.	Pvt.
240.	Loyal Textile Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
241.	Mettur Textile Industries Ltd.	Pvt.
242.	Shree Meenakshi Mills Ltd.	Pvt.
243.	Madurai Coats Ltd	Pvt.
244.	Madura Coats Ltd (Pandyan Mill)	Pvt.
245.	Valli Cotton Traders Ltd.	Pvt.
<i>Tamilnadu</i>		
246.	Pullicar Mills Ltd.	Private
<i>Kanpur</i>		
247.	Atherton Mills	NTC
248.	Lakshmiratan Coton Mills	NTC
249.	Muir Mills Co. Ltd.	NTC
250.	New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd.	NTC
251.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	NTC

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Mill/Management</b>	
1.	2.	
252.	J K Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Private
253.	JK Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Private
254.	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. No. 1	BIC
255.	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. No w	BIC
256.	Cawanpore TExiles Ltd.	BIC
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
257.	Lord Krinhna Textile Mills.	Private
258.	Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Private
259.	Ankey cloth & General Mills	Private
260.	Raza Textiles Ltd.	Private
261.	Hindon River Mills	Private
<i>West Bengal</i>		
262.	Banga Sri Cotton Mills Ltd.	NTC
263.	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	NTC
264.	Arati Cotton Mills	NTC
265.	Central Cotten Mills Ltd.	NTC
266.	Sri Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.	NTC
267.	Mohini Mills No. 2	NTC
268.	Rampooria Cotton Mills Ltd.	NTC
269.	Bengal Fine Spg. & Wvg. Mills- No. 1	NTC
270.	Swan Mills	Private
271.	Bowreah Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	Private
272.	Dunbar Mills Ltd. No. 1 to 5	Private
273.	Kesoram Industries & cotton Mills Ltd.	Private

**S.No. Name of the Mill/Management**

1.	2.	
274.	Sri Annapurane Cotton & Inds. Ltd.	Private
275.	India Jute & Industries Ltd.	Private
276.	Sri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.	Private
277.	The Bangodaya Cotton Moills Ltd.	Private
278.	Indian Rayon & Inds. Ltd.	Private
279.	Ajudhia Textile Mills	NTC
280.	Birla Textile Mills	Private
281.	Delhi Cloth Mills No. 1,2, 3	Private
282.	Swatantra Bharat Mills	Private
283.	Swadesh Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	NTC
284.	Sri Bharathi Mills Ltd.	NTC
285.	Pondicherry Tex. Corpn. Ltd.	STC

**ANNEXURE-II**

*Statement referred to in reply part (d) of the Starred Question No. 144 for answer on 6.3.92 regarding Textile and cotton yarn mills by Shri Dau Dayal Joshi and Shri Anadi Charan Das.*

**Details of Mills Closed down during last one year.**

<b>So.No.</b>	<b>Name of the mill/ Management.</b>	<b>Date of Closure.</b>	<b>Workers affected.</b>
<b>Andhra Pradesh.</b>			
1.	M/s. Ssuryavanshi cotgton Mills Mehaboobnagar. (Pvt.)	6.10.91	1109
2.	M/s. Yemminagur Spg. Mills Ltd. (Pvy.).	30.11.91	854
3.	M/s. Precot mills Ltd, Jindupur (Pvt.)	3.8.91	1082

<i>So.No.</i>	<i>Name of the mill/ Management.</i>	<i>Date of Closure.</i>	<i>Workers affected.</i>
4.	M/s Feno Fibre Ltd. Nezamabad (Pvt)	14.4.91	234
<i>Bihar</i>			
5.	M/s. Bhagalpur Co-op. Spg. mills Patna (Co-op.)	18.9.91	311
<i>Gujarat:</i>			
6.	M/s. Aruna Mills Ltd. Ahmedabad. (Pvt.)	28.11.91	3210
7.	M/s. Shri Ambica Mills Ltd. No.1 Ahmedabad. (Pvt.)	20.9.91	4875
<i>Haryana.</i>			
8.	M/s. Mohan Spg. Mills Rohtak (Pvt.)	11.11.91	1276
9.	M/s. Elson Cotton Mills P. Ltd. Ballabgarh. (Pvt).	19.10.91	1038
<i>Karnataka.</i>			
10.	M/s. Chandra Spg. & Wvg. mills Ltd., Bangalore (pvt.).	4.4.91	150
<i>Kerala</i>			
11.	Rajgopal Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd., Trichur. (Pvt.)	25.8.91	615
<i>Madhya Pradesh.</i>			
12.	M/s. Bilaspur Spg. Mills & Industries Ltd. Bilaspur (Pvt.)	14.5.91	1226
<i>Maharashtra.</i>			
13.	M/s. Yavatmal Zilla Soot Wa Kapad Cirani Ltd., Yavatmal. (Co-op.)	27.3.91	1588

<i>So.No.</i>	<i>Name of the mill/ Management.</i>	<i>Date of Closure.</i>	<i>Workers affected.</i>
<i>Tamil Nadu.</i>			
14.	M/s. Subbiah Textiles, Coimbatore. (pvt.)	22.4.91	45
15.	M/s. Sivakumar Spg. Mills Co. Ltd. North Aircot.	22.8.91	160
16.	Shri Amman Textiles, Pollachi/ (Pvt.)	1.8.91	48
17.	Shri Yogalaxmi mills P. Ltd, North Aircot/Pvt.	1.9.91	130
18.	Shri Mualeyandan Spg. Mills (P) Ltd./Solingpur/pvt.	10.7.91	100
19.	M/s. Binny Ltd. Madras/Pvt.	1.4.91	8771
<i>Uttar Pradesh:</i>			
20.	M/s. Lord Krishna Textiles Mills, Saharanpur/public	3.9.91	2424
21.	M/s. Raza Textile Ltd. Rampur/pvt.	12.9.91	2344
<i>West Bengal.</i>			
22.	M/s shine up Investment Ltd (New Gujarat Cotton Mills Ltd) Phuleshwar/Pvt.	18.1.91	1253
23.	M/s Hada Textiles Industries 24, parganas/Pvt.	3.10.91	1440
24.	M/s. Podar Projects Ltd, Calcutta./Pvt.	11.9.91	1227
25.	M/s India Jute & Industries Ltd. Hopghly/pvt.	14.7.91	1484.
<b>Total</b>		<b>3824</b>	

**SHRI DAU DAVAL JOSHI:** Will the Government take some effective steps to revive the 25 cotton yarn mills and textile

mills which have been lying closed for last one year rendering more than 38,000 workers jobless? Among steps taken in this



regard, has the Government talked to the workers, unions of these closed textile mills? The hon. Minister may please furnish a detailed report in this regard

**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:** This is done by the concerned departments of the State Governments . It is processed through B.I.F.R.

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:** My submission is that the present textile mills are very old and are running on old pattern. In the circumstances, the hon. Minister would release that due to the closure of these mills, 38, 000 workers have been rendered jobless within a year. the number of workers who lost employment run into lakhs. Has the Government formulated any scheme to modernise these mills and renovate their machinery? If it is so, the details thereof? Please state clear by the amount to be spent on them during the year 1992-93?

**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great concern. The Government has paid special attention to the private mills which are lying closed. it has formulated a textile modernization scheme for which a provision of Rs. 1750 crore has been made. a sum of Rs. 1172.89 crore has been sanctioned for 298 units in the private sector. Out of this amount, a claim of Rs. 722.59 crore has already been disbursed to 261 units. Under this scheme, we wish that the mills are modernized, they do not fall sick and are not closed.

**SHRI DAU DAVAL JOSHI:** How many mills would be modernized?

**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:** I said that funds have already been disbursed to 261 units.

[*English*]

**SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE:** Sir, like the incentives which we are

giving for the sugar industry, does the Government intend to give any of the incentives even for these textile and cotton yarn mills?

[*Translation*]

**SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it does not relate to the question. Even then we have considered it.

**SHRI HARIN PATHAK:** Sir, the Central Government has introduced a Textile Workers Rehabilitation Scheme Fund to safeguard the interests of the workers of the closed mills. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the Government will pay the outstanding dues to the workers of the closed mills of Gujarat under this scheme.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** This question does not arise out of the main question.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Government for according permission to run the mills on co-operative basis, but I would like to know from him that if the workers come forward to revive the closed mills on co-operative basis in Bombay, will the government provide financial help to them?

**SHRI ASHOK GAHLOT:** Sir, the hon. Member has made a good suggestion and we welcome it. The hon. Finance Minister has already said that if the workers form co-operatives, all their outstanding dues would be waived.

#### **World Bank Aided Projects**

- \* 145. **SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:**  
**SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of the existing and newly sanctioned World Bank aided projects in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) whether the work on some of these projects has been suspended due to no-availability of funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the estimated loss incurred as a result thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) List of no-going World bank aided projects in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat is attached as Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

### STATEMENT

#### *World bank aided Projects in Uttar Pradesh*

<i>Project</i>	<i>Location</i>
1. Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation	Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut Gaziabad, Bulandshahar & Aligarh
2. U.P. Power	Obra Harduaganj & near Srinagar
3. Central Power Transmission	All over the State
4. Rihand Power Transmission	-do-
5. National Capital Power Supply	-do-
6. Combined Cycle	Auraiya
7. States Road Project	Sonauli-Gorakhpur, Gorakhpur-Ballia, Faizabad-Allahabad, Allahabad-Dohrighat
8. National Highway	Varanasi
9. U.P. Urban	Mainly in the districts of Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Licknow, Bareilly, Moradabad, Goraakhpur, Aligarh, Saharanpur, Gaziabad, Shaktinagar, Dehradoon, Nainital, Jhansi & Meerut.
10. vocational Training	State-wise

<i>Project</i>	<i>Location</i>
11. Technician Education-I	-do-
12. Sixth Population	-do-
13. NCDC-III	Uttar Pradesh districts not specified
14. Hind national Dairy	-do-
15. NARP-II	-do-
16. BSP-III	-do-
17. Shring & Fish Culture	-do-
18. Himalayan Watershed	-do-
19. National Social forestry	-do-

*World Bank Aided Projects in Gujarat*

<i>Project</i>	<i>Location</i>
1. Gujarat Medi, Irrigation	Gujarat State
2. Sardar Sarover Dam & Power	1.9. million hectares in Gujarat
3. Sardar Sarover Water delivery & drainage	Gujarat State
4. Cambay Bassien	-do-
5. Western Gas Development	-do-
6. Gas Flaring Reduction	-do-
7. Gujarat Urban	Principally in Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhawanagar, Anand, Palanpur, Jelpur, ankleshwar, Penad, Una Division, Kandiā, Ganuhidham, Khadir, Bhadar, Oknamandal & Pardej.
8. Gujarat Rural Roads	Principally in the districts of Ahamedabad, Sabrakantha, Mehsana, Bavas Kanta, Rajkot, Junagadh & Bhavanagar, Vadodara, Bharuch, Panchmahab, Kutch, Surdranagar & Kheda

<i>Project</i>	<i>Location</i>
9. Vocational Training	State-wise
10. Technician Education-I	-do-
11. Seventh Population	-do-
12. National Seeds	-do-
13. Naep	-do-
14. National Social Forestry	-do-
15. IWDP (Plains)	-do-
16. National Highway	Ahmedbad to Vadodara

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether the present power crisis in Uttar Pradesh can be overcome by these projects? The State Government has been facing difficulties in irrigation for long, can these difficulties be removed?

Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when were these projects approved and when will these projects be completed and in case the price index goes up, how would that extra-expenditure be met? The house should be informed about it.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many World Bank-aided projects going by State Governments. The Central Government allocates the funds received as foreign aid and sees to it that it is given to States well in time. So far as information is concerned, the main reason of delay in projects is that the State Governments have first to meet the expenditure from its own sources and then obtain it from the Central Government. The total amount

which has to be spent for the whole of country is Rs. 79 thousand crore receive funds allocated to them in time mainly because they have to spend money from their own sources and then the payment is taken. This causes delay in completion of projects

and naturally the expenditure goes up due to delay. The Government is contemplating seriously how to make advance payments to them so that they can meet expenditure and furnish accounts within a month or two and expedite the project works.

**SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the projects, about which information has been given in this reply, and about I have collected from the Library the figures furnished by Government that reveal that a sum of 150 million dollars had been sanctioned in 1989 under the U.P. urban sector but only 12 million dollars have been spent. In this way U.P. power..

**MR. SPEAKER:** What are you doing? If you know it, it is good. You ask your question, please.

**SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Sir, it is related to question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is not so.

**SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** What is the justification of spending just 12 million dollars against the 150 million dollars?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why did this happen?

**SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** That is what I want to know. I want complete information because 125 million dollars were sanctioned for the Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation plan and only 29.347 million have been spent against it. Similarly 250 million dollars had been sanctioned for the Rihand power transmission and against it only 110 million dollars had been spent by 1989. As the hon. Minister has said the State Government is doing so, I agree to it. I would like to know the detailed information about the reason. To day the situation is that the State Governments are facing acute power crisis.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you ask such a long question, it will become difficult for the hon. Minister to reply.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** If the hon. Member wants the detailed information about a single project, he should give notice, I will give him the whole information.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Minister, short question, short reply. Now please speak.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR:** I would like to inform that there are multilateral and bilateral schemes with the Uttar Pradesh Government worth a total sum of Rs. 2450 crore which has not been spent so far. If the State Government spends it, it can get more funds. If the hon. Member wants the details

of these schemes, I can send them to him.

**SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there should be full discussion on this issue as it relates to the entire nation.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. Shri Devi Bux Singh.

*(English)*

#### National Permit for Tourist Coaches

\*146. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to give national permit to tourists coaches on the lines of national permit of for goods vehicles;

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

(c) the time by which the scheme is to come into operation;

(d) whether any priority and concession is proposed to be given to educated unemployed youth, ex-Servicemen, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the handicapped persons in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Tables of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 146 regarding National Permit for Tourist Coaches, asked by Shri Pius Tirkey.

(a) to (f). A proposal to finalise a scheme to issue national permits for tourist coaches

on the lines of national permits for goods vehicles was placed before the Transport Development Council in its meeting held on 14th January, 1992. The Council recommended that a detailed scheme taking into consideration various aspects, particularly fee to be charged from tourist coaches, may be finalised by a Committee of Transport Secretaries. The Government have accordingly initiated necessary action to organize this meeting.

As the scheme is yet to be finalised, it is not possible to give details of the scheme or the time limit by which the scheme would come into operation.

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that the scheme is yet to be finalised by the Transport Development Council.

I would like to know by which time, this scheme is going to be finalised? Secondly, which are the aspects that are under consideration?

**SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER:** Sir, the Meeting is taking place on the 9th March in the Ministry of Surface Transport. We are going to discuss the following points. We are going to work out the details for all India Tourists Permits Scheme on the lines of the National Permits Scheme for goods carriages with simple composition fees. This will also be on the basis of a recommendation of the Tourism Ministers Conference which took place in 1991. This will also be done for avoiding checking of tourists vehicles plying under the proposed National Permits Scheme in the inter-State check-points. It is also to consider the necessity of introducing a separate and special number plate system which will enable their passage freely at the inter-State barriers. This will also determine the quantum of composition fee for national permit for tourist coaches and this will introduce a distinct token for

tourist coaches as approved by the Ministry of Tourism. This will also introduce a single point tax collection system.

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Is privatisation of government-owned buses also being considered?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** The scheme is still to be finalised. Once the recommendation comes, then only I will be in a position to answer.

**SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAIK:** What is the percentage of total number of national permits sanctioned under the category of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? And what is the specific number of national permits sanctioned under this category the State of Orissa?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** At present I do not have the figures. I will lay it on the Table of the House.

**SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Mr. Speaker Sir, Part (d) of the question is not answered in the main reply. It is not only a question of giving priority or concession. May I know from the hon. Minister whether reservation will be made with regard to national permits for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and handicapped persons?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Sir, a Committee of Secretaries is meeting on the 9th, to finalise the modalities. Until and unless the proposals come, I cannot answer the question. But I will see to it that the hon. Member's wishes are conveyed to the Committee.

#### **Handloom Weavers**

\*147. **DR. ASIM BALA:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken

any decision to supply yarn at subsidised prices to weavers

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also made any policy to provide employment to weavers under the Janata Cloth Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is a mushroom growth of Powerlooms affecting the weavers adversely; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government is already implementing the Janata Cloth Scheme since October 1976, with the twin objectives of providing sustained employment to the under-employed and unemployed handloom weavers and making available cloth at affordable prices to the poorer sections of the society. The current rate of subsidy provided under the scheme is Rs. 3.40 per square metre for cotton and Rs. 13.60 per square metre for woolen Janata cloth.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) In the context of the threats to the handloom sector, Government introduced a number of programmes and schemes, along with various kinds of organisational and fiscal interventions, in order to encourage and support the handloom industry. These steps besides laying emphasis on

arrangements for supply of raw materials, modernisation of looms, provision of technological and other inputs for improving productivity, quality and finish of handloom products also encompass protection to the handloom sector from inroads by the powerloom sector by way of reserving certain articles for exclusive production in the handloom sector. The Handlooms Reservation Act and the Orders issued thereunder have however, remained inoperative because of constant litigation in various courts, of Law. The following are the other measures taken to improve the competitiveness and marketability of handloom products:-

(i) Assistance for setting up of Pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;

(ii) Assistance for modernisation of looms;

(iii) Scheme of decentralised training to train weavers on improved technology;

(iv) Scheme of training a cadre of 'Bunker Sevaks' for assisting weavers in transfer of improved technology;

(v) Design support and provision of technological inputs through a number of Weavers' Service Centres in the country;

(vi) A number of fiscal concessions to the handloom sector to remove the cost handicap of vis-a-vis the Powerlooms;

(vii) Providing Market Development Assistance to the handloom organisations;

(viii) Special rebate on sales of handloom goods at the National Handloom Expos;

- (ix) Assistance for setting up of marketing complexes by National and State Handloom Agencies; and
- (x) Assistance for National Design Collection Programmes for the promotion of unique weaves and designs through Exhibition-cum-sales.

DR. ASIM BALA: Sir, next to agriculture, textile sector is the biggest employer. This sector employes about 15 million people. I want to know whether the Minister has any information that for the last one year, about half of the handloom weavers are out of work due to price hike of cotton yarn and also shortage of cotton yarn. If it is so, what are the alternate projects or policies of the Government for their employment?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the weavers are facing a lot of difficulties for the last few days, there cannot be two opinions about it. But we have no such figures that indicate the number of weavers who have given up their profession. It has been our constant effort to make yarn available at cheaper rates. To achieve that, I have already submitted that we have asked the N.T.C. to increase its production and have also asked the State Chief Ministers to ensure the supply of yarn at their own levels.

[*English*]

DR. ASIM BALA: I am not satisfied with the reply because my question is about the policy for alternate employment.

The Government is implementing a number of schemes or programmes for the development of the handloom sector and particularly for the welfare of the weavers. I

would like to know from the Minister as to what are the plans of the Government to supply cotton yarn and for marketing the finished products.

[*Translation*].

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Sir, in the reply to the main question it has been said that the marketing arrangement is done under the Marketing Development Scheme. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Exports are organised, the exhibitions are organised to sell the products. In this way, we make arrangements for sake of these products.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: I am sorry to say that the answer given is not satisfactory. In reply to part (a) of the question, the Minister has stated that there is no scheme for the supply of yarn at subsidised price. The hon. Minister must be aware that there are yarn banks in all the States established by the Ministry of Textiles. One of the purposes of these yarn banks is to ensure the supply of yarn to the handloom industry at subsidised or reasonable prices. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that steps will be taken for the supply of yarn to the weavers at reasonable prices, if not at subsidised rates?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the hon. Member has said is right. Previously this scheme was in operation, now it has been withdrawn. Still we are making our best efforts for the supply of yarn at cheaper rates. We have also discussed the matter with private yarn suppliers to supply yarn at reasonable rate.

SHRI RAJHENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is that the employees working in the mills of the National Textiles Corporation in Uttar Pradesh, which



are virtually closed, have not been paid their arrears. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell me whether the interest on the arrear amount up to the period the payment is made would be given to them?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: it is very difficult. They do not understand that it is not relevant to the main question, if you can reply, please do so.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what the hon. Member has asked relates to N.T.C. and the question relates to weavers.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very much perturbed by the reply given by the hon. Minister. On the one hand, he says that he has no information about the number of weavers who are unemployed at present. There are one and a half crore weavers in the in the country and he does not know how many of them are jobless. Secondly, he has said that Government does not have any plan in hand to solve the the problem. I would like to know two concretethingsfromthe hon. Minister. First, the subsidy that was to be given to the States for making Janta Cloth could not be made available in time resulting in joblessness among weavers in many parts of the country. Will the Government take steps to make the subsidy available immediately. So far as the sale of cloth and co-operatives are concerned, it is all right. My second question is whether the Government is prepared to take a decision to ask the Central Government and all its offices, all establishments, all the State Governments, their offices and their establishments and local bodies to buy cloth woven by weavers on priority basis?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that after monitoring the subsidy, we try to make sure that it reaches in time. Till the final accounts are not received, we are not in a position to give it. Even then we shall try that the subsidy should reach in time.

The other suggestion is good. We have now taken some steps in this direction and have written to all the Ministries that they should give priority to handloom sector because I release this fact that unless alongwith increase in the production of handloom cloth people develop a sense of attachment for it. Like Khadi the hardship faced by than one and a half crore weavers, towards which the hon. Member has drawn our attention will continue. It is difficult to collect the figures about the number of unemployed, because they do this work but later they shift to some other work. I would like to say that the Railway Ministry and the Industries is Ministry have accepted this fact that in future we shall give priority to handloom cloth. We are trying to persuade the other Ministries also to give priority to the handloom cloth.

SHRI SANDIPAN BHAWAN THORAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have just been told that there are more than 1-1/2 crore weavers, who mainly belong to the weaker sections, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They are supplied yarn through spinning mills, and these spinning mills do not get cotton at cheap rates. This is the reason that price of yarn goes up. I would like to ask the hon Minister whether there are such co-operative spinning mills in our country and whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to supply cotton at cheaper rates to these mills?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Co-operative mills have also to buy it from the open market. There is no separate arrangement for that.

[English]

**Closure of Non-Viable NTC Mills**

148. <sup>+</sup> SHRI SUDARSHAN  
RAYCHAUDHURI  
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister if TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision regarding closure of non-viable mills under the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of workers likely to be rendered unemployed, mill-wise; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the interests of those employees?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK  
GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

SHRISUDARSHAN RAYCHAUDHURI:  
The tripartite settlement was concluded last year. A new work norm has been introduced in the NTC mills and the workers are trying their utmost to improve the position, the viability of the NTC mills. But what about the modernisation programme that was to be undertaken in the NTC mills without which their mills will not be completely viable? And what is the time frame by which the modernisation programme is likely to be completed?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: As regards modernization programme we are concerned about N.T.C. Mills which are absolutely non-viable, what is to be done about them. A tripartite discussion has taken place under that there is a proposal for 63 mills. We have been asked to supply information to the labour union. We have supplied all the information. It shall depend upon that to what extent can we modernize those. At this moment, nothing can be said.

[English]

SHRI SUDARSHAN RAY-  
CHAUDHURI: This is the fate of modernisation programme. One of the major reasons behind the prices of the NTC mills in the eastern region is lack of raw materials, I mean cotton. When the NTC mills in West Bengal need, I am told, 600 to 700 cotton bales per day, they are getting for the last few months only 300 to 350 bales. What steps have been taken by the Government to supply this rawmaterial, these particular cotton bales to the NTC mills in West Bengal?

MR. SPEAKER: What steps have been taken to supply cotton bales?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: If they are worried about the West Bengal mills, we shall obtain information separately and we shall try that they are supplied the inputs in time. The hon. Member is well aware of the circumstances prevalent in these mills, in which the budgetary support has decreased. Apart from West Bengal there are many such mills, like the Kanpur mills in U.P., which do not receive supply of their full requirement of cotton. That is why it is our attempt to restructure their activities in such

a manner that their mills might run and become viable.

*[English]*

SHRIDASU DEB ACHARIA: Out of the 124 mills which are under the National Textiles Corporation, there are about 40 to 41 mills which are sick. Those mills were sick and the abandoned mills were taken over by the Government and nationalised. But what was to be done to make those those mills viable, that was not done, to modernise them, and to replace the worn out machinery. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the National Textile Corporation has submitted a re-structuring proposal of the entire Corporation. If so what action has the Government taken on this re-structuring proposal of the NTC

*[Translation]*

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I recently said that we have made two proposals. On the one hand, mills has been amalgamated, out of which nearly 35 mills, which are viable, are proposed to be converted into 15 mills. There are nine subsidiaries of N.T.C and except one all others are running in loss. We want that the maximum number of subsidiaries make profit. Our effort is continuing in this direction. As I said just now, under the chairmanship of the Labour Minister tripartite talks were held, in which we gave them a comprehensive proposal because we want to supply all the data to the labour unions. All three parties should meet and decide. That is why nothing can be said in isolation and I hope that very soon, action will be taken on it.. *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Hon'ble Speaker, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that these mills are the mainstay for people of Beawar city in Rajasthan and there two...

MR. SPEAKER: Questions are not asked like that. Put a specific question. If I disallow you will complain. This is a national question.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I am asking a question. It is a national question. Some misunderstanding is prevalent among the labour class there in the mills of N. T.C that the mills are being closed. I would like the Government to tell me very clearly whether the Government has decided to merge the two sick mills of N.T.C. ? Will the mills be closed and the labourers will become jobless? The Government should declare its policy very clearly, I would like to know very clearly.

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, One minute back, they have replied to this about restructuring.

ASHOK GEHLOT: You are talking about Beawar, both the mills in Beawar are running in profit, there is no question of closing them.

SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, mills in Gujarat are lying closed and there are N.T.C. mills also in Gujarat, but day by day they are becoming sick. Will the hon. Minister give an assurance that the N.T.C. mills in Gujarat will continue to run?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: None of our mills there is closed there nor there is any plan to close any mill.

*[English]*

**Exports by MMTC and STC.**

\* 149. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of exports generated by the Minerals and Metals Trading

corporation and the State Trading Corporation in the past six months;

(b) whether any review of the performance of these organisations has been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Exports worth Rs. 1,423.27 crores and Rs. 462.85 crores were effected by MMTC and STC respectively from April, 1991 to January, 1992.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The performance of the two Corporations is normally reviewed on a quarterly basis.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the convertibility of the rupee will have any impact on the functioning of the STC and MMTC; if so the details thereof

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The partial convertibility of the rupee will indeed help trade in general; because 60 per cent of export earnings can now be sold at the market determined exchange rate. Earlier, the exporters - that includes the STC and the MMTC - were getting only 30 per cent of their export earnings to be converted as Exim Scripts. I think the enhancement of 60 per cent will help STC and MMTC get a much better convertibility factor when they convert their export earnings in the India market.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: I would like to know whether the Government is considering to permit STC and MMTC to undertake third country trade through its overseas offices. If so, the likely increase in earning of foreign exchange from these transactions?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: On the contrary I have asked STC and MMTC Board to lay down procedure for doing third country exports. Each of these Corporations will be encouraged to do third country trade, according to the guidelines laid down by its own Board.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I welcome the new Industrial Policy as long as there is a provision to dismantle the regime of controls and licensing. But, at the same time, there are as many as nine or ten organisations under the Ministry of Commerce like Export Promotion Council, Export Development Council, DGTD etc. A decision has been taken, I believed to close down these organisations. Nearly four or five thousand employees will be thrown out of employment.

MR. SPEAKER: You should put specific question on the exports by MMTC and STC. You should directly come to the question without any delay.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Is there any similar decision to close down MMTC and STC causing unemployment to employees of these organisations?

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked a very pointed and good question.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: I request the Hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to redeploy these employees, who are thrown out of employment in the organisations like Export Promotion Council, Export Inspection Council etc.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No.

MR. SPEAKER: No is to closing down or to redeployment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No is to closing down.

**SHRI, MUMTAZ ANSARI:** Mica Trading Corporation i.e MITCO, which was established at kodarma, has been running at a loss. I have just heard that there is a plan of merger of MITCO with MMTTC. Is there any step in this regard being taken by the Government?

**SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM:** MITCO is now only a wholly owned subsidiary of MTC. There is no proposal to change the status.

### **National Highways**

\*150. **SHRI MUKUL BAGHRISHNA WASNIK:**  
**SHRI SHRAVANKUMAR PATEL:**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to identify the length of National Highways which are not trafficworthy as per international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the funds proposed to be provided for maintenance and repair of National Hiways during 1992-93, State-wise

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). the Central Road Research Institute had completed an inventory of the Nation Highways in 1987 as part of which they measured the riding quality of the major portion of the National Highway network. State-wise summary of roughness value is given in the Appendix.

According to the norms laid down by the Indian Roads Congress, riding comfort was less than satisfactory on roughly 41.6% length of National Highways. The National Highways are however generally kept traffic worthy, within the availability of funds. Moreover, development of National Highways is a continuing activity and since 1987 further investments have been made to upgrade the system.

(c) In the 1992-93 Budget, a provision of Rs. 169.68 crores for maintenance and repairs of National Higways has been included. The State-wise distribution of the provision will be decided after the Demand for Grants are approved by the Parliament.

## Appendix

## Summary Report of Roughness (Length in KM)

State/UTs	*2500-3500 MM/KM	*3500-4500 MM/KM	*4500-5500 MM/KM	*5500-6500 MM/KM	*Greater Than 6500 MM/KM
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	231	609	414	375	581
2. Arunchal Pradesh	.	.	30	.	39
3. Assam	69	112	553	672	737
4. Bihar	229	590	599	186	384
5. Chandigarh	.	5	.	.	.
6. Delhi	.	.	.	.	.
7. Goa/Daman & Diu	.	33	99	.	58
8. Gujarat	487	340	96	21	35
9. Haryana	114	192	219	38	21
10. Himachal Pradesh	20	53	120	123	266
11. Jammu & Kashmir	220	107	110	19	45
12. Karnataka	184	676	542	109	482

State/UTs	*25J0-3500 MM/KM	1	3	*3500-4500 MM/KM	*4500-5500 MM/KM	*5500-6500 MM/KM	*Greater Than 6500 MM/KM
1	2	1	3	4	5	6	6
13. Kerala	53		16	574	18	26	
14. Madhya Pradesh	269		466	352	440	1085	
15. Maharashtra	365		579	656	341	767	
16. Manipur	-		-	-	-	400	
17. Meghalaya	-		3	76	187	184	
18. Mizoram	-		-	5	238	294	
19. Nagaland	-		-	-	-	100	
20. Orissa	-		-	-	236	1221	
21. Pondicherry	-		-	25	-	-	
22. Punjab	96		184	144	114	307	
23. Rajasthan	609		417	362	40	1021	
24. Sikkim	-		-	-	-	60	
25. Tamil Nadu	209		1394	225	-	-	
26. Tripura	-		-	-	108	100	

State/UTs	*2500-3500 MM/KM	*3500-4500 MM/KM	*4500-5500 MM/KM	*5500-6500 MM/KM	*Greater Than 6500 MM/KM
1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Uttar Pradesh	253	598	716	660	429
28. West Bengal	319	500	335	280	
Total:	3854	7025	6250	4202	8741
% of Total:	12.39	22.59	20.09	13.52	28.10

Note: 1029 Kms which are in excellent condition has not been included in above statement.

\*Roughness value, expressed in millimetres per km. length of the road, as measured with Bump Integrater.



**SHRIMUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:** Sir, as per the reply given by the hon. Minister, 41.6 per cent of the Indian Highways are below the standard level according to the survey conducted by the Indian Roads Congress. But, as per the survey conducted by the Central Road Research Institute, 98 per cent of the Indian Highways are below the standard level and are not in a motorable condition. Firstly this had led to increase in road accidents killing more than fifty thousand people during the last one year; and secondly increase in fuel consumption with an additional expenditure of Rs. 6000 million every year. So, may I know from the hon. Minister, the steps Government propose to initiate to improve the quality of Indian Highways?

**SHRI JAGADISH TYLER:** Sir, first of all, I would like to correct the hon. Member. The documents which have been given by the CRRRI says that 38.3 per cent of the National Highways are having a good riding quality; 20.1 per cent average riding quality, while the riding surface for raining 41.6 per cent is very poor. So, to some extent, the hon. Member is right. The roads are not in very good conditions.

But, as far as the other part of the question is concerned, I may say that according to the funds available to us, whatever is possible with regard to maintaining and repairing of roads, modernisation etc, wherever is possible is being done. Because of this, automatically, the rate of accidents and other difficulties the people are facing, would come down.

[*English*]

**SHRIMUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:** Sir, the National Highways, though constitute only two per cent of the roads within the country, are catering to almost sixty per cent of the travellers. The Minister has pointed out that whatever funds are available, the Gov-

ernment is planning to improve the quality. May, I therefore, know from the hon. Minister, in view of several thousands people getting killed and several thousands of rupees being additionally spent over fuel, whether there has been a decline in the funds made available for the road construction and their maintenance and, if so, what has been the percentage decline during the last five years? Secondly, it has been our general knowledge that scale amount is being misappropriated by the agencies involved in the construction and maintenance of roads. May I, therefore, know from the hon. Minister what are the steps that the Government plans to take to curb the misappropriation in this regard?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYLER:** Sir, during the successive five-year plans, the share of transport has come down from 22 per cent to 12 per cent and the share of roads has correspondingly come down from 6.7 per cent to 2.9 per cent. The National Highways no doubt constitute only two per cent of the network and carry more than one-third of the road traffic which has been suffering because funds are not being made available. Even the share in the plans has declined progressively from 1.4 per cent to 0.71 per cent. The investments on the development of the National Highways system at constant price, have almost remained static till the Seventh Plan, though the traffic has increased manifold both in terms of volume and roads. The periodical maintenance in the upkeep of the system has been badly affected. We are doing everything possible with whatever funds are available, to maintain our roads.

As regards the second part of the question, maintenance of roads is the responsibility of the State Governments. We give funds to the State Governments. But recently the information has been that the money is not properly spent. So, we are monitoring from the Central Ministry more

closely with the State Governments to see that the funds are properly utilized.

**SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:** Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister what criteria and parameters are fixed so far as the question of providing bypasses on these national Highways are concerned, where such National Highways pass thorough populous cities and where such Highways present grave threat to the lives of the citizens? I would also like to know the number of proposals which are pending with the Central Governemnt so far as the question of the State of Madhya Pradesh is concerned. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not arising out of this main question. This is about the maintenance of National Highways, not by-passes. That is a very big issue. You will have to restrict yourself to the main question, otherwise you do not get a reply.

**SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:** There are two very important bypasses, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you have any by-passes in your mind, please write to the Minister and the Minister will reply.

**SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:** O.K., Sir, then I will ask a direct question. May I know whether the Government porous to involve private sector for the maintenance of the National Highways and, if so, to what extent, and what is the Plan that Government has got?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Sir, very soon I am coming with an amendment to the National Highways Act where participation to the National Highways as well as expressways will be allowed to the private Sector,

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister the number of new National Highways from U.P., which have been included in the National Highway Projects formulated by the Government... (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Look, this matter is related to the entire country.

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh is also included in the country.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, but he does not possess the information in that regard. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am referring merely to National Highways. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has to get the information in regard to the National Highways of Uttar Pradesh from the office.

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** I would like to know as to how many proposals for the conversion of State Highways into National Highways have been received from the State Governments? My other supplementary is that about eight years ago the Government had made an announcement to construct by-pass roads on National Highways....

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER.** I am disallowing it on several grounds.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, prices are rising, land has not been

acquired so far and that has been causing great difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER: No, don't ask such questions. Go through the original question and then put you supplementary.

[English]

Mr. Minister, if you have information please give it to the hon. Member.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, this constitutes a different question. I request the hon. Member to give some time.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it in writing.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the hon. Minister says that the resources are not available. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the World Bank or the Asian Development bank have agreed to any proposal of the Ministry of Surface Transport for the National Highway projects and if so how many such projects have been cleared by the World Bank and for which Government of India's approval is still pending.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, I cannot give the details at present. Some projects were funded by the World Bank. The World Bank money goes direct to the kitty. We get the allocation from the Central Budget.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRIG. DEVARAYANA NAIK: Sir, there is a very important question. You are not giving me an opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: It may be important. But you should not raise it like this. I take objection to it. There are 542 Members. You should understand.

SHRIG. DEVARAYANA NAIK: I have tried many times.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. Please take your seat now.

### Loans Advanced to SC/STs and farmers by Nationalised Banks

\*151 SHRI KRISHNAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and marginal farmers during the last six months; and

(b) the percentage of the above amount recovered so far.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The total outstanding amount of loans advanced by Public Sector Banks to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as at the end of March 1990, March 1991 and September 1991 (latest available) was as under;

<i>As at the end of</i>		<i>Amount (Rs. Crores)</i>
March	1990	3115
March	1991	3288
September	1991	3381

The total outstanding amount of loans advanced by Public Sector Banks to marginal farmers as at the end of June 1988, June 1989 and June 1990 (latest available) was as under.

As at the end of		Amount (Rs. Crores)
June	1988	2324
June	1989	2015
June	1990	2727

The data reporting system does not generate the information about recovery of bank dues borrower group wise. No separate data is, therefore, available for SC/ST and marginal farmers. However, the percentage of recovery to demand for the agricultural loans as at the end of June 1991 (latest available) was 59.8 as against 46.8 as at the end of June 1990.

[Translation]

**SHRI KRISHANA DUTT SULTANPURI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you. I would like to know the amount of loan sanctioned to the marginal farmers by the Government. The hon. Minister may also tell the number of farmers who have been benefited by the scheme under which National Front Government had written off the loans of up to Rs. 10,000/- and the total amount of loan which has been written off?

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member wants to get the information in this regard. So far as the outstanding recovery from the marginal farmers is concerned the banks have been directed to provide 40 percent of the total loan sanctioned to the parity sector to craftsmen, small farmers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In 1991-92 the Government of India had provided Rs. 703.6 crores to Rural Development Department to benefit about 22, 51, 519 families.

So far as the question of writing off loans to farmers is concerned, as per the

announcement made by the previous Government, the Government had to bear the burden of about Rs. 8000 crores. Even in the last Budget about Rs. 2500 crores had been provided for the purpose. In this manner the Government had to bear a very burden. But since it is related to the farmers, the matter had been considered very sympathetically.

**SHRI KRISHANA DUTT SULTANPURI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the figures in regard to the small loans sanctioned to the members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Government may also make it clear whether the loan being given to the farmers is exactly in according to the norm of 10 percent of total amount of loan as per the directions issued to banks or less than that?

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are set guidelines to be followed whenever budget allocation is made for certain projects. There are schemes like IRDP and DRDP as also schemes which are meant to be implemented at block level. The people whose income is up to Rs. 6500 are sanctioned loan at 4 percent rate of interest. Out of the total beneficiaries during 1991-92, about 45.3 percent were from Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes.

[English]

**SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGAWAN THORAT:** Sir, the Narasimhan Committee has suggested some measures regarding the Financial assistance to the weaker sections and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but the Government has not come out with any policy measure. So, may I know from the Minister, through you, whether any policy measure has been prepared and if so, when the Government is going to declare that policy.

**SHRI DALBIR SINGH:** This is under consideration.

**Report on Regional Rural Banks**

+  
\*152. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
SHRI CHETAN P.S.  
CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group constituted to finalise service rules and promotion policy in the Regional Rural Banks has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) to (c). Government orders granting pay scales, allowances and other benefits to employees of Regional Rural Banks at par with those applicable to officers and other employees of posts of comparable level in sponsor banks in implementation of the award of the National Industrial Tribunal for RRBs and the recommendations of the Equation Committee had been issued on 22nd February, 1991. This necessitated changes in service regulations, recruitment/promotion policy and also settlement of issues which had cropped up in the fitment of RRB employees in sponsor bank pay scales. National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) had accordingly constituted a Working Group in September, 1991 with the following terms of reference:

(i) to frame service regulations for all categories of employees of RRBs:

(ii) to frame recruitment and promotion policies in RRBs; and

(iii) any other matter relating to the implementation of the award of the Tribunal read with the Equation Committee Report.

NABARD has reported that the Working Group has since submitted its report to the National Bank on 18.02.1992. The National Bank is studying the report and they will be advising the Government regarding the action to be taken on the recommendations contained in the report.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

[*Translation*]

**Production and Export of Rice**

\*153. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
SHRI K. PRADHNI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Basmati and non-Basmati rice produced and exported during 1991-92;

(b) the names of the countries to which exported; and

(c) the targets fixed for production and export of rice during 1992-93 and the countries to which the export is proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The total production of rice during 1991-92 is estimated to be 72-73 million tonnes. Estimate of production of basmati rice are not separately available.

During the period from 1st April, 1991 to 31st January, 1992 1.80.600 MTs of basmati

rice and 3,56,200 MTs of non-basmati rice have been exported.

(b) Rice is exported mainly to Saudi Arabia, JAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Muscat, Jordan, Iran and UK, etc.

(c) The target fixed for production of rice during 1992-93 is 78.5 to 79 million tonnes. While the exact target for export of rice for the year 1992-93 is yet to be fixed, efforts will be to further expand rice exports to our traditional markets, subject, however, to availability of surpluses for exports.

[English]

#### **Economic Offences Courts**

154. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:  
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of economic offences courts in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of cases pending in these courts, State-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount of revenue under litigation;

(e) whether the Government propose to open more such courts;

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(g) the other steps proposed to be taken for speedy disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The information is as under:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of Courts</i>
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	1
2.	Maharashtra	1
3.	Karnataka	1
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1
5.	Kerala	1
6.	Delhi	1
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1
8.	Rajasthan	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2
10.	Tamil Nadu	2
11.	Bihar	1
12.	Orissa	1

(b) Information in respect of Direct Taxes is as under:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of pending cases</i>
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	1562
2.	Maharashtra	15391
3.	Karnataka	668
4.	Madhya Pradesh	519
5.	Kerala	98
6.	Delhi	7737

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of pending cases</i>
1	2	3
7.	Andhra Pradesh	598
8.	Rajasthan	301
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1809
10.	Tamil Nadu	2107
11.	Bihar	} 255*
12.	Orissa	

\* Separate figures for the States of Bihar and Orissa are not available

As regards other relevant laws, the information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The prosecutions being criminal proceedings, the courts have to follow elaborate procedure which is time consuming. In many cases, frequent adjournments are sought for by the accused. Proceedings are also delayed due to stay orders granted in some cases by the High Courts.

(d) The offences under the Tax Laws are criminal proceedings in which revenue is not directly involved. Prosecutions are filed for infringement of various provisions contained in the Tax Laws as well as under the IPC for giving wrong statement, cheating, forgery etc. and it cannot be said that any specific amount of revenue is under litigation.

(e) and (f). The question of setting up of more special courts for economic offenders was discussed in the first meeting of the Inter-State Council Chaired by the Prime Minister and attended by the Chief Ministers of different States in October, 1990. The proposal for setting up of 33 more special

courts was accosted by the Inter-State Council as under:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of courts proposed to be opened.</i>
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	4
2.	Gujarat	1
3.	Haryana	1
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1
5.	Maharashtra	9
6.	Punjab	2
7.	Rajasthan	1
8.	Tamil Nadu	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4
10.	Delhi	4
11.	West Bengal	5
Total		33

(g) The cases have to be disposed of by the concerned courts over which the Central Government has no control. However, the departmental officers and Government counsels have been instructed to take steps for expeditious finalisation of the pending cases.

#### Remittances by Foreign Companies

\* 155. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all foreign companies are required to make exports to cover their foreign remittances as per the new policy on foreign investments;

(b) whether all companies are required to compulsory state in their balance sheet the amount of foreign exchange spent and earned;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action being taken or proposed to be taken against those companies which are not losers in foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Under the New Industrial Policy, companies receiving fresh approval for foreign equity are at present required to balance the dividend payments by export earnings over a period of time. The condition of dividend balancing is also required for all existing companies receiving approval for enhancement of foreign equity upto 51%.

(b) According to section 217 of the companies Act, 1956, Companies are required to attach to every balance sheet a report by its Board of Directors on foreign exchange earnings and outgo.

(c) The requirement for dividend balancing was introduced in view of the difficult Balance of Payments position facing the country when the new industrial policy was announced last year and the consequent need to use all means available to encourage exports. Government has indicated that as the balance of payments position improves the dividend balancing requirement would be reviewed. The requirement indicated in (b) was introduced to highlight export performance of companies in the Directors Report and thus emphasises the importance of exports.

(d) Repatriation of profits/dividends is allowed without restrictions. However, under the new policy, payments of dividends will be monitored through the Reserve Bank of India so as to ensure balancing by export earnings in cases of fresh foreign investment approvals and enhancement of foreign equity.

#### House Building Loans by Lic

\*156. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants who applied for house building loans and those who were granted loans by the Life Insurance Corporation during each of the last three years;

(b) the criteria for granting such loans; and

(c) the steps taken to simplify the procedure to sanction such loans by financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

House Building loans are advanced by the LIC and LIC Housing Finance Limited (LIC HFL), a subsidiary of the LIC, to the policy holders under various schemes and to non policy holders under LIC Property Mortgage Scheme. The number of applicants and those who were actually granted loans in the last three years are as under:-

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>No. of applicants who applied for loans</i>	<i>No. of applicants who were granted loans</i>
1988-89	25,059	20,622
1989-90	45,946	42,501
1990-91	58,638	52,076



The basic criteria for granting house building loans are availability of amenities such as water supply, electricity, sanitation etc. in the Centre concerned; the age and repayment capacity of the applicant; clear and marketable title to the property; and the assignment of the Policy on life by the applicant as collateral security. The procedures to sanction loans by the LIC are constantly under review. In the recent past, the procedure has been simplified to grant loans even for purchase of flats/houses under construction; to sanction loans by creating an equitable mortgage/charge by depositing the title deeds; to dispense with legal investigation of title in case where lease deed is executed directly by a Government body; and to augment the Administrative/financial powers of the Area Managers to grant loans upto Rs. 5 lakhs to the prospective borrowers.

#### Roads in East Coast Areas

\*157. DR. SHRIMATI K.S. SOUNDARAM:  
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI  
TINDIVANAM:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in laying the roads in east coast areas;

(b) the amount sanctioned for the purpose during each of the last three years; and

(c) the target date for completion of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The Honourable Members are presumably referring to the coastal road

in Tamil Nadu between Madras and Kanyakumari. This is not a National Highway but is a State road and the responsibility for developing the road is that of the State Government. The Asian Development Bank has provided a loan assistance not exceeding US \$ 23.12 million to the Government of Tamil Nadu for development of Madras-Cudalore Section of coastal Road in Tamil Nadu. The financial provision for this scheme is made by the State Government in the State Budget. This work has been started by the State Government in April, 91 and a sum of Rs. 6.74 crores have been spent upto December, 91. The scheme is being implemented by the State Government who have intimated that the estimated completion date of the scheme is May, 1995.

#### NRI Investments in Corporate Sector

\*158. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to permit the Non-Resident Indian's remittances to the corporate sector in India as is being allowed for the banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Indian companies are already permitted to accept deposits both on repatriation and non-repatriation basis. Deposits on a repatriation basis can be made by NRI depositors if the funds are placed for a period of three years and the amount to be accepted is approved by the Reserve Bank of India in individual cases. The foreign currency remittances in all such cases should be routed through the banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange or through the NRE/FCNR accounts of the depositor. Deposits can also be made by NRIs on a non-repatriable basis

if the company applies to the RBI and funds are remitted through FCNR, NRE or NRO accounts.

#### Guidelines for Disbursing Aid

\*159. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines for disbursing aid received from external agencies like the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank among various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the break-up of use of such funds for the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. External aid received by way of disbursement is passed on to the State Government under the existing principles of underflow by way of additional central assistance. Funds are released equivalent to 100% of external aid disbursements in the case of projects in the social services sector and for programmes which have a direct bearing on poverty alleviation while in other cases a dilution is limited to 70% of aid disbursement

(c) Statement containing State-wise details of such release on account of externally aided projects during the last three years in attached.

#### STATEMENT

*Rs. crores*

<i>States</i>	<i>88-89</i>	<i>89-90</i>	<i>90-91</i>
Andhra Pradesh	35.78	38.09	68.05
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Assam	1.10	0.06	2.6
Bihar	32.37	12.62	19.8
Goa	-	-	-
Gujarat	62.87	135.99	172.89
Haryana	13.76	21.55	35.21
Himachal Pradesh	8.71	5.75	21.99
Jammu & Kashmir	4.01	6.89	6.92
Karnataka	31.03	44.80	57.91
Kerala	35.35	24.87	46.13
Madhya Pradesh	53.32	89.39	47.81

<i>Rs. crores</i>			
<i>States</i>	<i>88-89</i>	<i>89-90</i>	<i>90-91</i>
Maharashtra	81.45	103.08	139.86
Manipur	-	-	-
Meghalaya	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-
Orissa	62.07	58.13	46.96
Punjab	3.13	-	4.00
Rajasthan	28.13	9.35	12.44
Sikkim	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	52.04	95.49	142.61
Tripura	-	4.06	-
Uttar Pradesh	76.55	239.79	292.69
West Bengal	27.24	49.15	41.10

#### **Sponsorship for Foreign Training Programmes**

\*160. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes/plans under the Commonwealth Development Programmes and Colombo Plan including bilateral arrangements for sponsorship of our personnel to foreign training programmes; and

(b) the number of persons sponsored for various schemes/plans during the last three years, year-wise and State and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) There is no Programme called the Commonwealth Development Programme. There are references for both general and specialised training under the Colombo Plan in matters relevant to economic and social development in the developing countries of South and South-East Asia through their own co-operative efforts and with assistance from other member countries. The Colombo plan is also a useful forum for the exchange of information and ideas on Technical Cooperation and Technical Assistance between the number countries. India has played an active roll in the Colombo Plan activities

since its inception and has received assistance from some Colombo Plan countries especially the UK. India also provides assistance to many developing member countries. All Colombo Plan aid is bilateral.

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

#### Trends in Savings

\*161. SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are negative trends in savings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent of fall in savings during each quarter of 1991-92 as compared to the savings in the corresponding period in each of the last three financial years;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reverse this trend; and

(e) the results thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (e). There are no negative trends in the rate of savings. The ratio of gross domestic savings to GDP at current market prices was 20.5 per cent during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) as compared with 19.7 per cent during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85). In 1990-91, the Quick Estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation indicate a marginal fall in the ratio of gross domestic savings to GDP to 21.9 per cent from 22.3 per cent in 1989-90.

Annual estimates of gross domestic savings for the year 1991-92 are not yet

available. Quarterly estimates of savings are not prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation.

#### Export of Textiles

\*162 SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:  
PROF. ASHOK ANANDRAO  
DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any increase in the export of textiles during September, 1991 to February 1992 as compared to the corresponding period during the last three years, year-wise; the corresponding period during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof in organised and un-organised sectors, separately;

(c) whether the Government have introduced any new scheme to boost exports of textiles particularly handloom products to the non-quota countries;

(d) if so, whether it is also proposed to introduce the powerloom exporters entitlement system;

(e) whether the Government propose to amend the long term textile export entitlement distribution policy for 1992-93;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) to what extent it will help to boost textile exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Details of exports of Cotton Textiles during September 91 - January 92 and during the corresponding period during the last three years are as given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Organised Sector</i>	<i>Unorganised Sector*</i>	<i>Total</i>
Sept. 91-Jan.92	917.29	885.59	1802.88
Sept.90-Jan.91	622.53	492.30	1114.83
Sept. 89-Jan.90	438.71	385.24	823.95
Sept.88-Jan.89	301.21	287.06	588.27

(\* Cotton powerloom and handloom textile exports)

(c) Yes, Sir. Under the Non-Quota Export Entitlement (NQE) System for Textiles, 3% of the annual quota has been reserved for Non-Quota Handloom exports for 1992 and 1993.

(d) Yes, Sir. For 1992 and 1993, 3% of the annual quota has been reserved under Powerloom Export Entitlement System.

(e) No further major amendment in the policy for 1992, 1993 is contemplated at present.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Smuggling of Narcotics in Madhya Pradesh**

1633. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mandsoor district of Madhya Pradesh is a big centre of cultivation and production of opium and other narcotics; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to curb the production and smuggling of narcotics in Mandsoor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Mandsoor is one of the districts in the State of Madhya Pradesh where cultivation of opium poppy is allowed under licence for production opium. The enforcement agencies concerned maintain vigil against possible diversion of licit opium into illicit channels, and the Law and Rules contain the required safeguards against diversion.

[*English*]

#### **Export of Gold Ornaments**

1634. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold ornaments are being exported at present; and

(b) if so, the nature and value of ornaments exported during 1990-91 and 1991-92 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.  
CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Gold jewellery (both plain & studded) is exported at percent.

(b) The exports of gold jewelry (both plain & studded), as reported by the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) are:

*(In Rs. Crores)*

<i>Item</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92 (April-January '92)</i>
Gold Jewellery (Plain and studded)	363.53	508.66 (Prov.)

[*Translation*]**Realisation of Taxes**

1635. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income tax, wealth tax and gift tax realised during each of the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 till date, State-wise; and

(b) the names of five top tax payers in each category in each State and the amount paid by each of these tax payers during each of the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Statements I & II showing the State-wise/Union Territory-wise collection of income-tax (including corporation tax), wealth tax and gift tax, during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are enclosed. This information has not yet been compiled for 1991-92.

(b) Information regarding State-wise top tax payers of income-tax, wealth tax & gift tax and the amount of tax paid by them is not compiled by the Ministry. This information will have to be collected from assessing officers all over the country. The time and effort involved in collecting and compiling the information will be considerable and may not be commensurate with the objective sought to be achieved.

**STATEMENT- I***(Rupees in Crores)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	294	342
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2
3.	Assam	73	73
4.	Bihar	133	155
5.	Goa	31	39
6.	Gujarat	518	469
7.	Haryana	83	101

*(Rupees in Crores)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
8.	Himachal Pradesh	20	18
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	40
10.	Karnataka	352	352
11.	Kerala	153	216
12.	Madhya Pradesh	174	188
13.	Maharashtra	3304	3773
14.	Manipur	6	6
15.	Meghalaya	6	7
16.	Mizoram	0.03	0.02
17.	Nagaland	5	5
18.	Orissa	66	83
19.	Punjab	208	235
20.	Rajasthan	124	154
21.	Sikkim	0.02	0.17
22.	Tamil Nadu	624	707
23.	Tripura	4	4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	796	465
25.	West Bengal	812	949
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	2	2
2.	Chandigarh	39	41
3.	Daman Diu	-	1

*(Rupees in Crores)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	0.19
5.	New Delhi	1113	1389
6.	Pondichery	5	7
7.	Lakshadweep	-	-

\*Figures inclusive of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.



## STATEMENT-II

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Wealth tax		Gift tax	
		1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	539.35	657.75	60.40	55.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	112.58	141.96	8.87	6.77
4.	Bihar	89.82	143.00	8.89	6.33
5.	Goa	104.37	187.61	4.64	3.48
6.	Gujrat	1585.02*	1677.85	66.23*	41.65
7.	Haryana	143.35	174.50	4.97	2.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21.14	30.21	0.63	1.55
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.63	0.31	-	-
10.	Karnataka	995.89	1132.63	39.71	53.95
11.	Kerala	329.27	403.44	45.27	20.55

Sl.No.	State	Wealth tax						Gift tax	
		1989-90		1990-91		1989-90		1990-91	
		3	4	4	5	5	6	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	300.83	418.08	418.08	15.68	15.68	16.01	16.01	
13.	Maharashtra	7056.19	9013.51	9013.51	233.23 (-)	233.23 (-)	160.28	160.28	
14.	Manipur	3.75	3.56	3.56	0.40	0.40	0.29	0.29	
15.	Meghalaya	17.09	19.37	19.37	0.28	0.28	0.91	0.91	
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Nagaland	2.75	2.37	2.37	0.68	0.68	0.43	0.43	
18.	Orissa	32.69	35.10	35.10	2.04	2.04	1.58	1.58	
19.	Punjab	593.62	759.05	759.05	15.37	15.37	15.14	15.14	
20.	Rajasthan	224.62	346.05	346.05	15.37	15.37	15.14	15.14	
21.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	0.01	
22.	Tamil Nadu	1802.87	2543.53	2543.53	110.33	110.33	76.93	76.93	
23.	Tripura	1.18	22.88	22.88	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	667.64	871.44	871.44	27.01	27.01	18.56	18.56	

Sl.No.	State	Wealth tax			Gift tax		
		1989-90	1990-91	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
25.	West Bengal	1252.24	1590.30	79.70	123.86		
	Union Territories						
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.54	0.85	-	0.12		
2.	Chandigarh	78.92	79.44	2.08	1.25		
3.	Daman Diu	-	1.27	-	-		
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	0.15	-	-		
5.	New Delhi	1883.73	2848.28	59.35	35.68		
6.	Pondichery	10.73	12.56	1.25	2.46		
7.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-		

• Includes the figures of Daman Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

[English]

**Indian Exports to Afghanistan**

1636. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the route through which the Indian goods are exported to Afghanistan;

(b) whether the recent changes in the erstwhile USSR has hit the above supply route to Afghanistan; and

(c) if so, how the Government propose to hold on to its links with Afghanistan in the changed international conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: (a) Routs for export of Indian goods to Afghanistan are:-

(i) By air: Delhi-Kabul and Amritsar-Kabul.

(ii) Via the port of Karachi in Pakistan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Funds to Spices Board**

1637. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount sanctioned to the Spices Board to safeguard and develop pepper cultivation during 1991-92;

(b) whether the amount sanctioned is sufficient to cover the activities of the Board and is in proportion to the export earnings from the papper; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: (a) to (c). Responsibility for development of production in respect of all spices except cardamom is with Ministry of Agriculture and State Governments and Spices Board has only a supplementary role. During 1991-92 following schemes were sanctioned by the Spices Board for development of pepper cultivation:

(i) Production of planting materials

-  
Rs. 12.75 lakhs.

(ii) Supply of 400 Rocker Sprayers to pepper

farmers for taking up plant protection operation

in quick wilt affected area

-  
Rs. 8.40 lakhs.

**Uncertainty to Indian Exports**

1638. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the dissolution of USSR and dismantling socialism in the East Europe, about one-fifth of India's exports are subject to considerable uncertainty;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the Indian businessmen affected by these developments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The political and economic changes in East Europe and the erstwhile Soviet Union had an adverse impact on Indian exports. In view of this the Government is taking a number of steps to

ensure that a new dynamism is imparted to our trade with these countries. These steps include (a) promotion of direct contacts at the commercial enterprise level, (b) establishing direct contacts with new Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States and (c) Greater emphasis on new forms of economic cooperation like Joint Ventures.

Trade Agreements with the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan have already been concluded; A trade agreement has also been initialled with the Russian Federation and is likely to be signed in the near future. Trade Protocols for the year 1992 have also been concluded with the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan.

### Loans Disbursement by Public Sector Financial Institutions in Bihar

1639. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed by the public sector financial institutions in Bihar during 1990-91 and 1991-92 upto 31st December, 1991, Institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The amount of loans sanctioned and disbursed by All-India financial Institutions in Bihar during 1990-91 and 1991-92 upto December 31, 1991 is given below:-

(Rs. in Crore)

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Sanctions</i>	<i>1990-91</i>		
		<i>(April-March)</i>		<i>April-December 1991</i>
		<i>Disbursements</i>	<i>Sanctions</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
IDBI	56.2	42.8	98.4	51.3
IFCI	23.1	5.4	4.0	8.7
ICICI	69.3	9.1	12.7	23.2
SIDBI	44.4	43.5	27.4	22.9
IRBI	1.7	5.7	2.4	5.2
LIC	0.8	5.5	57.1	24.5
UTI	1.9	2.7	21.9	2.3
GIC	-	0.9	21.5	2.7
TFCI	1.7	0.3	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>199.1</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>245.4</b>	<b>140.8</b>

Value of Rupee

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the value of a rupee at present treating 1971 as base year?

1640. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): The value of a rupee, measured as a reciprocal of consumer price index (CPI) for industrial workers treating 1971 as base year, was 17 paise in December 1991 (latest available).

#### **Operation of SBI Factors and Commercial Services Limited**

1642. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the operation of SBI Factors and Commercial Services Limited throughout the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and  
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) State Bank of India (SBI) have reported that at present there is no proposal to extend the operations of SBI Factors and Commercial Services Pvt. Limited throughout the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With a view to ensure efficiency and economy of operations, SBI Factors and Commercial Services Pvt. Limited proposes to operate in the Western Zone for the time being.

#### **Survey on Problems of Handloom Weavers in Maharashtra**

1643. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have made any survey about the problems of handloom weavers in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The major problem experienced by the handloom weavers in the country including Maharashtra is the high yarn prices. Government is constantly reviewing the price situation and has taken corrective steps. The State sector and cooperative sector spinning mills have been directed to augment the production of crucial counts of yarn and exercise restraint in prices. The National Textile Corporation (NTC) has been asked to readjust their production plan to augment production of hank yarn of 40s and below where the price rise has affected the handloom weavers the most. NHDC also advised to augment yarn supplies. The Chief Ministers of States have been requested to monitor the production of yarn by Cooperative/State sector mills, and to hold regular State Level reviews regarding supply, prices and distribution of hank yarn. The Chief Ministers have also been advised to impress upon the District Collectors to organise regular checking of the stocks and selling prices of yarn dealers in the districts, with a view to prevent hoarding of yarn.

#### **Promotion of Managers in MMTC**

1644. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 point roster for promotion of Managers has been discontinued by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any clarification was sought from Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** (a) Reservation orders and 40% roster system are not applicable for promotion of Managers to senior levels in MMTC.

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

#### **Export of Tea**

**1645. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of tea has declined during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether the Government have adopted some new measures to increase the export of tea; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when these new measures are proposed to be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** (a) and (b). From provisional information which is available, there has been no decline in the quantity of tea exported between April, 1991 to January, 1992 as compared to the period April, 1990 to January, 1991.

(c) & (d). With a view to boost up our exports of tea, the Darjeeling and Assam Logo Campaigns have been launched in UK in order to get the upper and of the market. Industry delegations have also been permitted to visit various foreign countries to develop international markets. Some of these delegations have also been led by senior officers from the Tea Board. Apart from this, financial incentives by way of excise duty refund, reduction in import duty on tea bagging machinery, exemption of export profits from income tax are already available.

#### **Export of Video Games**

**1646. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to export Video games to Russia;

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

(c) the value of the export of Video games for which agreement is proposed to be signed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** (a) to (c). There is no specific proposal to export video games to the Russian Federation by the Government as per the Trade Protocol, 1992 signed between the two countries.

#### **Bharat Electronics Limited Unit at Kakanad**

**1647. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to establish a plant of Bharat Electronics Limited at Kakanad in Kerala for the production of equipment for naval physical oceanography Laboratory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHARAD PAWAR):** (a) and (b). Bharat Electronics Limited proposes to set up a Service Centre at NPOL, Cochin, for the maintenance and calibration of underwater transducers.

#### **Acquisition of land for Defence Factories in Andhra Pradesh**

**1648. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the inhabited and agricultural lands acquired by the Government in Andhra Pradesh for setting up defence factories, district wise;

(b) whether the displaced persons were provided alternative lands and the employment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRAD PAWAR): (a) Details as per statement 'A' enclosed.

(b) to (d). As the compensation under Land Acquisition Act is paid by the State Government, the companies do not provide any land to displaced persons. However, eligible persons are provided employment depending on vacancies as per statement 'B' enclosed.

#### STATEMENT 'A'

1. 2890 Acres 17 Guntas of agricultural land has been acquired for Ordnance Factory Project, Medak in Medak District. 130 Acres 12 Guntas of agricultural land has been acquired for Ordnance Factory Project, Medak in Ranga Reddy District.

2. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited had acquired private land in the year 1975, 1978 and 1983 through Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Land Acquisition Act in Ranga Reddy District (erstwhile Hyderabad District).

3. A total of 314 Acres and 37 Guntas of land was acquired by Government of Andhra Pradesh in Balanagar and Ferrozguda village for Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Hyderabad in Ranga Reddy District of which 5 Acres and 4 Guntas is wet land and the remaining is dry and uncultivable land.

4. About 346 Acres of land was handed

over by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to the Bharat Dynamics Limited in Ranga Reddy District for establishing Kanchanbag Unit. About 1000 Acres of land was acquired by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for establishing Bhanoor Unit of Bharat Dynamics Limited in Medak District.

#### STATEMENT 'B'

1. 375 land displaced persons from Medak District and 34 land displaced persons from Ranga Reddy District have been provided with employment in Ordnance Factory Project Medak.

2. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited provided employment to one displaced person whose land has been acquired.

3. 3 displaced persons who had applied for employment were provided with jobs in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Hyderabad Division.

4. 61 land displaced persons have been offered employment and 21 more will be provided employment by December 1992 in Bharat Dynamics Limited.

#### N.C.C in Himachal Schools

1649. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of High and Senior Secondary Schools in Himachal Pradesh where N.C.C. training is given at present;

(b) whether the Government have received any requests for starting N.C.C. Divisions in some more schools in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposed schools where the Government intend to start N.C.C. training during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): There are 195 High/



Senior Schools in Himachal Pradesh which presently impart N.C.C. training.

(b) The NCC Group HQs, Shimla, has received requests for extension of NCC coverage to 26 schools.

(c) There is no proposal at present to extend NCC coverage to more schools in Himachal Pradesh.

### **Trade Agreements with Erstwhile USSR Republics**

1650. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia's exports to India are proposed to be valued in US dollar terms and the payment is proposed to be made by India for the same in rupees calculated at the prevailing rate for the US dollar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the trade agreements/protocols entered with Republics of erstwhile USSR so far and the value and quantity of various items proposed to be imported/exported;

(d) the trade envisaged between Republics of erstwhile USSR and India and the figures of imports and exports;

(e) whether the agreements with these Republics are proposed to be treated as exports to dollar areas; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). In terms of Indo-Russian Trade Protocol for 1992 contracts for export and import of goods shall be denominated in internationally convertible currencies. Payments for those transactions falling within the ambit of the Protocol shall be made in Indian rupees at the ex-

change rate prevailing in India between the designated currency and the Indian Rupee, according to the policy of the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) and (d). India has signed Trade Agreements with the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. A trade agreement with the Russian Federation is likely to be signed in the near future. Trade Protocols for 1992 have also been concluded with the Republics of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation targeting a trade turnover of US dollars 75 million and 2,200 million respectively. Various items proposed to be exported to these Republics include tea, soyabean extraction's, medicines, shoe uppers, spices, paints, etc. The items of import include crude oil, newsprint, fertilizers, cotton, non ferrous metals etc.

(e) and (f). In terms of the Trade Protocol for 1992 concluded with the Russian Federation transactions falling within the ambit of the protocol shall be carried out on a balanced basis with payment in Indian rupee. The Protocol however also provides for counter trade, barter, commodity exchange, buy back operations, payment in freely convertible currency or any other internationally recognized form of business cooperation. In case of Uzbekistan the trade shall be carried on with payments in Indian Rupees. It also provides for barter and counter-trade.

[Translation]

### **Opening of Stock Exchanges**

1651. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:  
SHRI GIRRDHARILAL  
BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the stock exchanges working in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether several organisations have requested the Government for opening new Stock Exchanges in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of places where the Government propose to open Stock Exchanges; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The list of

recognised Stock Exchanges is given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Several proposals for establishment of new Stock Exchanges have been received in the Ministry. The names of such places are given in Statement-II.

(d) and (e). On the basis of the recommendations made by the Pherwani Study Group, a decision has been taken to approve in principle the establishment of new Stock Exchanges at New Bombay, Gwalior Chandigarh, Shimla and Nagpur. The main responsibility for establishment of Stock Exchanges vests with the promoters group.

#### STATEMENT-I

##### *State-wise list of recognised Stock Exchanges*

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Stock Exchange</i>
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Stock Exchange Ltd., Hyderabad
Assam	Gauhati Stock Exchange Ltd. Gauhati.
Bihar	Magadh Stock Exchange Association Ltd., Patna.
Delhi	Delhi Stock Exchange Association Ltd., New Delhi.
Gujarat	Ahmedabad Stock Exchange, Ahmedabad Saurashtra Kutch Stock Exchange Ltd., Rajkot. Vadodara Stock Exchange Ltd., baroda.
Karnataka	Bangalore Stock Exchange Ltd., Bangalore Mangalore Stock Exchange Ltd., Mangalore
Kerala	Cochin Stock Exchange Ltd., Cochin.
Madhya Pradesh	M.P. Stock Exchange Indore.
Maharashtra	Bombay Stock Exchange, Bombay. Pune Stock Exchange Ltd., Pune. Over the Counter Exchange of India, Bombay.
Orissa	Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange Association Ltd., Bhubaneswar.

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of the Stock Exchange</i>
Punjab	Ludhiana Stock Exchange Assn. Ltd., Ludhiana
Rajasthan	Jaipur Stock Exchange Ltd., Jaipur.
Tamil Nadu	Madras Stock Exchange Ltd., Madras. Coimbatore Stock Exchange Ltd., Coimbatore.
Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange Association Ltd., Kanpur. Meerut Stock Exchange Ltd., Meerut.
West Bengal	Calcutta Stock Exchange Assn. Ltd., Calcutta.

**STATEMENT-II**

Names of Places for which proposals have been received for establishment of new Stock Exchanges

<i>Name of the Places</i>
Agra
Bhopal
Calicut
Chandigarh
Gwalior
Jammu
Jamnagar
Jodhpur
Jullunder
Kota
Lucknow
Nagpur
New Bombay

*Name of the Places*

Noida  
Ranchi  
Rohtak  
Shirnia  
Siliguri  
Thiruvananthapuram  
Udaipur  
Varannasi  
Vijayawada

[English]

**Imports by Pepsi Foods**

1652. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1372 on November 29, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the Government have since collected the information;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

(b) and (c). A Statement is enclosed.  
Assurance has been fulfilled on 8.2.92.

#### STATEMENT

No request as per the contents of part (a) of the question was received till Oct., 1991. However, during Nov., 1991 a request was received from M/s. Pepsi Foods, in the Ministry of Food Processing to amend the Export Obligation to an absolute export of Rs. 400 crores over a period of 10 years instead of the existing obligation of 50% of its turnover. The matter is under their examination.

No import permission has been granted to M/s. Pepse Foods Pvt. Ltd. to import ingredients for the manufacture of soft drink concentrates by this office. M/s. Pepsi Foods have also confirmed that they have not imported any ingredients for the manufacture of soft drink concentrates and all ingredients are bought locally.

#### Interest Rates in Banks

1653. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:  
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate of interest prescribed for various nationalised banks;

(b) whether many industrial institutions have demanded to modify the present policy regarding rate of interest;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR  
SINGH): (a) The lending and deposits rates applicable to Scheduled Commercial Banks with effect from 2nd March 1992 are given in the Statement.

(b) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that number of representations have been received by them regarding the hike in lending rates and their impact on production. In this connection, it may be stated that with effect from 2nd March 1992 the lending rate on credit limits of over Rs. 2 lakhs has been reduced by one percentage point, from 20% (minimum) to 19% (minimum) and the banks have already been advised to reduce the rates for all borrowers under this category by a minimum of one percentage point over the rates charged to such borrowers before 2nd March 1992.

#### STATEMENT

1. <i>Size of Limit</i>	<i>Rate of Interest (%per annum)</i>
(a) Upto and inclusive of Rs. 7500/-	11.5
(b) Over Rs. 7500/- and upto Rs. 15000/-	13.0
(c) Over Rs. 15000/- and upto Rs. 25000/-	13.5
(d) Over Rs. 25000/- and upto Rs. 50000/-	15.5
(e) Over Rs. 50000/- and upto Rs. 2 lakhs	16.5

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<b>1. Size of Limit</b>	<b>Rate of interest (%per annum)</b>
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(f) Over Rs. 2 lakhs	19.0 (Minimum)
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**2. Lending rate for commodities coming within the purview of Selective Credit Control (SSC)**

Loans/Advances/Cash Credit/Overdrafts against commodities subject to SCC	19.0 (Minimum)
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**3. Export Credit**

**(1) Pre-shipment credit**

(i) (a) Upto 180 days	15.0
(b) Beyond 180 days and upto 270 days (with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India)	17.0
(ii) Against incentives receivable from Government covered by ECGC guarantee (upto 90 days)	15.0

**(20) Post-shipment credit**

(i) Demand bills for transit period (as specified by FEDAI)	15.0
(ii) <i>Usance Bills</i>  (For total period comprising usance period of export bills, transit period, as specified by FEDAI, and grace period wherever applicable)	15.0
(a) Upto 90 days	15.0
(b) Beyond 90 days and upto six months from date of shipment	19.0
(iii) Beyond six months from date of shipment	24.0
(iv) Against incentives receivable from Government covered by ECGC Guarantee (upto 90 days)	15.0
(v) Against undrawn balance (upto 90 days)	15.0
(vi) Against retention money (for supplies portion only) payable within one year from the date of shipment (upto 90 days)	15.0

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<i>1. Size of Limit</i>	<i>Rate of Interest (%per annum)</i>
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**(3) *Deferred Credit***

Deferred Credit for the period beyond 180 days	15.0
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<b>(4) <i>Export Credit not otherwise specified</i></b>	19.0 (Minimum)
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**(5) *Post shipment Export Credit denormation in US Dollars***

(i) Demand Bills for transit period (as specified by FEDAI)	6.5
-------------------------------------------------------------	-----

(ii) USANCE bills (for total period comprising usance period of export bills, transit period, as specified by FEDAI and grace period wherever applicable) upto six months from date of shipment	6.5
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

4. DRI advances	4.0
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5. The above structure of lending rates will apply to both working capital and term loans.

6. For term loans to agriculture, small scale industry and transport operators upto two vehicles, the following rates will apply:

<i>Size of limit</i>	<i>Rate of interest(% p.a.)</i>
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(i) Over Rs. 25000/- and upto Rs. 50000/-	14.0
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(ii) Over Rs. 50000/- and upto Rs. 2 lakhs	15.0
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(iii) Over Rs. 2 lakhs	15.0 (Minimum)
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7. The effective interest rate on discounting of bills for borrowers in the category of 19.0 per cent (minimum) will be one percentage point below the lending rate

charged to borrowers in this category and as such the effective interest rate on discounting of bills of exchange for such category of borrowers shall be 18.0 per cent (minimum).

8. Finance granted to intermediary agencies (including those for housing) for on lending to ultimate beneficiaries and agencies providing input support

A fixed rate of 16.0 per cent per annum i.e. 3.0 percentage point below the minimum rate applicable for credit limits in the category of advance over Rs. 2 lakhs.

9. Advance to Discount & Finance House of India Ltd.

19.0 p.a.  
(minimum)

10. (i) Loans for purchase of consumer durables

(ii) Loans to individuals against shares and debentures/bonds

(iii) Other non-priority sector personal loans

Banks are free to determine the rate

Note: Where short-term loans are routed through PACS/LAMPS/FSS the rates of interest to be charged by banks to the PACS/LAMPS/FSS shall be 2.5 percentage points lower than the rates to the ultimate borrowers indicated in item 1 above for the respective size of the limit.

*Rate of interest on deposits applicable with effect from 9th October, 1991*

*(Excluding FCNR/NRE Deposits)*

*(Per cent per annum)*

<i>Category of Account</i>		
(i)	Current	Nil
(ii)	Saving	5.0
(iii)	<i>Term Deposits</i>	
(a)	46 days to less than one year	11.0
(b)	One year to less than three years	12.0
(c)	Three years and above	13.0

[Translation]

#### Income tax Raids on Coal Traders

1654. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids were conducted by the Income Tax Department during January and February, 1992 on coal traders in Bihar and West Bengal to unearth the black money;

(b) if so, the establishments in Patna, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Calcutta and Ranchi which were raided; and

(c) the details of black money and incriminating documents recovered during these raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The following business concerns of the Sarwar Mal Poddar Group located at Dhanbad and Bokaro were searched:-

- (i) M/s Basudha Udyog, Bokaro.
- (ii) M/s Bajrangbali Metal Industries, Dhanbad.
- (iii) M/s Anjani Briquette Industries, Dhanbad.
- (iv) M/s Kalimata Trading Company, Dhanbad.

The searches resulted in the seizure of cash of Rs. 1.39 lakhs and other valuables worth Rs. 2.37 lakhs, apart from books of account and documents.

[English]

#### One-Rank One-Person

1655. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:

SHRIPAWAN KUMABANSAL:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:  
 SHRI PROBEN DEKA:  
 SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
 SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:  
 DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS  
 PATEL:  
 SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
  
 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
 SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
 SHRI JANGBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the high level committee on one rank one-pension;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Government propose to implement the report in to to;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented: and

(f) the other facilities being provided by the Government to the defence pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f). The Government have decided to accept in toto the unanimous recommendations contained in the report of the High Level Empowered Committee. Government orders in this regard are under issue.

A statement on the recommendations made by the Committee and the other facilities granted to ex-Servicemen is attached.

#### STATEMENT

##### *A. Recommendations of High Level Empowered Committee*

The High Level Empowered Committee made the following recommendations:

##### *Sepoy Pensioners*

(i) The rates of pension of Sepoys who retired on or after 1.1.1986 with 15 to 17 years of service may be amended by giving them benefit of 18 years qualifying service. In other words, the post 1.1.1986 Sepoy pensioners with 15 to 17 years of service may also be given the pension equal to that of a Sepoy with 18 years service.

(ii) The pension of all pre- 1.1. 1973 retirees may be brought at par with those who retired on or immediately after 1.1.1973 and it may be further stepped up to the level arrived at by neutralising 95% of the differential between the post 1.1.1986 and post 1.1.1973 rates of pension. The difference between the pension so arrived at and the existing pension may be allowed as a one-time increase.

##### *2. NCOs/JCOs/Honorary Commissioned Officers*

A one-time increase in pension may be granted at par with the adhoc ex-gratia increase in pension admissible under the scheme approved by the National Front Government.

##### *3. Commissioned Officers below Rank of Colonel*

The original pension sanctioned at the time of retirement to pre-1.1.1973 officer retirees upto the rank of Lt. Col may be brought at par with the original pension sanctioned to those who retired on or immediately after 1.1.1973. The original pension increased as above for pre-1.1.1973 retirees as also the original pension of the retirees between 1.1.1973 to 31.12.985 may be further raised by giving the benefits of 33 years qualifying service. Thereafter, the revised consolidated pension (RCP) may be determined in the manner suggested by the



4th Central Pay Commission. The difference between the revised consolidated pension worked out as above and the existing pension may be sanctioned as one-time increase in pension.

#### 4. *Officers - Colonel and above*

The existing pension of pre 1.1. 1973 retirees in these ranks may be brought at par with those who retired on or immediately after 1.1.1973.

#### 5. *PRE 1.6.1953 Retirees*

The pension of pre 1.6.1953 retirees in all ranks may also be improved on the same principles as outlined above and suitable instructions issued by the Ministry of Defence.

#### 6 *Other Principles*

All other principles engrained in the Scheme for adhoc increase in Pension approved by the National Front Government will be applicable to the proposed scheme for sanctioning one-time increase in pension.

#### 7. *Ex-gratia family pension to families of deceased reservists*

The families of such Reservists who had opted for payment of one-time lumpsum gratuity and ceased to be pensioners, may be granted an ex-gratia family pension of Rs. 150/- p.m. as done in respect of families of deceased Contributory Provident Fund beneficiaries.

#### 8. *Option for Drawal of more Advantageous family pension*

The families of ex-Servicemen in receipt of two pensions, who are currently drawing the less advantageous Family Pension, will be given an option to choose the better of the two family pensions.

#### 9. *Speedy Implementation*

The Ministry of Defence may ensure time-bound implementation of the proposed scheme.

#### 10. *World War Veterans*

Ministry of Defence may examine the provision of suitable relief to the world Wars I and II veterans in a comprehensive manner.

#### 11. *Other Problems of Ex-servicemen*

Raksha Mantri will set up a suitable committee to examine the remainder problems of ex-servicemen on a time limited basis and suggest appropriate solution thereto.

#### 12. *Date of Commencement*

The increased benefits admissible as result of implementing the recommendations of the High Level Empowered Committee may be allowed with effect from 1.1.1992.

#### B. *Packing of Facilities/concessions to Armed Forces Pensioners*

There is a comprehensive package of facilities/concessions/welfare measures to which Armed Forces Pensioners are entitled. The important facilities/concessions are indicated below:

(a) Eligibility to apply against vacancies reserved for ex-Servicemen under the Central Government Departments/Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) Eligible to avail of any of the training Schemes meant for ex-Servicemen to improve their skills.

(c) Eligible to avail of facility for starting self-employment ventures under several schemes, major among them being SEMFEXI, SEMFEX II, SEMFEX III. There

are a number of other schemes such as allotment of petroleum product agencies, allotment of Unit Trust of India agency, transportation agencies for coal and petroleum products etc. which can also be taken advantage of by the Pensioners.

(d) Free medical facilities in the Military Hospitals.

(e) Canteen facilities.

(f) In case of need, eligible for financial assistance provided by the KSB, Services Headquarters and other Organisations.

(g) children of those Pensioners who were disabled in action enjoy educational concessions like complete exemption from tuition and other fees, hostel charges, cost of books and other stationery, cost of uniform etc. upto first Degree Course.

(h) Provision of artificial limbs and surgical appliances for disabled/War Injury Pensioners.

(i) Special pension of Rs. 50/- per month in case of blinded Pensioners whose blindness is attributable to military service.

(j) Constant Attendance Allowance in appropriate cases irrespective of the rank to War Injury Pensioners.

(k) In addition, there are a number of other welfare measures undertaken by the State Government which are available for the benefit of these Pensioners. The position however, differs from State to State.

[Translation]

Trade Agreement with Erstwhile Soviet Republics

1656. KUMARI UMA BHARTI:  
SHRI E. AHAMED:

SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO B.  
BHONSLE:  
DR. DEBI PRASAD PAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent developments in the erstwhile USSR have caused apprehension among the Indian exporters of various commodities;

(b) if so, the commodities which have been adversely affected;

(c) the extent of fall in trade and the loss suffered so far;

(d) whether the Government have made trade agreements with the new Republics;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make trade agreements with all the Republics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The political and economic uncertainties that the erstwhile Soviet Union underwent had generally an adverse impact on Indian export causing some amount of apprehension and uncertainty to Indian exporters. The exports to erstwhile USSR declined by about Rs. 1198 crores during the period April-Nov., 1991 as compared to April-Nov. 1990. Sectoral performance in the engineering, textiles, leather and mineral and one sectors was low as compared to the 1991 Indo-Soviet Trade Plan provisions.

(d) to (f). Yes, Sir. Trade agreements have already been concluded with kazakistan and Uzbekistan. The Trade Protocol with Russia has also been signed. Discussions have also been held with the Republics of Ukraine, Belarus and Azerbaijan.

[English]

**Trading Activities of Tibetan Refugees**

1657. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the memorandum signed recently between the Governments of India and China on border trade is likely to adversely affect the prospect of the trading activities of the Tibetan refugees; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have contemplated to protect the interests of the Tibetan refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Pollution Check in Delhi**

1658. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private vehicles challaned upto December, 31, 1991 with a view to check pollution in Delhi;

(b) the details of the fines imposed;

(c) the extent to which pollution has been checked as a result of this; and

(d) the names of the States/Union Territories where the laws for pollution checking of vehicles exist?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During the period March '90 to Dec. 91, 12,917 vehicles

were challaned.

(b) A fine of Rs. 22,77,750/- was imposed.

(c) Upto Jan. '92 approximately, 12.68 lakh vehicles were checked and 16% vehicles were founds polluting beyond the prescribed standards in comparison to 36% vehicles exceeding prescribed standards between Dec '87 - Feb '90.

(d) Provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, are applicable uniformly all over the country.

**Import of Video Films**

1659. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue fresh guidelines for importing educational, scientific and technical Video films for their duplication in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The items covered by Appendices 1 Part-A, 2, 5 Part-B 8 and 11 constitute the 'Negative List'. The items included in the 'Negative List', excepting those covered by Appendix 2, Part-A, the import of which is banned, shall be allowed for import against specific licences. All other items not included in the 'Negative List' shall be freely importable.

**ACC and NCC Training**

1660. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Auxillary Cadet Corps

and National Cadet Corps are still being organised in Schools and Colleges respectively;

(b) if so, the number of schools and colleges where these are functioning;

(c) the total strength of cadets trained, year-wise and State-wise during the past three years;

(d) the annual budget allocated during the above period for this purpose; and

(e) the percentage of these trained cadets absorbed in defence services during the period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e). The National Cadet Corps (NCC) is being organised in 4156 colleges and 6030 schools in the country. There is no Auxiliary Cadet Corps.

The NCC Organisation is funded jointly by the Centre as well as the States and Union Territory Administrations. While the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations make provision for their share of expenditure in their respective budgets, the major share of expenditure of the Central Government is borne by the Defence Services Estimates. Besides the share

of expenditure of the States on NCC in the schools colleges run by the various Central Ministries and Departments, the respective Ministries like the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Railways, etc. also bear a share of the cost. These figures, not being separately computed, are not readily available. However, the expenditure incurred under the relevant Sub Head of account for NCC in the Ministry of Defence budget for the past three years is as below:

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1988-89 ...Rs. 12.10 crores

1989-90 ...Rs. 16.04 crores

1990-91 ....Rs. 15.32 crores

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This Sub Head of expenditure reflects only expenditure relating to pay and allowances of Wholetime NCC Officers, clothing for Cadets, Camp expenditure, etc.

Although, the aim of the NCC is not exclusively to prepare Cadets to join the Armed Forces, a total of 2065 NCC Cadets joined the Defence Services as Commissioned Officers during the last three years.

The Statewise Cadet strength of the NCC for the last three years is in the Statement appended.

## STATEMENT

S.No.	State	Cadet strength				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65,183	64,348	63,302		
2.	Bihar	71,257	72,340	71,613		
3.	Delhi	30,114	32,676	30,775		
4.	Gujarat, Dadra Nagar Haveli	48,450	48,617	48,087		
5.	J&K	12,090	12,260	6,400		
6.	Karnataka & Goa	70,008	69,903	67,918		
7.	Kerala	68,620	69,644	69,191		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	70,686	72,013	72,355		
9.	Maharashtra	87,784	85,325	87,134		
10.	North Eastern Region	54,609	56,052	55,143		
11.	Orissa	42,432	42,281	42,234		
12.	Punjab, H.P., Haryana & Chandigarh	99,426	98,594	98,243		
13.	Rajasthan	40,758	40,863	40,418		

S.No.	State	Cadet strength				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
14.	Tamil Nadu, P&N	88,076	86,804	86,823		
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1,28,565	1,28,616	1,28,622		
16.	West Bengal & Sikkim	75,483	79,240	74,129		

**Operation of Bounded Warehouses**

1661. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed the private parties to operate bonded warehouses;

(b) Whether the Central Warehousing Corporation has been operating bonded warehouses all over the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing the private parties to operate bonded warehouses particularly in view of likelihood of non-payment of dues by them to the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) As on 31.12.91, Central Warehousing Corporation were operating 174 customs bonded warehouses in 15 States and 4 in Union Territories.

(c) Licenses for establishment of private bonded warehouses are granted in cases where.

(i) The Central Warehousing Corporation or State Warehousing Corporation are unable to provide the required godown facilities;

(ii) in such of those cases where the imported goods need specialised storage conditions;

(iii) are in the nature of hazardous/explosive goods,

(iv) goods which require round the clock service; or goods used in export oriented industries.

Non-payment of Government dues is unlikely as the licences are granted under the provisions of the Customs Act which adequately protect the interests of revenue. Moreover, goods once entered for warehousing are required to be cleared within the specified statutory period or extended period, failing which the bonds executed at the time of warehousing of the goods become enforceable under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 enabling recovery of Government dues.

[*Translation*]

**Smuggling of Mongoose Furs**

1662. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of smuggling of the restricted monogoose furs have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

[*English*]

**World Bank Assistance for Forestry and Fisheries Projects**

1663. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide assistance for forestry and fisher-

ies projects in Maharashtra and West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Three Projects have recently been negotiated with the International Development Association (I.D.A.), as follows:

1. Maharashtra Forestry Project for IDA Credit of SDR 88.9 million (equivalent to Rs. 322.6 Crore).
2. West Bengal Forestry Project for IDA Credit of SDR 24.1 million (equivalent to Rs. 87.4 Crore).
3. Shrimp and Fish Culture Project covering five states including West Bengal, for total IDA Credit of SDR 62.9 million (equivalent to Rs. 228.0 Crore).

All the three projects are expected to be taken up for implementation shortly.

[*Translation*]

#### Transportation of Chemicals

1664. SHRI RAMKRISHNA  
KUSMARIA:  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL  
KATHERIA:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted Road Safety Committees at State and district levels for checking any mishap during the transportation of various chemicals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any rules have been framed for imparting training to the drivers transporting these chemicals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rule 9 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 provides for the qualification and training required to be possessed by a driver for driving vehicles carrying dangerous or hazardous goods. This Rule is yet to be brought into force. Relevant extract of this Rule is annexed as statement.

#### STATEMENT

*Rule 9: Educational qualifications for drivers of goods carriages carrying dangerous or hazardous goods.*

1. On and from the date of commencement of this rule, any person driving a goods carriage carrying goods of dangerous or hazardous nature to human life shall in addition to being the holder of driving licence to drive a transport vehicle, also possess minimum educational qualification of a pass in the 10th standard or possess a certificate of having undergone a course connected with the transport of such goods, for such period and from such establishments as may be specified by notification in the Official Gazette by the State Government from time to time.



2. The holder of a driving licence possessing the minimum educational qualification or the certificate referred to in sub-rule(1), shall make an application in writing on a plain paper along with his driving licence and the relevant certificate to the licensing authority in whose jurisdiction he resides for making necessary entries in his driving licence and if the deriving licence is in Form 7, the application shall be accompanied by the fee referred to in Sl. No.8 of the Table to Rule-32.
3. The licensing authority, on receipt of the application referred to in sub-rule(2), shall make an endorsement in the driving licence of the applicant to the effect that he is authorised to drive a goods carriage carrying goods of dangerous or hazardous nature to human life.
4. A licensing authority other than the original licensing authority making any such endorsement shall communicate the fact to the original licensing authority.

#### Loans to Industrial and Agricultural Sectors

1665. SHRI NARAIN SINGH  
CHAUDHRI:  
SHRI SHDHIR SAWANT:  
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans provided by banks and financial institutions to the industrial and agricultural sectors in each state during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the amount of loans of these two sectors waived off and the amount not recovered so far, bank and financial institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The State-wise outstanding amount of loans of commercial banks for agriculture and small scale industries (SSI) sectors as at the end of December, 1989 and March, 1990 (latest available) is given in Statements I and II. Similarly, the amount Sanctioned and Disbursed by all financial institutions to industries in each state for the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given in Statement III.

(b) The Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 was introduced by the Government for providing Debt relief to the extent of Rs. 10,000 per borrower to eligible borrowers including farmers, artisans and weavers in rural areas. Under this scheme, the amount of loans waived was Rs. 7714.60 crores. As regards the concessions and settlements made by banks with their client the same will be decided by them upon the merit of each case. However, the amount of overdues of banks against the outstandings in Agriculture and Industries of all size as on March, 1990 (latest available) was as under:

(Rs. Crores)

Sectors	Amount outstanding	Amount Overdues
Large & Medium industries	32549.41	4276.94
Small Scale Industries	15198.15	3074.83
Agriculture	16603.06	3450.78

**STATEMENT**

***State-wise Amount of Outstanding Advance to Agriculture Sector given by all Scheduled Commercial Banks as on the last Friday of December, 1988, September, 1989 and March, 1990(Latest Available)***

<i>Name of State/Union Territory</i>	<i>December 1988</i>	<i>September 1989</i>	<i>March 1990</i>
1	2	3	4
Haryana	587	634	678
Himachal Pradesh	68	71	95
Jammu & Kashmir	50	51	54
Punjab	951	1046	1110
Rajasthan	688	722	796
Chandigarh	171	187	198
Delhi	127	236	194
Assam	119	131	133
Manipur	5	6	7
Meghalaya	9	12	13
Nagaland	15	18	20
Tripura	18	23	26
Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	3
Mizoram	2	2	2
Sikkim	4	4	5
Bihar	622	690	752
Orissa	331	359	391
West Bengal	532	592	673
Andaman & Nicobar	2	2	3

<i>Name of State/Union Territory</i>	<i>December 1988</i>	<i>September 1989</i>	<i>March 1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Madhya Pradesh	809	935	1037
Uttar Pradesh	1347	1466	1725
Gujarat	787	787	832
Maharashtra	1389	1572	1715
Goa	28*	33	38
Daman & Diu		1	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1
Andhra pradesh	1827	1927	2089
Karnataka	1286	1467	1530
Kerala	583	609	730
Tamil Nadu	1567	1770	2043
Pondicherry	31	30	33
Lakshadweep	0.4	0.4	0.3

\*Data relates to Goa, Daman & Diu.

#### STATEMENT-II

*State-wise Outstanding Advances to small Scale Industries Sector by all Scheduled Commercial banks as at the end of Dec. 1988, Sept, 1989 and March, 1990 (latest available)*

*Amount (Rs. in crores)*

<i>State/U.T.s</i>	<i>Dec. 1988</i>	<i>Sept. 1989</i>	<i>March 1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Haryana	399	411	472

<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>			
<i>State/U.T.s</i>	<i>Dec.1988</i>	<i>Sept.1989</i>	<i>March1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Himachal Pradesh	63	74	81
Jammu & Kashmir	95	96	103
Punjab	838	824	949
Rajasthan	321	373	417
Chandigarh	73	83	84
Delhi	975	1120	1279
Assam	123	139	147
Manipur	12	14	14
Meghalaya	3	5	6
Nagaland	12	13	15
Tripura	9	11	12
Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	3
Mizoram	3	3	3
Sikkim	2	2	5
Bihar	380	443	496
Orissa	189	224	235
West Bengal	912	1035	1107
Andaman & Nicobar	2	2	2
Madhya Pradesh	531	583	636
Uttar Pradesh	1162	1258	1426
Gujarat	936	1051	1182

*Amount (Rs. in crores)*

<i>State/U. T.s</i>	<i>Dec. 1988</i>	<i>Sept. 1989</i>	<i>March 1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Maharashtra	2362	2708	1903
Daman & Diu	-	7	7
Goa	58 *	58	59
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	3	2
Andhra Pradesh	807	903	949
Karnataka	839	923	990
Kerala	528	572	535
Tamil Nadu	1312	1672	1827
Pondicherry	18	19	20
Lakshadweep	0.3	0.3	0.3

\*Data \*relates to goa, Daman & Diu

## STATEMENT - III

State-Wise Amount Sanctioned and Disbursed by all Financial Institutions (AIFIs) to Industries for the Year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

S.No.	States/Union Territories	Amount						(Rs. Crore)
		Sanctioned			Disbursed			
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1270.3	977.8	1501.4	823.2	660.1	945.9	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	1.0	4.0	0.4	0.8	1.4	
3.	Assam	59.9	216.4	69.8	45.9	58.9	71.1	
4.	Bihar	211.6	367.3	195.7	151.7	198.8	109.9	
5.	Goa	94.8	118.7	87.3	44.5	76.7	79.2	
6.	Gujarat	1757.6	1563.0	2523.7	10	923.4	1375.9	
7.	Haryana	236.0	533.0	354.1	183.0	273.8	314.5	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	127.0	154.3	325.4	75.1	90.3	74.3	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	71.7	59.7	54.2	50.6	44.7	39.7	
10.	Karnataka	548.7	546.5	934.3	402.0	406.5	550.9	
11.	Kerala	200.0	227.9	276.7	151.6	172.2	175.3	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	848.8	628.8	1185.7	505.5	432.4	624.8	

S.No.	States/Union Territories	Sanctioned			Amount			Disbursed			(Rs. Crore)				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
13.	Maharashtra	1943.0	3644.8	4438.3	1408.9	1877.6	2567.4								
14.	Manipur	12.9	12.2	2.6	3.5	8.8	4.8								
15.	Meghalaya	14.7	10.1	5.7	11.7	11.2	7.7								
16.	Mizoram	7.1	4.0	4.5	5.7	4.0	4.0								
17.	Nagaland	9.3	3.0	2.9	5.3	4.2	5.7								
18.	Orissa	396.9	370.7	307.2	214.5	174.5	292.5								
19.	Punjab	469.5	365.7	455.3	268.3	359.6	355.4								
20.	Rajasthan	775.3	576.6	748.0	218.7	302.9	423.2								
21.	Sikkim	3.4	8.0	1.2	1.7	7.5	3.6								
22.	Tamil Nadu	1131.8	1188.6	1332.0	697.2	833.7	938.3								
23.	Tripura	5.4	11.5	1.3	3.0	3.7	2.2								
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1562.6	1076.4	1324.2	858.6	705.9	853.3								
25.	West Bengal	427.2	611.2	609.5	424.5	396.7	417.7								
26.	Union Territories	416.5	309.2	646.0	222.0	232.1	401.6								

**Proposals from Uttar Pradesh for  
Allocation of funds from Central  
Roads Fund**

1666. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAN:  
SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA  
KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANS-  
PORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals sent to the Union Government by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for allocation of funds from Central Road Fund during the last three years;

(b) the number of proposals approved by the Government and the number of those rejected;

(c) the reasons for rejecting the proposals; and

(d) the names of the proposals pending

with the Government at present and the time by which a decision will be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) 43 schemes amounting to Rs. 119.50 crores have been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh against Central Road Fund programme for the 8th Plan period.

(b) and (c). Since actual augmentation of Central Road Fund against which the proposals were invited has not yet taken place in accordance with Revised Resolution adopted by the Parliament on 13.5.1988, it has not been possible to process the schemes sent by the State Government so far.

(d) A statement indicating the names of pending schemes and their cost is attached herewith. It is too early to indicate the time for approval of the schemes since decision about augmentation of the Central Road Fund is yet to be taken.



## STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Widening into 4 lane of link road from Mohan Nagar in district Ghaziabad to Wazirabad (Length 6.5 K.M.)	63.00
2.	Widening into 4 lane of road from Modipuram to Deurala Section (72 K.M. to 77.500 K.M.)	55.00
3.	B.M.S.D.C. of road connecting Okhla-Baraj to U.P. & Noida (2.5 K.M.)	50.00
4.	Widening into 4 lane of 4.40 K.M. to 8.20 K.M. (length 3.8 K.M.) of G.T. (East) Road in Kaqnpur District.	55.00
5.	Widening of Meerut-Bulandshahar-Narora-Badayun (S.H-18)	388.00
6.	Construction of approaches at river Yamuna on Meerut-Karnal Road	67.50
7.	Widening of Chandoli-Allgarh-Agra-Tatapour Kot (S.H. 39) (K.M. 120 to K.M. 244)	90.00
8.	Widening of Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur major district road	135.00
9.	Widening of Allgarh-Teppaj-Kewar Road	201.50
10.	Widening & Strengthening of Pilibhit-Bareilly Mathura-Bharatpur (S.H. 39) (K.M. 266 to K.M. 275, K.M. 276 to 100.00 K.M. 283, K.M. 191 to 211, K.M. 212 to K.M. 222)	100.00
11.	Widening into 2-lane of Pilibhit-Bareilly Badayun-Mathura-S.H. 33	225.00
12.	Widening into 2-lane of Muradabad-Chandoshi-Badayun-Farukhabad-S.H. 43	70.00
13.	Widening into 2-lane of Muradabad-Kashipur Rampur.	64.00
14.	Widening of Muradabad-Dhampur-Nazibabad-Hardwar road	80.00

S.No.	Name of scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
15.	Strengthening of Gajroila-Dhampur-Kalagath Dhampur-Kalagath road	700.00
16.	Widening & Strengthening of Lucknow-Bagarmau Bilihore-Bola-Itawah. S.H. 40	1077.00
17.	Widening & Strengthening of Bahraich-Banda road (Yamuna approach road)	112.00
18.	Widening & Strengthening of Jhansi-Agara road (K.M. 7 to K.M. 18)	490.00
19.	Widening & Strengthening of Jhansi-Agra road (K.M. 7 to K.M. 18)	75.00
20.	Widening of Balla-Bairiya-Rivilgan] (K.M. 3 to K.M.49)	155.00
21.	Construction of Ghorawal-Jubal road (new road (K.M. 1 to K.M. 17)	155.00
22.	Widening & Strengthening of Padrona-Devariya-Kashiya road in Devariya district (K.M. 35 to K.M. 52)	125.00
23.	Construction of Haldwani Bypass in Kumanyun district	500.00
24.	Widening & Strengthening of road from Lucknow Aiganj to remaining part of Mahmoodabad road (30 K.Ms)	150.00
25.	Construction of a RCC bridge across Kainadi at K.M. 2 of Meerut-Bijnore road	40.00
26.	Construction of bridge across Pandu river at Dntiya-Khaimagar-Aser road in Farukhabad District	36.00
27.	Construction of bridge across Non river at Ghatam-Gajher road in Kanpur District	50.00
28.	Construction of bridge across Belan river at Dharawal-Jaraul road in Varanasi District	70.00
29.	Construction of bridge across Son river in Varanasi District.	700.00

S.No.	Name of scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
30.	Construction of bridge across Bijul river at Bijul-Parsoi road in Varanashi district	70.00
31.	Construction of bridge across Madha river on Cosaingan]-Moti road	70.00
32.	Construction of a bridge across Yamuna river at Majhawal near Dankaur	441.00
33.	Construction of a bridge of Devband-Miragpur road in Saharanpur District	90.92
34.	Widening and Strengthening of Kushinagar-Kashia-Padrona road in Devaria District	239.00
35.	Widening and Strengthening of Padrona-Jatha Bazar road in Devaria District	201.66
36.	Construction of road from Kabirpur to Lathdeeh road in Gajipur District	86.50
37.	Construction of road from Dehma to Mahen road in Gajipur District	104.40
38.	Construction of Mahulagarhwal Bandh (Azamgarh District) from Mahula to Raunapur (K.M. 1 to K.M. 16)	100.00
39.	Widening & Strengthening of road from Gajipur to Ujjar - Balla (State Highway - 36)	1371.75
40.	Widening & Strengthening of road from Balla (Balla District) to Manjihat-Chhapra (S.H. 36)	963.00
41.	Widening & Strengthening of Rasara-Nagara-Kidiharapur-Fatehpur road in Balla District	821.00
42.	Strengthening, Upper leveling and construction of small bridge at Chhatwara-Deveet-Mehanagar-Palhana-Mehnaipur-Orihar road in Azamgarh District	208.53
43.	Strengthening and reconstruction of Muhammadabad (District-Azamgarh) - Chiraiyakot-Sadat-Saldpur-road (from Chiraiyakot to Titra)	86.76

**Status of Bank Managers****Loans given under IRDP and Twenty Point Programme****1667. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give status to bank Managers equal to the gazetted officers of Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Gazetted status is relevant only to such officials who are paid from the Consolidated Fund of India or a State. The employees of the public sector banks are not paid from the Consolidated Fund of India or that of a State Government. The conferment of Gazetted status on them is, therefore, not relevant.

**1668. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans provided by the banks under Integrated Development Programme and Twenty Point Programme during the year 1990 and 1991 so far, bank-wise; and

(b) the number of persons benefited under each scheme State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Number of persons benefited along with loans provided by banks (i.e. Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks) under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during the financial years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto December 1991) is indicated below:

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Total number of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Loans provided by banks (Rs. in crores)</i>
1989-90	33,51,373	1220.53
1990-91	28,97,775	1190.30
1991-92 (upto Dec.91)	12,21,842	681.63

State-wise break-up is given in Statement-I.

Data relating to Commercial banks ad-  
(No. of A/cs in lakhs- Amount in Rs. crores)

vancing under 20-Point Programme-1986 as at the end of September, 1989 and September, 1990 (latest available) is as under.

	<i>No. of A/cs</i>	<i>Amount Outstanding</i>
September, 1989	245.26	11871.25
September, 1990	265.25	12657.52

The data about above for each Public Sector Banks is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. However, the

State-wise break up is given in Statement-II.

## STATEMENT

State-wise position of assistance provided, physical as well as financial, under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 upto November, 1991

State/U.Ts	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
	Beneficiaries in '000	Credit disbursed (Rs. crores)	3	Beneficiaries (in '000)	Credit disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	4	Beneficiaries (in '000)	Credit disbursed (Rs. in)	5 6 7
Andhra Pradesh	255,228	91.73		263,391	95.39		137,231	56.47	
Arunchal Pradesh	8,532	1.24		8,423	1.13		1,928	0.16	
Assam	61,146	23.52		50,345	20.69		15,159	5.74	
Bihar	449,033	144.85		415,814	149.53		135,091	19.55	
Goa	3,858	2.35		3,200	1.64		1,647	0.66	
Gujarat	102,465	33.92		72,426	27.93		48,573	19.66	
Haryana	55,657	20.00		34,179	12.68		11,192	4.33	
Himachal Pradesh	30,117	7.32		17,037	5.03		9,244	3.20	
Jammu & Kashmir	1,375	5.45		13,008	4.71		5,773	2.91	
Karnataka	140,275	51.68		125,027	47.85		42,544	12.83	
Kerala	74,150	31.57		60,877	25.60		28,144	11.66	

State/U.Ts	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
	Beneficiaries in '000	Credit disbursed (Rs. crores)	3	Beneficiaries (in '000)	Credit disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	5	Beneficiaries (in '000)	Credit disbursed (Rs. in)	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	325.995	93.49	345.514	127.79	125.269	48.75			
Maharashtra	248.059	181.62	214.199	87.90	85.751	36.94			
Manipur	3.716	0.38	4.962	61.62	2.009	0.74			
Meghalaya	2.320	1.70	3.134	1.61	1.375	0.77			
Mizoram	4.982	0.16	3.366	6.21	0.966	0.10			
Nagaland	4.932	1.09	4.429	1.26	1.915	0.52			
Orissa	165.969	31.84	149.612	32.53	41.935	12.48			
Punjab	56.128	23.90	35.944	15.66	12.935	6.17			
Rajasthan	159.039	44.37	135.604	47.38	52.292	23.13			
Sikkim	1.717	0.74	1.422	0.60	0.797	0.39			
Tamil Nadu	221.509	81.49	181.842	59.91	76.602	27.13			
Tripura	12.276	5.24	12.222	4.60	0.769	0.66			

State/U.Ts	1989-90			1990-91			1991-92		
	Beneficiaries in '000	Credit disbursed (Rs. crores)		Beneficiaries (in '000)	Credit disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)		Beneficiaries (in '000)	Credit disbursed (Rs.in)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	630.024	28.90	508.840	311.33	285.434	182.87			
West Bengal	291.847	129.33	226.603	101.43	94.303	43.06			
A & N Islands	1.939	0.75	1.660	0.63	0.762	0.34			
Chandigarh	.	0.08	.	.	.	.			
D & N Havelli	0.387	0.15	0.311	0.15	0.228	0.11			
Delhi	0.375	0.69	1.567	0.62	0.644	0.34			
Daman & Diu	0.726	0.33	0.600	0.27	0.204	0.91			
Lakshadweep	0.209	0.09	0.139	0.07	59	0.03			
Pondicherry	2.089	0.51	2.078	0.57	0.797	8.22			



## STATEMENT II

*State-wise Position of Assistance given by Banks under New 20-Point Programme (1986) for the quarter ended September 1989 and September 1990*

State/U.T.s	September 1990 Balance Outstanding		September, 1990 Balance Outstanding	
	No. of A/c (in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in Crs.)	No. of A/c (in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in crs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	4.63	266	4.89	292
Himachal Pradesh	2.08	90	2.14	97
Jammu & Kashmir	0.98	44	0.97	41
Punjab	6.95	472	7.75	505
Rajasthan	8.15	493	9.12	529
Chandigarh	0.23	141	0.15	133
Delhi	0.75	190	0.84	214
Assam	3.49	141	4.28	164
Manipur	0.20	11	0.15	7
Meghalaya	2.46	29	0.53	30

State/U.T.s	September 1990 Balance Outstanding		September, 1990 Balance Outstanding		
	No. of A/c (in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in Crs.)	No. of A/c (in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in crs.)	
	1	2	3	4	5
Negaland		0.10	12	0.22	15
Tripura		0.97	27	1.36	37
Arunachal Pradesh		0.06	3	0.07	4
Mizoram		0.12	7	0.14	8
Sikkim		0.19	9	0.21	9
Bihar		18.84	726	20.26	739
Orissa		11.08	319	13.69	357
West Bengal		116.15	521	17.81	593
Andman & Nicobar		0.03	2	0.04	2
Madhya Pradesh		17.37	950	18.23	1093
Uttar Pradesh		29.33	1340	32.73	1491
Gujarat		12.85	558	12.22	614

State/U.T.s	September 1990 Balance Outstanding		September, 1990 Balance Outstanding	
	No. of A/c (in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in Crs.)	No. of A/c (in lakhs)	Amount (Rs. in crs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	19.30	1303	21.45	1267
Daman and Diu	0.004	0.4	0.005	0.3
Goa	0.61	35	0.65	44
Dadra Nagar Havell	0.03	0.91	0.02	0.3
Goa	0.61	35	0.65	44
Dadra Megar Havell	0.03	0.91	0.02	0.3
Andhra Pradesh	29.94	1376	31.50	1448
Karnataka	21.64	1141	21.92	1162
Kerala	13.32	475	14.25	510
Tamil Nadu	24.59	1161	26.76	1220
Pondicherry	0.56	21	0.68	28
Lakshadweep	0.03	2	0.04	2

**Recommendations of Narasimham Committee**

[English]

1670. SHRI TARA CHAND  
KHANDLWAL:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI G. MADEGOWDA:  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:  
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR  
REDDY:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:  
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL  
BHARGAVA:  
SHRI SURYANARAIN YADAV:  
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:  
SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:  
SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the main recommendations of the Narasimham Committee;

(b) whether the Government propose to implement the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Committee on the Financial System under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Narasimham, in its report has, *inter-alia*, recommended (a) establishment of a four tier hierarchy for the banking structure with 3 or 4 large banks including State Bank of India at the top (which could be international in character) and rural banks (including RRBs) at the bottom (confined to

rural areas and mainly engaged in financing agriculture and related activities), (b) hiving off supervisory functions over banks and financial institutions to a separate quasi-autonomous body under aegis of the RBI; (c) larger role for the private sector; (d) a phased achievement of 8 percent capital adequacy ratio as recommended by the Basle Committee; (e) abolition of branch licensing policy; (f) phased reduction in SLR starting from 1991-92; (g) deregulation of interest rates which are to be related to the Bank Rate on the basis of guidelines given by the Chakravarty Committee; (h) competition among financial institutions which will adopt a syndicating or participating (instead of consortium) approach; (i) retention by IDBI of only its refinancing role and delegation of its direct lending activity to a separate corporate body; (j) prudential guidelines governing the functioning of banks and financial institutions and (k) proper classification of assets and full disclosure and transparency of accounts of banks and financial institutions.

The Committee also make recommendations regarding directed investments and credit programmes, establishment of Special Tribunals to expedite the recovery process and setting up of a separate institution by the Government of India to be known as the Asset Reconstruction Fund with the express purpose of taking over a portion of the loan portfolio of banks which has become bad and doubtful and whose recovery is being hampered by the slow legal process. Thus the recommendations seek to address issues of declining profitability and efficiency and seek to restore the autonomy and flexibility of operations within an overall framework of reasonable monetary stability.

Some recommendations of the Committee need further consideration and implementation is proposed to be done in a phased manner.

**Stock of Sugar**

1671. SHRI M.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest stock position of sugar; and  
 (b) the quantity proposed to be exported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): As on 7th February, 1992, the stock of sugar has been provisionally estimated at 51.86 lakh tonnes.

(b) During the year 1991-92, a quantity of 5.61 lakh tonnes of sugar has been earmarked for export.

**Import of Fish**

1672. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of fish imported during each of the last three years; and  
 (b) the quantity proposed to be imported during 1992?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) According to Director General of International Trade (DGIT) no imports of fish were allowed during the last three years.

(b) There is no set target for import of fish during 1992.

**Income Tax outstanding against Cine Stars**

1673. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:  
 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cine stars from whom income tax of more than Rs. 10 lakhs was to be realised at the end of financial years 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the total income tax areas to be released from them during the above period; and

(c) the action taken to realise these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) The names of cine stars from whom income tax of more than Rs. 10 lakhs was to be realised at the end of each of the financial years 1989-90 and 1990-91, are as under:

- 
1. Shashi Raj Kapoor
  2. Amjad Khan
  3. Rajesh Khanna
  4. Rati Agnihotri
  5. Raj Babbar
  6. Late Kishore Kumar Ganguly
  7. Shatrughan Sinha
  8. Rekha Ganeshan
  9. Amitabh Bachhan
  10. Late Prem Nazir
  11. A. Sridevi

12. S. Karnal Hassan  
 13. R. Jayaprada  
 14. G.S.R. Krishnemurthy  
 15. Vijay Anand  
 16. C. Suhasini

(b) The total income tax demands to be realised from them were Rs. 9.68 crores as on 31.3.1990 and Rs. 5.15 crores as on 31.3.1991.

(c) Apart from the action permissible under the Income-tax law for the realisation of outstanding tax dues, suitable administrative steps are continuously taken to reduce the tax arrears. The action taken varies from case to case. Legal actions include issue of notices for penalty for non-payment, issue of garnishee orders to attach bank accounts, debts, etc. and drawing up of tax recovery statements by the Tax Recovery Officers to enable them to effect recovery by attachment/sale of assets of the defaulters, in appropriate cases. Payment of tax in instalments has also been allowed in suitable cases. In all these cases, the

Assessing Officers are required to send dossier reports indicating the progress in the recovery of taxes and their reports are reviewed at the level of Commissioner of Income-tax and above, depending on the amount in arrears. Since a large part of the demand is disputed in appeals, etc. steps are also taken for expeditious disposals of appeals.

#### Export of Textile Products to Japan

1674. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Textile mills propose to export their products to Japan shortly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, millwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Indian Textile Mills are already exporting their products to Japan. The exports by Indian Mills sector during the last three years to Japan are as follows:

*Value in Rs. Crores*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Fabrics</i>	<i>Made-ups</i>	<i>Yarn</i>	<i>Total</i>
1989	2.09	1.82	29.03	32.94
1990	0.44	1.36	21.08	22.88
1991	1.23	1.98	50.66	53.87

KUSMARIA:

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the countries identified so far by National Corporation of Small

[*Translation*]

#### Export of Aluminium Wares

1675. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL  
 KATHERIA:  
 SHRI RAMKRISHNA

Scale industries for export of aluminum wares; and

(b) the names of the countries to whom the said export is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC), has identified U.K., Germany and Netherlands for export of aluminium wares. Exports are already being made to U.K. and Netherlands and are likely to be made to Germany in 1992-93.

**Setting up of Diamond Industry Complex in Jaipur**

1676. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities provided to diamond industry in Rajasthan for export of diamonds during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a diamond industry complex in Jaipur in order to promote diamond's business; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.

*Quantity: in '000 bales of 180 kgs. each*

<i>Import</i>	<i>Export</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Net Profit</i>
1988-89	21.55	256.70	1.64
1989-90	28.11	374.86	1.80
1990-91	56.35	986.53	11.49
1991-92 (upto Jan. '92)			

CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Government has provided identical facilities to diamond exporters throughout the country and these are indicated in the Current Import-Export Policy. No special facility is, therefore, provided to exporters of diamonds of any State including Rajasthan.

(b) There is no proposal with the Government to set up a diamond industry complex in Jaipur.

(c) Does not arise.

**Import and Export of Jute**

1677. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of jute imported and exported during the year 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and upto January, 1992; and

(b) the details of earnings and expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The quantity of jute imported and exported by Jute Corporation of India during 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto January, 1992) and the details of expenditure and earnings thereon are given below:-

*Value: Rs. Lakhs:-*

[English]

### Regularisation of Licence of Jaipur Stock Exchange

1678. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have regularised the licence of the Jaipur Stock Exchange for its working;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Government have renewed the recognition of Jaipur Stock Exchange for a period of 5 years with effect from 9th January, 1990.

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

### Repair of national Highway No. 28

1679. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway No. 28 from Mizaffarpur-Matihari-Raxaul is in dilapidated condition at several stretches; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for repair and maintenance of the aforesaid road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). National Highway No. 28 from Muzaffarpur-Matihari-Raxaul is generally in traffic worthy condition: During 1988-89 to 1990-91, flood

damage/special repair works costing Rs. 32.00 lacs and improvement works costing Rs. 508.00 lacs were sanctioned for this stretch apart from the normal maintenance grant. Further, 2 estimates costing Rs. 103.50 lacs have also been sanctioned for improvement works during 1991-92.

[Translation]

### 'AGNI' Missile

1680. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL: SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two more tests of 'Agni' missile were planned for 1990 and 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in conducting the tests, and by what time the missile is likely to be inducted in the Armed Forces;

(c) whether the Government have any plan to develop missile on the lines of 'Patriot' missile; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). subsequent to the first successful launch of re-entry test vehicle 'Agni' in May 89, more launches were planned in the coming years but no specific launch programme was drawn. Next launch is planned to be undertaken during first half of 1992. 'Agni' is only a technology demonstrator, hence it is not being inducted into the Armed Forces.

(c) Surface-to-air missile 'Akash', already under advanced stage of development is of same class as Patriot missile of USA.



(d) 'Akash' is a mobile, medium range, surface to air missile, it will have capability for multi-target engagement as well as anti-ballistic defence.

#### Widening of N.H. No. 2

1681. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to widen and develop Ballabhgarh and Mathura section of the National Highway No. 2 to double lane road;

(b) if so, the funds proposed to be allocated for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the construction work would be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Widening of Ballabhgarh - Mathura Section of NH 2 to four-lanes is already in progress at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 132.91 crores.

#### Proposal to Freeze Increments to Central Govt. employees

1682. DR. P.R. GANGAWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to freeze the increments to Central Government employees in view of the grave economic crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the resentment in employees by such a freeze; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) No such proposal is currently under consideration of the Government.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

[English]

#### Fares of Buses Plying under S.T.A. Permits

1683. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether fares of buses plying under S.T.A. permits in Delhi on D.T.C. routes have been revised recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action taken by the Government against the owners of these buses for charging arbitrary fares?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fares of Private State Carriages Buses have been revised in January, 1992 by State Transport Authority, Delhi to be at par with DTC's revised fares, as under:-

Distance	Fare
0 - 6 Kms.	Re. 1/-
6 - 16 Kms.	Rs. 2/-
Above 16 Kms.	Rs. 3/-

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

**Names for Coffee Products**

1684. SHRI C.P. MUDALA  
GIRIYAPPA:  
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:  
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the coffee planters to give their own names to their produce as in the case of other commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Coffee Act, Coffee delivered by the growers will be included in the Pool and there is no scope for allowing the coffee planters to give their own names to their produce.

[Translation]

**Deposits in Banks**

1685. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of public deposits in various nationalised banks as on June 30, 1991 and December 31, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): As per report received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the amount of deposits of Public Sector Banks as on the 1st Friday of June 1991 (28th June 1991) and

December 1991 (27th December 1991) was Rs. 173753.66 crores and Rs. 190984.76 crores respectively.

[English]

**Import of Rubber**

1686. SHRITHAYIL JOHNNANJALOSE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to stop import of natural and synthetic rubber;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to increase the subsidy for rubber plantation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Import and export policy is under review. A decision will be taken when the new policy is announced on 1st April, 1992.

(c) and (d). Proposal for upward revision of subsidy for new plantation and replantation of rubber has been received and is being considered as a part of the Eighth Plan proposals of the Rubber Board.

**Assistance from International Financial Institutions for Construction of Roads/Bridges in Maharashtra**

1687. SHRI SHANKARRAO KALE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some international financial institutions are providing loan assistance for the constructions of bridges and roads in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the names of the roads/bridges proposed to be covered and their length;

(c) the names of the financial institutions and the amount of assistance being provided by them;

(d) the time schedule for construction or work of these roads and bridges; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the completion of construction of work within the schedule time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of such State Road projects in Maharashtra along with their length are as under:-

	<i>Name of road</i>	<i>Length (in kms.)</i>
1.	Aabadi-Palghar	69.9
2.	Pune-Ahmednagar	113.0
3.	Ahmednagar-Aurangabad	106.4
4.	Aurangabad-Manthaj	130.7
5.	Akola-Kanhergaon	96.0
6.	Nagpur-Kanpa	70.0
7.	Ahmednagar-Kopargaoon	96.0
		682.0

(c) and (d). The World Bank has provided a loan of US \$ 49.7 Million. The time-schedule for completion of these projects under the loan is upto December, 1994.

(e) These roads are State Roads and as such the Government of Maharashtra are essentially concerned with completion of the projects within the time schedule.

#### Withdrawal of M.V. Nicobar

1688. SHRI MANORANJAN BHARTA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have ordered for withdrawal of M.V. Nicobar, a Passenger-cum-Cargo vessel purchased by

the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for operating from Andaman-Mainland service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation in this regard and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The passenger-cum-cargo vessel M.V. Nicobar is proposed to be withdrawn from the mainland-Andaman service from April to September 1992 for operating the Haj pilgrimage service.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The vessel M.G. Nicobar is proposed to be deployed for the Haj service during 1992 as it is the only suitable Indian passenger vessel available at present for operating the Haj service. With the withdrawal of this vessel from mainland-Andaman service, it is expected that two vessels M.V. Harshavardhana and M.V. Nacowry (new vessel which is expected to be delivered shortly) will be available for operation on the mainland-Andaman service during April-September 1992. Steps have also been initiated to find long term options for carriage of Haj pilgrims.

#### Cotton Mills in Orissa

1689. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cotton mills functioning in Orissa at present;

(b) whether the cotton mills in the State are facing difficulties in getting cotton; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) As per the information available, there were 14 cotton/man-made fibres textile mills (13 spinning and 1 composite) in Orissa as on 31.1.91.

(b) and (c). There is no difficulty regarding availability of cotton. However, some mills are finding it difficult to purchase adequate quantities as prices of cotton has increased during the current year as a result of fall in cotton production due to failure of rains particularly in Central India.

#### Bank Frauds

1690. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI RAM TAHAI  
CHOUHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rise in the bank frauds at the end of 1991 as compared to the year 1990, State-wise;

(b) the amount involved in the fraud cases during the above period;

(c) whether the Government have set up any committee to go into the issue in its entirety;

(d) if so, whether the committee has submitted its reports; and

(e) if so, the recommendations of the committee and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the present data maintenance system does not yield State-wise information about number of bank frauds and amount involved therein. RBI has further reported that it has not yet received information about number and amount of frauds detected in commercial banks during October to December 1991. A comparison of bankfrauds at the end of 1990 and 1991 cannot, therefore, be made. However, a comparison of number and amount of frauds for the period January to September, 1990 (1357 frauds involving Rs. 7924.30 lakhs + \$ 7500 + SHS 4597787) and January to September 1991 (1288 frauds involving Rs. 4722.30 lakhs + \$ 8000) shows a declining trend in the number of frauds by 5.08% and in amount by about 40.41%.

(b) RBI has reported that an amount of 11014.96 lakhs + \$ 7500 + SHS 4597787 + Rs. 4722.30 lakhs + \$ 8000 was in-  
 in bank frauds in respect of all com-  
 mercial banks in India (including their for-  
 1 branches) in 1990 and 1991 (upto  
 xember, 1991) respectively).

(c) On the advice of Government, RBI  
 appointed a Committee under the Chair-  
 ship of the then Deputy Governor of RBI  
 enquire into various aspects relating to  
 ds and malpractices in Banks.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Income Tax Notices to Persons Having  
 Telephones**

1691. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the  
 Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some States the Income  
 Tax Department is issuing notices to all  
 those who have acquired new telephones;  
 and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
 AMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). "New  
 Telephone Connections" has been identi-  
 fied as one of the parameters for enquiries  
 to discover potential new tax-payers. Ac-  
 cordingly, on the basis of information ob-  
 tained from the concerned authorities re-  
 garding persons who had booked or acquired  
 new telephone connections, the Central In-  
 formation Branches of the Income-tax De-  
 partment in the States of Gujarat,  
 Maharashtra, Haryana & Tamil Nadu, enquiry  
 forms were issued on a selective basis to  
 the persons concerned and the information  
 gathered has been communicated to the  
 Assessing Officers for appropriate action.

**Voluntary Retirement Scheme for  
 D.T.C. Employees**

1692. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:  
 Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT  
 be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have de-  
 cided to launch a voluntary retirement  
 scheme for the Delhi Transport Corporation  
 employees; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and  
 the number of employees proposed to be  
 reduced by the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
 MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT  
 (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). A  
 Group of Ministers chaired by the Finance  
 Minister has been constituted to work out an  
 inter-connected package for the rehabilita-  
 tion of DTC, in order to ensure its long term  
 viability. A voluntary retirement scheme for  
 DTC employees is one of the proposals  
 under consideration of the Group of Minis-  
 ter. No final decision has yet been taken on  
 the scheme.

**Loans to SSTs**

[Translation]

1693. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
 SHRI VILASRAO  
 NAGNATHRAO  
 GUNDEWAR:  
 SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
 YADAV:  
 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR  
 SHASTRI:  
 SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased  
 to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been  
 laid down for grant of loans to Small Scale

industries by public sector banks and financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of loan applications received from the Small Scale Industries/ Entrepreneurs by these banks and institutions and the amount of loans sanctioned during each of the last two years, State-wise;

(d) whether many industries have become sick due to delay in providing loans;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). General guidelines regarding timely and adequate sanction of working capital limits and other financial assistance to small scale industries by banks are issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), as the principal financial institution for the promotion, financing and development of small scale industries, issues guidelines to the primary lending institutions consisting of SFCs, SIDCs, Commercial and Cooperative Banks which inter-alia cover specific aspects of small industry financing under SIDBI's Refinancing Scheme setting out the terms of assistance like rate

of interest, promoters' contribution, debt equity ratio, period of repayment and such other aspects.

(c) RBI has reported that they do not compile data regarding number of units or amounts sanctioned. SIDBI has however reported that it sanctioned assistance to 1,06,663 and 68,337 units amounting to Rs. 2,823.3 crores and 2267.5 crores during the period from April, 90 to March, 91 and from April, 91 to Dec., 91 respectively. A Statement showing the State-wise sanctions of assistance by SIDBI under its Refinancing and Bills Discounting Schemes covering the above period is attached.

(d) to (f). RBI has reported that the banks generally provide loans to small industries in time. However, there may be some isolated instances where banks are unable to provide working capital on the ground that there is a credit squeeze or due to the over-extended position of the banks' credit portfolios. Banks have been advised by RBI to ensure that under no circumstances should credit flow to the priority sector get disrupted. RBI and the State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIC's) constantly review the cases of SSI units to which term loans have been sanctioned by SFCs but to which working capital has not been sanctioned by the Commercial banks. Further banks are under instructions from RBI to ensure timely sanction of working capital to prevent industries from becoming sick.

#### STATEMENT

##### *State-wise Assistance Sanctioned by SIDBI*

(Rs. in crores)

No. State	April, 90 -March, 91 Amount Sanctioned	April, 91 -Dec., 91 Amount Sanctioned
1. Andhra Pradesh	190.3	118.5

*(Rs. in cores)*

<i>No. State</i>	<i>April,90 -March,91 Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>April,91 -Dec.,91 Amount Sanctioned</i>
2. Arunchal Pradesh	0.6	0.2
3. Assam	16.2	11.4
4. Bihar	44.4	27.4
5. Goa	22.7	19.5
6. Gujarat	278.5	245.4
7. Haryana	64.8	61.3
8. Himachal Pradesh	22.2	21.3
9. Jammu & Kashmir	29.3	19.3
10. Karnataka	203.6	150.7
11. Kerala	111.4	75.9
12. Madhya Pradesh	111.6	67.9
13. Maharashtra	290.8	206.9
14. Manipur	1.8	1.9
15. Meghalaya	2.7	1.2
16. Mizoram	3.4	1.6
17. Nagaland	2.1	0.3
18. Orissa	50.7	37.2
19. Punjab	95.1	53.9
20. Rajasthan	124.1	97.9
21. Sikkim	0.9	1.9
22. Tamil Nadu	263.5	224.3

(Rs. in cores)

<i>No. State</i>	<i>April, 90 -March, 91 Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>April, 91 -Dec., 91 Amount Sanctioned</i>
23. Tripura	1.3	2.4
24. Uttar Pradesh	189.6	147.4
25. West bengal	107.5	87.3
26. Union Territories	63.1	52.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2292</b>	<b>1746.1</b>

**Ordnance Factory in Bihar**

1694. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has requested the Union Government to set up an ordnance factory in Bihar;

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

(c) the place selected for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Bihar Government had offered a few sites sometime back for the proposed ordnance factory to manufacture propellants.

(b) The proposal to set up a new ordnance factory to manufacture propellants has since been dropped.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Advances to States for Externally aided Projects**

1695. SHRIMATI BASAVA

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

(a) whether the Government propose to give advance to State for externally aided projects from the next financial year;

(b) if so, the total amount proposal to be provided to each State under this scheme during 1992-93;

(c) whether foreign funds have lapsed in some due to non-utilisation of the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The question of giving advances to States for externally aided projects is at the proposal stage. A final decision has not been taken.

(c) and (d). External assistance is usually tied to projects spread over a period of 5-7 years. Where necessary extension and restructuring are agreed to with donor agencies for full utilisation of committed assistance.



**National Welfare Board for Seafarers**

the reasons therefor?

1697. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. The term of National welfare Board for Seafarers constituted in 1988 expired on 27.11.1990.

(a) whether the term of National Welfare Board for Seafarers constituted in 1988 has expired and if so, when;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(b) whether the Board has been re-constituted; and

(c) A copy of the Notification dated 10.4.1991 constituting the National Welfare Board for Seafarers is enclosed as Statement.

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not,

**STATEMENT**

*(Published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) of the Gazette of India extra-ordinary)*

*Government of India  
Ministry of Surface Transport  
(Shipping Wing)*

*New Delhi, the 10th April, 1991*

**NOTIFICATION**

S.O. 851 (E) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 218 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958) read with rules 3 and 4 of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963 as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby constitutes, for a period of two years from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, the National Welfare Board for seafarers, consisting of the following members, namely:-

**CHAIRMAN**

1. The Minister in charge of Shipping (ex-office)

**MEMBERS**

2. The Director General of Shipping, 'Uahaz Bhavan', Walchand Hirachand Marg, Bombay -400-038. (ex-officio)
3. Joint Secretary dealing with Seamen's welfare, Ministry of Surface Transport, New Delhi. Representatives of Central Government

- |     |                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                       |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4.  | Shri B. Satyanarayana, Deputy Secretary,<br>Ministry of labour, Jaisalmer House, New Delhi.                                                                              | Representative<br>of Govt. or<br>West Bengal                                          |
| 5.  | Shri Sumantra Choudhury, I.A.S., Joint Secretary,<br>Transport Department, Govt. of West Bengal, Calcutta                                                                |                                                                                       |
| 6.  | Capt. K. Subrahmanyam, Port Officer, C/o Director<br>of State Ports, Kakinada, East Godavari District,<br>Andhra Pradesh                                                 | Representative<br>of Government of<br>Andhra Pradesh                                  |
| 7.  | Capt. V.R. Rao, Harbour Master,<br>Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam,<br>Andhra Pradesh                                                                            | Representative<br>of Visakhapatnam<br>Andhra Pradesh                                  |
| 8.  | Capt. P.C. Chaturvedi, Harbour Master,<br>Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham (Kutch)<br>Gujarat.                                                                              | Representative<br>of Kandla<br>Port Trust.                                            |
| 9.  | Shri N.E. Pardiwala, Vice President, M/s Great Eastern<br>Shipping Co., Ltd., Hongkong Bank Building, 60,<br>M.G. Road, Bombay - 400 023                                 |                                                                                       |
| 10. | Shri K.S. Bhandarkar, Chairman, Owners/Agents<br>Committee (Cnews), 4, S.V. Marg, Ballard Estate,<br>Bombay - 400 038.                                                   | Representative<br>of shipowners                                                       |
| 11. | Dr. Leo Barnes, General Secretary, National Union of<br>Seafarers of India, 4, Goa Street, Ballard Estate,<br>Bombay - 400 038                                           | Representative<br>of seafarers                                                        |
| 12. | Shri K.E. Sukhia, General Secretary, Maritime Union<br>of India, Udyog Bhavan, 4th floor, 29, W.H.Marg, Ballard<br>Estate, Bombay - 400038                               |                                                                                       |
| 13. |                                                                                                                                                                          | Representative of<br>Lok Sabha                                                        |
| 14. | Shri E. Balanandan, Member for Rajya Sabha,<br>203, North Avenue, New Delhi, Ponnamukulath,<br>P.O. Kalamassery, Ernakulam.                                              | Representative<br>of Rajya Sabha                                                      |
| 15. | Shri Luxmi Narayan, Shipping Master,<br>Government Shipping Office, Nau Bhavan,<br>Ballard Estate, Bombay - 400 038.                                                     | Representative<br>Societies<br>Interested in the<br>Welfare of seamen.                |
| 16. | Shri Premjibhal B. Khokhari, General Secretary,<br>Federation of All India Sailing Vessel's Industry<br>Association, Bunder Road, Porbunder, Distt.<br>Junagarh Gujarat. | Non-Official<br>Member prominent<br>in field of seamen's<br>welfare or public welfare |

17. Deputy Director General of Shipping,  
Incharge of Seamen's welfare, 'Jahaz Bhavan',  
Walohand Hirachand Marg, Bombay - 400 038.

Member Secretary  
(ex-officio)

(File No. St- 15012/3/90-MT)

Sd/  
(S.N. KAKAR)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

\*The name of shri George Farnandes, Member of Lok Sabha was included vide Notification N. St- 150123/90/MT dated 20.9.91

*(Published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) of Gazette of India Extraordinary)*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT  
(SHIPPING WING)

...  
New Delhi, the 20 September, 1991

**NOTIFICATION**

S.O. (E) in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 218 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 (44 of 1958) read with Rules, 3 and 4 of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963 as amended from time to time and in continuation of this Ministry's notification No. S.O. 851 (E) dated the 10th April, 1991, the Central Government hereby niminates Shri George Fernandes, Member of Lok Sabha, 3, Krishna Menon Margo, New Delhi as a member of the above Board, representing Lok Sabha.

(File No. ST-15012/3/90-MT)

Sd/  
(S.N. KAKAR)  
Joint Secretary to the Government of India

**Central Road Fund For Maharashtra**

1698. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5253 on 30 August, 1991 and state:

(a) the reasons for disparity in allocation of the Central Road Fund to States;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have forwarded any schemes under Central Road Fund for adjustment of their balance amount of Rs. 10.57 crores pending with the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The Central Road Fund derives its revenue out of the customs and excise duty levied on petrol consumed in different States, the rate of accruals of the Fund being 3.5 paise per liter as per Old Resolution. Since the petrol consumed varies from State to State, the accruals for the concerned States under Central Road Fund also vary. Further, the actual allocation of funds under Central Road Fund to the concerned States is dependent upon the total cost of schemes approved, funds already released, requirements projected by financial year for the entire country.

(b) and (c). The Government of Maharashtra had forwarded 42 schemes costing Rs. 17.70 crores under Central Road Fund against their balance accruals of Rs. 10.57 crores as per Old Resolution upto 31.3.1992. These schemes have since been approved subject to the condition that the balance cost as well as excess, if any, beyond Rs. 10.57 crores will be met by the State Government from their own plan resources.

[*Translation*]

**Schemes for Development of National Highways in Gujarat and Haryana**

1699. SHRI AVATAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Haryana and Gujarat have submitted any schemes for Eighth Five Year Plan period for the development of National Highways in those States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite details is annexed. Since the 8th Plan is yet to be finalised and outlay for National Highways is not yet known, it is not possible to consider any proposal at this stage.

**STATEMENT**

**GUJARAT**

<i>S.,No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)</i>
1.	Improvement of road works. (1453 Kms)	640.39
2.	New National Highways (2124 Kms)	425.00
3.	Expressways (250 Kms)	874.00
4.	Bypasses (6 Nos.)	29.00
5.	Bridge works (520 Nos.)	266.57
6.	Miscellaneous.	277.13
<b>Total : Rs.</b>		<b>2512.09</b>

**HARYANA**

1.	Improvement of road works. (509.5 Kms)	256.67
2.	Bypasses (6 Nos.)	79.63

S.,No.	Name of work	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
3.	Bridge works (2 Nos.0	4.50
4.	R.O.B's (4 Nos.)	18.25
5.	Miscellaneous.	15.45
Total : Rs.		374.50

[English]

**Leasing Companies**

1700. SHRI PRATAPRAO B.  
BHONSLE:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow many finance and leasing companies to operate as private bank; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that there is no proposal as yet to allow finance and leasing companies to operate as banks.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Master Plan for Construction of National Highways**

—1701. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE

TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Transport Policy Committee has recommended any master plan to include eight Inter-State highways connecting Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Nepal Border in National High way System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work on the road between Darbhanga and Farvishganj linking Bihar and Nepal has been shelved; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken by the Government to get the work completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The decision about declaration of new National Highways in various States including the road in question in Bihar would be taken only after the formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan keeping in view certain norms evolved for the purpose and availability of funds etc.

## STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Description of Road</i>	<i>Length (Kms)</i>
1.	Pilibhit-Hardwar-Paonta-Nahan-Ambala.	475
2.	Gorakhpur-Nautanwa.	84
3.	*Lateral Road (Bareilly-Amingaon) including Darbhanga-Forbesganj link.	1050
4.	Ghazipur-Ballia-Chaupra-Hajipur.	210
5.	Mokamah-Farakka.	310
6.	Arrah-Buxer.	80
7.	Patna-Muzaffarpur-Sonbarsa.	160
8.	Kora-katihar-Harishchandarpur-Farakka.	95

\*stands included in the National Highway grid *except* Darbhanga-Forbesganj portion.

[English]

**Use of Public Sector Vehicles by Government Officials**

1702. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1515 on August 2, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the public sector companies keep on receiving requests for making available their cars to Government officials;

(b) if so, the reasons for the austerity instructions not being followed scrupulously;

(c) whether the staff cars have been allotted to many individual officers exclusively with drivers in contravention of the staff car rules; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the above violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) and (b). Use of Staff Cars in Public Sector Companies is regulated as per policy of each individual company as well as the general instructions issued by the Department of Public Enterprises from time to time. Instructions also exist prohibiting use of Staff Cars of the Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Organisations by Government officials while not on tour. Monitoring of the instructions is the concern of the administrative Ministry/Department dealing with the companies/bodies under their control. The information may have to be collected from all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. The time and labour involved will not commensurate with the object to be achieved.

(c) and (d) No Staff Car is earmarked for the exclusive use of any officer. The Staff Cars form a pool and are deployed according to their availability and requirement.

Safeguards have been provided in the Staff Car Rules and in the instructions issued by the Government to prevent misuse of Staff Cars.

#### **Indian Banks Operating Abroad**

1703. SHRIG. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Indian banks operating abroad at present, bank-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether some of these banks have become sick and are incurring losses;

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

(d) the steps taken to check the losses of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) At present 9 Indian banks are operating 115 branches abroad. Bank-wise

and country-wise break-up is given in the Statement.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that some foreign branches of Indian banks have recorded losses on account of provisions required to be made for bad and doubtful debts.

(c) It will not be in public interest to disclose the details of losses incurred by individual Indian banks abroad.

(d) Various steps have been taken in the last few years to monitor and improve the operations of overseas branches which inter-alia include strengthening of personnel policy and prudential norms in regard to lending limits and country exposure, reinforcing of internal and supervisory control, promoting cooperation and coordination among the Indian banks, portfolio inspection of international divisions, closure of non-viable branches, review of problem credits etc. The important developments of overseas branches are also discussed in detail by Governor, RBI in his Action Plan Meetings.





Country	Bank of Baroda	Bank of India	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	Canara Bank	Indian Bank	Indian Overseas Bank	State Bank of India	Syndicate Bank	UCO Bank	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mauritius	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Maldivo Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Oman	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	6
Singapore	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	7
Seychelles	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thailand	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
U.S.A.	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	6
U.K.	11	13	-	1	-	-	5	1	2	33
S.A.E.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
F.R.Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	48	25	1	1	3	6	23	1	7	115

**Safety of Lockers in Banks**

**1704. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks are responsible for the safety of the items kept in the lockers taken on hire from the banks ;

(b) if not, the extent to which they are responsible for the safety of the locker and items;

(c) whether a number of bank lockers have been found broken or unauthorisedly opened and the items found missing from them;

(d) if so, the details of such lockers in each of the last three years and the value of the items found missing therefrom, bank-wise;

(e) the number of persons who have filed court cases on account of their lockers found tampered with, broken and

(f) the action taken including the security measures by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has stated that the customer takes the locker, which is fitted with double key-lock and can be opened only with the help of two keys, on rent. One of the keys is always kept with the customer and the other with the Bank. In the agreement of re-hearing of lockers, the relationship is described as that of hirer who is required to pay a pre-determined hire charges normally of the locker. The bank is expected to exercise ordinary care and take reasonable precaution for the protection of vault and lockers.

(c) to (e). The available information is given below:

**1. Oriental Bank of Commerce, Gurgaon branch:**

In the burglary which took place in the Branch in October, 1988, 9 lockers were found broken open.

**2. Bank of Maharashtra, Amritsar Branch:**

In the burglary which took place at the Branch on 7th/8th January, 1989, 44 safe deposit lockers were found broken open.

**3. New Bank of India, Patligarh Branch, Distt. Amritsar:**

In the burglary which took place at the Branch on 15th 16th December, 1990, 28 lockers were found broken open. The Magistrate distributed 1.5 Kg of gold ornaments and Rs. 4,26,390/- which had been recovered by the police. to 21 claimants.

**4. Punjab National Bank, Goregaon (W) Branch, Bombay:**

Complaint was received on 13.6.88 about theft from lockers. The lessees also filed a complaint with the Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum.

**5. Punjab National Bank, Ashok Vihar Branch, Delhi:**

Complaint was received on 16.6.88 about theft from lockers. CBI did not find the case fit for investigation and the Bank has declined the claim.

**6. Punjab National Bank, Faridabad Branch:**

Complaint was received on 21.9.88 about theft from lockers. The lessees also

lodged a complaint with the Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum.

**7. Punjab National Bank, Faidabad Branch:**

Complaint was received on 23.9.88 about theft from lockers. CBI did not find the case fit for investigation and the Bank has declined the claim.

**8. Punjab National Bank, The Mall Road Branch, Delhi:**

Complaint was received on 8.1.92 about the missing of 10 bangles of one to each. The Police have made preliminary investigation.

**9. Dena Bank, Park Circus Branch, Calcutta:**

RBI had received a complaint in February 1989, about the alleged theft of 10 articles of jewellery weighing approx. 50 tolas of gold from the locker of the complainant.

**10. Canara Bank, Mysore Branch:**

RBI had received a complaint in March, 1989 about the alleged theft of a gold necklace weighing more than e tolas from the locker of the complainant.

(f) The banks have their own internal instructions/guidelines for the maintenance and operation of lockers. RBI has advised the banks to take precautionary measures particularly with regard to the location of the vault, nature of lockers, need for burglar alarm systems and liaison with local Police.

[Translation]

**Production and Demand of Gold**

**1705. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the yearly production of gold and its estimated public demand;

(b) whether smuggling in gold is resorted to due to the wide gap in its demand and supply; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to fulfil the demand of gold from various sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Gold has been traditionally sensitive to smuggling into the country on account of gap between the domestic demand and supply and also because of the difference between low international prices and higher domestic prices. The annual production of primary gold in the country during the last 3 financial years is given below"-

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Quantity (kgs)</i>
1988-89	2066.19
1989-90	2154.30
1990-91	2093.30

Since gold is not an essential commodity, the Government does not regulate its supply in the domestic market. However, as announced in the Budget Speech of 29th February, 1992, import of gold on payment of customs duty has been allowed to passengers of Indian origin and Indian passport holders upto a quantity of 5 kgs. subject to certain conditions. It is not possible to estimate its demand in the country.

[English]

**Decline in Small Savings.**

**1706. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the small savings collections during 1991;

(b) if so, the extent of decline;

(c) whether it has led to a fall in the share of States and if so, the extent thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government had appointed a Committee to look into the reasons for improving the same;

(e) if so, the composition of the committee;

(f) whether this Committee has since submitted its report to the Government, if so, when; and

(g) the salient features of the suggestions made by the Committee in its report?

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

(b) The net collections in small savings during April to December, 1991 show a decline of 32.8% over the net collections during April to December, 1990.

(c) Yes, Sir. The statewide extent of the shortfall will be known after the close of the financial year.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Committee was headed by Dr. C. Rangarajan, Member, Planning Commission, Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Additional Secretary (Budget), Department of Economic Affairs, a representative of Department of Posts, Finance Secretaries of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal were members of the Committee.

(f) The Committee has submitted its report in February, 1992.

(g) The Committee has suggested increase in interest rates on certain small savings instruments and extension of fiscal concessions.

#### **Import of Cloves and Cassia**

1707. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations regarding import of cloves and cassia as a restricted items;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from various quarters for continuance of the import of cloves and cassia against specific licences and for not permitting the import of these items against Eximscripts.

(c) Government have announced structural changes to the Import & Export Policy vide Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 278-ITC (PN)/90-93 dated 29.2.92 and the items cloves and cassia, being covered by the negative list continue to be available for import against specific licences as hitherto. Copies of the aforesaid Public Notice are available in the Parliament library.

#### **Currency Notes**

1708. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of currency notes of Rs. 1/-, 2/- and 5/- denominations printed during the last three years; and

(b) the average life of such notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Details of total number of currency notes of Re. 1/-, Rs. 2/- and Rs. 5/- denomination printed and supplied to Reserve Bank of India during the last three years are as under:

(Figure in Million pieces)

Year	Denomination-wise production		
	Re. 1/-	Rs. 2/-	Rs. 5/-
1988-89	460.80	1527	1378
1889-90	355.00	1563	1235
1990-91	440.80	1549	1287

(b) The average life of Re. 1/-, Rs. 2/- and Rs. 5/- currency notes is about six months, one year and two years, respectively.

[Translation]

#### Demand of Handloom Weavers

1709. SHRIDILEEP BHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided by the Union Government to the yarn producing units in Gujrat during the year 1990-91; and

(b) the number of demands received by the Union Government from the handloom weavers in the country and fulfilled, besides supply of yarn, during the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Under the scheme for loan assistance for setting up of handloom weavers cooperative spinning mills, no assistance was released to mills in Gujrat during

1990-91 as no proposal for assistance was received from the State.

(b) Financial assistance's under various developmental schemes implemented in the handloom sector by Government of India are provided to all States on the basis of proposals received from concerned State Governments. During 1990-91 a total of Rs. 215.40 crores was released to various States in the country under these schemes. About 462.6 million kgs of hank yarn was delivered by the spinning mills in the country including 13.9 million kgs of yarn supplied by the national Handloom Development Corporation for consumption in the handloom sector during 1990-91.

[English]

#### Setting up of Ordnance Factory

1710. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up more ordnance factories in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the locations selected for this purpose, State-wise ?

MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Development of National Highways in Himachal Pradesh

1711. SHRI D.D.KHANORIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for the development of National Highways submitted by the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the details of proposals approved by the Union Government and the amount sanctioned therefor;

(c) the reasons for not approving the remaining proposals;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b): During the last three years, viz. 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto February, 1992), 167 proposals for the development of the National Highways were received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh. Out of these, 110 proposals amounting to Rs. 4464.05 lakhs have already been approved wide details in the Statement.

(c) Balance proposals could not be sanctioned due to various reasons such as non-inclusion in the approved Annual Plan, non-submission of technical and other details, delay in land acquisition by the State etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Category of works</i>	<i>No. of works approved</i>	<i>Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Improvement/widening	25	1556.51
2.	Pavements	5	903.05
3.	Land Acquisition	4	259.18
4.	Bridges/Culverts/Approach Road	14	825.08
5.	Miscellaneous such as road signs, shoulders, survey & investigation, junctions etc.	62	920.23
<b>Total</b>		<b>110</b>	<b>4464.05</b>

**Tea Prices**

1712. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to absence of the Russian buyers, there is sharp decline in tea prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of tea growers and to find alternative markets abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b): No sharp decline is seen in the Indian auction prices due to the absence of Russian buyers. The overall decline in prices during 1991 was a world wide phenomenon. As against the 7% decline in the prices in Indian auction centres, 18%, 28%, and 9% was registered in Colombo, Jakarta and London respectively.

(c) For promotion of exports of Indian tea, the Assam and Darjeeling tea logo campaigns have been launched in UK and a Brand Promotion Scheme has been in operation. Apart from this, various incentives like full excise duty rebate on tea exports, duty drawback on packaging material etc have been extended. Industry delegations have also been allowed to various countries to develop markets.

**Cash Reserve Ratio with Reserve Bank of India**

1713. SHRIMATI MARGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) being maintained by banks with the

Reserve Bank of India accounts for Rs. 30,000 crores;

(b) if so, the total amount of interest incurred on CRR per annum;

(c) whether it is proposed to reduce the CRR and offer low interest thereon;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as per the latest data available, Scheduled Commercial Banks (including Regional Rural Banks) are required to maintain an average daily balance of about Rs. 37600 crores with the RBI during the fortnight ended February, 1992.

(b) The total amount of interest paid by RBI to Scheduled Commercial banks amounted to Rs. 2431 crores in 1990-91.

(c) to (e): The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is an instrument of monetary control and the Ratio increased or decreased in accordance with the evolving situation. The interest rate on these balances is also varied from time to time. RBI is of the view that the cash reserve Ratio at present and the interest paid thereon are considered appropriate. However, the matter is kept under ongoing review and changes are made as and when considered necessary.

[Translation]

**Talks with Foreign Countries about Smuggling on Border**

1714. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks were held recently with the neighboring countries on increase in smuggling activities across the border;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held; and

(c) the details of the steps agreed to by the Governments of the neighboring countries to check smuggling activities?

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

[English]

**Japanese Assistance for Projects In Karnataka**

1715. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has approached the Union Government to pose some projects for financial aid package from OECF, Japan;

(b) if so, the projects for which the agreement has been reached; and

(c) the amount released for each of these projects so far?

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

(b) and (c): Government of Japan have extended a Loan Assistance of Yen 16,050 million for CLUMP project of Karnataka Government. Loan Agreement in this regard was signed on 13.6.1991.

Another project of Karnataka, namely

'Karnataka Tourism Project' which was not picked up by Government of Japan in earlier two years, has again been posed for 1992 OECF Loan Package. The decision of the Government of Japan for this project will be announced at the Aid-India Consortium meeting to be held in May, 1992.

[Translation]

**Incentives on Export of Carpets**

1716. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have withdrawn the incentives being given to the carpet manufacturers at present on the export of carpets;

(b) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme for promoting the export of carpets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) As a general policy, export incentives viz. cash compensatory support and Exim-scrips have been withdrawn for all exportable items which include carpets. However, the scheme of duty draw-back, and import of raw wool at concessional rate of duty and pre-shipment credit for 180 days would continue to be applicable to the carpet exports.

(b) and (c) For promoting the export of handknotted carpets abroad, the following steps have been proposed to be taken during 1992-93:

(1) To expose Indian Carpets by participating in the following International Fairs:-

(a) Domotex International Trade Fair, Hannover (Germany).



(b) He imtextil Asia Fair, Tokyo, Japan.

(2) To organise a Buyer-Seller-Meet at New Delhi.

(3) To invite expert/technical delegation from abroad.

(4) To undertake export publicity in the leading foreign Newspapers/magazines.

(5) To promote the annual All India Carpet Trade Fair.

#### Take over of New Sick Textile Mills in Bihar

1717. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take over some new sick textile mills in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Takeover by the Government or nationalisation of sick mills does not provide solution to the problem of sickness and the Government would not as a rule, intervene in such cases.

#### Skirmishes on Indo-Pak Border

1718. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of DEFANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of skirmishes which took

place on Indo-Pak border during the last three months;

(b) the extent of loss of life and property;

(c) whether the Government have lodged any protest in this regard with Pakistan;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) While there have been no "skirmishes" along the Indo-Pak border during the last three months, intermittent exchange of fire along the line of Control is a recurring phenomenon. There were 331 firing incidents along the Line of Control and 10 incidents of firing between the Pak Rangers and the BSF in the Amritsar Sector of the International Border during this period.

(b) There has been no loss of property nor any civilian casualties during the exchange of fire. The Indian troops have suffered some casualties. It will not be desirable to disclose the details.

(c) to (e): The Directors General of Military Operations of India and Pakistan, through Weekly telephonic contacts, have made efforts to de-escalate the situation along the Line of Control. Firing incidents along the International Border are taken up in Flag Meetings between the BSF and their Pak counterparts.

#### Bank Deposits and Investments in Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh

1719. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy followed by the nationalised banks and rural banks in regard to deposits and sanctioning of loans is uniform both for urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether 80 per cent of the total deposits in a branch of a bank has to be invested in the area in which it is situated;

(d) if so, whether this rule is being followed by the banks in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details in this regard in Pauri and Chamoli districts during each of the last two years;

(f) if not, whether the Government propose to issue any directives to the banks in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details therefore?

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):**

(a) to (g): The landing rates on advances are uniform for all the banks and are linked to the size of the loan. For better deposit mobilisation, Regional Rural Banks are allowed, as an incentive, to pay 1/2 per cent more interest on certain deposits. In terms of guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) each commercial bank is required to maintain a credit deposit ratio of 60% for their rural and semi-urban branches on all India basis and not on regional or State basis. As at the end of September 1991, the credit deposit ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks at rural and semi urban branches was 59.1% and 47.6% respectively in the country.

(e) The aggregate deposits and credit of the commercial banks in the Districts of Chamoli and Garhwal for the last two years ending September 1990 and September 1991 (latest available) are given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

<i>As at the end of</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>C:D Ratio</i>
<i>Chamoli</i>			
September 1990	16.03	7.13	15.5
September 1991	16.75	8.76	15.4
<i>Garhwal</i>			
September 1990	137.14	22.50	16.4
September 1991	160.22	24.71	15.4

[English]

**Declaration of Cuddalore Port as Major Port**

1720. SHRIP.P.KALIAPERUMAL: Will

the Minister of SURFACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare Cuddalore Port in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu as a major port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT  
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are already 2 Major Ports in Tamil Nadu and there is no necessity at present to declare the Cuddalore Port as a Major Port. Moreover, the traffic at Cuddalore Port does not justify its being declared as a Major Port.

#### Exim Scrips to Tourism Industry

1721. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tourism industry has applied for EXIM Scrips to help them import communications, office and hotel equipment, luxury coaches and automobiles etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.  
CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The tourism industry had sought Exims scrips against their foreign exchange earning. However, before a final view in the matter could be taken, partial convertibility of the Rupee has been introduced and consequently the instrument of Exims scrip has been abolished.

#### Violation of Fera by Cigarette Companies

1722. SHRI A. ASOKRAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India have received some complaints from some Members of Parliament about violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 by some cigarette companies by using foreign brand names of their various brands of cigarettes in the country without the approval of the R.B.I.;

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

(c) the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c): The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has instituted inquiries against M/s. Godfrey Phillips (India) Ltd., Bombay and M/s. ITC Ltd., Calcutta for their alleged indulging in unfair trade practice within the meaning of Section 36 A(1) of the M.R.T.P. Act by using foreign brand names for their brands of cigarette in the country.

The High Court of Delhi has stayed the proceedings before the commission against M/s. Godfrey Phillips.

#### [Translation]

#### Development of Carpet-Durri and Handicrafts

1723. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any national policy for the development of carpet, durri and handicrafts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the Government are aware that the carpet industry is facing difficulties

in the absence of proper Government protection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For the development of handicrafts including carpet and durri, the objectives of the 8th Five Year Plan are as follows:-

(i) To enhance the opportunities of income and employment from crafts as an economic activity.

(ii) To harness export potential as a measure of increasing the foreign exchange earnings of the country.

(c) and (d). The carpet industry is not facing difficulties as stated and it is evident from the increase in the exports of carpets from India during the last three years.

Years	(Rs. in crores)
1989-90	420.08 (provisional)
1990-91	507.00 (provisional)
1991-92 (April-Dec.)	553.86 (provisional)

However, the following incentives have among other support been provided by government to boost the exports of carpets:

(i) An Export Promotion Council for Carpets has been set up,

(ii) Concessional duty of 10% on carpet grade wool as against 40% on other wool,

(iii) Duty draw-back @ 3% of f.o.b. value.

iv) Pre-shipment credit for 180 days for carpets as against 90 days for other exports, and

v) Concessional rate of interest on post-shipment credit as available to other exports.

[English]

#### Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

1724. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. has sought public comment on acts, policies and practices of the Government of India concerning the Protection and enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights and market-access conditions for motion pictures as reported in the Hindustan Times dated January 29, 1992; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) In January, 1992, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) issued a notice inviting written comments from the public by 24 February, 1992, as to whether acts, policies and practices of the Government of India concerning the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights and market access for motion pictures are "unreasonable" and burden or restrict US commerce, and if so, what responsive action, if any, should be taken by the United States.

(b) Government are satisfied that our laws relating to trade-marks and copyright, together with some amendments proposed to the copyright Act, are adequate. A decl-

sion has also been taken to improve market access for motion pictures and videos. As far as the issue of patents is concerned, attention of the United States has been drawn to the fact that this is the subject of multilateral negotiations, which have yet to be concluded.

On 26 February, 1992, the USTR announced the decision to terminate the investigation against India under Section 301.

**Cases Pending In Supreme Court and C.A.T. Filed by Service and Civilian Personnel**

1725. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:  
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and C.A.T. New Delhi filed by the service and civilian personnel;

(b) whether over the period the senior officers of the defence forces as well as civilian officers of the Ministry have started seeking relief from the various courts/tribunals and their number is increasing enormously;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) (a) 234 cases in the Supreme Court and 465 cases in the CAT, New Delhi, filed by Service/Civilian personnel are presently pending adjudication.

(b) and (c). The number of cases filed have varied from year to year; there is no indication of significant progressive increase in the number of cases filed from year to year.

(d) Service officers have a right to file Statutory Complaints to the Central Government to represent their grievances. These are objectively examined by the Government for redressal of genuine grievances. Committees have also been set up in the Ministry of Defence to screen legal notices in order to reduce litigation.

**Indirect Taxes Outstanding Against Companies**

1726. SHRISOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of indirect taxes is due from a number of companies;

(b) whether the Government propose not to allow a company, against whom the amount of tax in default or dispute is more than its net worth, to distribute any dividend/bonus until settlement of such demands/disputes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) There is no proposal at present.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of (b) above.

**Trade Relations with Kuwait and Iraq**

1727. SHRI E. AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any measures to restore the trade relations with Kuwait and Iraq in the post-Gulf war period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country suffered a loss of exports due to gulf war; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Ban on trade with Kuwait was lifted on 14th March, 1991 after her sovereignty was restored. Since then exports to Kuwait have been gradually picking up. Due to continued economic sanctions against Iraq, normal trade relations with that country cannot be restored till such time the economic sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council against Iraq are lifted. However, export of foodstuffs, medicines and items of essential civilian needs to Iraq, is permissible within the parameters of the UN Security Council resolution in this regard.

(c) and (d). As a result of the economic sanctions, exports to Iraq and Kuwait came down to Rs. 117.18 crore during 1990-91 (Prov.) as against Rs. 323.63 crores during 1989-90 (Prov.).

#### Export of Rice

1728. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets fixed for export of rice; and

(b) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The inclusion of rice within the ambit of the Exim Schemes enhanced the competitiveness of Indian rice. Export procedures have also been simplified by placing non-basmati rice under the Open General License and relaxing the stipulations of compulsory pre-shipment inspection.

(b) During the period from 1st April, 1991 to 31st January, 1992, the export of rice has been to the tune of 5,36,800 MTs valued at Rs. 492.89 crore.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Bench of Rajasthan High Court at Udaipur

1729. SHRI PHERU LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan to establish a bench of Rajasthan High court at Udaipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM): (a): No, Sir.

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

[English]

#### Operation Goodwill

1730. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian army have launched operation goodwill in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof; and

(c) to what extent these objectives have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). Operation "GOODWILL" was launched by the Army in the Kashmir Valley on the 25th of December 1991. It is an ongoing civic action programme for infusing confidence amongst the local population and providing basic assistance for health, hygiene, sanitation measures etc. besides primary medical aid, a number of specialised medical camps have been organised at various places and programmes for rehabilitation of widows and destitute, repairs of school buildings, construction of bus sheds, improvement of water channels, maintenance, of Ziarat, establishment of wood carving and handicraft centres, planting of saplings, construction of children parks, play grounds and organisation of sports activities have been undertaken, and public grievances and development projects have been pursued with the civil administration.

#### Golden Hand Shake Scheme in Banks

1731. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend the 'Golden Hand Shake Scheme' to nationalised banks also;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for

'Golden Hand Shake Scheme' for nationalised banks.

### **Changes in System of Customs Duty Collection**

1732. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Revenue Service Association have suggested some structural changes in the present system of customs duty collection;

(b) if so, the salient features of these suggestions; and

(c) the number of these suggestions accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Certain suggestions have been received from the Indian Revenue Service (Customs and Central Excise) Association on simplification of customs procedures.

(b) The salient features of these suggestions are as follows:

(a) Introduction of Green Channel for cargo clearance;

(b) Provision for issue of Advance Classification Advices;

(c) Provision for a system of Advance Assessment of Bills of Entry;

(d) Introduction of Self-Assessment procedure;

(e) Selective testing of samples and use of testing facilities of reputed private laboratories;

(f) Review and weeding out of tariff notifications;

(g) Staggering of assessment work on the appraisers table;

(h) Shifting of some of the apperaisalment work to docks and warehouses;

(i) Early computerisation of various technical areas in the Custom Houses and docks including processing of documents on the computer;

(j) Improvement of the testing facilities; and

(k) Strengthening of the intelligence and investigative set up.

(c) Suggestions have been received on 31st January, 1992. Discussions have been initiated already with Collectors. Further discussions are due to take place before decisions are taken.

[*Translation*]

### **Foreign Debt**

1733. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been considerable increase in the foreign debt during the financial year 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details of the debt at present;

(c) whether any time bound plan has been prepared by the Government to repay this debt;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Information as at the end of financial year 1991-92 is not available as the accounts for the period are not yet finalised.

(c) to (e). Foreign debt is being repaid on due dates according to the terms and conditions of each loan. The Government will ensure that this burden does not exceed the capacity of the economy to service such loans. The Government have already introduced a programme of economic reforms aimed at short-term stabilisation combined with longer terms restructuring. These reforms would improve the economics condition of the country and revitalise our growth process including our export earning capacity so as to enhance our capacity to repay the loans.

[English]

#### Development of National Highways in West Bengal

1734. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for the development of National Highways in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). 45 numbers of estimates for Road/Bridge Projects on national Highways in West Bengal have been received from the Govern-

ment of West Bengal during the current financial year. Out of these, 24 numbers costing Rs. 2097.24 lacs have been sanctioned. 10 numbers costing Rs. 135.17 lacs are under sanction, 3 numbers costing Rs. 1452.47 lacs have been returned due to various reasons and 8 numbers costing Rs. 2429.60 lacs are under various stages of examination in consultation with the State Public Works Department.

#### Tea Exports

1735. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tea exported to the erstwhile USSR in the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the countries to which tea is exported in bulk quantities; and

(c) the prospect of tea exports during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Exports of tea from India to USSR during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 (April-January) were as follows:-

(Qty : M. Kgs.)

Year	Quantity
1989-90	121.87
1990-91	112.85
1991-92 (April-January)	102.04*

\*Estimated

(b) UK, Iran, ARE, Poland, Saudi-Arabia, Irish, Republic, Netherlands, Germany, Yugoslavia, USA, UAE, Morocco, Japan,



Afghanistan, etc. are the major countries to which tea is exported in bulk quantities.

(c) Tea exports in 1992-93 are expected to be around 220 million kgs.

**Over-Drafts Facilities to Grain Merchants**

1736. SHRI S. M. LALJAN BASHA:  
SHRIHARIKISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has approached the Union Government to restrict overdraft facilities to grain merchants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The advances granted against stocks of paddy/rice, wheat, pulses and other foodgrains, namely jowar, bajra, maize, barley, ragi, etc., are subject to the provisions of selective credit control of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI adopts a restrictive credit policy in respect of such traders by stipulating a high margin of 75% in respect of foodgrains at present (with an exception of 60% in respect of wheat) and allowing the traders to maintain a low inventory level. Under the Selective credit control policy, the quantum of credit is controlled by fixing the minimum margin for lending and ceilings on the levels of credit. The policy in this regard is modified from time to time by RBI in such a manner as is considered appropriate to meet particular situations or to achieve the desired directional flow of credit.

[*Translation*]

**Financial Assistance by BIFR to Sick Industrial Units**

1737. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
SHRIHARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction; and

(b) the names of those sick industries in each State to whom the assistance has been provided by BIFR during each of the last three years and to whom it is proposed to be provided during the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The objective of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) set up under the sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, is to expeditiously revive and rehabilitate potentially viable sick industrial companies and to salvage the productive assets of the non-viable sick units through their liquidation.

(b) BIFR has reported that assistance for the revival of sick industrial companies is extended by different agencies like banks, financial institutions and Central and State Government. No direct financial assistance is provided for this purpose by BIFR.

[*English*]

**Setting UP of Cotton/Cotton Yarn Mills in Cooperative Sector in Bihar**

1939. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cotton yarn mills under co-operative sector in Bihar;

(b) whether these mills are able to fulfill the demands of handloom and powerloom units;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up new cotton/cotton yarn mills in Jehanabad, Nalanda and Gaya districts of Bihar;

(d) if so, the number of mills likely to set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan, district-wise; and

(e) the time by which these mills are likely to be set up?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) As on 31st January, 1992 there are three Cooperative Spinning Yarn Mills in Bihar.

(b) Since there are no restrictions of inter-state movement of yarn, demands of yarn by handloom and powerloom sectors are met out of the production of all the spinning mills in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

#### **World Bank Loan for Chhotanagpur Region**

1740. **SHRI RAM TAHAL GHODHARY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide aid for Chhotanagpur region in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the scheme of which the loan is likely to be utilised?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) to (c). The World Bank is presently involved in the preparation of the Bihar Plateau Development Project covering 9 districts in the tribal sub-plan area of the State. The Project is expected to strengthen the basic rural infrastructure for agricultural development, and will also encourage further people's involvement in development planning and project implementation. Details regarding the quantum of assistance and schemes to be implemented would be known only after the project is finalised.

[*English*]

#### **Issue of Global Bonds to Indian Companies**

1741. **SHRI RABI RAY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian Companies which have sought permission to float bonds in the overseas market to mobilise resources;

(b) whether the Government have permitted some companies to issue global bonds; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) The following companies have sought permission to float bonds in the overseas market to mobilise resources:

(i) Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd.

(ii) Reliance Industries Ltd.

(iii) Grasim Ltd. and

(iv) Essar Gujarat Ltd.

(b) and (c) The Government have given in principle approval to these companies to issue bonds/equities in the overseas market.

#### Impact of New Economic Policy on SCs/STs

1742. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVISINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any study on the impact of new economic policy on Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to protect the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity ('000 MT)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. crores)</i>
1990-91 (Source: DGC&S)	49.812	441.40
1991-92 (April-Jan.) (Source: Cashew EPC)	37.758	481.36

(c) The Government introduced a package of trade policy reforms aimed at strengthening of export incentives. This process has accelerated with the measures outlined in the Budget proposals presented to Parliament by the Hon'ble Finance Minister on 29th February, 1992.

In addition to the above, Exported Promotion Councils will be participating in certain selected fairs abroad and delegations of

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

#### Export of Cashewnuts

1743. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cashewnuts exported during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to boost its export during 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHRUSHEED): (a) and (b). The following is the export of cashewnuts from India during 1990-91 and during April-January of 1991-92:

exporters will inter-act with importers in different countries and also by participating in Buyer-seller Meets.

#### Income Tax on Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

1744. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees which comes back to the Union Government by way of income tax;

(b) the effective neutralisation of dearness to employees/pensioners through such dearness Allowance instalments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Separate statistics regarding realisation of income tax from the increase in Dearness Allowance paid to the Central Government employees are not maintained by the Ministry.

(b) Under the existing formula of Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees the extent of neutralisation against price rise is as follows:-

<i>Pay range</i>	<i>Neutralisation</i>
1. Employees drawing pay upto Rs 3500/- p.m.	100%
2. Employees drawing pay above Rs 3500/- p.m. and upto Rs 6000/- p.m.	75%
3. Employees drawing pay above Rs 6000/- p.m.	65%

In the case of Central Government pensioners, the extent of neutralisation is as follows:

<i>Pension</i>	<i>Neutralisation</i>
1. Pensioners drawing pension upto Rs 1750/- p.m.	100%
2. Pensioners drawing pension above Rs 1750/- and upto Rs 3000/- p.m.	75%
3. Pensioners drawing pension above Rs 3000/- p.m.	65%

However, as stated in part (a), statistics regarding realisation of income tax from the increase in Dearness Allowance are not maintained. Therefore, it is not possible to ascertain the effective neutralisation after deduction of income tax.

#### Vacant Posts and Transfer Policy of Judges in High Court.

1745. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:  
KUMARI UMA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of Judges existing in the Supreme Court and High Courts as on date, court-wise;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to fulfil these vacancies;

(c) whether the transfer policy of Judges in High Courts has adversely affected the promotion chances of Judges; and

(d) if so, the amendments proposed to be made in the transfer policy?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGLAM):** (a) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The process of consultation among

the concerned constitutional authorities for filling up the vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is on.

(c) The transfer policy applies alike to all High Courts and would not affect promotion chances as these are made on merit.

(d) The Government do not propose to amend the transfer policy.

## STATEMENT

No. of Vacancies as on 1.3.1992

S.No.	High Court	No. of Vacancies as on 1.3.1992				Total
		Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges			
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Allahabad	2	-	2		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	2	2		
3.	Bombay	2	5	7		
4.	Calcutta	9	1	10		
5.	Delhi	-	4	4		
6.	Gauhati	3	-	3		
7.	Gujarat	2	-	2		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-		
10.	Karnataka	4	2	6		
11.	Kerala	2	2	4		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	8		
13.	Madras	4	-	4		

S.No.	High Court	No. of Vacancies as on 1.3.1992				
		Pmt. Judges	3	4	5	Total
1	2	3	4	5	5	
14.	Orissa	1	-	-	1	
15.	Patna	3	-	-	3	
16.	Punjab and Haryana	3	-	-	3	
17.	Rajasthan	1	-	-	1	
18.	Sikkim	1	-	-	1	
		42	20	62	62	
II.	Supreme Court					

**Income Tax Appellate Tribunal**

1746. SHRIMATI DILKUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Income Tax Appellate Tribunal has been constituted;

(b) if so, the areas of its functions;

(c) whether the Tribunal has set up its branches in the country; and

(d) if so, the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The functions are enumerated in sections 253 to 256 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(c) Yes, sir.

(d) The Tribunal's Benches are located at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad, Pune, Nagpur, Indore, Amritsar, Chandigarh, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Allahabad, Cuttack, Patna, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Cochin.

**Minimum Guarantee Price of Tobacco**

1747. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum guarantee price of F.C.V. tobacco; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure the implementation of its minimum guarantee price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) At the beginning of every season the traders guarantee to pay a certain minimum price to the tobacco growers for their tobacco which is called Minimum Guaranteed Price (MGP). The average MGP in Karnataka for 1991 was Rs. 19.50 per Kg. The MGP for the Andhra Pradesh auctions for 1992 has been fixed as follows:

Northern Light Soil	Rs. 21.50 per kg.
Southern Light Soil	Rs. 19.50 per kg.
Black Soil	Rs. 18.50 per kg.

(b) The MGP is only an understanding between the traders, growers and the Board. It is a voluntary scheme.

**Irregularities in Disposal of Confiscated Luxury Goods**

1748. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities in the valuation and disposal of the imported luxury goods confiscated by the Customs to be sold at market price by the Bombay Collectorate in 1986 have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any injury into the matter has been made by the Government;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the persons found guilty; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to streamline the procedure to ensure that such irregularities do not recur in future?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKÜR): (a) and (b). Certain irregularities in respect of accounting and disposal of confiscated goods were pointed out in the Inspection Report of 1986 on Bombay Custom House of the Directorate of Preventive Operations.

(c) to (e). The various aspects of the irregularities pointed out in the Inspection report are under investigation.

[Translation]

**Legal Aid Assistance to Social Action Group in Orissa, U.P. and Bihar**

1749. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
SHRI HARKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH  
YADAV:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the Social Auction Group in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which have been provided Legal Assistance and resources under the Legal Assistance Scheme during the last three years;

(b) the jurisdiction of the said Social Action Groups;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints about the working of these Social Action Group; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The following Social Action Groups in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were provided financial assistance by Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes during the financial years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 :-

<i>Name of the state</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Orissa	Nil	(i) Nilachal seva Pratisthan, Benagaon, Distt. Puri.  (ii) Association of Moral Guide & Legal Aid Services to Poor, Bhubaneswar.	Nil
Uttar pradesh	Nil	Institute of Social Health Welfare, Rural Development & Educational Society, Distt. Faizabad.	Jan prayas parlara, Distt. Mau.
Bihar	(i) Rural Entitlement & Legal Support Centre, Patna	(i) Satya Path, Listt. Gaya.	(i) Free Legal Aid Committee Jamshedpur.

<i>Name of the state</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
	(ii) New Bharat Jagriti Kendra, Vill. Behra (Bihar).	(ii) Rural Entitlement & Legal Support Centre Patna.	(ii) Kanooni Salah Kendra, Patna
	(iii) Kanooni Salah Kendra, Patna.	(iii) Kanooni Salah Kendra, Patna.	(iii) Satya Path, Distt. Gaya.

(b) Social Action Groups normally organise Legal Aid Programmes in their District or State. The field of operation of the Social Action Groups is determined by their respective constitution

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of reply to part (c), the question does not arise.

[English]

#### Repayment of ARDRS Loans

1750. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for extension of the period for repayment of loans granted under Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 to State Governments;

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) to (c). Under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 formulated by the Government of India for providing debt relief to the farmers, rural artisans and weavers, the State Governments were extended loans by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) through the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) at a concessional rate of interest of 10% per annum repayable in three equal annual instalments by March and 1991, 1992 and 1993 to meet 50% share of the amounts written off by Cooperatives. These loans were not given by Government. Requests were received from some of the State Governments, seeking extension of the period of repayment of the loans beyond the stipulated period of three years. The proposals were, however, not agreed to by RBI as the terms of loans were already concessional.

#### Share Capital of RRBs

1751. SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have increased the amount of share capital to be contributed to the Regional Rural Banks;

(b) if so, whether the said capital has

been made available to the banks; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the recommendations of the Working Group on Regional Rural Bank: (RRBs) the share capital of all the RRBs is being raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore in a phased manner. The share capital of all the RRBs has already been raised from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs in the first phase. Under the ongoing second phase this is being raised to Rs. 75 lakhs. So far 140 RRBs have been identified for the purpose out of which 128 will be covered by the end of March, 1992. However, as the Central Govt., the State Government and the sponsor banks are to subscribe 50%: 15%: 35%: of the share capital, there is a time lag between the sanction of the amount of share capital and its actual release. However, the total sanctioned amount is by the large released before the end of the financial year by all concerned.

#### Funds for Repair of Roads in Assam

1753. SHRI DWARKANATH DAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Kharimganj-Rangpur, Karimganj-Rangmati in Kharimganj District and Panchgram-Ramnathpur roads in Hailakandi District, Assam need repair and maintenance;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to allocate funds from Central Road Fund for repair and up-keep of these roads; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Constitutionally, the Government of India are responsible primarily for roads declared as National Highways. Roads other than National Highways are essentially the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The roads in questions are State Roads and as such the Government of Assam are responsible for their repair and maintenance. No proposal relating to improvement of the said roads has been forwarded by the State Government for approval under the Central Road Fund programme. Questions of allocation of funds under Central Road Fund for these roads, therefore, does not arise.

#### Development of Sericulture in Orissa

1754. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Orissa poised for silk revolution' appearing in the 'Pioneer' dated January 25, 1992;

(b) if so, whether there is a great scope for the development of sericulture and silk industry in Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Yes, sir.

(c) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Government of Orissa for development of sericulture, the Central silk Board is implementing the following sericultural development projects in the State:-

(1) World Bank/Swiss assisted National Sericulture Project in Koraput district.

(2) Intensive Sericulture Development Project in Ganjam district.

(3) Swiss assisted follow-up phase of Inter State Tasar Project.

Besides the Central Silk Board has created the following sericulture infrastructure for providing support in the fields of Research, Extension, Seed, Marketing & Training etc:-

- (i) 1 Regional Sericulture Research Station.
- (ii) 1 Regional Tasar Research Station.
- (iii) 5 Basic Seed Multiplication & Training Centres.
- (iv) 1 Raw Material bank-sub-Depot.
- (v) 1 Regional Development Office.
- (vi) 2 Research Extension Centres.
- (vii) 1 P2 Farm.
- (viii) 1 cocoon market.
- (ix) 8 Technical Service Centres.
- (x) 2 Silkworm Seed Production Centres.
- (xi) 1 Farmers Training School.

The Central Silk Board is also implementing a number of schemes for development of sericultural in various States including Orissa like supply of rearing kit to small and marginal farmers, assistance to reelers etc.

#### **Investigation into Bofors Case**

1755. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI  
VAJPAYEE:  
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the investigation into Bofors case both in India and abroad;

(b) the steps being taken by the Indian and Swedish Governments to remove legal and administrative hindrances and to expedite the investigation; and

(c) the time by which the inquiry is likely to be concluded?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). Investigations are being pursued actively by the C.B.I. All necessary steps are being taken to expedite these investigations. As the case is sub-judice in India and certain countries abroad and many complicated legal processes are involved, it is not possible to indicate the time by which the on-going investigations can be concluded.

#### **Trade Deficit**

1756. DR. DEBIPROSAD PAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign trade deficit and the overall balance of payment deficit expected during the current year;

(b) whether the new Import and Export Policy has shown any impact on the balance of payment position;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to cover the deficit?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** (a) to (c). According to the current estimates, India's trade deficit during April-December 1991 amounted to Rs. 3906 crores or US \$1628 million as compared to Rs. 8535 crores or US \$ 4832 million during April-December 1990. It is difficult to precisely estimate the trade deficit for the entire financial year 1991-92 at this stage. However, as a result of various policy initiatives taken by the Government, it is expected that the trade deficit during fiscal year 1991-92 will be significantly less than the trade deficit of Rs. 10644 crores or US \$ 5932 million during the fiscal year 1990-91. The current account deficit in the overall balance of payments will depend on trade deficit and net invisible receipts through travel, transport, investment income including payment of interest etc. The resultant current account deficit will be covered by the net inflows in the capital account where external loans including that from IMF, external commercial borrowings, NRI deposits and other capital receipts are expected to cover the current account deficit. Simultaneously, efforts are being taken to increase exports through various measures like partial convertibility of Rupee, reduction in Customs duties on capital goods and raw materials required for export production, etc.

**Reopening of Closed Textile Mills in Gujarat**

1757. **SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:**

**SHRI RATILAL VERMA:**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Textile Policy has failed in reopening the number of closed textile mills;

(b) if so, the number of closed mills alongwith the number of workers affected in Gujrat mill-wise;

(c) measures taken by the Govt. for the welfare of the affected workers and to re-open these closed mills; and

(d) the steps taken by the Govt. to ensure that these mills run effectively in future?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) and (d). Steps taken by Govt. to revive these mills include creation of a Nodal Agency to determine viability of a sick Mill, setting up of a Textile Modernisation Fund for modernisation assistance, setting up the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to draw revival packages. Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) has been established to provide interim relief to the workers rendered jobless due to permanent closure of the mills.

**STATEMENT**

*The Names of the Closed Mills and the Workers Affected Due to Closures are Given Below*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Date of closure</i>	<i>Workers affected</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Fine Knitting Co. Ltd	10.7.70	191

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the Mill</b>	<b>Date of closure</b>	<b>Workers affected</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
2.	Ahmedabad Jubilee Mills Ltd.	10.3.87	3598
3.	Omex Investors Led.	1.8.86	2758
4.	Ahmedabad Sri Ramakrishna Mills Co. Ltd.	19.3.87	1754
5.	Ajit Mills Ltd.	21.11.87	1412
6.	Aruna Mills Ltd.	28.11.91	3210
7.	Aryodya Gng. Mfg. Co. Ltd.	24.7.87	2858
8.	Aryodaya Gng. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	10.11.86	1500
9.	Prasad Mills Ltd.	20.11.86	1384
10.	Bharat Suryodaya Mills Co. Ltd.	28.10.86	3758
11.	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd.	26.10.85	2184
12.	New Gujarat Synthetic Ltd. No. 1	10.8.86	2686
13.	New Jujarat Synthetic Ltd. No. 2	1.9.86.	2099
14.	Shree Bansidhar Spg. & Wvg. Mills Pvt. Ltd.	16.9.85	1501
15.	Nutan Mills Ltd.	20.1.92	2116
16.	Shree Ambica Mills Ltd. No.1	20.9.91	4875
17.	Shree Vivekananda Mills Ltd.	20.2.88	1297
18.	Vijaya Mills Co. Ltd.	22.1.88	1920

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Mill</i>	<i>Date of closure</i>	<i>Workers affected</i>
1	2	3	4
19.	Shri Amruta Mills Ltd.	3.11.90	1744
20.	Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd. No. 1	1.6.84	1408
21.	Bhalakia Mills Co. Ltd.	12.3.82	1726
22.	Tarun Commercial Mills Ltd.	3.7.84	2033
23.	Manchchock & Ahermdabad Mfg. Co.	14.12.76.	1345
24.	Marsden Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	10.1.82	2296
25.	Abhay Mills Ltd.	1.4.84	1423
26.	Gandhidham Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	25.7.86	611
27.	Shree Mandvi Spinning Mills .Ltd.	2.9.83	310
28.	Shree Yamuna Mills Ltd. Co.	26.8.87	948
29.	Gaekwar Mills Ltd.	11.6.86	2031
30.	Navjyoti Textile Mills Ltd.	18.12.83	887
31.	Kalol Mills Ltd.	6.10.87	1626
32.	Navjivan Mills Ltd.	15.12.86	2818
33.	Maharana Mills Ltd.	13.2.83	2049

**Foreign Exchange Allotted to  
Financing Companies  
of Delhi**

1758. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange allotted to financing companies of Delhi during last three years;

(b) whether these companies have allegedly repatriated a huge amount of money to foreign banks; and  
(c) if so, whether the Government propose to inquire into Matter?

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

[English]

**Expenditure on Air-conditioning****1759. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on air-conditioning in various departments of the Union Government during last three years;

(b) the annual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of air-conditioning plants and consumption of power at these place;

(c) whether Government propose to close these plants as a measure to curtail expenditure and save power; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Foreign Exchange earnings from Construction Contracts Abroad****1760. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned from the construction contracts abroad during the last two years, till date;

(b) the number of such contracts signed/undertaken by the Government and the number of contracts completed so far; and

(c) the time by which the remaining contracts are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MIN-

ISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). As reported by the Exim Bank of India 13 number of Overseas Civil Construction Contracts for a total value of Rs. 414 crores were secured by Indian companies both in public and private sectors between 1989-90 to April-December 1991-92.

All the Overseas Civil Construction Projects presently under execution are expected to be completed by June 1994 except those in Iraq where execution of projects had to be abandoned due to gulf crisis in August, 1990.

**Import of Wheat**

**1761. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the consumption of wheat in the country at present and its production target during the current year;

(b) the details of food articles including wheat imported during each of the last three years and the current year, the quantity thereof and the foreign exchange spent thereon;

(c) the countries from where these were imported; and

(d) the reasons for import of wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) These figures are not collected by CCI&E/Ministry of Commerce.

(b) to (d). Information about import of wheat was obtained from Ministry of Food. During 88-89 a quantity of 20.11 lakh tonnes



of wheat was imported from USA. During 89-90 and 90-91 no wheat was imported. So far during 91-92 no wheat has been imported. The Government have, however, as informed by Ministry of Food, recently decided to import one million tonnes of wheat with a view to increase its availability and to contain the prices in the open market.

### Construction of Docks for Repair of Ships

1762. SHRIMATIGIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present arrangements of repairing the ships are not adequate; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to build docks for the repairs of ships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While due to budgetary constraints, it may not be possible for the Government to invest in the creation of new shiprepair facilities, Government would encourage the setting up of such facilities in the private sector or joint sector with the participation of State Governments.

The Port Trusts have been advised to provide necessary land and water-front areas to the prospective entrepreneurs to set up ship repairing facilities in their respective Ports.

[English]

### Production of Defence Equipment

1763. SHRICHANDRAJEETYADAV-SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time schedule has been framed by the Government for increasing the Defense production;

(b) whether any foreign country has been approached for joint collaboration for defence production;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the cost of production of defense items?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Consistent with the annual allocation funds and the prioritised requirements of the Services, itemwise annual targets are set. Achievement of such targets is monitored periodically.

(b) and (c). Some of the items under current production are being manufactured in technical collaboration with foreign countries, it is not in the public interest to disclose the details in this regard.

(d) Steps in this behalf include inventory control, optimisation of capacity utilisation, economy measured like energy conservation, value engineering etc.

[Translation]

### Expansion of RRBs Activities in New Areas

1764. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the activities of Regional Banks in the new areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that as laid down in the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, RRBs finance target groups in rural areas. Keeping in view the role of RRBs in purveying credit to the weaker sections, Government has decided to retain the identity and character of RRBs. However, to sustain the positive role played by the banks, the Government, NABARD and the sponsor banks are continually monitoring the performance of RRBs and remedial measures are taken to improve their performance and eliminate their financial weaknesses. Certain specific measures to improve the earning capacity of RRBs, such as expansion in the scope of tractor financing, removal of ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh on individual loan limit for financing transport vehicles, increase in the individual loan eligibility under the composite loan scheme for non-farm activities from Rs. 30,000 to 50,000 etc. have been taken.

[English]

#### Reopening of Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi

1765. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to reopen the Ajudhia Textile Mill's Delhi under National Textile Corporationn

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to protect the workers from unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLLOT): (a) Ajudhia Textile Mills of Na-

tional Textile Corporation Limited is not closed.

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

#### Role of Private Financial Companies

1766. SHRI RUP CHANDPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made by the Government on the role played by the private financial companies in our economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some officials of public sector financial institutions and banks have been found directly or indirectly involved in many of these financial companies;

(d) if so, the details there of and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No specific study has been made by the Government on the role played by private financial companies in the economy. The Narasimham Committee on the Financial System has, however, made certain recommendations for laying down prudential norms and guidelines for non-banking financial intermediaries.

(c) to (e). Reserve Bank of India have no specific information in this regard.

#### Prices of Coffee Seeds and Powder

1767. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board has substantially increased the prices of Coffee

seeds and powder during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check and reduce the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The retail prices of raw coffee and coffee powder sold through the Promotional Units of the Coffee Board used to be fixed at Minimum Release Price of Coffee plus Rs. 5/- towards overhead expenses. Those prices were much lower than local market prices. Considering the gap between the retail prices in the Promotional Units and the market and also to avoid complaints of diversion of coffee because of the price differential, the coffee Board decided to adopt a new formula in pricing. The new formula adopted is to fix the selling prices on the basis of average auction prices of the previous month plus Rs. 5/- per kg. towards overheads. The prices currently existing in these Units are thus fixed on this formula and were revised during the last one year. The prices are reviewed on quarterly basis. As even the revised sale price is lower than the market prices of equivalent grades of coffee, there is little scope to reduce the price.

[Translation]

#### Investment by LIC in Bihar

1768. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of divisional Offices of Life Insurance Corporation in Bihar at present;

(b) the total amount of turnover made in Bihar by these offices during the last three years; and

(c) the total amount invested so far in the various schemes of Bihar from the amount deposited therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There are at present 5 Divisional Offices in Bihar at Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Jamshedpur, Patna and Hazaribagh.

(b) The turnover by the four Divisions (established upto 1990-91) during the last three years is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of Offices	Sum Assured
1988-89	2,89,078	954.02
1989-90	3,73,055	1355.77
1990-91	4,22,989	1615.98

(c) The total amount invested during the last three years by LIC in the State of Bihar in various socially oriented schemes is as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. State Govt. securities & Govt. guaranteed marketable securities	24.50	29.23	29.29

*(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<b>2. Loans to:-</b>			
(i) State Govt. for Social Housing Schemes (as per Planning Commission allocation)	1.37	-	-
(ii) State Electricity Board (as per Planning Commission allocation)	14.89	18.32	20.00
(iii) Apex Co-op. Housing Finance Society	7.50	5.00	6.00
<b>3. Investments in Private Corporate Sector</b>			
	22.81	55.28	8.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.07</b>	<b>107.83</b>	<b>63.80</b>

[English]

**D.T.C. Buses**

1769. DR. ASIMBALA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the average amount incurred by the Delhi Transport Corporation per kilometer for running DTC buses;

(b) the amount paid to the private bus operators per kilometer by the DTC under the KM Scheme; and

(c) the average number of persons employed by the DTC per vehicle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Delhi Transport Corporation incurred an amount of Rs. 11.99 per kilometer as on January,

1992 (including interest and depreciation charges).

(b) The kilometer-age scheme of operation of private buses was discontinued since March, 88, and hence no payment on kilometer basis is being paid to private bus operators since then.

(c) As on 31-1-1992 the average number of persons employed by DTC per vehicle was 9.35.

**Finalisation of Annual Trade Agreements**

1770. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to finalise annual trade agreements for 1992 with some foreign countries;

(b) whether modalities of trade have been finalised;

(c) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government also propose to explore possibilities of counter trade with these countries;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (g). Trade Agreements with the new Republics of Kazahistan and Uzbekistan have been signed. Trade Protocols for 1992 have also been concluded with Russia and Uzbekistan. The new Agreements/Protocols signed provide for trade in non-convertible Indian rupees on a balanced basis while also permitting transactions by way of Counter trade, barter, payments in freely convertible currency or any other internationally recognised form of business co-operation.

#### Simplification of Export Procedure

1771. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to simplify exports procedure and to make it in tune with the global market; and

(b) the time by which uniform export procedure is likely to be evolved for all the countries as in U.S.A., U.K. or Janpan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Review of the export policy and export procedures is a continuous process. Keeping in view the need to promote exports amendments are

carried out from time to time.

#### Pepper Production

1772. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earned from export cess of pepper during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount spent for pepper cultivation and development during the above period;

(c) whether the Government propose to allocate more amounts for development of pepper production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The amount realised from export cess on black pepper is indicated below:-

1989-90	Rs. 0.75 crores
1990-91	Rs. 0.65 crores
1991-92	Rs. 0.40 crores

(b) to (d). The outlay for pepper cultivation and development under the central sector integrated programme for the development of spices is given below:

1989-90	Rs. 0.65 crores
1990-91	Rs. 1.16 crores
1991-92	Rs. 3.37 crores

Besides, the pepper growers and exporters avail of a host of indirect benefits through different schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture and Spices Board for promoting export and improving productivity. The

outlay under the central sector integrated programme for development of spices is proposed to be increased from Rs. 5 crores in 1991-92 to Rs. 12 crores in 1992-93. The outlay under this programme for development of pepper will accordingly increase.

#### **Benefits of Liberalisation Policy to Trading Community**

1373. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TTINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of the trading community and the industrialists towards the liberalisation policy of the Government; and

(b) how far the trading community has been benefited by the liberalisation policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Government have announced recently changes in the new Trade Policy *vide* Ministry of Commerce Public Notice Nos. 277/90-93 and 273/90-93 dated 29.2.1992, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. It is too early to say anything about the reaction of the Trading Community and the Industrialists towards the liberalisation of the policy.

#### **New Scheme for Stock Invest**

1774. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced a new instrument called 'Stock invest' to check the complaints regarding non receipt/delay of refund of share application money etc. and

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). A new instrument called 'Stockinvest' has been introduced by Government as per scheme prepared by State Bank of India and approved by the Reserve Bank of India. This instrument is in addition to the existing modes of payment of application money by cash or by cheque/bank draft. The Stockinvest instrument provides space for the applicant to indicate the name of the issuer, number and amount of shares/debentures applied for, space for the authorised signatory of the company to indicate entitlement to shares and debentures applied for and a statement from the bank to the effect that the instrument is guaranteed for payment at par on all branches. Under this scheme, the money of the applicant continues to remain in his account and earns interest. The Stockinvest of the successful investor is encashed only to the extent that he is successful in obtaining allotment of shares. The unsuccessful applicant's Stockinvest instruments are to be returned to his bank which will then lift the lien on the amount indicated in the instrument. Successful/partly successful applicant's instruments would, after being encashed, be deposited by the company in a separate bank account where cash and other moneys received from other investors are deposited. This instrument will benefit a very large number of applicants for new issues whose funds remain locked up with companies for a long period.

#### **Remittances by Foreign Airlines**

1775. SHRI SYED SAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4804 on December 20, 1991 and state:

(a) the amount in rupees remitted during the current financial year upto Decem-

ber 31, 1991 and three preceeding financial years, year-wise and airline-wise; and

(b) the net inward remittances by the Air India and the Indian Airlines for the same period, year-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Reply to Letters Received from M.Ps.

1776. SHRI RAJNATH SONNKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received by him from the Members of Parliament during the last nine months, month-wise;

(b) the number of letters, out of the above, which have been acknowledged/ given final replies and how many are still pending for acknowledgement giving final replies, month-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the replies and to check delay in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Following number of letters have been received by Finance Minister from Members of Parliament month-wise during the last nine months:

<i>Month</i>	<i>Letters received</i>
June, 1991	4
July	174
August	445

<i>Month</i>	<i>Letters received</i>
September	396
October	210
November	220
December	389
January, 1992	299
February	246

(b) All the letters as at (a) above have been acknowledged/given final reply.

(c) Instructions already exist that prompt action should be taken on letters received from Members of Parliament.

#### [Translation]

#### Lok Adalats in Bihar

1777. SHRI SURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Adalats set up in Saharsa, Purnea, Madhepura, supaul and Kailhar districts of Bihar so far;

(b) the number of cases disposed of in these Adalats; and

(c) the number of Lok Adalats proposed to be set up during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Bihar State Legal Aid & Advice Board

and would be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(c) Lok Adalats are not regularly constituted law courts. They are voluntary efforts for resolution of disputes through conciliation and persuasion. Lok Adalats are being organised by the State Legals Aid 7 Advice Boards and District legal Aid Committees etc. from in different parts of the country.

#### Investment by Foreign Companies

1778. SHRISURYANARAYANAYADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently changed the policy inviting foreign companies to invest and open their branches in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of offices of foreign companies in the country as on December 31, 1991; and

(d) the net amount of foreign exchange brought into the country by these companies during 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Till recently only Airlines and shipping companies were allowed to open branches on reciprocal basis. However, according to the Press Release issued by the RBI on 29th January, 1992, foreign companies would be permitted to open branch offices on receipt of applications from them by the RBI. No guidelines have been formulated by the RBI so far.

(c) The number of Airlines having branches in India is 54 and number of shipping companies/Shipping Register is 8.

(d) The Airlines and shipping Companies do not normally bring in foreign exchange.

[English]

#### Export of Castings

1779. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope for increasing the export of castings;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to upgrade casting technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Export of castings have been on the increase as the following figures would indicate:-

	<i>Rs. Crores</i>		
	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
	47	97	180

EEPC has set a target of Rs. 205 crores for export of castings during 1991-92.

(b) to (d). Apart from substantial liberalisation of industrial and trade policies oriented particularly towards increasing India's exports, specifically for the castings sector, the Government has constituted an extreme focus group to suggest strategy for achieving increased growth in their exports. Through the liberalisation effected in industrial policy, the Government have facilitated



import of technology. It is expected that the casting industry will avail itself of these facilities to upgrade their technology.

#### **Loss of Excise Duty**

1780. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of Government revenue in the form of excise duty due to notices sustained and or withdrawn on account of the amendment to the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, during each of the years from 1988-89 to 1990-91; and

(b) the break up of the above loss on account of notices ordered withdrawn due to limitations by Assistant Collector, Appellate Collector, High Courts and Supreme Court, separately year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). During the years from 1988-89 to 1990-91, no amendments were made to the Central Excises & Salt Act, 1944 so as to cause withdrawal of confirmation or demand notices already issued. there was no loss of revenue on this account.

#### **Loss of Excise Duty due to Non-transfer of Cases**

1781. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of revenue due to non-action on the cases required to be transferred to the Central Excise collectors in terms of Section 8 of the Central Excise and Salt (Amendment) Act, 1985; and

(b) the loss of revenue on account of cases not decided by the Central Excise collectors even after transfer under the above provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). As required under Section 8 of the Central Excises & Salt (Amendment) Act, 1985, cases were transferred to the collectors of Central Excise for adjudication. In view of the quasi-judicial nature of the proceedings, it cannot be said that there is any loss of revenue during the time taken for adjudication of cases.

[*Translation*]

#### **Export of Wheat**

1782. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat exported during 1991-92;

(b) whether the Government propose to export wheat during 1992-93 also;

(c) if so, the quantity thereof; and

(d) the countries to which the export is proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) During the period from 1st April, 1991 to 20th February, 1992, 6,72,600 MTs of wheat has been exported.

(b) to (d). No decision on the quantity of wheat to be exported during 1992-93 has been taken.

[*English*]

#### **Selection of Sportsmen in Nationalised Banks**

1783. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued standing instructions for the selection of sportsmen in the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, whether the Bank of Baroda, State Bank of India, Ahmedabad have followed these instructions;

(c) if so, the details in this regard during each of the last three years;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). In 1981, the Government had advised the public sector banks to formulate a scheme, if one did not exist already, for appointment of meritorious sports-persons in banks keeping in view the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms in the year 1980. In 1988 the Banks' Sports Board, promoted by Indian Banks Association, circulated the norms for recruitment of outstanding sports-persons by the public sector banks.

Bank of Baroda and State Bank of India have intimated that such schemes do exist in their respective banks. During the years

1989, 1990 and 1991, while the State Bank of India has reported to have recruited 102 persons on sports considerations, Bank of Baroda has reported that they have not recruited any person on these considerations during this period. According to the Bank of Baroda, the Scheme for recruitment of sports-persons in the bank exists but when the process was initiated in 1987, there was a court case resulting in delay in the recruitment of sports-persons. Subsequently, the bank reviewed its requirements for recruitment and has decided not to recruit the sports-persons for the present.

#### Revenue Collection in Bombay

1784. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected by way of income tax, union excise duty and customs duty in Bombay during 1988-89, 1989-90; and

(b) the amount allocated for development of Bombay during each of the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The amount of revenue collected from Bombay is as under

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Central Excise	Customs	Income Tax (including CT)
1988-89	4239.65	6982.41	2565
1989-90	5083.32	7711.77	2882
1990-91	5354.24	9030.31	3278

The figures of Customs and Central Excise are maintained Collectorate-wise. The jurisdiction of Collectorates do not coincide

with the boundaries of the city of Bombay.

(b) In accordance with the recommen-

dition of the Ninth Finance Commission's First Report, the Central Government has released its share of Rs. 48.33 Crores to the Government of Maharashtra for slum clearance and environmental improvement of slums and provisions of basic amenities in the city of Bombay. The year-wise break-up is given below:

	<i>Rs. in Crores</i>
1989-90	26.81
1990-91	7.71
1991-92	13.81

The Central Government has also released the State's share in Central taxes and Central assistance for the State's Plan, and grants in lieu of railway passenger fare taxes amounting to:

Rs. 1377.32 Crores in 1989-90

Rs. 1463.01 Crores in 1990-91

Rs. 1377.38 Crores in 1991-92 (so far)

#### **Rise in Prices of Common use Commodities**

1785. **SHRI RAM KAPSE:**  
**SHRI NARAIN SINGH**  
**CHAUDHRI:**  
**DR. P.R. GANGWAR:**  
**DR. A.K. PATEL:**

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of most of the commodities of common use have gone up in rent months;

(b) if so, the comparative price situation of these commodities as on July 1, 1991 and February 1, 1992; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bring down the rise in prices of these commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Comparative price situation of commodities of common use during 1991-92 is given in the statement.

(c) The Government has taken a number of measures to bring down the rise in prices of commodities of common use. These include: strict fiscal discipline through reduction in fiscal deficit and growth of money supply and bank credit against price-sensitive essential commodities, more effective management of supply and demand of essential/sensitive commodities and strict action against hoarders and profiteers. Incentives are being provided for raising production to ensure medium-term stability in prices.

## STATEMENT

Commodity	Weight	WPI as on					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
				29.6.91 (nearest to July 1, 1991)	31.8.91	28.12.91	1.2.92
ALL COMMODITIES	100.00	200.1	210.3	212.0	214.0	251.5	240.5
1. Food articles	17.39	231.9	247.7	249.2	248.2	241.6	272.0
Rice	3.69	195.7	215.2	231.7	248.2	241.6	272.0
Wheat	2.25	173.1	199.7	223.2	248.2	241.6	272.0
Jowar	0.42	163.9	186.6	235.9	248.2	241.6	272.0
Bajra	0.18	161.1	180.7	253.6	248.2	241.6	272.0
Gram	0.41	200.0	202.5	194.6	198.6	318.2	242.0
Arhar	0.27	300.2	324.8	304.4	318.2	242.0	242.0
Moong	0.20	217.4	226.6	237.0	242.0	242.0	242.0
Masur	0.05	227.5	262.5	257.1	233.7	233.7	233.7
Urad	0.15	306.2	328.9	307.9	311.8	311.8	311.8
Potatoes	0.47	289.3	331.4	313.6	194.1	194.1	194.1
Onions	0.16	209.6	322.6	147.5	120.2	120.2	120.2

Commodity	Weight	WPI as on					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
				29.6.91 (nearest to July 1, 1991)	31.8.91	28.12.91	1.2.92
Milk	1.96		233.2	233.0	245.7	240.1	
Fish	0.51		254.1	218.7	210.2	231.4	
Meat (mutton)	0.52		243.4	243.4	242.3	245.1	
Chillies	0.32		243.5	395.8	384.6	357.5	
Tea	0.56		308.7	295.6	265.1	251.4	
Atta	0.76		204.9	206.3	226.6	227.0	
Sugar	2.01		148.4	161.0	155.9	170.9	
Gur	1.75		181.0	193.2	150.3	150.1	
Mustard oil	0.28		211.3	253.0	261.6	252.4	
Coconut oil	0.17		272.2	285.5	365.5	362.6	
Groundnut oil	0.53		259.2	269.2	275.5	263.4	
Salt	0.04		188.0	199.7	203.8	207.7	
Hydrogenated vanaspathi	0.52		271.5	282.4	293.4	289.2	

Commodity	Weight	WPI as on					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
				29.6.91 (nearest to July 1, 1991)	31.8.91	28.12.91	1.2.92
II. Others							
Soft coke (coking coal)	0.35		253.8	258.8	320.0	320.0	320.0
Kerosene	0.87		161.4	145.5	145.5	145.5	145.8
Long cloth/sheeting	0.36		155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0
Dhories, Saries & Voils	1.19		173.2	175.0	176.2	176.2	176.2
Washing soap (household laundry)	0.59		167.9	171.9	187.8	187.8	187.8
Safety matches	0.23		134.4	134.4	138.4	138.4	138.4

[Translation]

**Guidelines regarding Debt Relief to Small Farmers**

1786. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by the Union Government to States to waive of a part of loan given to small farmers and to waive of non-institutional loans given to landless labourers and poor farmers during the last three years;

(b) the details of the facilities provided to the districts in each State in this regard;

(c) whether any monitoring has been done as to the implementation of the guidelines issued by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 formulated by the Government of India for extending debt relief to the eligible farmers, landless labours, rural artisans and weavers who had borrowed from public sector banks, Regional Rural Banks. On the advice of the Central Government, State Governments had also formulated their schemes on the lines of the Government of India's Scheme for the benefit of the borrowers in cooperative sector. The ARDR Scheme became effective from May 15, 1990. The Scheme covered all overdues of eligible borrowers as on October 2, 1989 including short term as well as term loans upto Rs. 10,000/- per borrower. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) issued suitable

guidelines to banks for smooth and expeditious implementation of the Scheme. The Scheme came to a close on March 31, 1991 in all the States except for Jammu & Kashmir and Assam where it was closed from June 30, 1991. As per the reports received from the NABARD, who monitored the implementation of the Scheme by RRBs and Cooperatives and from the Public Sector Banks as on February 24, 1992 a total number of 315 lakh beneficiaries have been extended debit relief to the extent of Rs. 7714 crores all over the country.

[English]

**Declaration of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as Free Port**

1787. DR. ASIM BALA:  
SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare Andaman and Nicobar islands as a free port zone;

(b) whether any Committee was set up by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Government have set up an Advisory Committee to examine *inter alia* the desirability and the feasibility of setting up a Free Port in India, recommend a suitable location and suggest an appropriate policy regime therefor. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

**NRI Investments**

1788. DR. ASIM BALA:  
 SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:  
 SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:  
 SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI:  
 DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI:  
 SHRI MOHANMMAD ALI  
 ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-resident Indians who have invested in different sectors under the schemes floated by the Government in recent months;

(b) whether the response of the NRIs to these schemes has been as per expectations;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken on proposed to be taken by the Government to make these schemes more attractive;

(e) whether the NRIs are interested in investments in the rural sector;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether a number of multinational companies are working in the country; and

(h) if so, the number and details thereof, particularly in banking and insurance sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Response of NRIs to the Schemes introduced recently was as follows:

(i) The remittances in Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme 1991 which was open

from 18.9.91 to 31.1.92. The remittances received through this scheme were US \$ 821.971 millions (equivalent to Rs. 2137.13 crores) as on 28.2.92.

(ii) SBI was permitted to issue India Development Bonds denominated in US \$ and Pound Sterling. The issue was open upto 31.1.92. As on 28.2.92 the amounts collected in this scheme were as under:

US \$...	1297.000 million
Pound Sterling	179.828. million

(iii) As per new NRI Investment Policy announced in October, 1991 NRI/OCBs are now allowed to make investments up 100% with repatriation benefits in 34 high priority industries covered by Annexure III to the new industrial Policy. As on date RBI have approved 7 proposals involving investment of Rs. 290.00 lakhs approx.

(b) to (d). Response of NRIs has been encouraging.

(e) and (f). NRIs have shown interest in acquiring farm houses.

(g) and (h). According to the RBI, as on 30th June, 1991, there were 103 FERA companies in the country and none of these were engaged in banking and insurance business.

**Seminar on Multimodal Transport**

1789. SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made in the seminar on multimodal transport held in Delhi August, 1991; and

(b) the reaction of the Government thereto?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Recommendations of the Review Seminar on Multimodal Transport Developments in India organised jointly by the Institute of Rail Transport and the Federation of Freight Forwarders Association of India on 6-7 August, 1991 at New Delhi are given in enclosed statement.

(b) The Government have brought the recommendations of the Review Seminar to the notice of all concerned.

### STATEMENT

*Recommendations of the Review Seminar on Multimodal Transport Held in New Delhi on 6th and 7th August, 1991*

1. Multimodal Transport of Goods Act should be finalised and enacted through Parliament in a time-bound manner by end of 1991. This will be in the interest of national economy particularly the export sector because multimodal concept has proven potential for economising transport costs. Framing of draft subsidiary Rules under the Act should be undertaken simultaneously so that there is no time lag between the enactment and implementation.
2. There should be a National Coordinating Body for promoting multimodal transport.
3. Use of modern INCO International Commercial terms should be encouraged.
4. Provisions of UCP 400 (Uniform Customs and practices *vide* Publication No. 400 of International Chambers of Commerce, Paris) should be recognised by the Indian Banks while dealing with documentary credits.
5. Investment, Managerial inputs and entrepreneurial skills of the private sector should be encouraged in the establishment and operation of container handling facilities at Ports, container freight stations, Customs bonded warehouses and Air cargo complexes.
6. Cabotage laws should be relaxed to permit foreign shipping lines to undertake transshipment and coastal services.
7. A sub-regional transport institute for South-Asia region should be established in India under ESCAP assistance. Some of the existing institutions like the Institute of Rail Transport, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and NIPM could be considered for upgradation.
8. Multimodal transport workshops should continue to be held for creating awareness particularly in the smaller trade centres and towns located away from the major ports. New workshops being designed by ESCAP specialised subjects like establishment of Multitime Transport Operators (MTOs), Transport Insurance, Transport Law and Container Terminal panel should also be delivered in India.
9. There should be more regional co-ordination for promotion of Multimodal transport within South-Asia region particularly for facilitating cross border traffic between India and neighbouring countries. Interchange of information in shipping, trade, and sharing/pooling of physical assets should also be encouraged.
10. Use of Electronic data interchange (EDI) through computer systems of ports, Customs, Railways, Shipping lines, Freight Forwarders, users, Banks, Insurance companies should be introduced and promoted.
11. Customs procedures and documentation should be simplified.
12. The earlier workshops recom-

mended that Container Freight Stations and Inland Container Depots should be set up at viable locations.

13. Road transport sector should get soft finance for procurement of chassis, trailers and multi-axle units. It was also recommended that income tax incentives should be available to indigenous MTOs on the same lines as shipping companies.

14. Movement of air cargo from hinterland to airports should be promoted through palletisation and containerisation wherever feasible.

15. All sub-systems of transport and other allied agencies should address themselves to the task of minimising costs to the maximum extent possible.

#### **Pending cases in Supreme Court and High Court**

1790. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:  
SHRI M.C. REDDY:  
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:  
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:  
SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and various High Courts, as on December, 31, 1991, Court-wise:

(b) the number of cases filed in the Supreme Court during 1991;

(c) the number of cases disposed of during the above period;

(d) whether the Government have any

plans to reform the existing judicial system in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for expeditious disposal of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The available information is furnished in the Statement attached.

(b) 42215.

(c) 93102

(d) to (f). The various recommendations made by the Arrears Committee, which examined the problem of arrears in the High Courts, covering various aspects like jurisdictional and procedural modifications/improvements in the judiciary, setting up of specialised bodies such as tribunals/commissions to deal with specific types of cases, improvements in infrastructural facilities including modernisation of office equipment in Courts, allocation of more funds to the judiciary, improvements in day to day working of the Courts etc. have been commended to all concerned Central Ministries, the State Governments and High Courts for necessary follow-up action. Besides, the Judge-strength has been increased from time to time. The various Courts have taken suitable steps such as grouping of cases involving common questions of law, giving priority to cases requiring quick disposal, constitution of specialised benches, etc.

The Benches have been so constituted in the supreme Court that they function for a longer period and work so allocated that similar matters are posted before the same Bench.

**STATEMENT***Pending Cases in Supreme Court & High Courts*

<i>Name of the Court</i>	<i>No. of cases pending as on 31.12.91</i>
Supreme Court	134221
<i>Name of High Courts:</i>	
Rajasthan	91578
Delhi	134053
Punjab & Haryana	97757
Karnataka	99067
Gujarat	91156
Sikkim	72 *
Himachal Pradesh	13029 *
Bombay	170574 *
Andhra Pradesh	76314
Allahabad	568847 *
Guwahati	22499
Madhya Pradesh	70096
Patna	47777 as on 31-12-1990
Orissa	33303 as on 31-12-1990
Madras	236579 as on 31-12-1990,
Kerala	73411 as on 31-12-1990
Calcutta	200528 as on 30-6-1990
Jammu & Kashmir	42099 as on 31-12-1989

\* Position as on 31-7-1991

\*\* Position as on 30-6-1991.

**Losses to D.T.C.**

1791. **SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA  
WASNIK:  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study to identify the reasons for huge losses being incurred by the Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures for ensuring the long-term viability of D.T.C.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Government are continually monitoring the functioning of the Delhi Transport Corporation. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has *vide* his Report No. 6 (Commercial) of 1990 examined in detail the functioning of DTC. This Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been laid in both Houses of Parliament on 12-7-1991.

(c) and (d). Steps are taken on a continuing basis to increase productivity, rates per unit cost, enforce economy measures, improve crew behaviour and quality of service and prevent leakage of revenue with a view to increasing revenue collection rates, working loss, rationalise routes etc.

A Group of Ministers chaired by the Finance Minister has also been constituted to work out an inter-connected package for the rehabilitation of DTC in order to ensure its long term viability.

**Alleged mismanagement in some Departments of Coffee Board**

1792. **SHRIMATICHANDRAPRAVBHARS:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding alleged mismanagement in the Coffee Research Stations and Public Relation Departments of Coffee Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). As regards Coffee Research Stations, there are no complaints of mismanagement. However, occasional criticism about the inadequacy of Research and poor performance have been received. There are also no complaints on public relations matters. Research activities are being reviewed by Government through a recently constituted Scientific Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Commerce.

[Translation]

**Opium Cultivation**

1793. **DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:  
SHRI RATILAL VARMA:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA  
CHIKHALIA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where opium is cultivated;

(b) whether the cultivation of opium has been banned in some of the areas;

(c) if so, the names of these areas and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to check it;

(d) whether Government have issued licences for the cultivation of opium in some more areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Cultivation of opium poppy is undertaken only in the notified tracts in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh under strict licensing control and supervision of the Central Government. Such tracts have been notified for the opium crop year 1991-92 *vide* Govt. of India Notification No. 1/91, dated 1st October, 1991.

To check illicit cultivation of opium poppy, different drug law enforcement agencies keep strict vigil and stringent penal measures have been provided under the N.D.P.S. Act, 1985.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Foreign Assistance for Projects

1794. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

SHRI RATILAL VARMA:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA

CHIKHALIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some countries including

Germany and France, have offered to aid some projects in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States where the said projects are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The donor countries normally offer assistance in terms of an overall pledge. Thereafter aid negotiations, as a continuous process, are held with each donor country for various project and non-project needs of the economy. The details such as project and non-project assistance, terms and conditions etc. are known only after the agreements with donor countries are finalised.

[English]

#### Customs Officials Aiding Smuggling Activities

1795. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Customs officials posted at the airports found aiding and abetting the smuggling activities during each of the last three years, airport-wise;

(b) the action taken against such officials and the number of them posted again to the airports in spite of their involvement;

(c) whether the procedure for posting of Customs officials at the airports is being followed strictly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). The

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

**Repair of N.H.No. 43 at Sunki Ghat**

1796. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have forwarded any estimate for the repair of National Highway No. 43 at Sunki Ghat which was damaged due to landslides; and

(b) if so, the funds provided/proposed to be provided by the Union Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An estimate for cyclone damages to Sunki Ghat on NH43 was sanctioned for Rs. 8.57 lakhs in February, 1991 and the full amount against this estimate has already been released. Further, two works, one for protection against valley slips for Rs. 24.35 lakhs, and another for construction of retaining walls amounting to Rs. 10.86 lakhs, have been sanctioned on 30-10-91 and 20-2-92 respectively. One more estimate under flood damages involving some repairs at Sunki Ghat has been received recently. Mean-time, Rs. 30.00 lakhs have already been relased on *ad hoc* basis for repairs of urgent nature on all National Highways in Orissa which includes this stretch also.

**Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers**

1797. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
PROF. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beneficiaries under the Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers, as on December 31, 1991, Statewise; and

(b) the number and amount of claims settled under this scheme during 1991 in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a). The State-wise statistics are not maintained by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. However, the number of beneficiaries under the Group Insurance Scheme for landless agricultural labourers has been estimated to be 1.5 crores.

(b) The number and amount of claims settled under the Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers during the period from 1.4.1991 to 31.12.1991, Zone-wise, indicating the States covered thereunder, are given below:-

Zones to 31.12.1991	Claims settled during the period from 1.4.1991	
	No. of Claims	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
<b>NORTHERN ZONE</b>		
Haryana	510	5,10,000
Himachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL

*Zones  
to 31.12.1991*

*Claims settled during the period from 1.4.1991*

	<i>No. of Claims</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Jammu & Kashmir	5	5,000
Punjab	325	3,25,000
Rajasthan	262	2,62,000
Chandigarh (U.T.)	195	1,95,000
Delhi	95	95,000
<i>EASTERN ZONE</i>		
Arunchal Pradesh	NIL	NIL
Assam	107	1,07,000
Bihar	273	2,73,000
Meghalya	NIL	NIL
Mizoram	NIL	NIL
Manipur	NIL	NIL
Nagaland	NIL	NIL
Orissa	1053	10,53,000
Sikkim	NIL	NIL
Tripura	NIL	NIL
West Bengal	2197	21,97,000
Andaman & Nicobar	NIL	NIL
<i>CENTRAL ZONE</i>		
Madhya Pradesh	803	8,03,000
Uttar Pradesh	498	4,98,000

<i>Zones to 31.12.1991</i>	<i>Claims settled during the period from 1.4.1991</i>	
	<i>No. of Claims</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ZONE</b>		
Kerala	1644	16,44,000
Tamil Nadu	6341	63,41,000
Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL
Pondicherry	NIL	NIL
<b>SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	3933	39,33,000
Karnataka	1413	14,13,000
<b>WESTERN ZONE</b>		
Goa	366	3,66,000
Gujarat	6540	65,40,000
Maharashtra	2201	22,01,000
Dadra & Nagarhaveli	NIL	NIL
Daman & Diu	NIL	NIL
<b>Total for Corporation:</b>	<b>28861</b>	<b>2,88,61,000</b>

**Concessional Assistance from Multilateral Agencies**

1798. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consensus has been reached regarding concessional assistance

to India from the Asian Development Fund During the recently held Denor's meeting in London;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) if not, whether this will effect India's plans for augmenting the flow of concessional assistance from multilateral agencies during the coming years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to overcome this problem?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) and (b). There was no consensus among donors during the Donors' meeting held in London on 9-10 December, 1991 on making ADF resources available for either of the two largest eligible low income DMCs i.e. People's Republic of China and India. Also, given the needs of traditional ADF recipients and other eligible borrowers, donors concluded that it would not be possible to make ADF resources available to these two countries during the ADF VI period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### NRI Deposits

1799. SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:  
SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:  
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:  
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position till date of the international credit flow into the country since the announcement of new economic policy;

(b) the position of the Non-resident Indians' deposits one year before and after the initiation of new economic policy;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to attract more NRIs deposits;

(d) whether the NRIs have been urged to provide modern technology also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The information of international credit flow into the country till date since the announcement of new economic policy is not available as the accounts for the period are not yet finalised.

(b) the cumulative Non-Resident Indians deposit at the end of July 1990 and January 1992 was Rs. 18636 crores and Rs. 21896 crores respectively.

(c) The Government has announced a new NRI Investment Policy in October, 1991 which provides for 100% NRI investment in 34 high priority industries with repatriation benefits. It has also announced the Remittances in Foreign Exchange (Immunities) Scheme which closed in January, 1991. Under this scheme any resident outside India could send remittances to any person resident in India and the scheme provides immunity from disclosing the source of foreign exchange etc. Another scheme entitled 'India Development Bonds' was also announced in October, 1991.

(d) and (e). The procedure for technology agreement has been simplified and the same will apply in case of NRI investment also.

[Translation]

#### Analysis of Public Sector Units by Foreign Banks

1800. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL  
KATHERIA:  
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI RAM KRISHNA  
KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hong Kong Bank, City Bank, and Grindlays Bank have made analysis of some public sector units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these banks have submitted a statement for the consideration of the Government; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

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

#### Loans to Educated Unemployed Youth

1801. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the amount of loans given under the scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The scheme for providing Self Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) is administered by Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries in the Ministry of Industry. After identification of the beneficiaries and subject to their projects being founds feasible/viable by DIC Task Force, banks provide to each entrepreneur a composite loan not exceeding Rs. 35,000/- for industrial ventures, Rs. 25,000/- for service ventures and Rs. 15,000/- for small business ventures. The operational details of the scheme like target group, size of target, coverage, size of loan and subsidy etc., remain under

review and evaluation by the Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India.

[English]

#### Gold Smuggling

1802. SHRI SHRABAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold smuggling is increasing;

(b) the number of gold smuggling cases detected and the value of gold seized during the last two years;

(c) the number of cases in which prosecution has been launched/settled/pending;

(d) the number of cases in which fine was imposed or jail sentences were awarded during the above period;

(e) whether the withdrawal of Gold Control Order is one of the reasons for increase in smuggling of gold; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). Available reports and the seizures made indicate that gold continues to be sensitive to smuggling into the country. However, since smuggling is a clandestine activity, it is not possible to say whether the instances of gold smuggling are increasing. The quantity and value of gold seized during the last 2 years are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value of gold seized (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Quantity of gold (Metric Tonnes)</i>
1990	192.96	5.72
1991	187.00	4.93

The number of cases booked and the number of persons who have been prosecuted/convicted/acquitted under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 during the last 2 years and the number of prosecutions pending at the end of 1991 are given below. However, the figures in respect of gold cases alone are not maintained separately.

<i>Yes</i>	<i>No. of cases booked</i>	<i>No. of persons prosecuted</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted</i>	<i>No. of persons acquitted</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions pending</i>
1990	73279	2268	555	141	-
1991*	59224	1640	585	146	6237

\*Figures are provisional.

(e) and (f). Gold has been traditionally sensitive to smuggling into the country due to various factors such as gap between domestic demand and supply and because of the difference between low international prices and higher domestic prices. Smuggling is a clandestine activity and it is not possible to say whether it has increased/decreased due to repeal of the Gold Control Act or otherwise. The provisions of the repealed Gold control Act were regulating only the domestic gold trade.

#### Seizure of Gold at I.G.I. Airport, Delhi

1803. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI RAM BADAN:  
KUMARI UMABHARTI:  
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of gold seized by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and other enforcement agencies during January, 1992 in Delhi;

(b) whether the DRI officials seized 58 kg. of gold worth about rupees 30 crore kept in a consignment at the Indra Gandhi International Airport, Delhi on January 25, 1992;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any investigation in the matter has been made;

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

(f) the number of such cases which came to light where goods were imported in the name of diplomats during the last three years; and

(g) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) 87.179 kgs. of gold valued at Rs 4.22 crores approximately has been seized by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and other enforcement agencies during January, 1991 in Delhi.

(b) to (e). 500 pieces of gold bearing markings indicating their foreign origin collectively weighing 58.325 kgs. and valued at Rs. 2.81 crores approximately were seized by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence on 25/01/1992 from a consignment which had arrived at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi, in the name of a foreign embassy official. The gold had been concealed in a washing machine and cooking range imported along with other household goods. Investigations have revealed that the foreign embassy official was not involved. Two persons Rajkumar Gupta and Trilochan Singh, both of Delhi, who were found to be involved have been arrested on 25/01/1992 and have also been detained under the provisions of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Preservation of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 with effect from 13/02/1992.

(f) and (g). Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has reported one other instance during the last 3 years in which 3699 kgs. of silver valued at Rs. 2,58,93,000/- approximately were seized in 1989 from a consignment imported in the name of a foreign embassy. The embassy had denied having imported the consignment and disowned it. Since the goods were unclaimed, no person was arrested.

#### **Visit of delegation to Russia**

**1804. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:**  
**SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official delegation visited Russia recently to hold talks with individual Republics in the Commonwealth on various issues relating to trade and commerce and rupee-rouble problems etc.; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with each of the Republics?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** (a) and (b). An official level delegation led by the Foreign Secretary had visited Moscow in January, 1992. The delegation had discussions with the Russian Government on different bilateral issues including economic co-operation and trade relations. As a follow-up to this visit, a Russian delegation had visited India in the third week of February, 1992. During this visit an Agreement on Trade and Economic Cooperation was initiated and is expected to be signed in the near future. A bilateral Trade Protocol for 1992 was also concluded during this visit. Separately, Trade Agreements with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan have also been concluded. Discussions have also been held with the Republics of Ukraine, Belarus and Azerbaijan.

#### **World Bank and IMF Lending Schedules**

**1805. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the lending schedule for India, evolved at the last round of the World Bank and I.M.F. meets;

(b) the under askings sought from India during the meetings with regard to the various steps taken and being taken to rejuvenate India's economy; and

(c) the clarification's offered by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) The lending schedule for India is not discussed at the Annual World Bank and I.M.F. meetings.

(b) and (c). Questions does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### Implementation of new Textile Policy

1806. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decisions regarding implementation of New Textile Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether it is likely to affect adversely the working of handlooms and powerlooms as well as the textile workers in Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Government had announced a Textile Policy in 1985. Subsequently to review the functioning of this policy, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Abid Hussain had been appointed. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, Government is considering changes in the policy.

(c) No Sir,

(d) Question does not arise.

#### Incentives for Bank Deposits

1807. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to offer an attractive rate of interest or other

incentives for bank deposits to attract public savings;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Interest rates on bank deposits are prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) taking into consideration, *inter alia*, the need for mobilising resources, the rate of interest on other instruments of Savings, the rate of inflation the lending rate and bank profitability etc. Taking into consideration all relevant factors the present level of interest rates on bank deposits are considered appropriate. These rates are, however, kept under constant review.

[*English*]

#### R.B.I. Credit to Union and State Governments

1808. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total net RBI credit allowed to the Union Government and various State Governments during 1989-90, 1990-91 and upto 31st December during 1991-92;

(b) whether the increase in the credit led to printing of more currency notes, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of increased Credit on the budgetary deficit of the Union Government and various State Governments during 1990-91 and 1991-92.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The increase in net RBI credit to the Union Government and State Government during 1989-90,

1990-91 and during the current financial year upto December 27, 1991 is as indicated below:-

(Rs. crore)

	1989-90	1990-1991	1991-92 (upto Dec. 27.1991)
Union Governments	13,813	14,745	9811
State Governments	255	420	(-)1665

(b) Increase in net RBI credit to Governments leads to growth of reserve money and consequent monetary expansion. Notes in circulation increased by Rs. 8086 crore in 1989-90, Rs. 6931 crore in 1990-91 and Rs. 6287 crore in the current financial year (upto December 27, 1991).

(c) Union and State Governments resort to borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India primarily to cover their budget deficits.

#### Visakhapatnam Naval Dockyard

1809. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Naval dockyard at Visakhapatnam has shown inordinate delay in repairing and servicing of combat vessels;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps being taken to improve the problems of servicing and repairing there?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). There have

generally been no delays in the repairs and refits of Naval vessels at the Naval Dockyard, Visakhapatnam. However, there have been unavoidable delays in some cases, primarily due to the lack of adequate capacity at the Dockyard or the non-availability of spares from foreign sources. Several measures have been taken to obviate such delays, which include sharing of work with the Naval Dockyard, Bombay, greater efforts towards the indigenisation of spares and the off-loading of work to other agencies.

[Translation]

#### Export of Leather Products

1810. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any policy for the export of leather products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). While there is no specific proposal to formulate any policy for the export of leather products, sustained efforts are being made to increase the export of leather products. As a result of these efforts, export of leather products have gone up appreciably in recent years from about Rs. 913 crores in 1988-89 to about Rs. 1831 Crores in 1990-91.

#### Updating of Electoral Rolls and Issue of Identity Card to Voters

1811. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:  
Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision to make an upto date list of the voters for the Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to issue identity cards to the voters;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the voters who are transferred from one place to another are not enrolled in the voters list at the place of transfer; and

(f) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The Election commission had ordered summary revision of electoral rolls in all States and Union territories with 1.1.1992 as the qualifying date, excepting the districts of Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal and Chamoli in Uttar Pradesh which were affected by the recent earth quake. Work relating to summary revision is complete and final publication of rolls for most of the constituencies is also over.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government is examining the question of issue of identity cards to voters. However, taking into account the large number of voters, expenditure and the administrative steps involved in the operation, introduction of multi-purpose photo identity cards throughout the country is likely to take not less than five years.

(e) and (f). Any voter who has shifted his residence from one constituency to another can apply for inclusion of his name in

the electoral roll of the constituency to which he has shifted by making an application at any time to the Electoral Registration Officer under the provisions of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960.

#### Sale of Janata and Controlled Cloth In Haryana and Gujarat

1812. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA:  
SHRI AVTAP SINGH  
BHADNNA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janata and Controlled cloth are being sold in Haryana and Gujarat for the last three years;

(b) if so, the agencies through which it is being sold variety-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the irregularities in its sale; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) While both Janata and Controlled cloth are sold in Gujarat, only controlled cloth is sold in Haryana.

(b) Controlled sarees, dhoties, long cloth and polyester cotton cloth produced by the National Textile Corporation (NTC) are sold through the National/state Consumers Co-operative Federation, State Civil Supplies Corporation, Retail outlets of NTC and NTC authorised dealers in Gujarat and Haryana. The handloom Janata cloth is distributed through the consumer cooperative societies and Fair Price shops besides own outlets of the implementing agencies in Gujarat. The

Janata implementing agencies in Gujarat produce only sarees and dhoties.

(c) and (d). Government has not received any specific complaint regarding irregularities in the sale of Janata and controlled cloth in Gujarat and Haryana. The guidelines for implementation of Janata Cloth Scheme was extensively revised, effective from 1st July, 1990, providing for changes which should rectify the weaknesses including distribution arrangements. The revised Guidelines prescribed that each implementing State should form a State Level Implementation Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary/Secretary in-charge of Handlooms with members drawn from Department of Civil Supplies, NGOS, Consumer representatives, other experts etc., to carry out a number of functions including monitoring the performance of production and distribution arrangements.

### Effect of Rupee Devaluation

1813. SHIR SIMON MARANDI:  
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the devaluation of Indian rupee in comparison to different foreign currencies since January 1991; and

(b) the effect of the devaluation on the balance of payments, inflation and economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Details of variation, in the external value of the rupee vis-a-vis major currencies are indicated below:

	July 3, 1991	Feb. 27, 1992	Feb. 27, 1992
	Dec. 31, 1990	Dec. 31 1990	July 3, 1991
	Percentage change Depreciation (-) / Appreciation (+)		
Pound			
Sterling	-17.1	-24.0	-8.3
US Dollar	-30.8	-30.7	0.1
Deutsche Mark	-15.4	-23.9	-10.0
Yen	-28.4	-33.1	-6.7
French Franc	-15.7	-23.8	-9.6

The adjustments in the exchange rate of Rupee effected in July, 1991 were part of a package of policies aimed at restoring confidence and enhancing the international

competitiveness of Indian exports. These measures have had some success. There has been a marked improvement in foreign exchange reserves, with reserves reaching



Rs. 11410 crores (\$4.4 billion) in the third week of February 1992. The rate of inflation has also declined from the peak level of 16.7 per cent reached in August 1991 to about 12 per cent in February 1992.

[*English*]

**Licenses to Private Parties to operate Container Freight Stations**

1814. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for granting licences to private parties to operate Container Freight Stations (CFS) as competitors to a public sector undertaking;

(b) whether the Government propose to reconsider its decision of allowing private parties to operate CFS; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Private sector participation in Container Freight Stations (CFSs) is being allowed, on selective basis, to generate competition; provide efficient service to the users and to get over the problem of resources needed for development of the transport sector including CFSs. This is also in line with the Government's policy of liberalisation.

Government does not propose to change this policy.

**Funds to D.T.C.**

1815. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allocate more funds to Delhi Transport

Corporation during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Government have proposed an amount of Rs. 15 crores as Non-Plan assistance and Rs. 20 crores as Plan assistance to Delhi Transport Corporation during 1992-93.

[*Translation*]

**Income Tax Collections from Interest of Bank Deposits**

1816. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders to deduct income tax at source on interest on bank deposits were issued last year; and

(b) if so, the total amount of income tax recovered as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Finance (No.2) Act, 1991 contained a provision in this regard.

(b) The estimated amount of collection, likely to be received as a result of the changes in tax deduction provisions made by Finance (No.2) Act, 1991, is Rs. 125 crores.

[*English*]

**Collection of Rubber**

1817. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL  
SURESH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rubber collected by STC during the last six months;

*(b) the price per kilogram paid to rubber growers;*

(c) whether the Government has given directions to STC to procure more rubber from the open market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) STC has collected from the domestic market a quantity of 14969 MT of natural rubber during the last six months, as on 26.2.92, as under:-

RMA - 5 :	6703 MT
RMA - 4 :	8266 MT
	14969 MT

(b) STC is procuring natural rubber from the domestic market through its four Procurement agencies and it pays to the procurement agencies as under:-

-for RMA - 4 : Rs. 20.95 per kg.

-for RMA - 5 : Rs. 20.45 per kg.

(c) and (d). The Government has directed STC to procure whatever quantities of the specified grades of natural rubber that are offered to it subject to observance of quality specifications.

#### Cantonment Boards

1818. SHRI SHANKARRAO KALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to demarcate the onment Boards

and to replace these with elected bodies:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be effective?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). Cantonment Boards are local bodies comprising elected as well as nominated members. There is no proposal to replace these with wholly elected bodies.

#### Exports to Germany

1819. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:  
SHRI V.KRISHNAN RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main items being exported to Germany;

(b) whether there has been an increase in exports to Germany during the last year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to further increase the exports during 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The main items of exports from India to Federal Republic of Germany comprise of textiles (including garments), leather and leather products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, agriculture and food products, gems and jewellery,

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Exports to Germany during the financial year 1990-91 stood at Rs. 2548.82 crores as against Rs. 1994.20 crores in the preceding year (1989-90).

(d) Recent policy changes are *inter alia* aimed at increasing exports. Besides, various export promotion measures like participation in fairs/exhibitions, market surveys and exchange of trade/industry delegations would also facilitate greater Indian exports to Germany.

[Translation]

**Damage to National Highways  
in M.P.**

1820. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the national Highways damaged by torrential rains and flood in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) the amount spent on repairs of these highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): (a) national Highways in madhya Pradesh affected by floods/rains in scattered reaches during the last three years are indicated below:-

<i>Years</i>	<i>Affected National Highways</i>
1988-89	Nos. 3,6,7,12,26,&43
1989-90	Nos. 3,6,7,12,16,26 & 43
1990-91	Nos. 3,6,7,12,16,25,26,27, & 43

(b) Amounts spent under the Maintenance and Repair Grants on national Highways in Madhya Pradesh, including flood damage repairs, during the last three years are as under:

<i>Years</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1988-89	891.49
1989-90	1097.90
1990-91	1174.41

**Loans advanced by Financial  
Institutions**

1821. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned by the public sector Financial institutions in each State during 1990-91;

(b) the amount actually released by these institutions during the said period in each State; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to release the remaining amount of sanctioned loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The amounts of loans sanctioned and disbursed by the All-India Financial Institutions, namely IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, SIDBI, IRBI, LIC, UTI, GIC, RCTC, TDICT, SCICI & TFCL, in each state during 1990-91 are given in the attached statement

(c) at any given point of time, there would always remain a gap between the sanctions and disbursements because the amounts of loans sanctioned are released/dispensed as per the progress of the project and compliance of various terms and conditions by the borrowers. However, efforts are continuously made by the institutions to reduce the gap between sanctions and disbursements and expedite disbursements.

**STATEMENT***(April-March)**(Rs. in Crore)*

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>1990-92 Amt. Sanc- tioned</b>	<b>1990-91 Amount Disbursed</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1569.1	965.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.0	1.4
3.	Assam	690.1	71.0
4.	Bihar	199.1	115.9
5.	Goa	09.9	82.9
6.	Gujarat	2557.0	1397.3
7.	Haryana	359.8	316.9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	328.5	75.3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	54.5	39.8
10.	Karnataka	960.7	562.6
11.	Kerala	281.3	200.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1201.2	634.8
13.	Maharashtra	4737.6	2747.8
14.	Manipur	2.6	4.8
15.	Meghalaya	5.7	7.7
16.	Mizoram	4.5	4.0
17.	Nagaland	2.9	5.7
18.	Orissa	307.2	293.7
19.	Punjab	465.5	357.7
20.	Rajasthan	760.0	429.3

*(April-March)**(Rs. in Crore)*

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>1990-92 Amt. Sanc tioned</i>	<i>1990-91 Amount Disbursed</i>
21.	Sikkim	1.2	3.6
22.	Tamil Nadu	1402.7	980.5
23.	Tripura	1.3	2.3
24.	West Bengal	654.5	436.6
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1362.5	878.5
26.	Union Territories	665.8	413.3
Total		18054.9	11030.0

*[English]*

**Demand to remove restrictions on Exporters**

1822. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisation has urged the Government to remove restrictions on exporters as has been done under FERA;

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

(c) the time by which a decision is proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

**Incentive to boost Prawn Culture**

1823. PROF. UMMAREDDY

VENKATESWARLU: will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the incentives being provided to boost up prawn culture in coastal areas under Marine Products Export Development Authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALAMAN KHURSHED) To help development of prawn culture in the coastal areas, the Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPELA) has various schemes of subsidy for setting up prawn hatcheries and for setting up new farms. To increase productivity, MPEDA also provides subsidy on purchase of seeds and feed. Further, MPEDA also provides technical assistance and extension services through its network of field offices.

**Approval to a Prawn Hatchery in Andhra Pradesh**

1824. PROF. UMMAREDDY VEKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a prawn hatchery to be operated under marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh has been approved by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALAMAN KHURSHEED): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### Production and Export of Tobacco

1825. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of tobacco has increased heavily during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the exports of tobacco made during the past three years, country-wise;

(d) whether the republics of erstwhile USSR have placed any purchase order so far;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the heavy production of tobacco during the current production year and its decreased export has affected the prices of Tobacco; and

(g) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of tobacco this year is expected to be of the order of 150 M. Kgs. as against 109.48 M. Kgs. last year.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) and (e). The Trade Protocol with Russian Federation which envisaged export of 25, 000 tons of tobacco and 3 billion pieces of cigarettes during 1992 was signed only on 22nd February, 1992.

(f) The ruling prices since commencement of auctions this year in Andhra Pradesh are above the prices prevalent during the corresponding period last year.

(g) does not arise.

## STATEMENT

Country-wise exports of tobacco during the past 3 years

(Qty. in Tonns Vat in Rs. Lakhs)

Country	1990-91		1989-90		1988-89	
	Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>						
United Kingdom	9204	3906.78	8422	3195.66	6877	2309.36
Belgium	6191	2223.26	2771	921.06	705	246.68
Finland	10	6.35	.		10	2.91
France	1188	158.38	1245	79.31	990	90.18
Germany	1310	795.57	3166	1212.56	930	399.74
Irish Rep.	266	167.03	266	119.70	351	127.37
Italy	38	14.96	220	52.56	280	56.66
Netherlands	995	360.70	1045	268.18	295	94.99
Sweden	120	21.55	90	13.30	80	15.20
Portugal	88	49.79	35	16.18	79	33.56
Greece	95	42.77	.		.	
	19505	7667.15	17260	5998.51	3720	1068.09

Country	1990-91		1989-90		1988-89	
	City	Val	City	Val	City	Val
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>						
Poland	1004	291.95	.	.	.	.
Czechoslovakia	1489	677.39	849	209.78	870	257.77
G.D.R.	.	.	2843	977.70	1642	528.03
U.S.S.R.	19838	6436.38	10955	3203.98	13035	3435.64
	22111	7405.70	14447	4391.48	15547	4221.44
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>						
Cyprus	.	.	12	5.42	6	2.58
Israel	85	44.68	47	18.20	42	9.67
Jordan	45	18.97	73	32.49	51	17.74
Kuwait	37	14.92	28	6.28	.	.
P.D.R.Y.	2318	388.16	7800	1410.87	4552	684.58
S. Arabia	3360	511.89	2804	385.40	1030	183.07
U.A.E.	28	2.57	537	78.43	9	1.51



Country	1990-91		1989-90		1988-89	
	Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Y.A.R.	7007	1086.49	2427	464.14	109	17.19
Iraq	.	.	500	242.68	.	.
	12878	2067.66	14228	2643.89	5799	916.34

## SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Bangladesh	361	154.42	407	135.12	434	117.04
China	640	329.28	100	34.32	220	63.25
Malaysia	20	7.03	A	0.06	A	0.08
Maldives	9	2.05	09	15.65	05	13.87
Nepal	7441	1514.63	5740	1134.96	5778	991.61
North Korea	.	.	50	22.51	.	.
Singapore	820	286.90	543	162.69	396	92.09
Sri Lanka	17	1.56	.	.	34	4.19
Indonesia	127	29.52	308	40.22	.	.

Country	1990-91		1989-90		1988-89	
	Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vietnam	1050	124.18	.	.	.	.
	10485	2,449.56	7237	1543.63	6927	1282.13
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Algeria	500	70.65	2800	477.51	.	.
Egypt	1732	464.87	2876	689.41	164	29.47
Libya	200	98.24	707	341.20	206	77.24
Somalia	696	89.75	542	89.90	335	58.85
Madagascar	.	.	400	47.61	.	.
Tunisia	10	1.91	.	.	.	.
Tanzania	312	96.79	.	.	51	24.52
	3450	822.21	7325	1615.63	756	190.08
<b>•OTHERS</b>						
Australia	70	26.25	66	14.08	66	13.64
New Guinea	210	61.51	160	44.79	160	43.40

Country	1990-91		1989-90		1988-89	
	Qty	Val	Qty	Val	Qty	Val
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Zealand	86	47.12	19	10.36	58	25.12
U.S.A.	1560	363.04	84	37.61	7	2.01
Soloman Island	20	5.91	.	.	.	.
Sub Total	1946	503.83	329	106.84	291	84.17
Grand Total	70375	20916.11	58183	15224.26	39917	10071.63

**Tobacco Prices**

1826. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average price per kg. of Flue-Cured Virginia tobacco given to the tobacco growers in Andhra to the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka during 1991 season;

(b) whether the prices are likely to increased further during the current seasons; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALAMAN KHURSHRUD): (a) Average prices received by the tobacco growers during 1991 in A.P. and Karnataka are as follows:

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Andhra Pradesh :Rs. 33.00 per kg.

Karnataka :Rs. 42.13 per kg.

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(b) and (c). The Karnataka auctions for 1992 have not started. The andhra Pradesh auctions have just started on 14.2.1992. While tobacco prices are determined by international demand and supply factors, the average price in this year's auction is higher than in the comparative period last year.

**Retirement of Civilian Employees**

1827. SHRI ARJUN SUNGH YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of civilian employees were retired compulsorily under FR 56 (j) as a penalty without following the disciplinary rules in the last one year;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE: (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

**World Bank aided Projects in Gaya and Champaran Districts**

1828. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of projects being implemented in Gaya and Champaran districts of Bihar with the World Bank aid;

(b) whether the World Bank has proposed to give aid to widen the Mazaffarpur via Gaya Smastipur Road; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) There are no specific World bank Aided Projects with implementation confined to Gaya and Champaran districts of Bihar. However, a list of projects with state-wise and nationwide coverage with Bihar as participating state is attached as Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Area coverage</i>
1.	<b>Bihar Public Tubewells Project</b>	This project would cover 26 districts of Bihar including West champaran, East champaran and Gaya
2.	<b>Vocational Training project</b>	This project covers selected ITIs in participating States including Bihar. It had state-wise coverage.
3.	<b>Technician Education project-I</b>	This project would expand programmes in the poly-technique System in selected States including Bihar. It has a state-wise coverage.
4.	<b>Seventh Population Project</b>	This project supports voluntary Family Welfare programmes in selected States and has a state-wise coverage.
5.	<b>National Co-operative Development corporation-III Project</b>	This project covers all States of the country including Bihar.
6.	<b>National Dairy II</b>	This project covers all States including Bihar.
7.	<b>National Agriculture Research project-III</b>	This covers selected States including Bihar.
8.	<b>National Agriculture Extension Project-III</b>	This covers selected States of which Bihar is a part.
9.	<b>National Seeds project-III</b>	This project covers selected States including Bihar.

**Credit Deposit Ratio of Bank**

1829. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:**  
**SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita investments made by the cocmmercial banks during each of the hree years, State-wise;

(b) the credit - deposit ration of nationalised banks in respect of the small scale industries and weaker sections during

the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the total amount of financial assistance provided by the nationalised banks to small scale industries in each State during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The State-wise Per Capita Investment of commercial banks is available for the year ending March 1990 and is same given in Statement-I

(b) The credit Deposit Ratio of Sched-

uled Commercial Banks in a State is based on the aggregate bank deposits and credit deployed therein. Therefore, the segment wise credit deposit ratio is not available. However, the State-wise Credit Deposit Ratio of the Scheduled Banks for the year 1989, 1990 and 1991 is given in Statement-II

(c) The State-wise outstanding advances given by Public Sector Banks to Small Scale Industries as at the end of December 1988, September 1989 and March 1990 ( latest available) is given in Statement-III

## STATEMENT-I

Statewise per Capita Investments of scheduled Commercial Banks (Excluding Regional Rural Banks) as at the end of March 1990.

S.No.	Name of State	Investments of Scheduled Commercial Banks (Excluding RRBS) (Rs. in Lakhs)	Per Capita Investments of Scheduled Commercial Banks (Excluding RRBS)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,46,380	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	577	71
3.	Assam	53,761	218
4.	Bihar	1,72,668	202
5.	Goa	1,513	113
6.	Gujarat	1,32,831	327
7.	Haryana	48,385	298
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17,095	339
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	26,635	363
10.	Karnataka	1,10,357	246
11.	Kerala	98,077	329
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,40,718	222
13.	Maharashtra	2,16,131	290

S.No.	Name of State	Investments of Scheduled Commercial Banks (Excluding RRBS) (Rs. in Lakhs)	Per Capita Investments of Scheduled Commercial Banks (Excluding RRBS)
1	2	3	4
14.	Manipur	4,840	273
15.	Meghalaya	8,431	493
16.	Nagaland	6,892	621
17.	Orissa	86,470	278
18.	Punjab	57,444	292
19.	Rajasthan	1,20,347	275
20.	Sikkim	757	172
21.	Tamil Nadu	1,53,126	274
22.	Tripura	5,047	198
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2,78,232	207
24.	West Bengal	1,59,223	244



## STATEMENT-II

Statement showing State-wise position of Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks as on the last Friday of March 1989, 1990 & 1991.

State/Union Territory CDP	1	2	3	4
		March 1989 CDR	March 1990 CDR	March 1991
NORTHERN REGION				
Haryana		54.2	54.8	63.6
Himachal Pradesh		63.2	61.2	60.3
Jammu & Kashmir		34.8	38.6	37.4
Punjab		47.4	31.8	48.7
Rajasthan		43.4	45.5	44.8
Chandigarh		62.9	62.2	56.5
Delhi		59.3	65.5	82.5
		57.2	58.3	78.6
NORTH EASTERN REGION				
Arunachal Pradesh		50.7	51.7	45.6
Assam		20.9	20.1	16.4
Manipur		57.0	55.5	51.2
		51.0	69.9	65.4

State/Union Territory	March 1989 CDR	March 1990 CDR	March 1991
1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	22.8	24.6	19.3
Mizoram	29.1	34.9	22.1
Nagaland	42.4	42.6	30.5
Tripura	58.1	72.2	58.4
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>51.8</b>
Bihar	39.6	40.0	39.6
Orissa	87.7	81.3	76.5
Sikkim	30.6	28.3	18.3
West Bengal	55.1	54.9	54.5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36.5	35.1	34.3
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>51.6</b>
Madhya Pradesh	67.0	68.6	67.1
Uttar Pradesh	47.0	47.0	45.8
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>71.4</b>
Goa	33.6	31.9	33.2

State/Union Territory CDP	March 1989 CDR		March 1990 CDR		March 1991	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat		60.2	61.3	59.7		
Maharashtra		77.5	79.7	76.3		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		59.4	55.5	51.7		
Daman & Diu		23.1	23.4	23.4		
SOUTHERN REGION		89.1	87.4	84.5		
Andhra Pradesh		86.0	87.1	82.6		
Karnataka		97.1	91.0	85.7		
Kerala		65.2	64.0	59.1		
Tamil Nadu		101.2	90.4	100.1		
Lakshadweep		18.2	16.2	16.9		
Pondicherry		55.8	57.4	55.1		
ALL INDIA		65.4	65.8	66.2		

## STATEMENT - III

State-wise outstanding advances given by Public Sector Banks to Small Scale Industries as at the end of December 1989, September 1989 and March 1990.

State/Union Territory	Outstanding Amount of Advances to SSI			
	Dec. 1988	Sept. 1989	March 1990	
1	2	3	4	
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>				
Haryana	396	405		460
Himachal Pradesh	62	74		81
Jammu & Kashmir	58	58		60
Punjab	835	821		938
Rajasthan	292	339		381
Chandigarh	71	82		83
Delhi	928	1053		1201
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>				
Assam	118	134		145
Manipur	11	14		14
Arunachal Pradesh	5	3		3

State/Union Territory	Outstanding Amount of Advances to SSI			
	Dec. 1988	Sept. 1989	March 1990	
	1	2	3	4
Meghalaya		2	5	6
Mizoram		3	3	3
Nagaland		11	13	15
Tripura		9	11	12
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>				
Bihar		379	442	495
Orissa		188	224	235
Sikkim		2	2	5
West Bengal		845	964	1053
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		2	2	2
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>				
Madhya Pradesh		526	577	629
Uttar Pradesh		1106	1202	1360
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>				
Goa		56	56	58

State/Union Territory	Outstanding Amount of Advances to SSI			
	Dec. 1988	Sept. 1989	March 1990	
1	2	3	4	
Gujarat	928	1039	1169	
Maharashtra	2164	2449	2504	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	3	2	
Daman & Diu	.	7	7	
SOUTHERN REGION				
Andhra Pradesh	771	854	911	
Karnataka	787	861	924	
Kerala	464	502	463	
Tamil Nadu	1192	1537	1689	
Lakshadweep	.	.	.	
Pondicherry	16	18	19	

\* Figures included in Goa

-Negligible

[English]

### Setting up of Rural banking Subsidiaries

1830. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI:  
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up rural banking subsidiaries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). the committee on the Financial System under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Narasimha in its report has *inter alia*, recommended that each public sector bank should set up one or more rural banking subsidiaries, depending on the size, and administrative convenience of each sponsor bank, to take over all its rural branches and, where appropriate, swap its rural branches with those of other banks. so far, no decision has been taken in this regard.

### Debt Relief under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme

1831. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the loan waivers scheme formulated by the Government has ended;

(b) whether the benefit under the scheme was for the full loan or for a part of it;

(c) whether some State Governments have re-started the recovery of the loans after the scheme ended; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990 came to a close on March 31, 1991 in all the states except in Assam and Jammu and Kashmir where the scheme was closed on June 30, 1991.

(b) The ARDR Scheme envisaged debt relief to the extent of Rs. 10,000/- of the eligible loan (overdues) outstanding, as on the effective date i.e. October 2, 1989, whichever is less, to eligible beneficiaries as defined under the Scheme.

(c) and (d). The recovery of dues from borrowers by financial institutions is their normal activity and the debt relief measures announced by the Government of India do not prohibit the same. there was no stoppage of recovery efforts by banks in respect of loans not covered under the ARDR Scheme and therefore the question of re-starting recovery does not arise.

### Amendment to FERA, 1973

1832. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973;

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

(c) the time by which the Act is likely to be amended; and

(d) the extent to which this is likely to facilitate the entry of foreign investments in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the amendments proposed to be made are being worked out with a view to remove certain restrictive provisions which have lost relevance in the context of the liberalised Trade and Industrial Policies announced by the Government.

(c) A Bill is likely to be introduced shortly for this purpose.

(d) As a result of general exemptions granted under sections 26 (7), 28, 29 and 31 of Foreign exchange Regulations Act, 1973, to FERA companies, foreign investments in the country has been greatly facilitated.

#### **Jute Production**

1833. **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production targets of Jute have not been achieved during the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken to make good the shortage in the Jute Production?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** (a) The target of production of 91.00 lakh bales of raw jute and mesta during the 1991-92 jute season is likely to be achieved.

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

#### **Cooperation with Israel in Defence Field**

1834. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:**

**KUMARI UMA BAHARI:  
SHRI SARAT CHADNRA,  
PATTANAYAK:  
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering the possibility of cooperation between India and Israel in the field of defence;

(b) whether the areas of cooperation have been identified;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there has been any preliminary exchange of views between the two countries at any level in this regard;

(e) whether there is a possibility of exchanging defence equipment as well as military training missions between the two countries in the near future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR):** (a) to (c). No specific proposals of Defence cooperation between India and Israel are presently under consideration.

(d) to (f). In view of establishment of normal relations with Israel, no specific area of future cooperation can be ruled out.

#### **Funds for Second Hooghly Bridge**

1835. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has requested the Union Government to grant more financial assistance for



the construction of the second Hooghly Bridge; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The request is under consideration.

#### Investment of I.F.C

1836 SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the total capital invested in India by the International Finance Corporation till date;

(b) the details of those twenty public sector companies in which more than sixty per cent capital has been invested by this Corporation;

(c) whether IFC has made any request to the Government to promote its activities in India;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to permit it to invest more capital in the country under its liberal economic policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The total IFC investment in India as on 31st December, 1991 stands at US \$ 1056.8 million.

(b) IFC has not made investment in any public sector companies.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Government would welcome more investment by IFC in India.

#### Construction of Bypasses near N.H.No. 24

1837. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGAWAR:  
SHRI VINAY KATIYAR:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bypasses constructed near National Highway No. 24 during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to widen and construct more bypasses near National Highway No. 24; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): (a) No bypass has been constructed near national Highway No. 24 during the last three years.

(b) and (c). The Government propose to construct bypasses outside Moradabad, Hapur and Sitapur on NH 24. Construction of Sitapur Bypass is in progress, while land acquisition is being carried out for Moradabad and Hapur Bypasses.

#### Welfare Schemes for Weavers of Uttar Pradesh

1838. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding implementation

of welfare scheme for the weavers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Government of Uttar Pradesh had sought funds for implementing two centrally sponsored welfare schemes in the handloom sector in the State. These schemes are known as Workshed -cum- Housing Scheme and Thrift Fund Scheme.

(b) and (c). As per specific proposals received from Government of Uttar Pradesh, funds under these two schemes were sanctioned to the State for construction of Workshed-cum-Houses for handloom weavers and for bringing weavers under the coverage of Thrift Fund Scheme. A sum of Rs. 131.125 lakhs was sanctioned as central share to the State of Uttar Pradesh for construction of workshed and Workshed-cum-Houses for weavers during the Seventh Plan. In addition, in 1991-92, sanction under the head was Rs. 28.75 lakhs. For Thrift Fund Schemes, Uttar Pradesh was sanctioned a sum of Rs. 18.90 lakhs as the central share for implementation of the scheme.

#### Cases pending in High Courts and Supreme Court

1839. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in Supreme Court and various High Courts as on date, Court-wise;

(b) the number of cases out of them pending in Supreme Court and various High

courts for more than 40, 30, 20, 15, 10 and 5 years, respectively, court-wise;

(c) whether any cases are pending for more than 50 years from the date of the institution in the trial Court; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to clear the arrears of cases pending in the said Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Judge strength has been increased from time to time. Procedural improvements and modifications to speed up disposal of cases have been made. The various Courts have taken suitable steps such as grouping of cases involving common questions of law, constitution of specialised benches, etc. The various recommendations of the Arrears Committee's Report, which went into the problem of arrears in the High Courts have been forwarded to all concerned such as State Governments, Central Ministries and all the High Courts for necessary follow-up action.

The Benches have been so constituted in the Supreme Court that they function for a longer period and work so allocated that similar matters are posted before the same bench.

[English]

#### India Development Bonds

1840. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:  
SHRI BHAGEEY GOBARDHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of India Development Bonds sold by January 31, 1992;

(b) the figures of sale country/centre-wise by Indian and foreign banks, separately;

(c) the expectations of the Union Government in that regard;

(d) the percentage contribution by India Development Bonds towards augmentation of foreign exchange reserves; and

(e) the steps, if any, proposed to be taken to make investment in India Development Bonds more attractive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) According to the information received by the Reserve bank of India upto 4th March, 1992, a sum of \$ 1625. 120 million was collected under the India Development Bonds Scheme, 1991.

(b) Such data are not being compiled by the executing agency of the India Development Bonds Scheme, 1991.

(c) No firm target was laid down under the Scheme.

(d) It is not possible to compute sourcewise contribution to the foreign exchange reserves since these are net result of a number of transactions in the external sector.

(e) Question does not arise as the Scheme has already closed on 31st January, 1992.

**Construction of Zarap-Patradevi  
Stretch of National  
Highway No. 17**

1841 SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the

Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state: \*

(a) whether the land for construction of road from Zarap to Patradevi on National Highway No. 17 has since been acquired;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work on this road is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Land acquisition for the missing link on NH 17 from Zarap to Patradevi is in progress and is targetted to be completed by 1993-94. As such it is too early to indicate the date of commencement of this work.

**Development of Redi port in  
Maharashtra**

1842. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the work for development of port at Redi in Maharashtra; and

(b) the total funds provided by the Union Government for development of this port during seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The development and management of the minor port of Redi in Maharashtra is the concern of the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) No funds were provided by the Government of India for development of this port during the 7th plan.

### Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen in Haryana

1843. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDAHARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in Haryana and the steps taken by the Government for their rehabilitation and welfare;

(b) whether any complaints have been received from these ex-servicemen regarding pension;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). As per the information received from the Government of Haryana, the approximate number of ex-Servicemen in Haryana is 2.51 lakhs.

There is a comprehensive package of resettlement and welfare measures for the ex-servicemen. The Central Government has provided reservation for ex-Servicemen in Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts in the Central Government departments as well as Public Sector Undertakings, including the Nationalised Banks. Defence Services personnel, who have been disabled in war or in peace-time and whose disability is attributable to military service, are accorded Priority-I. In addition, Haryana Government has reserved 5% posts in Class-I/II, 17% posts in class-III/IV in all State Government Departments, semi-Government agencies and their public Sector Undertakings, for ex-Servicemen.

A number of Central schemes provide self-employment opportunities to ex-Servicemen. These include the SEMFEX-I Scheme which provides Financial assis-

tance for setting up small industrial projects; the SEMFEX-II Scheme to take up gainful farm and non-farm activities in rural areas; SEMFEX-III Scheme to farm and non-farm activities in rural areas, allotment of Petroleum agencies; allotment of Unit Trust of India agencies etc. Ex-Servicemen are authorised free medical facilities in Military Hospitals and canteen facilities at the nearest CSD Canteens. 75% concession in rail fare for travel in second class is given to war widows. Recipients of gallantry awards are given 50% concession for air travel in domestic sector and rail travel in second class. Financial assistance for construction of houses and marriage of daughters is given to war widows, war disabled and attributable peace-time casualties by the State Government and the Kendriya Sainik Board. In addition ex-Servicemen and their widows, who are in penury, are given Financial assistance out of the welfare funds at the disposal of the Ministry of Defence and the Rajya Sainik Boards. Grants are also given for special medical treatment.

The Ministry of Defence has special Pension Grievances Cell to deal with the complaints of ex-Servicemen regarding pension and other related matters. Prompt action is taken by this Cell on the complaints received and replies sent to the complainants.

### Reimbursement of payments by R.B.I

1344. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. HBONSHLE:  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve bank of India has stopped reimbursement of payments to exports against advices of Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs, Moscow;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and of not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Reserve Bank of India was constrained to hold in abeyance operations of the accounts in India of the Bank or Foreign Economic Affairs of USSR. Consequently, reimbursement of payments to exports was stopped on 27-1991. Subsequently the following arrangements were worked out to facilities payments in respect of trade commitments already made by India exporters. The Reserve Bank of India agreed to settle the relinquishment coliseums from authorised dealers in India, maintaining the accounts of the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of USSR in respect of (i) goods shipped up to 31st December, 1991 (ii) goods shipped after 31st December, 1991 but not later than 31st March, 1992, against Letters of Credit already opened by banks in the erstwhile Soviet Union and advised to the Indian exports up to 31st December, 1991, and (iii) payment due to Indian project exports up to 31st December, 1991 and duly certified for payment by the employers

[Translation]

**Ordnance Factories and Sainik Schools In Memory of Recipients of Param Vir Chakra**

1845. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open ordnance factories and Sainik Schools in the country in the memory of the

recipients of Param Vir Chakra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Considering the available capacity in ordnance factories/civil sector and the requirements, there is no proposal to set up a new ordnance factory.

A Sainik school is opened on the specific request of a State Government/Union Territory Administration as entire capital expenditure and major portion of recurring expenditure has to be met by it. No concrete proposal from any of the State Governments/Union Territory administrations is currently under active consideration.

**Widening of National Highway No.4**

1846. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to widen Bangalore-Hosur-Hoskote-Devanahalli section of National Highway No.4 to four lane; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYLER): (a) and (b). Bangalore-Hosur-Hoskote-Devanahalli stretch consists of the following three sections of National Highway Nos. 4 & 7:

(i) Bangalore -Hosur Section of NH-7.

(ii) Bangalore -Hoskote Section of NH-4.

(iii) Bangalore -Devanahalli Section of NH-7

Four-laning of Bangalore-Hoskote section has been approved under Asian Development bank assistance (Package-II). Four-laning of the other two sections will depend on provisions in the 8th plan which is yet to be finalised.

[*Translation*]

**Yarn from Waste Cotton and Thick Count**

1847. DR. LAL BHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Yarn produced from waste cotton and thick count for weaving industry during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any Scheme to ensure its more production; and

(c) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHOLOT): (a) Since the unit manufacturing yarn from waste cotton are in the Small scale/Unorganised sector, the information about the quantity of yarn produced from waste cotton is not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Export performance of Industrial Houses**

1848. SHRIMOHAN RAWALE: Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total import and export output of top twenty industrial houses in the country for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, separately;

(b) whether the Government had constituted a panel to review the export performance of large industrial houses and to suggest suitable measures for increasing such exports;

(c) if so, the salient features of the suggestions made by the panel;

(d) when this panel was formed and who were the members;

(e) whether the suggestions made by the panel have been implemented;

(f) if so, the extent to which the exports has increased as a result thereof; and

(g) the other measures taken or proposed to be taken to increase exports by big industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As per the data available the total import and export of selected large industrial house for the year 1986-87, to the year 1989-90 separately may be seen at Statement-I

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The salient features of the suggestions made by the panel are enclosed at Statement-II

(d) The panel was set up in december 1988 and names of the members of the panel are enclosed at Statement-III

(e) to (g). The suggestions made by the

panel have been examined. The entire trade scenario has changed with the Liberalised Trade Policy announced by the Government recently. Though in the past large houses have contributed to the industrial growth, their export earnings did not match their foreign exchange utilisation. This situation is now changing in the sense that the

exports and the imports ratio has been from 1:1.69 in 1986-87 to 1:1.42 in 1989-90. Their role in the sphere of exports needs to be emphasised particularly in the context of the recent policy pronouncements made in the new industrial and trade policies so as to make them contribute significantly to the foreign exchange earnings of the country.

## STATEMENT-I

(Rs. in crores)

House	Exports			Imports		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
ACC	15.56	13.46	28.23	17.71	16.90	23.17
BIRLA	180.80	152.49	170.90	167.10	415.03	478.24
TATA	151.31	321.56	304.66	126.63	187.40	110.57
HINDUSTHAN LEVER	104.13	128.01	146.20	59.20	95.04	69.90
ITC	54.62	59.05	150.09	11.06	11.40	18.34
MACNEILL & MAGOR	69.91	118.25	127.86	18.42	26.67	32.68
RAUNAQ GROUP	5.42	19.15	9.24	12.49	12.85	6.31
DCM	14.20	11.80	15.30	8.80	11.50	17.50
UB GROUP	1.59	32.33	48.38	17.51	51.77	82.72
MRF	19.70	64.30	66.33	19.12	62.05	50.05
ESCORTS	6.87	10.47	23.22	34.30	57.07	50.97
TVS	0.82	1.20	3.25	4.04	26.92	16.28
KIRLOSKAR	5.85	18.37	35.62	5.68	41.34	44.78



House	(Rs. in crores)					
	Exports			Imports		
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
RELIANCE	21.13	26.14	72.75	2887.75	202.80	303.38
EICHER	4.22	3.56	6.13	33.78	45.17	35.32
EDI PARRY	0.44	0.53	-	4.48	2.85	-
ICI	8.24	7.12	6.24	22.79	52.17	34.00
NIPPON DEMPPO	-	-	0.07	24.84	89.49	37.91
BAJAJ	3.99	58.50	83.65	81.60	146.77	230.15
J K SINGHANIA	11.38	27.58	43.74	98.14	56.88	169.37

**STATEMENT-II***Salient Features of the Suggestion*

1. For preparation of long term corporate export plans and to provide necessary organisational, financial and marketing support, the large houses should adopt certain measures as indicated below; singly or in combination:

- (a) set up a corporate export planning group for the group as a whole
- (b) within the next three years at least one or two trading houses should be developed for each group
- (c) Set up exclusively subsidiary for each group to fully concentrate on exports including project exports based on consortium approach.

2. Units of large houses should balance their foreign exchange budget within three years commencing from 1990-91 either by increasing exports or by diversification of exports; if individual units are not in a position to achieve this balance, efforts should be made to achieve this balance at the level of the group as a whole.

3. If the export performance of large industrial houses does not indicate a significant increase in exports, Government should review the position after two years and should consider imposing export obligations or stipulating certain disincentives as indicated below for units/groups not achieving the balance between foreign exchange expenditure and earning:-

- (a) Fresh licenses involving outflow of foreign exchange should not be given.
- (b) From 1993-94, import entitlement should be reduced by 20% per

annum, making the to take recourse to utilising replenishment licences available in the market.

- 4. Even in cases where foreign exchange budget is balanced, the Group should make effort to increase exports annually at 10% in real terms, such houses should be given preference for establishing new units; proposals from such houses for new-units should be approved only with export obligation to meet export requirement of raw materials and capital goods; if existing units apply for import of capital goods, export obligation of three times the value should be imposed. (para 3.8)
- 5. A Board should be set up in the Ministry of Commerce to monitor all types of export obligations and for clearing foreign exchange budgeting of units of large industrial houses.
- 6. Large houses should aim at globalisation of manufacturing, marketing and financial system by taking advantage of their tieups with trans-national companies. The overseas collaborations should be persuaded to source some of their production facilities in India for export to third countries.
- 7. In respect of overseas joint ventures or wholly owned subsidiaries, only post-facto-approval should be needed for investment to expand or diversify their existing activities. Department of Company affairs and DGID should give their clearances in the meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Committee itself instead of giving separate approval.

8. 100% Export Oriented Units and units in the Free Trade Zones should be delicensed but with a negative list in regard to sale of 25% of production in the domestic tariff area.
9. sections 21 and 22 of MRTP Act requiring clearance from MRTP angle for expansion of capacity beyond 25% or for establishing new units could be deleted. They only result in duplication of proceedings as industrial licensing regulations take care of this already.
10. Leasing of idle capacity by MRTP/FERA companies for export production should be allowed.
11. Third party exports should not be permitted to be counted for fulfillment of export obligations.
12. A package may be worked out to import (subject to clearance from indigenous angle) capital goods for identified export thrust areas with no duty or at concessional duty subject to a bank guarantee that three times the value of this duty saved is exported additionally within 5 years.
13. Capital goods imported as samples should be allowed free of duty.
14. Concessions available to 100% EOUs should be made available on a *pro-rata* basis to units in the domestic tariff areas exporting at least more than 33% of the production; different packages of incentives could be worked out for units exporting between 33% and 50% and more than 50 % of their production.
15. In order to meet warranty replacements, permission may be given to sent machines/spare parts to the value of 1% of the exports on a blanket basis instead of individual consignment basis.
16. The proposed scheme of reimbursement of 50% of the insurance premium above a specified limit subject to a maximum of 10% of the total value of exports, may be cleared and implemented early.
17. Transfer of funds abroad from one project to another on completion to be allowed for project exports. Capital equipment on completion of projects may be allowed to be brought back without duty incentives admissible for project exports should be disbursed concurrently with the progress of work, instead of waiting for completion.
18. IPRS scheme should be expanded to other commodities by evolving suitable funding arrangements.
19. Scope of Blanket Permit Scheme should be expanded to cover expenses on media advertising, promotion of brand products, export on returnable basis of commercial vehicles for demonstration.
20. A scheme should be worked out to provide for entry fee support on a selective basis for new products entering new and developed markets.
21. Time limit should be fixed for giving various approvals, clearances, payments etc. by different institutions.
22. Interest should be paid if payment

of incentive is delayed by more than six months.

23. Exporters having a track record of more than Rs. 5 crores exports should be exempted from prior clearances subject to post-audit; bulking of licenses and transactions for securing incentives should also be considered for them.

24. The task of preparing and adopting single document dealing with all exports transactions should be expedited by CCI&E.

25. Research institutions should be supported to undertake periodical studies on export performance of large houses.

#### STATEMENT-III

(1) Shri Surendra Singh

Chairman  
Special Secretary  
Ministry of Commerce(MOC)

(2) Dr. Jayanta Roy

Member  
Economic Adviser, MOC

(3) Shri J. N. Ranjan

Member  
Joint Secretary, MOC

(4) Shri G.P. Rao

Member  
Joint Secretary, MOC

(5) Shri B.B. Tendoh

Member  
Joint Secretary  
Ministry of Industry

(6) Shri Tejendra Khanna

Member  
Chief Controller of  
Imports & Exports

(7) Shri H.C. Gandhi

Member  
Director General  
Technical Development

(8) Shri M.c., Jayaraman

Member-  
Joint Secretary, MOC  
Secretary

#### New Dredger for Cochin Port

1849. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cochin Port is getting a new dredger;

(b) if so, the cost of this dredger; and

(c) when this dredger is likely to be made available to Cochin Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sanctioned estimated cost of the dredger is Rs. 21.29 crores.

(c) the vessel is expected to be commissioned by August, 1992.

[Translation]

#### UNDP and World Bank Aided projects in Uttar Pradesh

1850. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the on going develop-

ment schemes or projects in various districts of Uttar Pradesh under the auspices of United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: (a) A list of World Bank & UNDP aided Projects in Uttar Pradesh is attached as statement.

### STATEMENT

#### *World Bank Aided Projects*

- |     |                                    |     |                     |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1.  | Uttar Pradesh Tubewells-II.        | 18. | Uttar Pradesh Urban |
| 2.  | Upper Ganga                        | 19. | Vocational Training |
| 3.  | Himalaya Watershed                 | 20. | Population-VI       |
| 4.  | National Agriculture Extension-I   | 21. | Technical-I         |
| 5.  | National Agriculture Extension-II  |     |                     |
| 6.  | National Agriculture Extension-III |     |                     |
| 7.  | Singrauli-II                       |     |                     |
| 8.  | Central Power Transmission         |     |                     |
| 9.  | Rihand Power Transmission          |     |                     |
| 10. | Combined cycle Power               |     |                     |
| 11. | National Cycle Power               |     |                     |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh Power                |     |                     |
| 13. | Dudhichua Coal                     |     |                     |
| 14. | National Highways                  |     |                     |
| 15. | States Road                        |     |                     |
| 16. | Cooperative Fertilizer             |     |                     |
| 17. | Industrial Fertilizer              |     |                     |

#### List of UNDP Assisted Ongoing Projects in Uttar Pradesh

#### S. No. *Name of the Projects*

- |     |                                                                                                              |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Computer Aided Design Programme, Kanpur (Headquarter New Delhi)                                              |
| 2.  | Population Control Research Institute BHEL, Hardwar                                                          |
| 3.  | Agricultural Education & Research for Accelerated Agricultural Development, Pantnagar (Project HQ New Delhi) |
| 4.  | Process-cum Product Development Centre for Sports Goods, Meerut                                              |
| 5.  | Advanced Centres for Post Graduate Agricultural research & Education, Dehradun (proj. HQ New Delhi)          |
| 6.  | Establishment of Metal Handicraft Service Centre, Moradabad                                                  |
| 7.  | Modern Cartographic Centre, Dehradun                                                                         |
| 8.  | Studies on Deterioration & Conservation of Metals, Lucknow                                                   |
| 9.  | Establishment of Electronic Service Centre, Ramnagar                                                         |
| 10. | Upgradation of R & D Facilities of RDSO, Lucknow                                                             |

11. **Education & Research in Computer Networking, Kanpur (Proj HQ New Delhi)**

12. **Strengthening PG Education in Foods & Nutrition & Child Development, Pantnagar (Proj HQ New Delhi)**

13. **Training of Personnel in Petroleum Technologies, Dehradun**

14. **Wildlife Institute of India, Ph-II, Dehradun**

15. **Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad**

16. **Establishment of computerised Numerical control (NC/CNC) training Facilities at Advanced Training Institutes at Bombay & Kanpur**

17. **Development of Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Fursatganj (Bareilly)**

18. **Assistance to Non-wood Based Pulp & Paper Industry, Saharanpur**

19. **PPDC for Essential Oils, Kannauj**

20. **Developing Capabilities for Hydrological Studies, Roorkey**

21. **Upgrading Research & Training Capacity of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy Administration, Mussorie**

22. **Programme for the Improvement of the Glass Industry, Firozabad**

### **Joint Ventures/Projects with African countries**

1851 SHRI VILASRAO NAGANTHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some joint ventures/projects in collaboration with African countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to commence; and

(d) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There are no proposals to set up any Joint Venture in the Government sector. However, there are 29 existing Joint Ventures and 8 Joint Ventures at various stages of implementation.

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

### **Trade relations with Foreign Countries**

1852 SHRI VILASRAO NAGANTHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with whom the Government propose to establish trade relations afresh;

(b) the countries with whom the Government propose to increase its trade; and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) It is our endeavour to increase bilateral trade with all countries.

Establishment and expansion of trade relations is an ongoing process.

(c) (i) exchange of business and trade delegations.

(ii) participation in trade fairs and exhibitions.

(iii) holding contact promotion programmes among the business communities of India and those countries.

(iv) holding bilateral trade talks at ministerial/official levels and

(v) identification of thrust commodities and their promotion for exports.

#### Development of National Highways in Bihar

1853. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals sent by the Government of Bihar to the Union government for development of national Highways during 1991-92;

(b) the number of proposals accorded approval; and

(c) the allocation made for the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGASDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). 37 numbers of proposals for development/improvement of national Highways in Bihar have been received during 1991-92 from the Government of Bihar. Out of these, 20 numbers of proposals amounting to Rs. 1279.731 lakhs were approved. Out of the remaining 17 proposals, 7 numbers were returned to state Government for modifica-

tion of estimates and 10 proposals are under scrutiny.

(c) For 1991-92, an allocation of Rs. 12 crores has been given to Bihar for various ongoing national Highway works including projects approved during the year.

#### Allowances to Central Government Employees in Hill districts of Uttar Pradesh

1854. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANBURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central government employees posted in Hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh are being given Special Compensatory (remote Locality) Allowance and House Rent allowance;

(b) if not, the places in these district where the employees are being given the said allowances;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation from the Central Government employees posted in those places of the above districts where these allowances are not being given;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE) (a) and (b). Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) allowance and House rent Allowance at unclassified city rates are admissible to the Central Government employees posted in the Districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh with the exception that in Pithoragarh town House Rent Allowance is admissible at 'C' class city rates.

(c) to (e). Representations revived for grant of Special compensatory (Remote Locality) allowance to the Central Government employees are under consideration.

[*English*]

**Development of national Highway  
No. 4**

1855 SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:  
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to widen and develop the Pune-Kolhapur section of National Highway No.4 to ease the problem of traffic congestion; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to widen this section to 4-lanes.

[*Translation*]

**Clearance to Companies Under MRTTP  
Act**

1856 SHRI BRAHAMANAND  
MANDAL:  
SHRIMATI D.K. BHABDARI:

Will the MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing procedure for clearance to companies under the purview of MRTTP Act has since been streamlined;

(b) whether the new streamlined procedure will also be applicable to companies seeking substantial expansion and setting

up of new undertakings;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to simplify the existing procedure further; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMAR MANGALAM): (a) to (e). In terms of the MRTTP (Amendment) Ordinance dated 27.9.91 followed by MRTTP (Amendment) Act of 1992, the provisions under Sections 21 and 22 existing in the Act have been deleted. Therefore, at present, approval of the Central government is no longer required under the MRTTP Act for expansion of an undertaking or for the establishment of a new undertaking. Accordingly, the procedure existing prior to the amendment for dealing with applications under Sections 21 and 22 has been discontinued.

[*English*]

**Drug Smuggling**

1857. SHRI CHHITUBHAIGAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cases of drug smuggling detected and the details of narcotic drugs seized during each of the last two years;

(b) the number of prosecutions launched and the outcome of such cases; and

(c) the disposal of the seized drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI



RAMESHWAR THAKUR: (a) The number of cases of drug trafficking detected and the quantity of drugs seized during the years 1990 and 1991 are as given below:

<i>Description of Drug</i>	1990		1991	
	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Qty seized (in Kg.)</i>	<i>No of cases</i>	<i>Qty. seized (in Kg.)</i>
Opium	506	2114	526	1997
Morphine	27	6	20	5
Heroin	764	2193	1156	621
Ganja	1782	39090	3129	48210
Hashish	753	6388	326	4397
Cocaine	2	1	-	-
Methaqualone	60	2141	78	4415

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

(c) Quantity of seized drugs disposed by destruction during the years 1990 and 1991 is as given below:-

<i>Description of drug</i>	<i>Quantity 1990</i>	<i>disposed (In Kgs) 1991</i>
Opium	43	101
Heroin	1708	1578
Ganja	4780	4046
Hashih	1810	2386
Methaqualone	724	1615

**Indian Debt to Erstwhile Soviet Union**

(a) the accumulated Indian debt to the erstwhile Soviet Union;

1858. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(b) whether the Government propose

to apportion this debt among the successor States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is proposed to abrogate the Indo-Soviet protocol signed in November, 1978;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any decision has been taken on Russian Rupee account being maintained in Indian banks; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR):** (a) As on 31-1-1992 the total outstanding debt on Government account of the erstwhile Soviet Union was Rubles 970.58 million equivalent to approximately Rs. 3085.22 crores converted at the rate of exchange of Rouble 1 equal to Rs. 31.7874.

(b) and (c). It is for the Government of India to apportion this debt amongst the successor States. The division of the assets and liabilities of the former USSR is a matter to be settled by the successor States themselves.

(d) and (e). Two rounds of negotiations were held with the former USSR on the revision of the Indo-Soviet Protocol signed in November, 1978. The negotiations have been inconclusive.

(f) and (g). The Government of India and the Government of the Russian Federation signed a Protocol on 22-2-1992 on trade turnover and payments in 1992. The Protocol provides for Russian Rupee Accounts being maintained in Indian banks.

**Vacant Posts of Accountant Member in Income-Tax appellate Tribunal**

**1959 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN;** Will the Minister if LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Accountant Member in Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal lying vacant at present;

(b) since when these posts are laying vacant and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such members who belong to reserved categories; and

(d) if no member belongs to any reserved category, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the government to fill up these posts from Scheduled Castes/Tribes?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VJAYA BHASKARA REDDY):** (a) Ten posts of Accounts Members are lying vacant at present, seven of which belong to reserved categories (5 SCs and 2 STs).

(b) These vacancies pertain to the year 1990, 1991 and 1992. The Selection Board constituted in 1990 could not find suitable candidates for filling up all the reserved posts. The vacancies have been re-advertised and a new Selection Board has been constituted for selecting suitable candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The selection process is in progress. Action is also underway for filling up the posts which belong to open category.

(c) and (d). There are 6 Account Members belonging to reserved categories, three belonging to the Scheduled Castes and three to the Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

**Hindustan Shipyard Limited**

1860. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. to sell two ships manufactured by them at a prevailing market prices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to utilise the spare capacity of the shipyard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Yard is passing through a very severe financial crisis and the accumulated losses upto 31.3. 91 are Rs. 351. 55 crores. The Company is continuing to incur heavy losses. There are 3 ships under construction in H.S.L. A proposal to allow HSL to sell them at prevailing market prices is being considered in order to enable the Shipyard to meet the immediate cash flow problem.

(c) and (d). A number of steps are under consideration of the Govt. for revival of the shipyard. Apart from the proposal for sale of the 3 ships ordered by the Shipping Corporation of India Limited in the open market, certain other steps like capital re-structuring, exemption from Central levies etc. are also under consideration.

The Hindustan Shipyard Limited has the following orders on hand:

1. No. 27, 000 DWT Carrier

2. Nos. 42, 750 DWT Bulk Carriers  
2 Nos. Offshore Patrol Vessels  
7 Nos. Top side Decks

the above proposed relief measures, it is hoped would enable the Yard to complete the above orders.

**Revision of labour Laws to boost Garment Exports**

1861. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the labour laws to boost garment exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Garment exporters have informally represented that there must be separate laws in respect of workers employed in exporting units keeping in view the special problems faced by exporters. However, no concrete proposal has been formulated in this regard.

**Amendment to Motor Vehicles Act, 1988**

1862. SHRI JEEWAN SHARJMA:  
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of the amendments proposed to be made; and

(c) by what time the amendments are likely to be introduced?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGADISH TYTLER):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the Statement below.

(c) The recommendations of the Review Committee have been endorsed by the Transport Development Council in its meeting held on 14th January, 1992. The Government have initiated necessary action for amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 to implement these recommendations. At this stage no definite time frame can be indicated as to when the amendments will be introduced.

#### STATEMENT

*Important changes proposed to be brought out in the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act are:*

medical certificate need not be insisted upon from the applicants to drive a non-transport vehicle if he has not completed 50 years of age;

where the applicant for a driving licence fails in the test of competence to drive he may be permitted to appear for a retest after a lapse of 7 days;

holders of valid driving licence issued by other countries shall be exempted from the requirements of test, etc. and granted license in India on the basis of licence issued by other countries;

to delete the provision regarding fixing of age of the motor vehicles;

the power to fix fees conferred on the Central Government under clause (b) of section 64 to be transferred to the rule making powers of the State Government;

the holder of a permit of an articulated vehicle may use the prime-mover for a semi-trailer for any articulated vehicle owned by him with a semi-trailer or a prime-mover of any articulated vehicle either owned by him or belonging to another owner;

to delete the provision regarding the maximum number of stage carriage permits that can be granted to any individuals/companies (not being a transport undertaking);

to empower the State Governments to direct by notification in the Official Gazette the Regional Transport Authority/ State Transport Authority to fix maximum number of permits on any route taking into consideration the road conditions and capability of the road to take additional traffic;

to empower the Regional Transport Authority to formulate rules for plying stage carriage and invite applications for the grant of permits;

to cast a duty on the driver or other person in-charge of the vehicle to convey the injured to the nearest medical practitioner or hospital and to make the injured and render all medical attention to be attained to the injured and render all medical aid without waiting for the procedural formalities of treating the injured after receipt of police report;

to raise the amount of compensation from Rs. 25, 000 to Rs. 50, 000 in respect of death and from Rs. 12, 000 to Rs. 25, 000 in respect of permanent disablement;

to enhance the amount of compensation in the case of hit and run accident cases in the case of death from Rs. 8, 500 to Rs. 25, 000 and from Rs. 2, 500 in case of grievous hurt;

to make it obligatory on the part of manufacturers to issue a certificate to the effect that every vehicle released for sale shall be covered by a warranty certificate issued by the manufacturer that the vehicle will be conforming to the pollution standards for a period of two years subject to proper maintenance by the owner, and if during the warranty period the vehicle is found to violate the emission standards the vehicle shall be liable to be recalled by the manufacturer and suitable replacement/compensation given to the owner.

**Support to Small and Medium Industrial Units by International Development Research Centre**

1863. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Research Centre, a funding agency of Canada has decided to support small and medium industrial units in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Conference on Economic Advancement of Poor Rural Women**

1864. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(b) whether the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and United nation agency, propose to organise a conference on the 'Economic Advancement of Poor Rural Women' in Geneva;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India propose to participate in the Conference; and

(d) if so, the issues likely to be raised in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ((SHRI RANESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A summit on the Economic Advancement of the Rural Women sponsored by the International fund for Agricultural development (IFAD) was held in Geneva, Switzerland on February 25 - 26 , 1992.

(c) India was represented at the summit by Smt. Mahasveta Devi as a Special Representative of Smt. J. Venkataraman, wife of the President, Shri R. Venkataraman.

(d) The summit was intended to create global awareness of poor rural women's economic constraints, contribution and potential and to mobilise action and resources to improve rural women's socio-economic position worldwide by Governments; non-governmental organisations and the United Nations System.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of this August House to a very serious matter. The matter is that it has emanated from posible and very knowledgeable quarters that foreigners are being allowed to sit though highly confedental meetings in the Prime Minister's Office. Now, as you know, foreigners are being allowed to monitor the economic administration of our country for sometime now; former bureaurcat of fund-Bank have taken over our economic administration and now the news has come that in the name of research some English Professor has been

allowed to sit through all the confidential meetings.

MR. SPEAKER: Did you give a notice of this to the Prime Minister?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, the Prime Minister should make a statement to dispel the doubts in the minds of the people. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you are alleging anything against any member or the Minister, you should give a notice to him.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum); Sir, it is not a private matter; this is a allegation against the Government. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Has any Indian been allowed to sit through such highly confidential meetings. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minimum courtesy required is that you should inform the Prime Minister.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I am informing through you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not have to do like that. You should know what kind of a matter you are raising here. Please take your seat now.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is not a private matter between one Member and the Prime Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bopur): Sir, this is not a personal allegation against the Prime Minister at all. Regarding the functioning of the government certain disquieting reports has appeared and that

being so that they can disabuse the minds of the people. But this has not happened. Why can they not say 'no'? *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, this is a baseless allegation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not correct. If you think that everything is partisan, then we shall raise it. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, I am dealing with it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are not talking to the Minister, you are talking to the chair. I will ask him to reply if you want.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There are some important matters and we do realize that you are very anxious to have the facts. But before you do that, the minimum courtesy is that you should inform him.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We want to raise it through You. *(Interruptions)*.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I do not have the information about Prime Minister's Office. It may come against you also. I will not allow like this against you.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We also want to know about the procedure. The hon. member has referred to it. In a letter, he

has sought your permission to raise it. You have been kind enough to call him on that matter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No. You please Understand that this is our House. we are doing unlisted business. That is my difficulty.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** He has given a notice.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I receive so many notices fifteen minutes before I come to the House. Excuse me and pardon my incapacity to go though all the notices.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** We can excuse you but not them.

**SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:** You can ask them to come out with a statement. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** We appreciate your difficulty. I am sure you appreciate the seriousness of the matter. Therefore let this Government come out of the sumber and respond. Please wake them up.

Do not put everything under lock and key and give key to them (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** This can be denied also. Proper enquiry can be made.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do not go to the other extreme.

**SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU** (Secunderabad): In Andhra Pradesh, as per the available information with the ONGC, there are abundant gas reserves of nearly 337 billion cubic metres in Krishna and Godavari basin of Andhra Pradesh and also

according to the recent survey reports available, there are gas reserves at Peddapalli village of Karimnagar district in Andhra Pradesh. These gas reserves must be brought into utilisation immediately by exploring the possibilities for the industrial development of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is facing an acute shortage of power with the frequent failure of monsoon and inadequate supply of coal. Therefore, the utilisation of the gas reserves will boost up the industries in the Ramagundam industrial area which is popularly known as 'Manchester of India'. This area is particularly possessing all the natural resources.

With the installation of gas based power stations, many more industries may come up. Even the agrarian sector also will be benefited by establishing gas production in Krishna Godavari basin and Peddapalli and Atargaoni, the gas based generating stations with less gestation period can be taken up in order to bridge the alarming gap in energy supply and demand.

As such, I request the hon. Minister of Petroleum and natural Gas to arrange to allocate the 1.0 .. crnd. earlier allocating to NTPC. Further, the clearance of Kakinada (300 MW), Rajhundry (Vemagiri - 300 MW), Vijeswaram Stage-II (300 MW), Rajhumundry (Vemagiri - 300 MW), Vijeswaram Stage-II (300 MW) Amalapuram (375 MW) power projects may be ordered for clearance by allocating 5.5. MCMD of gas to the State of Andhra Pradesh to complete these gas based power plants. If these projects are cleared and further gas reserves are brought into utilisation; the present power scenario of Andhra Pradesh will improve so that the high tension consumers in: Vishakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Kotagudem, Ramagundam and industrial belt of Andhra Pradesh will have a sigh of relief. This will also add to the Indian economy.

**SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol):** Sir, three serious and fatal accidents took place in the Eastern coal Field Ltd., within a fortnight due to complete negligence of safety measures in the coal mines.

On 11-2-1992 at about 11-30 a.m at Naba Kajora Colliery in Lower Kajora Seam under Eastern Coalfields Ltd., in West Bengal nine employees including the agent of the colliery were struck by an blast. All of them received serious injuries and the agent succumbed to his injuries on 18-2-1992. It is reported that the management did not take proper precautionary measures against the apprehended air blast.

Another accident occurred on 24-2-1992 at 6.30 P.m. due to run-away of loaded 12 coal tubs causing fatal accident in P.D. Kajora unit of Khas Kajora Colliery under Kajora area of E.C.L Shri Ram Piaraj Rajbhar, U.G. Loader, aged 21 years met with the above accident. This accident also took place due to negligence of the management.

Thirdly, on 22-2-92 at about 10 P.M., Shri Naika Majhi, U.G Leader, expired while on duty at Nakra Konda Pit Mine under Jhanjira Project. No post-mortem examination was done in respect of cause of his death.

I, therefore, request that immediate enquiry is ordered in order to find out facts, circumstances and causes of the accidents and to fix responsibility for the same.

**SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha):** Sir, in Kerala many farmers are awaiting issue of registration of land.

The Kerala Government has submitted a scheme which is before the Environment Ministry.

In fact, the talks held with the Ministry revealed that all the procedures are over.

But in answer to a question which I put yesterday it is said that a query has been again put to the Kerala Government. But it is not correct.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister as well as the House, the urgent need to issue registration of land to these landless farmers who are awaiting patta's from a very long time.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINHA (Vaishali):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, census was conducted in 1991 in the whole country. But in many parts of Bihar this work was not done completely because of laxity on the part of Bihar Census Directorate. During the last ten years, there has been a remarkable expansion in the areas of Patna, the capital city of Bihar, but the population (according to 1991 census) has not grown proportionately. Census has not been conducted in some parts of Patna Municipal Corporation. The population of such areas is approximately 50,000. There has been a nominal increase of 9.91 per cent in the number of Scheduled Tribes in Godda district. The percentage of rise and fall in the population of Poaragama and Godda blocks in Godda district has been shown to be 0.94 and 2 per cent respectively, whereas, normally there should have been an increase of 18 to 20 per cent. There are reports that the census reports from various villages of Radhopur sub-division of Vaishali district have not been received and the population of certain villages has been shown even less than the number that was on 1981. There are other such errors in the census of whole of Bihar also. The functioning of Bihar Census Directorate is quite unsatisfactory. Many irregularities and malpractices have been committed and partisan attitude adopted by this directorate in respect of appointments made in 1991. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to these facts and urge the Central Government to look into this matter and take proper action for improvement in the situation.



[English]

**DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR (Nasik):** Sir, as you know, in Nasik and Pune parliamentary constituencies, there is a maximum bumper crop of onions of POL variety. The market has gone down and there is a feeling of agitation among onion growing farmers.

The other day agitated farmers came to my house and they poured a bag of onions in front of my doorsteps as a protest.

As you know, the cost of cultivation of onions has gone up and it is around Rs. 100 and Rs. 110/- per quintal and if the market rate goes down, the farmers community will be put to a great loss.

Hence I would like to draw the attention of the Government that the Market Intervention Scheme must be implemented with the average rate at Rs. 110/- per quintal. The losses incurred in that Scheme should be shared by the Central and State Government of Maharashtra equally. As suggested by the Government of Maharashtra, the scheme must be implemented by the Central Government through NAFED.

Secondly, the NAFED must be instructed to purchase maximum quantity of onions in the market. At present, the purchase is only about 20 per cent of arrival in the market.

Thirdly, I request the Government to give permission for the export to all those cooperative units which were functioning in that area.

With this, I request the Agriculture Minister to intervene and give a support price to the onion and save the onion growers.

**SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS (KARIMGANJ):** Sir, telephones are provided to the panchayat offices and local post offices. But most of them remain dead for months together because of want of proper maintenance specially in Assam where the system of public call is painful and so is the

case of telegraph. The rural areas are being neglected in this regard. Telephones are there with small electronic exchanges through which Trunk dealings are almost impossible and in that case having of telephones are useless. So, I do hope the Government will take immediate, suitable steps to cover the rural areas with Subscriber Trunk Dialling (STD) or the National Subscriber Dialling (NSD) system to that the subscribers of telephone could actually derive benefit of having telephone.

[Translation]

**SHRI KESRI LAL (Ghatampur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, policemen under the Kohna Police Station at Kanpur made a murderous assault on the life of 'Dainik Jagaran' correspondent, Shri Adhir Singh on 15th February at 22 hours. Two constables have been apprehended in this connection. A scooter was also recovered on the spot. Sir, the SHO of Kohna Police Station is the main culprit behind this episode. He has not so far been arrested. Journalists are on hunger strike and they are very much agitated over it. The Government is not taking any action. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to take necessary action.

**SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA (Kanpur):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, it is related to my constituency. It is unfortunate that a journalist had been attacked and as per information received, two constables were involved in the incident. By now, four persons have been arrested and sent to jail. They have not been granted bail. As has been said by the hon. Member, SHO of Kohna Police Station has not been arrested, but search is on to nab him. His house has been attached. The administration is vigilant and action is being taken as required under law.

**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present there are 196 Regional Rural Banks with their 14, 500 branches functioning throughout the country. Due to the faulty policy of the Government these Banks are running at a loss of over Rs. 300 crore. The All India Rural Bank Workers Organisation had pre-

mented a scheme to the hon. Finance Minister and hon. Prime Minister so as to make these banks profitable. According to the said scheme, there was demand for setting up of a Rural Bank of India instead of Regional Rural Banks. In this connection a delegation of five MPs met the hon. Prime Minister on 31 July, 1991. The memorandum contained the signatures of 60 MPs. It is for the first time in the history of Trade Union Movement in the country that the All India Rural Bank Workers Organisation is struggling hard for setting up of a Rural Bank of India for increasing the profit of rural Banks in the larger interest of the institution and the society. An indefinite dharna is going to be staged in front of the Banking Division of Ministry of Finance on 2nd and 3rd March, 1992. A nationwide strike is also proposed to be called on 31st March, 1992. It is amazing that the Government which claims to improve the financial condition of the country is not paying any heed to it and is neglecting the national interest and the interests of the society completely. The Government should make a clear statement in this connection. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday serious misgivings were raised about the import and export of wheat. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had promised to have a statement made by the Commerce Minister today. I think this was a formal announcement made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs yesterday. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): He says he has no information.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): That is why I said they are all functioning on their own. Nobody knows what is happening. Even Shri M.M. Jacob does not know what is happening there. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Detailed information in this respect

has been sought from the Ministry of Civil Supplies. They are responsible and answerable for it.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I have asked the Ministry of agriculture to give a reply in this connection.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Law Minister and the Finance Minister do not know what is happening. What sort of a Government is this. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Yesterday, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that it would be responded to by the Commerce Minister.

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Does he know anything?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: In this connection, when the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that the Government has given the information, let us accept that he is right. It is the collective responsibility of the Government. You have understood the gravity of the matter. You also gave a hint to the Government. Yesterday it was said that this matter concerns the Ministry of Commerce. The Minister of Commerce is present here. Later on the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says that no such information was given. Then what can be a greater contempt of the House than this?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Issues were also listed there. They framed the issues and decided that so and so will give the reply including the report about Cuba. I would also like to know as to what price was fixed for import.

[*Translation*]

At what price, we imported and exported the wheat. The Government has made an assurance that it would make a statement in this regard but even today it

appears that nobody in the Government is prepared to make any statement.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Today itself I have written a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister in this regard. It is a very serious issue. Statement must be made just now.

[*English*]

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** The matter is a very serious one. Does the Commerce Minister know that such a statement had been made on behalf of the Government and will the Commerce Minister make a Statement? (*Interruptions*) Sir, he is sitting here and he should respond. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA** (Bankura) : Sir, the Commerce Minister is here and he should respond. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** The Government should at least disclose the rates in American Dollars at which the wheat was exported and the prices at which it is being imported. The Government must disclose the export and import prices of wheat. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN** (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday this issue was discussed in the House for more than 15 minutes. Hon. Members of both the sides as well as you expressed your concern over this issue. We are levelling a charge against the Government as to why it is not making a statement. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** If the Government is not prepared to come out with the facts, then I am prepared to disclose the price in American Dollars at which the wheat was exported to other countries and the price too at which it is being imported. Till date 6 lakh tonnes of wheat has been exported to Jordan and other African nations. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** What

reservations have the Government got in coming out with these details. Information must be made available when the whole House is expressing its concern over it.

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the condition of only one year. When there is a shortage of foodgrains in the country, then why is it being exported at the same. Time this paradoxical situation is not at all clear.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down and listen, what has he got to say.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let us hear him. He can also give the information.

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have made your point. Let us hear his response.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM): Sir, let me make one thing very clear. I had never stated yesterday and a copy of the debate is in front of me, that the Commerce Minister will make a statement. No. All that I had said was that since it was raised yesterday and that this has to be brought to the notice of the Commerce Minister, I said I would bring it to the notice of the Commerce Minister. I had categorically stated that we have no problem and we will definitely come back to the House. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Come back to the House!

**SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM:** Yes, Sir. We said that. All that I had said was that we will come back to the House. I had never stated that a statement will be made by a particular Minister. (*Inter-*

*ruptions*) There is no problem. We will come back to the House. I can read the debate also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let understand the meaning of those phrases.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What does he wants to say?

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to respond Mr. Commerce Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, with great respect, I would like to say that I am sorry; I was not here yesterday. Therefore, I was not aware of what was said yesterday. (*Interruptions*) I was not aware of what happened yesterday. I have read the newspapers and the newspaper have carried a statement that a statement will be made in the House. I have no hesitation....(*Interruptions*) Sir, let them first finish the interruptions. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, they do not want to hear. They want to malice the Government. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If the hon. Speaker directs and if the House wishes, surely the Government will make a statement. Since I have been apprised about it today, I will consult the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and a statement will be made, as I understand from what Shri Advani said, on the decision to export wheat and on the decision to import wheat. And a reference was made to the request by Cuba for sale of wheat and rice. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: United States have refused to sell wheat because India is supplying it to Cuba.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is what I am saying. On the request of Cuba for sale of wheat and rice and the reported statement of the United States that they will not sell us wheat because we have agreed to sell rice to Cuba. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you wait for one minute?

SHRI NIRMAL KANT CHATTERJEE: Shri Chidambaram has got it wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete at least.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do a favour and sit down please.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have enumerated the points as I have understood from the observations made. If there are any other points on which hon. Speaker desires that we should make a statement, we will be quite happy to make a statement. Which Minister will make the statement will be decided by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister after consulting the Minister concerned. Somebody will make the statement.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Whosoever is the concerned Minister will make the statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (CHIMUR): Your primary concern is the outcome or the intricacies? You will get the information.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yesterday we were told by the hon. Agriculture Minister that the Commerce Minister is really the concerned Minister. But today we found Commerce Minister is not concerned and some other Minister is concerned. Have you thought of it? Up-till now have you decided who is the concerned Minister?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We said a statement will be made.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is for the Government to reply. We would reply any moment. We will see that the concerned

Minister will reply....(Interruptions)....I would like to know whether you are interested in the Minister or the statement.

**SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Who is the concerned Minister ?

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:** It is the right of the Government to decide.

**SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore):** The Agriculture Minister yesterday said that the Commerce Minister is involved in this affair ! Therefore he should make the statement.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please don't talk to each other from one bench to the other. Talk through the Chair.

**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:** They are by-passing you !

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, I don't like that by-passing !

Anyway, yesterday we were discussing three issues and all the three issues attracted a lot of attention of the hon. Members in the House. The first issue was, when the decision to import the wheat was taken and the date - Members wanted to know. The second issue was, what was the import price and the export price and the difference between the two. The third issue was, whether the United States of America had refused to give wheat to India on the ground that India is supplying rice to Cuba. These were the three points on which the members were agitated.

It is not necessary for the Speaker or the Members to say that the answer should come from one Minister or the other. Any Minister who is properly briefed can come to the House and can answer. That hon. Minister should not say that he does not have the information. That is the only condition.

The Members were certainly very much agitated and I do think that it is a point on which the Government also would like to respond properly. It is in the interest of the

Government, it is in the interest of the Parliament, it is in the interest of the people have information on this point. I expect that the information would be given by this evening, if possible, or Monday before one o'clock.

**SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North):** Since you have given the ruling, there is only one point I would like to rise.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, it is not a ruling.

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** Since the Minister could not reply yesterday properly we should be allowed to ask questions as a very very special case on that statement. That should be done in your discretionary rights, so that more information can come.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, please.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 2nd of October at the meeting of National Integration Council, it was decided that Ayodhya issue will be resolved under the Law through negotiations. As per our information, a wall is being erected on the disputed land. This action is likely to endanger the communal harmony and peace prevailing at the moment. We as well as the country would like to know about the map that has been cleared but not made public till now and whether the map pertains to the disputed land and whether the map in anyway falls into the purview of the court? I just want only these details. I do not know whether the leader of the opposition has the information about it or not. I would like to know whether the consensus arrived at the meeting of the National Integration Council is being observed or not. I wish that it should not be violated in any way. (Interruptions)

**SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, has he paid a visit to the site or is he quoting hearsay? (Interruptions).

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, construction of wall in Ayodhya has again become a

matter of concern and once again tempers are running high in the country on this issue. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is not clear whether the temper outside is running high or not, but definitely it is running high in the House. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: There are a lot of doubts about the wall as to where it is being constructed, which way it will go, what will be its length and through which land it will pass. It was assured in the meeting of National Integration Council that the law will be followed. It was also suggested that until the court gives any decision, there will be no permanent construction at the site. That is why, I asked the Home Minister, as it is the responsibility of the central Government, that it should ask the Government of Uttar Pradesh whether any site-plan has been passed or work is being carried out without any site plan? If site plan has been passed what are the details of that site plan? Is this site-plan a part of the site-plan of old temple.

... the leaders of Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal have said that a temple is being constructed. This is spreading tension in the country. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Name will not go on record.

... *(Interruptions)*....

*[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am repeating whatever has come out in the newspapers that Vishwa Hindu Parishad has claimed that construction work of the temple has started. I request the Central Government to direct the Home Minister to collect all the information from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and place it before the country. The site-plan should also be placed here so that everything becomes

clear that no construction activity is going to take place at the disputed land.

# the wall, which is being constructed, passes through the disputed land and is a part of the site-plan of the temple, its construction is illegal and it is violation of the assurance which have been given. I want that the issue should be cleared.... *(Interruptions)*....

*[English]*

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE *(Jhalawar)*: Sir, a newsitem has appeared in today's *Economic Times*..... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you allow us also to speak.... *(Interruptions)* ...

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I would like to submit that the Government of Uttar Pradesh has acquired land there, but it has not acquired the disputed land.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. It has come in the record.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Repeatedly such allegations are leveled on our Government. We should be given the opportunity to clarify such statements which give wrong signals outside. They want to create tension outside by speaking in the Lok Sabha. It is true that they have lost their leadership there. The muslim community there is not backing them now..... *(Interruptions)* People belonging to all religions should discuss the issue there. Such an opinion is being formed on the basis of .... *(Interruptions)*....

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Now the lady Members in the House have been behaving in a very very disciplined manner. Once in a while, if we have allowed one of our lady Members to speak, we

should show her the courtsey and allow her to make her point.

**SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE** (Jhalwar): Sir, I must say, it is beautifully termed to our advantage.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Well, if you feel that way, that means, you are behaving very well.

**SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:** Sir, I think a newsitem appeared in this morning's *Economics Times* which concerns a raid carried out on the offices of Clarion, which is a leading advertising agency. It was conducted in all centres which include Calcutta, which is the headquarters, and the branch offices in Delhi and Bombay. According to information, which is available, the taxmen have even raided the private premises of the senior executives of this company. The Clarion office was raided in the morning yesterday and apparently then shut down for the day. The provocation for the raid apparently was an allegation concerning the irregularities in the company's accounts.

An interesting turn of the event was that the Clarion top-brass called a meeting in Calcutta immediately after this to discuss some important issues. Another interesting twist to this whole thing is that while Clarion has gone through very turbulent times in the last few years. It also bagged a very large chunk of Congress (I) advertising in the 1991 elections. Could it perhaps be one of the reasons why this raid is being hushed up, why political pressure is being brought upon the sleuths who went there because some incriminating documents have been found? Apparently, the facts are being hidden. People are not being allowed to speak out and there is no one to hush up the case.

I would request that the Government to bring all the facts concerning this out in the open. No political interference or pressure should be put on these things. If a raid of this nature has taken place on an agency of the size of Clarion, I think, the matter should certainly be brought to light (*Interruptions*).

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** (Panskura): Sir, with your permission, I want to draw the attention of the Council of Ministers to one fact. This deals with the question of proposed merger of Modi Carpets Limited and Modi Rubber Limited in Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh. Seven hundred workers are involved in it. Actually, BIFR itself had already agreed that there should be a merger and they themselves called a meeting yesterday. Unfortunately, the financial institutions came down and said nothing can be done. This is a very interesting situations.

So, the AITUC union over there have particularly asked the Government. It has also been said by the financial institutions that if the workers cooperatives have to come, that also can be taken up only if Uttar Pradesh Government gives a huge loan. With the policy of the Uttar Pradesh Government, one knows that there will not be any such possibility. Therefore, they want that the Government must intervene to clear up the draft merger scheme circulated among the participants by the BIFR and hurdles created by the financial institutions be checked immediately.

They have also said that the Modi Carpets Limited is commercially sound in domestic as well as export market and workers shall cooperate with the company. Therefore, to help these workers, the Central Government should intervene in the matter.

**SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI** (Amalapuram): Sir, NTPC authorities acquired about 600 acres of land from small farmers for setting up of a gas based power project in Kakinaka town in Andhara Pradesh. They had already spent about Rs. 6 crore in developing the land and on other infrastructural activities. There is already NTPC's office staff working in it.

Now I understand that NTPC is thinking of changing the location of this project from Kakinada to some other place on some trivial grounds. One of the reasons is that at Coringa village about 25 kms away from the site, there was a crocodile sanctuary exist at

present. The Department of Environment, Government of India feel that by setting up the project at Kaknada, they will be destroying the crocodile sanctuary at Coringa village.

In view of the above facts, we urge upon you, Sir, to kindly ensure that the NTPC does not shift the project from Kaknada to any other place at this stage. We request you to advise the Environment Department not to object for petty reason of environmental clearance. Otherwise some voluntary organisations and the people of East Godavari district will start avoidable agitation.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA** (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to submit that stepmotherly treatment is being meted out to Delhi as it has no proper set-up. For example, I would like to mention about the Budget of Delhi and I am not going into its details. I would like to give you three examples in this regard. First of them is that the present population of Delhi is 94 lakhs and there are 24 lakh ration card holders. According to this, the monthly requirement of wheat in Delhi is 2 lakh tonnes; but it is being supplied only 72 thousand tonnes. Secondly, a statement of Lt-Governor has appeared in the 'Dharmayug' magazine that Delhi is going to face acute crises of water in near future. Delhi is situated on both banks of River Yamuna. There is a rule that a State will have a share of water of the river through which it passes. But there is no such organisation like Yamuna River Authority in Delhi. Water of this river is given to Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and Delhi does not get any share of it. Thirdly, Delhi is suffering in the matter of grants today. The Home Minister had to give a grant of Rs. 27 crores to the Corporation in Delhi within these three months, but only a few days have left in the month of March and the financial year is coming to an end and it has been only given an amount of Rs. 9 crore just two days back and it is being said that there are no funds. The present situation of Delhi is that whereas

the Corporation should have a stock of 2 lakh cement bags, but it was having only 304 bags, yesterday, morning. As this is the last month of this financial year, therefore, I would like to submit that more funds should be provided to the Corporation, otherwise, all the development works will stop and funds will lapse. Therefore, I would request the Home Minister as all these departments are under his Ministry that he should give top-priority to the things I have mentioned and get them done, so that budget funds do not lapse and the pending works of Delhi are completed. I would also like to submit that the election of Delhi should be held at the earliest, so that it gets a proper set up of its own and someone is made accountable for Delhi....(*Interruptions*)....

**MR. SPEAKER:** All the representatives of Delhi will speak. You will also endorse the same feelings. All of you please conclude in one minute each.

**SHRI TARACHAND KHANDELWAL** (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very serious question has been raised here. The development of Delhi has come to a halt for the last two years. Whenever we, the Members of Parliament from Delhi, talk with any of the departments, they say that they do not have funds, cement or other items. Delhi does not belong to only Delhiites. It is the capital of the country. Every year near about 31 lakh additional people come to Delhi and settle here. In view of the price-rise and increasing population, one and half times more allocation should be made to Delhi than that was made last year. I would like to submit to the Central Government that if there is disorder and chaos in Delhi and no development work takes place, it will bring bad name to the central government. It is in the interest of the Central Government to develop Delhi.

Delhi's image gets tarnished in the eyes of outsiders and it is discussed across the country. Therefore, I would like to submit to the Government to allocate more funds to Delhi in order to refurbish its image.

**SHRI KALKA DAS** (Karol Bagh): Mr.



Speaker, Sir, the manner in which Delhi is being neglected is clear from the fact that the Budget for Delhi passed year is.....

MR. SPEAKER: A discussion on the Budget is on the cards.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am saying that.....

MR. SPEAKER: If you raise it at that time, more time will be given to you.

SHRI KALKA DAS: What were the Budget allocations for Delhi previously remain the same today at Rs. 920 crore. As it has been pointed out, the Government itself has admitted that Delhi's population increases at the rate of three lakh persons every year and the prices rise at the rate of 12.5%. The Government has admitted that prices go up, but the Budgetary allocation remains the same with the result the allocation for Social Welfare programme aimed at ameliorating the lot of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes have been slashed. While problems are on the increase, the allocation for the solution of problems is on the decrease and the people of Delhi are being denied justice. This is mainly because unlike in the past when the representatives of the people could raise issues in the Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation and draw the attention of the Government, today these bodies are non-existent. At present, both these bodies stand dissolved and consequently, Delhi's development is at the mercy of the bureaucrats and there is nobody to check them. As a result, Delhi's problems are increasing by leaps and bounds, the Development has come to a standstill and social welfare programmes in particular have come to a grinding halt.

Earlier, machines were distributed under various development programmes, but ever since the dissolution of the Metropolitan Council not a single machine has been distributed. At present, there are no programme to uplift the Scheduled Castes. Thus, this decreases in the allocation for Delhi tantamounts to injustice. Out of a total

amount of Rs. 27 crore, that is to be given for a period of three months, only a sum of Rs. 9 crore has been given. They have further decreased the amount from the one which was considerably reduced earlier and development work in the capital has come to a stand still as a result of this. Through you I would like to submit to the Government to release the allocated amount to accelerate development work in Delhi.

SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM (East Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit only this much that we have forwarded 25,000 applications from widows for financial assistance so far, but not a single widow has received even a penny to date. When these helpless widows approach the Corporation for assistance, they are told that the Corporation does not have any money. What's more, due to lack of funds in the Government's kitty, contractors have left many projects incomplete.

Therefore, it is my humble submission that the Government should increase the present budgetary allocation for Delhi which is too little.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I want to raise a very important issue concerning the jute workers' strike. More than two lakh workers are on strike for more than one month and every day we are losing six crores of rupees in terms of production. The talks of agreement were over last year and the Central Unions of the workers are demanding for a new agreement. Today, the external market for jute is very good and the owners are amassing wealth. Exports are going up. In this situation, the owners are getting super profits but they are denying a minimum wage of Rs. 2200 which the workers are demanding. The Government of West Bengal is trying to persuade the owners to come to a settlement, but the adamant attitude of the management is forcing the workers to continue their strike. I wrote to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard and he has written to me stating that he is instructing the Textiles Minister and the

Labour Minister to take up the matter to pressurise the jute owners to give up their adamant attitude and force them to come to a settlement, so that we can earn large amounts of foreign exchange and the sufferings of the workers are also reduced. I urge upon the Prime Minister, the Textile Minister and the Labour Minister to intervene in this matter and help the Government of West Bengal so that an honourable settlement can be reached between the workers and the management.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RATILAL VARMA (Dhanduka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is well-known that among the indirect taxes, excise duty is the most important source of revenue. It has become very important to bring about improvement in the procedure of levying it in larger public interest. It has also become essential to review the excise duty imposed on textiles.

A fact that has come to light time and again is that in some States, they are unable to collect even the prescribed excise duty. In these areas, the cost of production of textiles seems to be on the increase but the levy of excise duty as opposed to production is very complicated. The Government suffers heavily due to large-scale tax evasion.

Not only this, cloth is available at cheap rates as a result of non payment of excise duty. Consequently, there is a heavy demand for cloth. Contrary to it, the situation in states like Gujarat is worse. Excise duty is strictly levied in the State. Unfortunately, those who pay their excise duty honestly are forced to keep their prices high as a result of which they are unable to compete in the market with low-priced cloth. This has been going on for the past many years, as a result of which the textile industry in Gujarat is facing crisis. (*Interruptions*) Piece-goods in large number are lying unsold in the markets. The businessmen are so fed up that they are not ready to take up new business. It will certainly have an impact on the mills which will face closure one after another.

Therefore, it is my humble submission to the Government to do away with the Excise Duty on textiles and instead impose it on rayon. This would provide immense relief to the textile industry in Gujarat. I request the Government to issue the necessary directions in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise this issue when the Budget is taken up for discussion. Now, please take your seat.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. Sir, today there is total lack of discipline. I would like to make a submission in this regard. Incidentally, the Textile Minister is present in the House and I would like to draw his attention also to this matter. There are three sugar mills in my areas which are known as the Kanpur Sugar Works. These mills work under the guidance of the British India Corporation and the Ministry of Textiles. A few days back, a new Chairman — —\*\*——— was elected to head the British India Corporation. The election was illegal. The matter was duly brought to the notice of the Government and is now under the consideration of the Ministry. In this context, I would like to mention that there were large-scale thefts in all the textile mills. This matter was also reported and an inquiry is on. Subsequently, they made an attempt to seize the Kanpur Sugar Works, The Members of the Board of Directors sent an S.O. S. to the Textile Minister requesting a meeting. The hon. Minister refused to meet them. As a result, an attempt was made to forcibly occupy the Sugar Works and they were forced to knock at the door of the Court. Unfortunately, the Court's decision went against them, which I would like to quote here.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You can't quote papers. This is not allowed. You can't quote form the newspapers.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:** The Court has issued a stay order, but they are very influential L.P.S. Officers who have easy access to the Ministry. They entered the premises after breaking open the door. We have received intimation through telegram that even the Senior officers have been forcibly evicted from there. The employees have gone on a strike in protest against this action. The result of this is that there is no one to sign the cheque. Cane growing farmers are not getting their payments. There is resentment all around. The hon. Minister is present here. I had written a letter to inform the Minister. The Government should take immediate action in this regard. If the Government fails to abide by law you can imagine the impact it will have on the common people.... Come to the rescue of the Kanpur Sugar works.... (*Interruptions*)....

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** That name will not go on record.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA:** If the Government does not abide by law, what impact it will have on common man. If there is nothing wrong, the hon. Minister should deny it but my request is if there is something wrong, immediate action should be taken.... (*Interruptions*)....

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES** (Muzzafarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the day before yesterday, Shri Lal K. Advani and a few other hon. Members had raised the issue of India's role at the meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva on the issue of human rights in Tibet. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am perturbed to hear that yesterday, India voted in favour of China and Pakistan and by this stand, the Governor has compelled the country to bow its head before the entire world. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if

the Government has forced the country to bow its head on the question of human rights, there can be nothing more shameful than this for the Government.

**SHRI LAL K. ADVANI** (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had said this that day too. I had this apprehension in my mind. I never thought that the Government would go to such an extent. So I had made this suggestion that since we are committed to protecting human rights and safeguarding national interest, we should not support them on this issue, no matter we have some adjustment with them. At the most, I said that, we should have been at least neutral on it. It will be wrong to do something beyond that. In this way, when we have welcomed the Tibetan community, the small community settled in India and today when all the democratic nations are requesting to China to respect human rights, India has opposed it instead of supporting it or remaining neutral on this issue. I understand that this stand of India is shameful. It is neither in the interest of human rights nor in national interest. It is not in the interest of our country. We want to improve our relations with China, but I don't think that we are serving anyone by bowing down and opposing the proposal to protect human rights.

[*English*]

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** This question had been raised on an earlier occasion also. Let us be very plain. We congratulate the Government of India for the stand taken. There are two difficulties in the understanding of my friends on that side; and they share it with the Government of India also that imperialism has ceased to exist all over the world. This is one understanding.

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, there is an idea that the imperialists are still trying to exploit by new colonialism the under-developed and developing countries. This is not part of our perspective today. That is one problem. Even on the question

of specific Tibetans, anybody who knows the history of Tibet knows that if anything at all has happened in Tibet, that is enlargement of freedom of the Tibetan people from the clutches of the religious bigots there. This is what has happened in Tibet.

As for as we know about Chinese Government statement, they say, if you do not want cession, they are prepared to discuss anything under the sun concerning the situation. That is the position of the Chinese Government.

What should be the proper attitude on the question of human rights in any country? We had pointed out in our earlier submission before you that even the Prime Minister of our country had to point out that one should not relate the question of human rights and development process within any country by any outsider. This is really a sharp warning that North-South division continues to exist and one should not allow oneself to forget about that.

In the name of human rights, we know tomorrow the Amnesty International is there. The question of the human rights in Kashmir, in Punjab, in Assam are being raised by countries which are inimical to us; and what we are afraid of that our government will, because of the pressure of requirement of loan from abroad, surrender some day to these imperialists. Therefore, it is good if small doses of correct steps are taken.

13.00 hrs

We only welcome such steps that have been taken by the Government of India. And fourthly — we shall be having a discussion on the External Affairs Ministry if the Government continues to exist at that time — we know that in the given international situation it is important, very very much, that with the dissolution of the Soviet Union the underdeveloped countries headed by China and India, if they cannot consolidate their position, they will be powerless before the onslaught of the West or the North, however you describe them.

Therefore, we once again declare in this House before the people of India that we welcome at least one firm step that has been taken by the Government of India in supporting the Chinese position and not the imperialist position. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. speaker, Sir, this Government hardly takes any step which we can support and this is another such steps in which it is not possible for us to extend our support. I would like to say that sometimes we kick the ball in such a manner that it hits back. This is also one such ball. We are inviting imperialists in the name of Tibet so that they may get an opportunity to split our country as was done in the case of Kashmir, Punjab and Nagaland....(*Interruptions*).... I think we should not fall a prey to the strategies of the imperialists. India was partitioned in 1947....(*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough. Please conclude.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am concluding. We should not provide them such an opportunity. I understand that the entire country and this House should support the Government on this issue. India and china will take 125 developing countries along with them and proceed forward and will not allow imperialism to interfere. (*Interruptions*).... From our side....(*Interruptions*)....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up Papers to be Laid on the Table.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody need not speak on this point.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Basuji, you must cooperate with me now.

13.02 hrs

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE***[English]*

**Statement correcting reply to unstarred Question No. 38 dated 20.11.91re. revamping of anti-poverty programmes and the reasons for delay in correcting the reply**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):** I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 20th November, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 38 by Shri Prithviraj D. Chavan, M.P. regarding revamping of anti-poverty programmes and (ii) the reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [placed in the library See No. LT-1438/92]

**Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Council for Leather Exports, Madras, for 1990-91 etc. and Memorandum of Understanding Between the MMTC Ltd. and the Ministry of Commerce for 1991-92.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Leather Exports, Madras, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the papers mentioned

at (1) above. [placed in library See No. LT-1439/92]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India for the year 1991-92 (Hindi and English versions). [placed in library See No. LT-1440/92]

**Reviews on the Working of and Annual Reports of Birds Jute and Export Limited; Calcutta and Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd; New Delhi for 1990-91 etc.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the companies Act, 1956:
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Burds Jute and Exports Limited, Calcutta for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [placed in library See No. LT- 1441/92]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91
- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91

along with Audited Accounts and comments of the controller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT- 1442/92]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shilong, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Shilong, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in library. See No. LT- 1443/92]

**Notification under Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and Review on the Working of Annual Report Madras Dock Labour Board for 1990-91 and a Statement for Delay in Laying these Papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:-

(i) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers and Engine Drivers of Fishing Vessels) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 481 in the Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1991.

(ii) The Merchant Shipping (Certificate of Competency as Cook in the Merchant Navy) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 709 in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1991.

(iii) The Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Grain) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 724 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1991. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1444/92]

(2) A copy of the Ministry of Surface Transport, Accountant (Group B-Non-Gazette) Recruitment Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 44 in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1992 issued under proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1445/92]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Dock Labour Board for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Madras Dock labour Board for the year 1990-91.

(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- 1446/92]

**Notification Under Customs Act, 1962**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English version) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 711 (E) and 712 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to consumable goods when imported into India by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Centre for Biochemicals from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (ii) G.S.R. 715(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or *vice-versa*
- (iii) G.S.R. 720(E) and G.S.R. 721 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing rate of basic customs duty of 10 per cent and nil additional duty and 15 per cent auxiliary duties of customs on goods specified in the Table annexed to the Notification.
- (iv) G.S.R. 740 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing basic customs duty of 100 per cent for six specified computer peripherals and 35 per cent for the rest of the goods falling under heading 84.71 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- (v) G.S.R. 741 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 30/88-cus., dated the 1st March, 1988.
- (vi) G.S.R. 742 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing basic customs duty of 15 per cent on components required for the manufacture of power transmission system for earth-moving machinery, fork lift trucks and locomotives subject to certain conditions.
- (vii) G.S.R. 743 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of basic customs duty of 25 per cent *ad-valorem* on imported cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted.
- (viii) G.S.R. 744 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 278/82-CE, dated the 17th November, 1982
- (ix) G.S.R. 745 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to ultramarine blue from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (x) G.S.R. 746 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to mats manufactured from grass, straw, rushes and reeds from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

- (xi) G.S.R. 747(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 177/86-CE, dated the 1st March, 1986.
- (xii) G.S.R. 756(E) to G.S.R. 758 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to keep the effective rate of basic customs duty on Industrial Fatty Alcohols; Acid Oils from Refining; and Thermometers and pyrometers, not combined with other instrument at the same rates which existed prior to the 1st January, 1992.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 761(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 514/86-Cus., dated the 30th December, 1986 upto the 30th June, 1992.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 829(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th December, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum appointing the 1st day of January, 1992 on which the amendment to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 shall come into force.
- (xv) G.S.R. 3(E) and G.S.R. 4(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to machinery, equipment, instruments, components etc. required for the purposes of Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme of Ministry of Defence, when imported by units as are designated by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Defence, from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 5 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 45/79-Cus. and 213/88-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1979 and the 30th June, 1988 respectively.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 6 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 110/86 Cus., dated the 17th February, 1986.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 7 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 228/88-Cus., dated the 1st August, 1988.
- (xix) G.S.R. 8 (E) and G.S.R. 9 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe 10 percent basic and nil additional and 15 per cent auxiliary duties of customs on raw materials and components required for the manufacture of aircrafts to be used for training purposes.
- (xx) G.S.R. 10 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum



- making certain amendments to Notification No. 16/90-CE, dated the 20th March, 1990.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 11(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 24/91-CE, dated the 25th July, 1991.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 12 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 103/90-CE, dated the 16th May, 1990.
- (xxiii) The Project Imports (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 33(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1992, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xxiv) G.S.R. 44 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 247/84-Cus., dated the 27th September, 1984.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 48 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to certain Notifications mentioned in the Notification.
- (xxvi) G.S.R. 49 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to certain Notifications mentioned in the Notification.
- (xxvii) G.S.R. 77 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 203/90-Cus., dated the 21st June, 1990.
- (xxviii) G.S.R. 83 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian Currency or vice versa.
- (xxix) G.S.R. 86 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 203/90-Cus., dated the 21st 1990.
- (xxx) G.S.R. 89 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 45/79-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1447/92]

**Amendment to the Reserve Bank of India (Note Issue) Regulations, 1935; Annual Report and Review on the Working of Life Insurance Corporation for 1990-91 and Consolidated Report on the Working of Public Sector Banks for the Year Ending 31 March, 1991 and Annual Reports of Chaitanya Gramseva Bank, Tenali and Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur for 1990-91 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR  
SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Amendments to the

- Reserve Bank of India (Note issue) Regulations, 1935 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1991 under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1448/92]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English version) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1449/92]
- (3) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Public Sector Banks for the Year ending the 31st March, 1991. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1450/92]
- (4) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions):-
- (i) Report of the Chaitanya Grammeena Bank, Tenali, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1451/92]
- (ii) Report of the Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1452/92]
- (iii) Report of the Farrukhabad Gramin Bank, Farrukhabad, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1453/92]
- (iv) Report of the Pragiyothis Goanla Bank, Naibari for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1454/92]
- (v) Report of the Ranchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ranchi, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1455/92]
- (vi) Report of the Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1456/92]
- (vii) Report of the Sagar Gramin Bank, Calcutta for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1457/92]
- (viii) Report of the Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kanpur, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. 1458/92]
- (ix) Report of the Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Pasighat, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1459/92]
- (x) Report of the Jaipur Nagaur Aanchalk Gramin Bank, Jaipur for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and

- Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1460/92]
- (xi) Report of the Rushikulya Gramya Bank, Berhampur, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1461/92]
- (xii) Report of the Subansiri Gaonia Bank, Berhampur, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1462/92]
- (xiii) Report of the Balasore Gramya Bank, Balasore, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1463/92]
- (xiv) Report of the Cuttack Gramya Bank, Cuttack for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1464/92]
- (xv) Report of the Bardhaman Gramin Bank, Burdwan, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1465/92]
- (xvi) Report of the Magadh Gramin Bank, Gaya, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1466/92]
- (xvii) Report of the Jammu Rural Bank, Jammu, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1467/92]
- (xviii) Report of the Cachar Gramin Bank, Silchar, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1468/92]
- (xix) Report of the Kashi Gramin Bank, Varanasi, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1469/92]
- (xx) Report of the Kamraz Rural Bank, Sopore, for the year 1990-91 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See no. LT- 1470/92]

**Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., Kothaguder and Coal India Ltd; Calcutta for 1990-91 Statements for Delay in Laying these Papers**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudam, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudam, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 1471/92]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government

on the working of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta, and its subsidiary companies, for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta, and its subsidiary companies, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1472/92]

13.03 1/2 hrs.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### Sixth Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andman & Nicobar Island): I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) — Directorate of Enforcement and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

13.04 hrs

#### BUSSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 9th March, 1992, will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Govern-

ment Business carried over from today's Order Papers.

2. General Discussion on the General Budget for 1992-93.

SHRIBHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has appeared in newspapers... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: You are to state the title of the subject.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am talking about India and Nepal. Due to the negligence on the part of the Government, the multipurpose projects on the rivers flowing from Himalayas, namely, Kosi, Kamla, Bagmati, Gandak and Karnali Pancheswar are pending.

MR. SPEAKER: You are requested to speak on the title of the subject and if you don't do so it becomes difficult for us.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Eight per cent of the work on Western Kosi Canal has been completed and a little work is yet to be completed, the Kosi Board should be constituted... (*Interruptions*)... I urge that this matter should be kept for next week.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to speak on the title of the subject.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda. Need to reconsider the matter of gradation of coal produced in Orissa and accordingly revised the rate of royalty and also set apart a substantial portion of the coal royalty not below 25% for the development of the coal belt of the State.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL (Jabalpur): Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda:-

Regarding construction of underground

drainage in Jabalpur for which proposal of Rs. 77 crores is lying with Union Government.

[Translation]

**SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI** (Garhwal): Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Early allocation of funds for "Vishnu Paryag Hydro Electric Project" and "Srinagar (Garhwal) Hydro Electric Project" in backward hilly districts of Pauri and Chamoli in Uttar Pradesh and starting the work thereon.

2. Need to pay attention to the problems of E.D. Employees all over the country, particularly in the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh and provide them proper pay scales and other facilities.

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI** (Jhansi): I request that the following items 1. The hon. Minister of Communications should announce the installation of ten thousand line telephone exchange in Bareilly.

2. Suitable directions should be issued to link Bareilly with Vayudoot service.

[English]

**SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:** (Puri): Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Necessarity of setting up of second channel for Doordarshan in Orissa during the First Year of the Eighth Plan.

2. Need for capital injection towards revamping of the coal leased Fertilizer Plant at Talcher in Orissa.

13.08 hrs

**CITIZENSHIPN (AMENDMENT) BILL**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (**SHRI M.M. JACOB**): On behalf of Shri S.B.Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955".

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI M.M. JACOB:** I introduce the Bill.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.10 p.m.

13.09 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

14.16 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha Re-Assembled After Lunch at Sixteen Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock*

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

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS -(CONTD.)**

[Translation]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Prof. Prem

Dhumal may continue his speech on the further discussion of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

**PROF. PREM DHUMAL:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was saying during the discussion that the President and the Prime Minister do talk of national consensus but what is more important is that what efforts are being made by the Government for national consensus. There should not be any difference between words and action. Today the burning problem before our country is of unemployment and every party is agreeable to it. Figures show that the number of unemployed persons in this country went on increasing in each Five Year Plan. At the end of the First Five Year Plan 7 lakh 50 thousand persons were jobless. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan the number rose to 10 lakh 56 thousand. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan it became 20 lakh and 47 thousand. At the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan the number became 80 lakh 15 thousand. At the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan the number of unemployed persons became one crore 30 lakh 41 thousand. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan the figure crossed 2 crore mark and 2 crore 30 lakh 91 thousand people came into category of the unemployed. At the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan 3 crore 40 lakh and 63 thousand persons became jobless.

In this way, you will find that the number of unemployed persons went on increasing at the end of each Five Year Plan and it has taken shape of a burning problem. If you want national consensus and want to run the Government with national consensus, each and every party demands that you should make the right to employment a Fundamental right. Is the ruling party prepared to make such a provision? You were to make certain provisions for employment but there is no mention about them in the President's Address.

Moreover, the Budget for the current year presented in the House by the hon. Minister of Finance has reduced the import duty on goods but has increased the percentage of surcharge on basic central ex-

cise duty on the goods manufactured in small industries in the country. I would like to request the Government not to depend too much on the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Rather, it should pay attention to indigenous goods and self-reliance. Unless the people of the country increase production and find out the solution themselves, to the problems the country is facing nothing can be done with foreign assistance. If the Government receives assistance, it will increase the loan and the Government will be compelled to take further loan to pay the interest. Therefore, the Government should seek solution to problems from within this country and this soil. As a poet has said;

"Mitti jab tak apna hak ada na kare,  
Hawaon kee sifarishon se gulab khilte nahin."

[*Translation*]

If they want to do something for this country they should arouse the feeling of 'Swadesh' and 'Self-reliance' in the minds of people. At the same time over dependence on foreign loans should be reduced. If they want that all sections of the House should adopt the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, they should accept my amendment with regard to employment. Consensus does not mean that others should accept their views. There can be no consensus if they do not accept valuable suggestions made by others.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the second issue is about price-rise. It is a matter of great concern for the people of India. The official figures show that prices have gone up by many times since this Government came to power. It had given an assurance that it would bring down the prices within 100 days. According to official figures prices of food articles have gone up by 42.9%, foodgrains by 38.6%, vegetables by 57.8% and prices of commodities like potato, which is used by the common poor has increased by 156.5%. Even the prices of onion, on the basis of which once they won the elections, have gone up by 11.4%. Today, it is very

difficult for a poor man to sustain himself. On the other hand, the hon. Minister is taking the pretext of assistance from I.M.F. and the World Bank and aid from foreign countries; it is just like saying

"Dikha raha hai, wah khwab-mahalon ke, Kharidkar jo khilauna bhi de nahin sakata."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at least, the Government should provide essential commodities viz wheat, rice, sugar to the general public at concessional rates. The Government has done nothing to bring down the prices. Even the prices of commodities which used to be distributed under Public Distribution System have been increased. The official figures show as to how many people get these commodities under this system. The figures expose the shortcomings of this system. Therefore, I would like to ask the Government to change its policy and bring down the prices of essential commodities.

Sir, there is a saying that when there is no food in the house, the mother puts the kettle on the fire and goes on shaking the water in it so as to console the hungry children that something was being cooked. Now the same situation has arisen in the country. There is shortage of foodgrains in the country and the Government is exporting foodgrains. It is not the question of party politics. The Government exported wheat at cheap rates and imported it at high rates. When there is such a situation, how can the prices will come down? Please consider it. (*Interruptions*) You will also get an opportunity. Put your points when your turn comes.

SHRI AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): What was the source of money for 'Ekta Yatra'?

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Now I am coming to 'Ekta Yatra'. By making an interruption, you have inspired me to speak on the Ekta Yatra first.

Our "secular" minded friends are in great trouble over the "Ekta Yatra". They had no problem when Pakistani flag was hoisted on 14th August at Lal Chowk in

Srinagar. It hurts them when National President of Bhartiya Janata Party hoisted Indian flag on 26th January. They are asking as to why the flag was hoisted? What offence have we committed by hoisting Indian tricolour in one part of the country? They were not hurt when Indian tricolour was burnt and torn and Pakistani flag was hoisted there on the 14th August.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our friend was not concerned about the problem when we were discussing about extending President's Rule in the State. He did not say anything in that respect except raising the point of hoisting National flag as if Jammu-Kashmir problem had started with Joshiji's Ekta Yatra. Ekta Yatra has already ended successfully and the Jammu Kashmir problem is yet to be resolved. They are saying all this.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: How much expenditure was incurred and what was its source?

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: We have borne the expenditure from our own pockets. We have not taken anything from you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the Pakistani people were in trouble over this Ekta Yatra. The traitors and secessionist forces were also in trouble over this Ekta Yatra. And about these people it has been said (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AYUB KHAN: The air journey charges have not so far been paid.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Khan, please speak when you get an opportunity. However, let me tell you one thing.

"Mana Ki tabahi me Kuach hath hai dushman ka, Kuchh chal kayamat ki aap bhi to chalate hain."

You were also critical of it... (*Interruptions*) It is very strange that you are saying the same thing what the Pakistanis used to say. There is no harm in meeting Shahi Imam day and night by the so-called advocates of secularism, because they are secular:

[Prof. Prem Dhuma]

"Sham ko pi li subah to tauba kar li Rind ke rind rahe hath se jannot bhi na gal."

*(Interruptions)* The self styled leaders of social justice delivered speeches on social justice yesterday. They want that untouchability should be eliminated from the society but not from politics. Yesterday, they delivered a speech in the House that they would not allow this Government to run. In the evening they again made a statement that their party would not support B.J.P. in voting out this Government. What sort of policy is this? How can the Government be ousted? The Government will be ousted if we vote against it in the Lok Sabha. We know that they will deliver speeches and at the time of voting they would stage a walk out...*(Interruptions)*

One thing is clear that issues which are based on policies are being criticised. The purposes would not be served by hurling a few abuses. Our party has proposed some amendments in the national interest. The Government should accept them. It should not try to ever look them. I would like to say that many times people adopt double standards. Today itself, we received some datas. During the national campaign our hon. Minister was making an appeal to people to make savings and reduce the expenditure. Everyday portraits of one or two Ministers appeared on T.V. At the same time some Ministers offered 10% cut from their basic pay and some from their total emoluments. Today, I was surprised to know that the tour expenses of the Ministers, who had offered 10% cut from their salary have gone up by 55%. Whom do they want to deceive? Does not the common man know about it? We will furnish all these details to him. The original allocation of about Rs. 5.5 crores for touring expenses is likely to go up to Rs. 7.5 crore.

I would not like to say any thing about the hon. President. But the Address is made by him. The expenditure of his secretariat has also gone up. On the contrary, when the leader of opposition was from the Congress party in 1990-91 the total expenditure was

Rs. 23 lakhs more than the estimated expenditure, but when the leader of opposition is from our party the expenses have gone down by Rs. 15 lakhs in compression to the estimated expenditure...*(Interruptions)* Those who talk of violence know well how they are treated. If they have any point of argument, let them reply. But one thing I will say that there is vast difference between the words and deeds of this Government. There is no hope that things would improve in future...*(Interruptions)*...Our friends were delivering a speech that their policies were supported by the people. They claimed in the House that they had got support in the Punjab and Bombay elections. I would not like to comment the support they received. I will say that a good process has started in Punjab. But we will make an appeal to the voters that if they continue to vote the Government in spite of its faulty policies the result will be that:-

Sarjhukaoge to pathar devata ho jayega  
Itana mat chaho ise vo bewafa ho  
jayega.

The Congress party will betray people's faith. It needs to be put under tight control. Don't be mistaken. Winning the municipality elections does not mean that they have won public opinion. It is not a situation like that.

Therefore, I would like that all the hon. Members of opposition and those from the Congress Party should adopt the amendments proposed by me. Otherwise, we will oppose the Motion of Thanks and would vote against it.

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam): Sir I heartily welcome President's Address made in the joint sitting of the Parliament. I extend my support to the Motion of Thanks moved in the House.

I would like to add a point here that the present incumbent to the highest office in the country is a freedom fighter who counted arrest alongwith Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our Nation and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the architect of Modern India. He had spent several years in prison during the



freedom struggle. Even after independence he continues to be in the mainstream of public life. He has a strong conviction that our country should continue to have a democratic form of Government. In the recent years, he had evolved Democratic solution to end certain constitutional and political crisis that year surfacing. That way he had established the strength of Democracy. It is 45 years since we have got independence. But we are yet to have a viable economic growth. As far as rural economy is concerned much more needs to be done.

Our great leader late Shri Rajiv Gandhi tried to evolve Panchayati Raj Institutions. The task that was left unfinished should be reconsidered and on Bill should be adopted. We must ensure that we hold elections for these Panchayat bodies at the earliest. Only then we would have ensured development in rural areas.

There are many youth who are jobless. Unemployment problem is rampant in our country. You must evolve schemes to generate employment.

Many of the people in several villages live in poverty conditions even without shatter. Rural Housing Schemes should be taken up. Rural poor should get adequate shatter facilities.

Drinking water problem is a persisting one in my Arakhonam constituency. As for as drinking water schemes are concerned, Centre should allocate enough funds needed by the State Government.

As of to-day Panchayats depend on *Jawahar Rozagar Yojana*. Hence I request the Centre to allocate more of funds to Tamil Nadu to augment employment generation through *Jawahar Rozagar Yojana*. As part of a monitoring mechanism Committees headed by District collectors should be set up. Members of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies should be included in such Committees. We do not have such Committees in Tamil Nadu. Now in reality, only those who are recommended by MLA could get job

opportunities under JRY. This system should go.

A heinous crime was committed in our land and Shri Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated. We must bring to book the culprits who were involved in that killing. We must ensure that no such terrorist activity continues any more. We must wipe it out from our country.

The place where Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated should be converted to a memorial. In consultation with the State Government, Centre should construct a fitting memorial over there in Sriperumpudur.

India must take up the Srilankan Tamil refugee problem with the Srilankan Government. The refugees must be repatriated at the earliest. We must also ensure their security. Hence we must hold talks with the Srilankan Government to ensure their safety and security once they reach their homeland.

Malaria menace should be tackled in co-ordination with World Health Organisation and other UN bodies. This endemic should be addressed to on a war footing.

Many villages do not have Health-cure facilities. Each and every villages should be surveyed and every village that has 3000 people and above should have a primary health centre. Food production should be increased to help solve the economic problem. (*Interruptions*)

To bring down the prices of food grains if need be we can import food grains. By way of supplying modern agricultural implements to our farmers we can help our agriculturists improve the food production. These implements should be supplied to farmers free of cost. A 15-point programme for the welfare of minorities as announced by the Prime-Minister last year has not taken shape yet. It is now stated that this programme will soon be recast. Government should initiate action in this regard to ensure the welfare of the welfare of the minorities. (*Interruptions*)

**AN HON'BLE MEMBER:** Every Member has a right to speak in his own language. He will speak in Tamil.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY** (Coimbatore): How can he be compelled to speak in some other language when he can speak only in Tamil. This kind of attitude will give rise to secessionism. *(Interruptions)*

**DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is at liberty to speak in his language.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI** (Amreli): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, ...\*\*...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Just I take one minute. He is an elderly friend. We should also give him some time.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

**SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI:** ...\*\*...

[*English*]

**SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN** (Tirunelveli): If you are not able to understand it, please keep quiet. You should not object to his speaking. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Kindly resume your seats.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM** (Arakonam): If the hon. Member objects to my speaking in Tamil, I will also object to his speaking in Hindi. We are Tamilians. We are

all elected Members of our Party. You have allowed me to speak in Tamil. Our Constitution allows us to speak in Tamil. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I think the hon. Member has said that after becoming a Member of Parliament, we should not ready. We shall remove that portion.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** He is at liberty to speak in the language he knows.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI A. CHARLES** (Trivandrum): We have the right to speak in our language. I will also speak in Malayalam. I have a right to do so. We have the right to speak in our language. He should not object to that.

**SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR** (Durg): He cannot stop like this. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY** (Alipurduars): Sir, I am on a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Shri R. Jeevarathinam, please resume your seat. There is a point of order. All of you kindly resume your seats. What is your point of order?

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** An hon. Member from this side made certain remarks against the hon. Member from that side. He should withdraw the word. He is not in the Chair. You are managing the House. So, nobody from any side should manage any Member. That is my point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have already expunged it. It is being expunged. Secondly, Members are at liberty to speak in the language they know. There is a system of interpretation. Probably he raised the objection saying that we should not go on reading and waiting in between for a few minutes. That is the objection he made.

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: All the Members are reading.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request you to kindly continue your speech. Simultaneous interpretation is there. There is no difficulty.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jeevarathinam, just a minute. Yes, Shri Dhumal.

PROF. PREMDHUMAL: Sir, please let me put the record straight. The objection raised was not on the language of his speech but the objection was about his reading the whole speech. And if you say that it is in order, we have no objection. There is no question of any language. Please do not twist the matter (Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us not unnecessarily lose our patience. After all, we should have the grace to hear the opinion of the others.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Sir, I know that the B.J.P. did not fight in the movement. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not deviate from your speech. Please complete your speech.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: I know that you people do not give any freedom. I know Dr. M.P. Khari, who, at that time, was the leader of Hindu Mahasabha. (Interruptions)

As far as IRDP loan disbursement is concerned, the present system has many loopholes. IRDP loan distribution method as exists now needs to be changed. (Interruptions).

The present method of distributing loans may give rise to corruption. In every Lok Sabha Constituency, a Committee headed by the respective District Collectors should be set up. The Committee should include MPs and MLAs too. In consultation with these elected representatives loans should be given to needy people. When Late M.G. Ramachandran was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, this practice was there. The same should now be adopted in all the State and Centre must improve upon the States accordingly.

[Translation]

\*Our Prime Minister Shri Narsimha Rao is held in high esteem by the leaders of many countries in the international arena. He is a widely acclaimed leader today. It is our duty to extend our wholehearted support to his Government and his endeavor. Under the stewardship of Shri Narasimha Rao we will have an efficient administration. He is the elder statesman walking tall with recognition from the galaxy of leaders world over. He would be able to guide us to tide over the present economic crisis.

Some Members belonging to Bharatiya Janata Party were objecting to my speech. They find fault with this Government on price front and on various counts. I would like to make it clear to BJP Members that they cannot claim only for themselves the spirit of Nationalism and concern for national interest. Nationalists and Freedom fighters are there in all the parties. They are not only with the Congress. They are in CPM, CPI, Forward Block and other parties. When there is a threat to Government, in the interest of the Nation, they may be with us. Patriotism is not anybody's monopoly. I would even add that the present BJP in its earlier form was against the Freedom movement. I would like to put it emphatically that Nationalists are there in all parties. When they are speaking about the price situation, they demanded that prices should be brought down. I would like to impress upon them that Government is taking right steps in right direction. With

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the new economic policy the situation is in for a downward trend. As such we have started witnessing the good results that are bound to come. I am rather hopeful that prices could be controlled and rolled back soon as we devote to reform and restructure our economy.

Hence I would like to impress upon the Members of this august forum that we have two great elder statesmen amidst us to-day. One is our President Shri R. Venkatraman. Other one is our Prime Minister Shri Narsimha Rao. We need to have their services for many more years to come. Hence we must unitedly think in terms of making use of their wisdom. We must continue to have their guidance for many more years to come. Hence I request our great leaders and our Government to go ahead with their present policies to usher in a strong economy for a united India. The unity and integrity of the Country much depends on our consensus to have their services. The Government should also come forward to create a conducive atmosphere and to hold elections at an earlier date in Jammu and Kashmir.

With this, I conclude my speech supporting the Motion of Thanks to the President for his address.

[English]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak, on behalf of our All-India Anna DMK. We rise to support the Presidential Address. The whole country had witnessed the important Address of the President. After all, every Indian, whether he is living in Tamil Nadu or in Kashmir or in West Bengal wanted to know about Punjab.

A question was being asked whether in Punjab there will be any election or not. That was the talk of the city of the village, of everybody. After all there were elections in Punjab.

Further, to our political credit, after

Rajivji's demise, the *Ekta Yatra* has become a party programme for BJP. But everybody was seeing that because one *Rath Yatra* caused a Government to fall, what would the Prime Minister do with this *Ekta Yatra*. But it was the intelligence and wisdom of Shri Narsimha Rao who allowed the BJP to go from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. The people are now praising the wisdom of the hon. Prime Minister Shri Narsimha Rao. One *Yatra* caused their own friendly party Government to fall; but another *Yatra* made this Government to stabilise by winning the Punjab and Bombay Municipal elections!

Though we are welcoming the President's Address, we have to point out some paragraphs, particularly Para 14 where you have talked about the growth rate of infrastructural areas like electricity, coal and cement. At what cost you have increased the price of coal, cement and steel? Further, in this Address the main thing lacking is a mention about the chronic sickness in the industry. How the Government is going to face this?

One of the conditionalities of the World Bank and IMF was about giving power of BIFR. Even in *Hindustan Times* in the month of August 1991 they have written an editorial saying that BIFR needs teeth. Therefore I would like to tell our veteran comrades that the BIFR condition was not laid by IMF; even the *Hindustan Times* has given an editorial about this. What more powers are you going to give to BIFR as a precautionary measure - because prevention is better than cure - to stop the sickness of the industry?

Further, regarding coal I want to say that when this new Government has imported cotton, wheat, why cannot they import coal? In Tamilnadu there are no coal deposits. During the MGR period Rajivji's Government allowed one lakh tonnes of coal import to my constituency Tuticorin's thermal station. Quality and quantitywise and economically it was good. Therefore the Government must think of allowing States which have no natural resources and which are far away from the northern India to import coal.

As a Tamilnadu MP I have to point out to the Treasury Benches the wordings found in Para 20 of the Address about the water dispute of the States. It is said "Every effort should be made to resolve through dialogue all disputes relating to the use of waters of any inter-State river." In this regard I have to say that eighteen years of dialogue produced no results. The prolonged dialogue without any improvement in tackling the problem caused frustration and tension. According to the direction of the Supreme Court the V.P. Singh's Government allowed the matter to go to the Tribunal and the Tribunal has given the award. After the legal decision, even now the matter is pending. But the wordings "Water is a flowing entity, variable in quantity from year to year and season to season." creates suspicion in the minds of the people of Tamilnadu. I wonder why they have added these words. Cauvery river, Ganga river, Yamuna river are all life giving rivers. They are perennial rivers. They are not ordinary rivers. Therefore giving such an explanation creates suspicion in the minds of the people of Tamilnadu. Therefore I have to point out this paragraph.

Now, I will come to the export-import policy of the present Government. In the month of November, the Government allowed the export of five lakh bales of cotton. Accordingly, the prices of the cotton in Punjab, Maharashtra and Gujarat went up. But, in the month of February, they have announced the import of cotton. So, naturally, the suffer were the Tamilnadu growers. Such a type of inconsistency in the policy, within three months, has never occurred. Earlier, it was the mistake of the Janta Dal Government. Shri Devi Lal allowed to export 12 lakh bales of cotton. Nowhere in the Indian history, we have allowed the export of cotton like this. A policy to export two lakh bales of cotton was adopted by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This Government should also have adopted the same policy, as Rajiv Gandhi adopted. But, you have allowed, five lakh bales of cotton, to export in the month of November. In the month of February, again you are allowing this to import. So, people who are affected are cotton growers. It will not help either the

industry, or the growers or the trade. Uncertainty is caused by the inconsistent export-import policy of this Government. Therefore, the Government must pay attention to this and they must answer to this Parliament.

I want to know whether the announcement of export of five lakh bales of cotton has materialised. How many lakh bales of cotton, India has actually exported and how many lakh bales of cotton, India has actually imported? You are going to import Pakistan Cotton; I know that Shri Pawar is from Maharashtra. It is going to be only 10,800. But the equivalent Indian cotton is J-34 and it is 12,000. What is the policy you are going to adopt? It looks like a circus.

Now, you want to ban the export of yarn; but you want more money from the foreign country. Japanese want cotton yarn, spun in the Indian soil and they do not want any cotton yarn spun out of Australia cotton or Africa cotton. They are very particular about this and they want only Indian cotton spun out of MC-5 Syn. type cotton yarn. Whether we are proud or not, our soil is being praised very much by Japanese. Japanese are able to realise the fertility of our soil, but we are not able to realise. That is the fun and that is the tragedy. (*Interruptions*) It is the wisdom of Shri Narasimha Rao. Shri Narasimha Rao's wisdom in allowing the *Yatra* has succeeded. (*Interruptions*) That is the political wisdom of Shri Narsimha Rao. (*Interruptions*).

Now, you have suspended the yarn export. But, are you able to reduce the yarn price? What is the yarn price today? What was it in December? In December it was Rs. 15,000/- But, today it is Rs. 12,000/- Who are the sufferers? The cotton growers are the sufferers. Therefore, the policy regarding textiles is not good. Textile people are very much helpless. British Govt. have kept the Textile Commission in Bombay; East India Cotton Company is in Bombay, because you have, in Bombay, to control cotton market and about jute, it is being controlled by the West Bengal Government. So, this policy should be changed.

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I will now come to the PDS. You have said that you are going to revamp this. It is the backbone of our people. Increasing the price of rice and wheat in Public Distribution System is not good. Our country is having poverty alleviation programme. I think, no other country is having such schemes. So, having got the poverty alleviation schemes, as one of our schemes, raising the price of rice and wheat in the Public Distribution System is wrong. It may be all right if you raise it in the open market. But, we should never raise the price in the Public Distribution System.

I would recall what farmers have told. They have told that they do not want subsidy for fertilisers. But, they have also said that they should not be penalised for the inefficiency of others. What is the cost of fertiliser in other countries? What is its cost in India? The inefficiency and mis-management of the public undertakings makes the fertiliser to cost much. Therefore they said that they do not want subsidy. I saw this in the paper. Therefore, according to the wishes of the farmers, we must be able to give them the fertiliser at the correct price. The inefficiency of the manufacturers should not be passed on to the consumers. That should be the point. As a textile man, I know cotton and cotton yarn are feeding me. In the year 1992, the textile industry is going to face the worst crisis because of the export-import policy of the Government. The textile industry has not faced such worst conditions during the previous years. There is lot of cotton in Punjab because of Bhakra-Nangal Project. It was the contribution of Nehruji to the people of Punjab. They have not forgotten Nehru so far. That is why they have voted for Congress.

Coming to the point, I want to say that during the Rajiv period, only two lakh bales of cotton were exported as a fiscal policy. Export of cotton will be announced only in the month of January or February. They have never announced it in the month of November. Now you are announcing the

export of cotton in November. That is a wrong policy.

Further, I am sorry to say that the whole country has witnessed the boycott of President's Address by our veteran comrades in a democratic country. They have been sent to this place to fight against the ruling party, to argue against the ruling party and to discuss and debate, and not to boycott. The boycott of the President's Address is not a wise step in a democracy. The people think that politically it will not be nice. It would not also look nice in the eyes of the world. They should not have boycotted the President's Address. They have been voted to be in the office to pull the ears of the ruling party whenever it did anything wrong.

Lastly, I would like to say that our President declared, just before his speech, in the month of December that the country should have one year free of strikes and bandhs. I expected this to be included in the President's Address also. The President has told this on the Radio and the TV to all the political parties. The salary and job of the workers in the organised sector and in the public sector undertakings is guaranteed. Therefore, such people should come forward to have one year free of strikes and bandhs. After one year, you can question about the performance of the ruling party. That would be proper. Now, in this House I am coming from my constituency. Even the villagers have wondered how the gold prices has come down. Everybody in the country thought that the gold prices would not come down. But it has come down now. Every Indian is proud of Mr. Manmohan Singh about his budget. The Parliament may say anything or the Press may write anything. But the people are praising Mr. Manmohan Singh.

Lastly, in my State the Tuticorin Airport has been ready since September last year. Even now the flights have not started operating. So many crores of rupees have been spent but the airport is yet to start functioning. The money has been blocked. That is a waste. I request through this House that the concerned Ministry should take note of it

and see that the flights start operating at the Tuticorin Airport as soon as possible.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Bihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with due respect to Rashtrapatiiji, I am very sorry to say that I cannot support his Address. With that Address in so many words, the Central Government has tried its level best to depict a rosy picture of our political scenario, of our economic scenario, of our social and cultural life. But actually it is not so.

15.00 hrs

It is a bleak one. There is no ray of hope for the unemployed youths of our country. There are about four crores of registered unemployed youths and there are about 8 crores unregistered who are working not only in the farms but also in the agricultural fields. There is no ray of hope for these 12 crores of people. And how are they living? I do not know whether the honourable Ministers are aware of the fact that at least there are so many youths who are forced to sell their blood in the blood banks for earning their bread only. That is the tragic situation in our country. And there is no hope even in the Budget. Mr. Thakur who is here is aware of the fact that it is now crystal clear that the Budget that has been presented before this House was prepared earlier in the courtyard of the IMF and the World Bank.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Since the hon. Member has mentioned my name, I want to mention that we have made the budget, A to Z, and this allegation is absolutely false and not correct. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: You have already prepared it by touching the code of Dunkel and you cannot deny it. Due to this reason, I can say that it is clear that there is no scope in the early future for the unemployed youths of this country. Rather, more youths will be jobless and it was uttered by the honourable Prime Minister himself yesterday. This is the position of our

country.... (*Interruptions*)... Inflation, price rise and unemployment will be more. Poor people will be the worst sufferers. On the other hand, multinationals, non-resident Indians, blackmarketeers and hoarders will be very much happy. The President, in page 14 of his Address, has said:

"We are, of course, not only conscious of our geographical location but are aware that our destinies lie in Asia...."

Our Defence Minister is here. Sir, through you, I would like to ask Pawarji whether he knows the boundary of India or not. Is he aware that India stretches from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Kutch to Kohima? Are you aware of it? I think you not aware of it..... (*Interruptions*) Please try to understand.

Sir, there is an Island called New Moore Islands which is on the Bay of Bengal. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, if you enquire you will know that it is not a small Island like Teen Bigha. This Island is of 2000 square kilometres and is occupied not by Indians but by the people of Bangladesh. It is not a new phenomenon. This Island came up in the 1950s and after that in the course of 1965, the matter was discussed between India and Pakistan; in 1974, it was discussed between Indira and Mujib and in 1982, it was again discussed between India and Bangladesh. At that time it was decided that it would be divided on 50:50 basis. Here are the documents. These are not my own papers. These are Government agreements. These are the Indira-Mujib and Indira-Ershad agreements. I do not like to use bad words but I feel that this Government just does not care for these islands. This is our land and it is an integral part of India. Don't you have any duty towards them? Are they not Indian citizens? What have you done for them? In the meantime, Janata Government came to power. Even then, whatever it may be, you cannot deny it. While this is the position here, there are so many other parts where there are similar situations.

What about our Indian enclaves in Bangladesh? We have got 126 Indian en-

[Sh. Amarraypradhan]

claves in Bangladesh. It is not a new thing. This problem is there since 1950 when Coochbehar State merged with India. Now, what is the present position of these 126 enclaves? Since 1951, there was no census. As per the 1951 census, the population was 31,000. If you go through the census records, you yourselves will find it. After that, there was no census. As per today's census figures of India's population, if we calculate on a proportionate basis, about one lakh people may be staying in those enclaves. But what is their condition? There is no law and order machinery, there is no police administration. Pawarji, even your Defence people are not there! There are no elections. Leave aside the question of Assembly and Parliamentary elections, there are not even Panchayat elections. Are those people who are staying in that part, not your Indian citizens? What have you done for them? There was nothing but talks and talks. There were the Nehru-Noon talks in 1958, where in it was decided that the entire Indian enclaves would be exchanged. But you did not do anything. Again there were talks in 1974 and 1982. It was raised even in the Question Hour. Sitting here, we speak about human rights in South Africa, human rights in Tibet and so on and so forth. Even today, the question of human rights was raised in the House. But what have you done to protect the rights of our own people, those Indian citizens staying in the enclaves? Not a single word is said about one lakh Indian citizens who are staying in those 126 enclaves. Have you ever referred it to the UN? The other day, when there was a question, the hon. Minister Shri Faliero has said that according to international law of servitude, we have to give passage to the Bangladesh enclaves in Dahagram and Angarpota and for that purpose, Tin Bigha will be used as a corridor. So, it has been given on a perpetual lease for 999 years. But what about our Indian enclaves. Have you uttered a word and asked for a passage? Is this not an appeasement policy? We must try to have good relations with our neighbours, whether it be Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka or Pakistan. We do agree but certainly not at

the cost of our sovereignty. But is this the way of functioning?

Sir, they always talk about the international Agreement. We have raised the question about the Tin Bigha. They said, whether it is right or wrong, you have to give it because there was an international agreement regarding this. But, who cares for the international agreement? I have a document regarding Indira-Mujib Agreement. A copy of it was obtained by me from the Library. It says:

" Baikari Khal: In the Baikari Khal, the boundary should be demarcated on the agreed basis and principles, namely, that the ground shall prevail as per the agreement reached between the Directors of Land Records and Surveys of West Bengal and erstwhile East Pakistan in 1949. The boundary will be a fixed boundary.

" Hakal Khal: The boundary should be demarcated in accordance with the Nehru-Noon Agreement of September, 1958, treating Hakal Khal as a geographical feature distinct from the Ichhahati river. However, this boundary will be a fixed boundary."

With these it is clear that no Government comes to implement the International Agreement if it does not suit the State. They do not like to have it implemented. So, we are suffering from this appeasement policy and that is why you are saying that it is not required. These policies should be changed. I want to mention here that beyond Tin Bigha, there is a vast stretch of land. It is our land. It is an integral part of India. It is known as Kuchlibari Gram Panchayat. In that land 30,000 people are living. They are all Indian citizens. It is a 30 sq. mile territory. If Tin Bigha corridor is given to them, the entire Gram Panchayat will be completely isolated. Why are you creating this position? When you are not able to solve the problem of 126 enclaves and one lakh people, then why are you creating another Enclave? Can you explain that position? Please do not lease out Tin Bigha to Bangladesh. The



exchange of Indian enclaves with that of Bangladesh enclaves is the solution so, you are moving in this direction. Therefore, I would say that this Government has failed both in the national front as also in the international front.

That is why, I cannot support it.

**SHRI MAHESHWAR SAVE**  
(Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to rise here to oppose the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by the Members from the Treasury Benches.

Before I go to the points mentioned in the Speech, I would like to mention it very specifically that there are two main points which are missing in the whole speech and they are (1) Solution for the price rise and (2) Solution to the unemployment problem which is in vogue in our country.

First of all I would like to mention about the amendments that I have proposed, viz. Amendments No. 496 to 511.

I would like to mention something regarding the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka. You know, since 1956, that is, since the re-organisation had taken place, this vexed problem of border dispute remains unresolved. For the last 35 years, many agitations and many struggles have taken place and a number of people have died unfortunately, there is no mention in the President's Address regarding this Border dispute, particularly regarding Belgoum and Bhalki areas. I would suggest that these amendments be added.

There is no mention of the formation of statutory boards for Vidharbha, Marathwada and Konkan areas though as per the Constitution - under Articles 371(2) there is a provision for establishing such statutory boards. In spite of this and in spite of false promises made by the Government in the last so many years, they have not taken any steps in this direction.

Presently, the naxalite problem which is in vogue in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh,

Andhara Pradesh and Orissa - I am told that it is already known to the Government that the naxalites are likely to form a separate buffer State under the name of Dandakaranya - but nothing has been done.

And in spite of all sorts of naxalite menace, no mention is there in the President's Address.

Then I would like to mention regarding employment opportunities not being provided to the blind and disabled. There is no mention on this point in the President's Address. I would suggest that this amendment may also be considered.

Regarding revitalisation of public sector undertakings, I am lucky that the hon. Minister is present here. A lot of talk is going on regarding this. But in spite of that, there are no concrete steps taken in this direction. I would humbly request the hon. Minister to see that suitable amendments are made in the President's Address.

As regards cinema and hotel industry, you know, at present, we are talking about development of tourism. But, as a matter of fact, in that direction, we are not moving. I would suggest that both cinema and hotel industry should be treated as an industry.

As regards petroleum products, oil and natural gas, they are not performing well. There is no mention regarding improvement on that account to save our hard earned foreign exchange.

At the moment, our interest of Doordarshan safeguard is also very important. Presently, there is a lot of enrichment on account of BBC, STAR, TV and CNN; and in spite of that, there is no mention regarding the steps proposed to be taken in that direction.

Utilisation of gas, which is being flared in Bombay high is also one of the most important subjects. I would suggest that some proper steps, suitable steps should be taken in that direction also.

[Sh. Maheshwar Save]

As regards fruits and vegetables production, at present, our country stands no. 2 and 3. But in that direction, I would request that the Government should consider regarding preservation and processing the same.

I would request that Kónkan should be developed as far as tourism is concerned.

Now I would turn to para 2 of the President's Address on account of Punjab Elections. While the recently held elections in Punjab are welcome, the abysmally low turnout of voters has left a big question mark upon the legitimacy of the elected or should we call it an installed government in the State. This low turnout also does not bear with the assurance of the President that participation of all sections in the State will be forthcoming with this Government taking over in the State.

Kashmir elections of 1987 when peoples participation was very low is a case in point.

Now I would refer to paras three and four of the President's Address, that is regarding Kashmir problem. This is another vexed problem which has been haunting us for quite some time now. Unfortunately till date we have done nothing concrete to resolve this problem but of course reiterated well worn-out clichés and favorite homilies about hurt psyche, healing touch different cultural identity etc. This time also nothing clear-cut has come out from the Government, which may be construed as an indicator of the direction being taken by the Government to tackle this problem.

Now I would refer to para five of the President's Address regarding Assam. The army on both the occasions when deployed called to tackle the menace of ULFA has done very commendable job but what is intriguing is the abrupt stoppage of counter-insurgency operations at a time when they have earned vital breakthroughs. I would request that henceforth the political motive should not interfere in this type of action.

I now turn to para 10 of the President's Address regarding economy. True that the present Government inherited an economy which was truly in bad shape but there is no denying the fact that it was a logical corollary of the mismanagement of previous regimes most of whom belonged to the present Ruling Party only. The Government is repeatedly emphasising on austerity at all levels but has done precious little in this area itself. Cabinets and Secretariats have still remained blotted, unproductive and non-plan expenditure cuts have still remained an item of notices and circulars only. Token cuts in salaries have at best only invited derision from public at large, which would definitely wish the Government setting the pace in this direction.

Then I turn to para 9 and about the Exit Policy. Another factor worrying the public is the Government's much flaunted 'Exit Policy' though much has been said about this and a lot more is being done about finalising the modalities of such exit. It is regrettable that no set policy has yet been evolved about the people who will be retrenched, a step which we are honour-bound as a welfare state to implement in the interest of the people. The Government seems oblivious to the grave repercussions, this non-pulsed attitude will have on the society once the Exit Policy is implemented without giving adequate thought to the welfare of the people who will be retrenched.

Now I come to para 12 of the Address about price rise. The Government has made spectacular achievements in managing the price rise statistics and figures but coming to the level of a common man who is bearing the burden of sky-rocketing price rise nothing worth mentioning is visible. The common man is already eeking out his existence and there is a limit to which he should be asked to sacrifice at the altar of management.

Lastly, I would like to make mention about Defence, that nothing has been said about this vital aspect speaks volumes about the smugness of our think-tanks. Perhaps the Government is bedevilled with the os-trich syndrome. The minimum our valiant

armed forces deserved was a word of thanks and gratitude from a government whose misfired policies ultimately cause misery to them and the Government always requisitions these forces for their internal problems.

Once again, I would like to mention that with these words I would like to oppose the President's Address and the Motion of Thanks for him, and thank you.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I could not avail of the opportunity of listening the address of hon. President, but I had a chance to go through it. The President's Address is an ideal document of any Government's achievements and its future proposals. If the same ideal document is prepared by the international financial institutions, then hardly a people's representative can easily dare to listen it. This was the reason, that the Janta Dal and National Front decided to boycott the President's Address. Today, I have raised to oppose the motion of thanks on that Address.

President's address is the reflection of a Government's social and economic policies. Every citizen of the country wanted to see in this reflection the picture of such an India, which is marching towards self-reliance and economic independence. But after listening the President's Address every citizen of the country was disappointed since he found that the I.M.F. and the World Bank are grabbing the integrity and economic independence of the country like parasite creepers. The economic sovereignty of the country is about to fade away under it and will breath its last after some time. This country will be on the door step of economic slavery after some time.

We had heard the address of 1991 also. A faint hope had come up before us from that, that slowly and slowly we will march towards economic independence, and self-reliance. But I am to say with a heavy heart

that the destiny of the country has been handed over to the international bankers, who will make this country their slave after sucking its blood.

Today, from Kashmir to Assam, a wind of separatism is blowing. The charming Kashmir valley is echoing with the sounds of guns. The scarlet blood of the innocent people is spreading over the whiteness of the mountains. Our own people in our own country are compelled to move about from place to place as nomads and refugees. But how far is it justified to say that the people of Kashmir should go back to their homes and live there respectfully and to level charges against Pakistan for all these things. Nobody leaves his home and his State along with his family just because he takes pleasure in it. They have been compelled to live like displaced persons to save the lives of their family members, leaving their city and houses. Unless they do not feel or assured of their security they should not be sent back to their homes. Till then saying them to go back to their homes is total injustice. The refugees of Kashmir who are rehabilitated in different States are residing in Delhi also, when they went to Tis Hazari to seek help, they were misbehaved and lathi charged. Are they not the citizens of our country? Is it not the duty of the Government to rehabilitate these displaced persons. Should these people be allowed to feel that in case they come out of Kashmir to save their lives neither this country is able to welcome them nor it can help them. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government should adopt a clear policy about the feeling of disbelief which has come up in the hearts of the displaced persons and as to when they would be sent back and an atmosphere of security and faith should be created since the feeling of distrust has come up in their hearts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at such a time when these displaced persons are moving from place to place for the sake of their families, and their lives and for their rehabilitation, the Bhartiya Janta Party goes on 'Ekta Yatra' and want to gain political mileage in the name of unfurling the flag. So, I

[Shrimati Saroj Dubey]

[English]

would like to know whether the innocent and the sufferers are just to face the difficulties and when they are asking help from you and working towards you for assistance, is it proper on your part that you engage yourself in such a political game? Anybody is benefited by your 'Ekta Yatra' or not, but one thing is clear that the militants of Kashmir who were upto now divided have now united. Though the unity has been established among them but as a reaction to this *Ekta Yatra* the feeling of distrust has come to the minds of the minorities that anytime the communal frenzy can overcome them and they can impose communalism and anti-nation activities on the minorities and start torturing them by raising the slogan of Hinduism. The Kashmir problem is 44 years old now, which has not been solved upto yet.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Conclude within two minutes.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: The Government should evolve such a policy that the feeling of faith may rise in the minds of the people of Kashmir and the killings of the innocents should be stopped.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government is patting its own back by holding elections in Punjab. If at all any formality was to be completed then why the elections in Punjab were postponed last time. All the security forces and military forces were deployed in Punjab, the military was deployed but even then the 100 villages which went without poll shows that the atmosphere was not favourable for elections. Even after deploying military, nine percent votes were casted and that two in the urban areas only. After that the claim of protecting democratic system is baseless. It has been an army cantonment for eleven years. If the urban people of Punjab have cast their votes, then there is nothing to appreciate but the thing is that the feeling of trust, co-operation and goodwill should be created.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue on Monday. You will get another five minutes.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fourth Report

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL  
(Cuddalore): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th March, 1992."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th March, 1992."

*The Motion was adopted*

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: STEPS FOR ROOTING OUT CASTE STRUGGLE..(CONTD).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before further discussion is resumed on the Resolution by Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary regarding steps for rooting out caste struggle, I would like to mention that 4 hours and 01 minute have already been taken on this resolution. Therefore, the time allotted for discussion on the Resolution is already exhausted. On the last occasion, the Hon'ble Minister of Welfare, Shri Sita Ram Kesri, intervened in the de-

bate on the resolution. The mover of the resolution, Dr. Chowdary will now reply to the debate. For this purpose we may extend the time for discussion say by another 30 minutes. I hope the House agrees.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time is extended by 30 minutes. Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary may now continue.

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY (Rajahmundry): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that several hon. Members have participated in the discussion. Several suggestions were given and the hon. Minister also considered in his speech some of our suggestions. I appreciate the suggestions given in this regard. I request the House that every effort should be made to root out this caste system. I request the House that after ten-fifteen years, there should not be any reservation on the caste basis. In the meantime, the suppressed and social and economic backward classes should be given the maximum support for another ten-fifteen years. There should not be any caste in our society.

I request the hon. House to enact a law to encourage intercaste marriages by giving some benefits to them. The enmity between castes should be completely put an end to. In some castes, if we call them with the name of their caste, they will prosecute us by falsely alleging that they have been abused because of their caste. In rural areas, several people are affected because of that. I request the hon. House that such cases should be investigated by officers of the rank of DSP or ASP to see whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. If *prima facie* there is a case, then it should be registered and the concerned persons be prosecuted.

Previously we were all united. There was no caste system. Castes were fixed on the basis of profession. Those who were doing the work of a goldsmith, they were called *Karnisalis*. Likewise, weavers were called *Chenetas*, blacksmiths were called *Kammarris*, and so on. But now the thing is

that some are called backwards and some are called forwards. Some facilities are being given to the downtrodden people. I suggest that for 10-15 years they should be given encouragement to be on par with the forward class people and after that this system should not be there.

Among the backward classes also, only some people are getting the advantage. Only those who are highly educated are getting the jobs at the cost of others belonging to their own caste. Among *Harjans* also, even after 45 years, we have seen that only 15 per cent of the people are educated. Children of only those people who are in high positions are getting benefited at the cost of other people belonging to their own caste. So, as far as possible, this should be avoided. Those who are gained by this provision, should be discouraged and should not be given any reservation for their own family.

So, I request the hon. Minister to do away with the caste system as far as possible.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Chowdary, what is your suggestion to encourage the inter-caste marriage, what are the incentives to be given to the boy and the girl? If the girl were to marry the boy, should the girl go with the boy and should the boy be included in her caste? What are your suggestions?

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: What I am suggesting is that the caste system should not be there after 10-15 years. By caste name there should not be any reservation after 10-15 years. I suggest that inter-caste marriages should be encouraged at every cost by giving some incentives to them. I also suggest that the benefits derived by one family should not be given to other members of the same family at the cost of their own caste people.

[Dr. K.V.R. Chowdary]

I request that the benefits we are giving to some on caste basis should be deleted from the Criminal Procedure Code.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, I want to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a standard procedure. The hon. Minister has replied. Since Dr. Chowdary is the mover of the Resolution he spoke now. We have to follow the procedure. There is no scope now to make suggestions. You had the opportunity when it was initiated. I do not know whether you have availed the opportunity at that time or not. You make your suggestion in private to Dr. Chowdary.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, in the light of the debate and the Minister's reply, I would - on behalf of the Government - request the hon. Member to withdraw the Resolution.

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his resolution.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was by leave withdrawn

15.41 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REJECTION OF PROPOSALS PERTAINING TO TRIPS, ETC.

SHRIBUPPHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I beg to move :

"This House calls upon the Government to categorically reject all proposals received by Government pertaining

to Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) and General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) which will infringe the Patent Laws and the economic sovereignty of our country".

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Members yields for a minute I want to make a submission. You will recall that last Friday, answering a question in Parliament - put by Shri Shahabuddin and another Member - I made a statement that Government has heard the views of all informed sections, all intellectuals, jurists, economists, political parties etc. and Government is now in the stage of finalising its responses, but before it finalises the responses, Government will initiate a full-scale debate in both Houses of Parliament and we will take into account every view expressed by hon. Members of Parliament. I also gave a commitment that we will not go back to Geneva to resume the Uruguay round of talks until we have had an opportunity to hear the views of all hon. Members of Parliament.

You will also recall that when several Members wanted to field supplementaries, hon. Speaker said - and most leaders of political parties agreed - that since I intend to circulate a note or make a statement on the basis of which we could have a full-scale debate, there is no need for further supplementaries. I have already written to the Speaker to move the Business Advisory Committee to fix a suitable date for the debate. I am told that a date is being fixed some time in the 3rd or 4th week of this month. By that time our note should be ready. We will circulate the note. We could have a full-scale debate. At this stage, even before the Government has prepared the note and even before the full-scale debate, I would humbly submit to the hon. Member that it may not be necessary - at this stage - to debate this Resolution which deals only three aspects of the Dunkel proposal - TRIPS,

TRIMS and GATS. If hon. Member agree - as I believe his party leader agreed on that day - since the debate is being fixed for the 3rd or 4th week of this month, may be this Resolution need not be discussed at this stage.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rupchand Pal, what do you feel about it?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I am fully aware of the commitment made by the hon. Minister to this House in reply to the question. But various serious statements involving the future of this country and serious moves are being made by this Government. When the full-fledged debate takes place - if it takes place at all - and even before that I have something to tell to this House and through this House to the Government.

Naturally, what has been said by the hon. Minister does not fulfill the demand that has been made in this Resolution. So, I am not withdrawing and I am just placing my viewpoints here.

Now, I am coming to the point is made by the hon. Minister. The Government is speaking in two voices and confusing the situation, as a result of which, our image in many trade matters in the international arena is jeopardised. When the negotiations were taking place, the hon. Minister had made a statement that these Dunkel proposals were discriminatory. Later on, the hon. Minister had said that there were two aspects of the proposal. One is negative and the other is positive. It is a total package and they are all inter-related. It is a very complex document and the American lawyers have prepared it intelligently to befool the Indian intelligentsia.

Now, I shall explain as to how the hon. Minister has confused the situation. On the 3rd of March, in reply to a question in the other House, the hon. Minister has said:

"However, the proposals made on textiles and agriculture have the potential

to enable India to expand its exports in these products."

Nothing can be more confusing and nothing can be more detrimental as it is coming from the reply given by the hon. Minister. How can we reconcile? The hon. Minister is saying that it is discriminatory against our own interests and the same Minister, at one point of time, is saying that there are two aspects of the proposal, negative and positive.

As I told you, it is a very complex document and to fully unravel the document prepared by the American experts, we need the services of the jurists; we require the services of the scientists and we require the services of the experts in the economic field. Now, I come to what has been said by the hon. Minister regarding textiles. He has the intelligence to understand all these things. There are attempts by some people, even by some people serving in the Secretariat of his own Ministry, to divert the attention of the people against our own interests and it has come out in the Press. I will not refer the names here. As you know, in each part there is a preamble, in each part there are so many clauses and in each part there are annexures. I will come to them one by one. First, I will come to the textile part of it.

He has enough intelligence to understand some of the implications, if not all. It is such a complicated and complex document that we require full-fledged discussion here. Before that there should be a national commission of experts consisting of jurists, economists and scientists so that they can go in depth and unravel things and they can submit the report.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central) I only wish that you should not complicate it more.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: After you hear me, you shall also be convinced and you shall also speak against the Minister. Who is

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

trying to discover some positive aspects of the proposal.

If you look at clause No. 03, 04 and 05 of the documents, it has been said: In the first year, 12 per cent will be given as concession areas. After that, it is 17 per cent; after that, it is 18 per cent. But everywhere it is mentioned one thing. I believe that the Minister's notice has been drawn to that. On the first day of the entry, each party shall integrate into GATT product. Then comes important part. In 1990, it would be accounted for not less than 12 per cent of the total volumes of import, not the demand. It is the year 1990 and the 'volume of import' which is repeated everywhere. If you cross refer to several clauses, you find as they will leave some area apparently they will impose more and more restrictions and go on imposing more and more restrictions. In textiles, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply on 3rd March, we are going to be benefited. But it is never so.

15.53 hrs.

(SHRI P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*)

On the first year, we are having four per cent concession. There is a remaining 96 per cent on which we find the restrictions go on increasing. In the second year, it is only 85 per cent. In the third year, it is 67 per cent year. In the fourth year, it will be 49 per cent. Very steep restrictions are being imposed. The cut off year is 1990. That too is in relation to the volume. Again the restrictions are going on to increase subsequently as the new area concessions are given. We are not going to be benefited.

There are so many loopholes here and there in the entire proposal. Even in textiles, ultimately you gain nothing after the fifth year. The restrictions will be such that your area of operation will be very very limited.

You are one of the founder-members of

GATT. We are one of the founder-member of IMF and the World Bank. They ask, what is the difficulty in our contracting loans with steep conditionalities. As you remember, even the other day, what these Ministers, how some of these people had described GATT. They had described GATT as rich man's club, which was very much biased against the interest of the South. We have got a very well-known economist as our Finance Minister today. As you know, he happened to be the secretary-general of the South Commission. I have got a book-not the Commission report-but a book where the introduction was written by no less a person than Julius Nyerere.

The great economist Shri Manmohan Singh was the Secretary-General. He had stated that

"That bias is not against the South. Now we have to save the South un-  
-edily.

We can do it. We can give the leadership in building up the opinion in the Third World countries, in GATT three new things are going to be incorporated now, the TRIPS and TRIMS and Services. They teach the design of the US.

The Dunkel proposals are nothing short of implementation of the US designs in the Third World countries to fulfill their cause because, as you know, the United States are in great distress in spite of the *hallogulla* they are making that after the Gulf War they have become the only superpower in the world. That is not so if we see the reaction of the American people to the coming election. Unemployment, inflation, recession and beggars are increasing in number in America. That is the truth. Today they have to face a new trade world.

The Asian countries are coming forward under the leadership of Japan.

The European community is coming unitedly to take their share in world trade.



We talk with so much pride that we are one of the founders of GATT. But our share in world trade is only 0.05 and that is also declining. Our country's Government's share in world trade is only a small fraction and that too, it is mostly in diamond and jewellery. But we are saying very great things and we find they are trying to discover positive and negative aspects in the Dunkel proposals!

We should have given the leadership as this is our tradition from the days of freedom struggle! We have been giving leadership to the Third World countries, to the independence and liberation struggles and we have contributed so much in the NAM. Have we forgotten all that?

When there is a threat "Don't supply rice to Cuba. Otherwise, I don't give you wheat", our representative is speaking in a very different voice with bended knees. That is not our tradition. We can take the leadership.

Why this package? We shall have right to pick and choose according to our interest and according to the interest of the Third World countries.

If you give the leadership right now, then many others also are waiting to come forward and speak out that these Dunkel proposals are far more designed to build up a new world order, to serve the interests of Americans and to serve the interests of the imperialists.

Someone, perhaps the former Prime Minister, was saying the other day that our press is captive. It is very easy to plant stories and feed the captive press.

Immediately after the Budget, what happened? The statements of the Finance Ministry came in the name of some economists, stories have been planted in national dailies and they were forced to publish in favour of the Budget. That is going on. This show is taking place in the case of Dunkel proposals and very eminent people and public men including Ministers are writing

nonsense, really writing nonsense.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: It is unparliamentary.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I have not taken any name. I have said 'public men'. Now I come to TRIMS.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the hon. Member has said that eminent people are writing non-sense. I think it should be on record'. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: In the matter of TRIMS, there is so much of euphoria about liberalisation. This liberalisation, this euphoria will ultimately evaporate. It has just started evaporating rather. Have you noticed the statements made by some exporters who had been elating that there was nothing like this; nothing like this has ever happened; it is a path-breaking measure; a new messiah has come etc. Now, they have come out saying that they had been getting something earlier and they are being deprived in other ways. This is a budget which will ultimately hurt the small traders, the businessmen, the exporters who have been sweating their labour, who have been working very hard to bring some foreign exchange. I am coming to the TRIMS. The Minister and the Government should come out clearly on this. What do they say about the foreign investment measures? The investors say: "We shall invest according to our sweet will. We will have no export obligation. We shall import whatever we like. We shall manufacture things without using domestic material, without using domestic skill." Do you agree to this? Will any of our indigenous industries outlive this onslaught?

Sir, I would like to say that this TRIMS part is a dangerous part if we agree to that. This is a package. The TRIMS part is related to the TRIPS part; the TRIPS part is related to the GATS part. Of course, we have not agreed to the GATS part. We will leave it aside now. We will not discuss it right now. That has been kept aside. I am not coming to that part. But this TRIPS part is something

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

which I want to mention. There is a new incorporation that is going to be made in the new GATT Agreement. They are saying that there is some transitional arrangement. I think the Minister has also said that we are not going to lose anything and in the mean time certain developments will take place and ultimately we shall gain. In my view that is not going to happen. I shall come to the text of Dunkel proposals. I think the Minister might have gone through all the relations between the clauses. I am mentioning certain clauses only. You shall find that there is nothing like the transitional period. It will come into operation right from 1992 as soon as you sign the agreement. I am coming to that. If you look at Article 65, part 6 - about the transitional arrangement - they say that you shall first get one year, then four years and after that an additional period of five years. So, the total comes to 10 years. If you relate this to the other clause, Article 70.8 in page 89, what do you find? I am reading it from page 89 - Article 70.2 which says:

"Where a party does not make available as of the date of entry into force of this agreement patent protection for pharmaceutical, agricultural and chemical products commensurate with its obligations under Article 27, that party shall:

- (i) provide as from the date of entry into force of the agreement a means by which application for patents for such inventions can be filed..."

You relate this to this product patent application and upto the next clause that is Article 33 which is about the patent right from the date of application. In page 73, you will find that the time of protection..(Interruptions) Mr. Minister, you may please note it. You must have read it but you might have missed this point. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this is not fair. I am listening to him and I will respond to what he says. But then, why

should he say all this. He should not speak like this.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I am only just drawing the attention of the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may kindly address the Chair instead of talking directly with others.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir Article 33 says:

"The time of protection available shall not end before the expiration of a period of 20 years counted from the date of filing of application. It will be valid from the date of filing of the application."

Sir, as I mentioned in the very beginning, it is a very complex document. It is not very easy for a layman to unravel the implications and the relation between the different clauses. It requires the services of the jurists; it requires the services of the scientists; it requires the services of the economists. So, I suggested that before we come to the House with a report, the Government should set up a National Commission - a high - powered National Commission of exports - who should go deep into all aspects of this Dunkel draft proposals and present the report. On the basis of that report, we can just have a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, to go into the detailed suggestions made in the report. And after that only, we can discuss it and on the basis of the recommendations made by this House, the Government should act. But they are not doing that. They are speaking in two voices; they are trying to discover the positive aspects of Dunkel's proposals. Sometimes, the Minister is saying that it is discriminatory and sometimes he is speaking in a different voice and he is saying that we are going to be benefitted in textile, agriculture and so on.

Sir, if you look at the other clauses and I am referring to Market Permission Provision and this marketing Permission Provision, Clause 70.9 is more dangerous. Ac-

ording to it, where a product is the subject of a patent application in a period, in accordance with paragraph 8.1, that is valid from the date of filing of the application and exclusive marketing rights shall be granted for a period of five years after obtaining market approval in that period or only a product patent is granted or rejected in that period whichever period is shorter.

Sir, that is a monopoly of marketing and you are speaking about democracy. We are speaking about market economy. Sir, this Dunkel proposals are suggesting for monopolisation of the Indian market - market of the developing countries - by multinational pharmaceuticals companies. It is very much there and if you look at one clause you do not discover it. If you relate the clauses we shall find it. If you look at the priority date, it is very much related to clause 29. I am just giving some introduction only to tell the dangerous provisions in the different clauses, and to find the relation between them.

I don't think that the Government, with all the expertise available with them, have gone into the implications of these provisions. It is dangerous. We are going to mortgage our future, our economic sovereignty, our indigenous industry, our trade, everything.

So I would like to suggest to the Government that some expert opinion should be taken immediately. A National Commission is the only way left before us. In the mean time we can go on making attempts to just build up a climate of opinion in the international arena that the Dunkel proposals are a part of bigger dangerous game, Uncle Sam's game; that the three international agencies are co-ordinating with each other to further the interests of US imperialism.

Then I come to the clause in Page 70 of article 29. There it is suggested about conditions on Patent's applications.

"Parties shall require that an applicant for a Patent shall disclose the invention in a manner sufficiently clear and com-

plete for the invention to be carried out by a person skilled in the art and may require the applicant to indicate the best mode for carrying out the invention known to the inventor at the filing date or where priority is claimed at the priority date of the application."

What is left? Nothing is left. For our scientists, our people inventing new things on the basis of our process of production, no opportunity is left today.

The Government would be helpless because in the bilateral agreement you can at a point of time just withdraw yourself. But this is going to be a legal document. The US and some others are institutionalising their own interests. The other measures they have already taken through IMF and the World Bank.

Sometimes a Minister was saying, perhaps not this particular Minister, someone else, that when China is doing all these things, why can't we. What China has done? China has a trade surplus of more than 11000 million dollars with US. What will they do with the trade surplus? So they have gone to a bilateral agreement. Is it going to affect their interests? No.

But in our country in the health sector more than 70% is dominated by private sector and less than 30% is under the Government. As you know, the international clause is, if you use it in public service, you are exempted. More than 95% of medicines, services, health, etc. in China are under the Government. So they are not going to lose. They are very shrewd negotiators. They know where their interest lies; they are not fools.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha):  
So we need a Tiananman Square here.

SHRIRUPCHAND PAL: That is a different thing. If they want a full-fledged discussion on that, that will also be done for their benefit. China is going to be benefited as a result of this bilateral agreement and we are

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

going to lose our indigenous industry. (*Interruptions*)

More than eleven thousand million dollars of trade surplus is China's position. But that is not so with us. Their health is more than 95 per cent in public use. They are having the exemptions. But, we are not having them. But, they do not understand this and they about liberalisation, they speak about democracy. What is democracy? The multi-nationals will decide and they will have their own Budget. They will decide as to where to give tax exemption, where to spend more and where to spend less. They will be the new rulers of the world. If you permit me to say, this Government will be helpless before these multi-national companies. they run Governments. Do you know the story of Chile? You do not know it. (*Interruptions*) The multi-national companies even decide the fate of your 'Bushes' also. If they do not decide so, in the coming election, you will have to say goodbye, because there are many things coming up within the multi-national companies. You have the euphoria of the so-called success in Punjab - that is 3/4th majority which is less than 9 per cent of the votes. It is because of your new friendship in Maharashtra, new love for Shiv Sena, you won the Bombay Municipal Corporation elections.

Do the multi-national companies have their products with them? No. what will they do with them? No. What will they do with them? If our scientists invent something new, in the process, will they allow that? They do not allow. Our scientists will be helpless. Our Government will be helpless. They will say, "This is a legal document and you cannot come out of its. So, our stand should be that we can go for bilateral agreement; we can select these areas which are going to benefit us. That should be the stand of the Third World Countries.

This is where the Government is failing and failing miserably. Do you know the old story of how it came in? A group of Cabinet

Ministers and even Congressmen do not agree to the Dunkel proposals. So, when there was an action to pass it through, there was some objection and ultimately the group of Ministers under the leadership of Shri Arjun Singh, tried to seek the opinion of political parties, public men and scientists. Is the Minister prepared to submit it on the Table of the House the evidences submitted by very eminent jurists, diplomats, scientists, economists and others? To my knowledge, except FICCI, no one who has got an iota of patriotism left, has supported the Dunkel proposals. I will give you the list of names. Only FICCI has supported it. Now is the Government prepared? What is the position of the people who had been negotiating on behalf of the Government of India for all these years trying to protect the interests of the Government and the interests of our country? What have they said? Is the Government prepared to come out with this?

Even before that, who has authorised the Government or a portion of the Government, or someone speaking on behalf of the Government or bureaucrat to try to find out certain positive aspects of the Dunkel proposals? It is a total package. Accept or reject. What our stand should be? We are passing through various difficulties. The Hon. Minister of Finance was saying that we are ushering in a new industrial liberalisation which is leading to more unemployment, which is leading to more price rise and more inflation. But we have forgotten the slogan of freedom struggle days. We have forgotten totally the national consensus which had been achieved in the matter of our foreign policy direction. We have forgotten what the national leaders had all along been trying. (*Interruptions*) You have forgotten your own leaders. You have forgotten your own heritage - the people who had been speaking on behalf of our own country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bolpur): It is a partisan issue?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: It is not a partisan issue.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** You are making it a partisan issue.

**SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:** He should refer to the submissions made by the people who are directly involved in our trade negotiations in the international arena even at the GATT. My plan with the Government will be: do not be in a hurry. Take the help of experts.

No one is an expert. I do not claim that I understand all the implications. But certainly I have understood certain implications that you are not going to be benefited in the export of textiles. You are not going to be benefited in agriculture. You are not going to be benefited in any other area. If you do not understand, then we shall fail to understand why these Dunkel proposals.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY** (Katwa): Who is the Dunkel?

**SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:** Someone was telling me that it is a German name. It is pronounced as Dunkel. It means 'darkness'. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Someone was saying \*\*

**MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. M. SAYEED):** Expunge that word from the record.

**SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:** Why I am making this point is that the Government should come out with all the details of the submissions made to the group of Ministers because a note was circulated by this group of Ministers. In that very note, there were attempts to cover up certain aspects of the proposals. Is the Government prepared to come out in clean voice why it was so? Did they not understand the implications of this note? The note they had circulated had not been containing very important aspects and relations between clauses.

If we are not already too late, if we take the leadership today, you remember that we

had all along been trying - the Third World countries under the leadership of NAM - to bring about a new economic world order.

And to be a fair and equal partner in the game of trade, we have been deprived all along. There was no equity and justice; there was only imposition. GATT was set up to gradually reduce the failures in international trade. But what they have done is more and more protectionism. They are telling people not to grant any subsidy to agriculturists, to fertilisers and others, even for those small people who are just producing for their food. But what are they themselves doing? They are giving subsidy of millions of dollars to the farmers for export of grains. What they can do for themselves, the third world countries are doing for their own interest and for their own food. Then, what will happen if patent is taken in animal life and plant life, Sir? Some day, they will say that we shall have patent even in human life and only the whites will stay in the world and all the blacks will have to be removed. That will be the philosophy. And nothing can be more horrifying than this, Sir. That is what they are claiming, that is, the multinational companies will rule the roost and will dominate the world of seed. Who have invented all these things? The high yielding variety is the result of the sweat of the poor peasant farmers. They have done it with their labour in the fields and farms and now, the multinational companies will dominate. What is happening to our agriculture and our poor people who do not even have one square meal a day, not to speak of two square meals a day? Even today, I was happy to learn from Dr. Swaminathan, one of the experts in agricultural science, who has come out openly that nothing can be more dangerous if we agree to what has been suggested in the Dunkel proposals with regard to agriculture, patents and intellectual property rights. Sir, as I told you earlier we are living in a world where the deprived South has to organise themselves, where the third world countries have to unite once more and India has to give the leadership in

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\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Sh. Rupchand Pal]

this regard. We can start herein and see to it that Dunkel proposals are never projected as a package deal. Some people say what will happen to International trade if it is announced in Uruguay? What has France said? What was the outcome of the last Tokyo round? If we look back to all rounds, then what do we find? We are having trade of 0.05 per cent and that too, only in certain areas like diamond jewellery and all that. Nothing will come out by this. So, we have to go the other way and give the leadership. We shall have to set up a national commission consisting of experts or a very high-powered committee consisting of jurists, economists and scientists who will be asked to submit a time-bound report within two to three months and after we get the report, the Parliament can apply its wisdom and set up a joint select committee or something like that. Then, that committee will submit their report.

On the basis of that report, the Government may act. Otherwise, we the representatives of the people will come to know nothing. Something is cooking up in the Ministry. How dare a petty bureaucrat speak out and prepares a note to the effect that if we do not sign it right now, it will harm us a lot. All this has come out in the papers.

Sir, our economic sovereignty is at stake. If economic sovereignty is at stake, political sovereignty too will be at stake. When winter comes, spring cannot be far behind. And here it is the other way round. If our economic sovereignty is in danger, we shall be enslaved and lose our freedom. Government should think it over. Government should agree to my resolution and set up a commission as early as possible and have the benefit of the wisdom and services of eminent experts, so that we can have a national consensus to protect our interests, to protect the interests of the South, to protect the interests of the Third World countries in the face of the severe onslaught engineered by USA and its allies. They have started engulfing us with this neo-colonialism.

As we fought for our freedom, a stage has come now to start another long struggle to protect our precious freedom which we have won at the cost of precious lives and sufferings of the people of this country. With this, I commend this resolution and call upon the Government to accept my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"That this House calls upon the Government to categorically reject all proposals received by Government pertaining to Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) and General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) which will infringe the patent laws and the economic sovereignty of our country".

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not disapprove the so called Dunkel's proposal... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I have no objection to this debate being continued. But I got the impression that the hon. Member wanted to take this opportunity to make a statement so that his resolution is on record. But the general agreement was that a full-scale debate would take place when the BAC fixes a date. Once the BAC fixes a date, I will circulate a note or make a statement on the basis of which, we can have a full-scale debate. I mentioned this when the hon. Member moved his resolution. He said that he should have an opportunity to make a statement now. I got an impression that after he made the statement he would close this debate now and resume it when a new date is fixed.

I am only appealing to the House that we can have a full-scale debate after I circulate a note. Today, we are discussing in a situation where the Government's note is not yet ready. So, we will not be able to respond on what we intend to state. Let the

Government's note be circulated first. I have written to the Speaker to fix a date. I am told that the date will be fixed in the third or fourth week of this month, say after the 15th.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Our only concern is that this motion should not lapse. We have no objection to discuss it later if this Resolution remains part-discussed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Nobody is saying that this will lapse. After 15th March, we can have a full debate.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: When the hon. Speaker is fixing a date, I think it can be discussed at that time. In the meantime, we may agree that this Resolution shall not lapse.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when one viewpoint has been presented, then the other should also be presented so as to facilitate the hon. Minister to answer the question.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Shall the debate continue?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Allright the debate will continue. Since he has spoken and only one viewpoint has come, then the other should also be presented... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let this discussion remain inconclusive and after the suitable date is fixed, it can be resumed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who want to participate in this discussion, let them participate. There are still five speakers who want to speak. The mover of the Resolution has to move again a Resolution for adjournment.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I think, let the debate continue. This will help the Minister to really re-write the note. Let him bring the note next time. So, let the discussion continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Choudhury, Rule 29 says:

"Private Members' business set down for the day allotted for that class of business and not disposed of on that day shall not be set down for any subsequent day, unless it has gained priority at the ballot held with reference to that day:

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in rules 27 and 28 any such business which is under discussion at the end of that day shall be set down for the next day allotted to business of that class, and shall have precedence over all other business set down for that day."

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Mr. Chairman Sir, I have said earlier that the proposals are such which can neither be accepted completely nor can be rejected at all. A detailed discussion is required on it. This question should be discussed on a national level because the Government of India has introduced some new proposals in the budget and new industrial policy but these also seems to be influenced by Dunker's proposal. I think that such proposals are accepted in toto then the economy and economic sovereignty of this country will be endangered. Therefore, I would like to submit that this is a matter of international importance and it needs be considered sincerely and people from all walks of life should be consulted.

I have objections regarding commercial sector mentioned in it. As I have said the economic sovereignty of the country would be endangered. We will have to behave equally with the indigenous and foreign in-

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

industries in the country. It will not be necessary for the foreign industrialists to purchase raw material and semi-finished goods from the indigenous market and it is clear from this that the foreign industrialists, multi-nationals would bring raw-material and manpower from their own countries and will start production in our country. This will also not be obligatory for them to export the finished goods under this treaty. Upto now there is a provision in our laws that it is essential for the foreign companies who establish any industry in our country that they will have to provide a fixed percentage of their production for exports and those will export it for earning foreign exchange. Although I know that in the new provisions of the industrial policy we proposes to open all avenues. But it poses certain dangers to the indigenous production, factories, quality and local labour. In a way it would be the starting point of a attack of the industrially developed nations. Consequently our economic sovereignty would be endangered and the whole infrastructure would be shattered.

I would like to submit that we will have to face the same situation in the case of medicines also. According to Dunkel proposals the patent laws would be applicable for a period of twenty years and one can well imagine the pace of progress a country can attain in such a time interval. If only the patent law is enforced, then the country would be lagging behind twenty years and the pace of progress would get disrupted in the name of earning proficiency. Either the country would have to spend a heavy amount for getting patent rights for import of material or would have to make repeated requests to them so as to get it manufactured have and then to pay heavy royalty for it. The main shortcoming in these proposals is this that the treaty proposes to ban both the product and the process of production. It means a ban on both the changed process and the product which an indian scientist may produce by a different procedure. Indirectly it would be banning the development of our intellectuals even.

They would not have any right or opportunity to invent or test something. The figures reveal that advanced medicines are used only in cases of five to ten per center people. Rest of the people use ordinary medicines. Thirty per cent of the people are covered under the medical umbrella circuit. But I do not agree with the system. Because if the country is dragged twenty years back in development process due to lack of advanced technology in medicine then it can endanger the lives of crores of poor poeple. Only for the sake of Dunkel proposals if we are restrained from importing still more advanced technology from some other sector and interrupt the development process of the youth of this country and then after the lives of the people are endangered then we must be ready to reject many such Dunkel proposals. We would have to save lives of lakhs of poor people.

I would like to submit that the industrial policy is defective in a manner. It proposes to review the whole situation in consultation with Multi-national organisation, IMF and World Bank. We wanted to save this country from the dangers posed by such companies as East India Company and the combination of these three organisations would endanger the industrial self-reliance and sovereignty. That is why these provisions seems to me dangerous.

I would like to say something about the agriculture and food programme. This is a poor country. It is a country with diverse conditions as climate, land and situations. There is fertile land and also hilly areas. Natural calamities are common here. In time of famine, the need to grant big subsidies may arise. But the treaty checks this tendency, proposes to interrupt industrial production in the name of subsid'es. We plan to develop this country by bringing green revolution while these Dunkel proposals obstructs the pace of progress.

I am saying this for the reason that in spite of the grant of heavy subsidies, there has been a fall in the food production of wheat and bajra. According to the figures



presented in the Lok Sabha, the agricultural production of the country has gone down in the Kharif crop of the current year and no one knows what will be the condition of Rabi crop. According to the preliminary estimates, there is an apprehension of decrease in production due to the drought. The nation is certainly going to become a slave in economic field if no co-operation was extended to the agriculturists through subsidy, if their products were not made viable and if no nexus could be created between cost of production and sale prices keeping in view the price-rise. This will result in ending the green revolution and people will begin to starve. Wheat from India is sent to foreign countries at lower rates and then foreigners and big farmers from America and other wheat producing countries will sell costlier wheat and mint money from Indian market in the event of fall in agricultural production in the country. The poor people of this country shall have to starve. At that time we will be helpless to feed the poor masses. It will affect the public distribution system as well. Through Public Distribution System (P.D.S.) we are trying to fulfill the needs of the poor people who don't have the capacity to meet their own requirements. So through P.D.S. we make things available to them at subsidised rates. I have observed that the purchasing power is lowered in the absence of resources. Commodities are available in the market and people are starving. May God save this country from such a distress. Therefore, there is a need to continue to grant subsidy. I foresee some danger in the Dunkel proposal in the matter of agriculture and food production. They will be having their patent rights in case of seeds as well. The seed can be taken and sown here and the crop can be had. After buying it, it can... (Interruptions)...not be used again as seed...because for doing so they shall have to seek permission. In this way our economic sovereignty is affected in the use of good quality seed in agriculture. Attempts are being made to create a new feudal system whereas feudal system is coming to an end in the whole world, whether it is dictatorship under communism or dictatorship or feudalism. Russia disintegrated and

the dictatorship of the party also came to an end. This system is adversely affecting the people of the entire world in the shape of economic dictatorship and economic feudalism and the economic imperialism is affecting the poor people and attempts are being made to oppress them. I would say that international treaty is necessary, there are no two opinions about it. There would be a bilateral treaty. It is good if the entire world can be regulated in any way so that there can be some treaty and the trade in the entire world may go on and the problem can be solved. But if there is talk of international brotherhood, if there is talk of international community and if there is talk of the welfare of the entire world, we can understand that and then think that we should not ignore international interests. Priority should be given to the national interests. Such proposals are known as Dunkel proposals. A net is being woven and there is a bait to entangle the intellectuals for which efforts are being made. So there is a need of alertness and it deserves re-consideration.

I would conclude my speech after making one more point. That point is about making use of intellectuals as man-power. As far as I know, in Dunkel proposals there is mention of export of only technocrats, medicos and such other experts. Emphasis has been laid on that only. In a country like India where there is dearth of foreign exchange, and we are so much embarrassed by such a situation that 23 per cent of the nation's budget is utilised in paying the interest on loans. Therefore we should consider earning of foreign exchange and increasing exports. At the same time, we should think of exporting man-power as well. Such restrictions given in the Dunkel proposal are not proper. If we could earn foreign exchange after exporting our man-power, we shall have to ensure the ways of earning it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the four issues that I have put before the Government through you may be seriously considered by the Government. A public debate is needed for doing so. I share the feelings of the hon.

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar Rawat]

Minister while he says at that people should present this case before the Parliament and along with that there should also be national debate on it because there is every chance that we may be bound by this proposal. We cannot withdraw our membership from "GATT" of which we have got the membership, unless the Dunkel proposal comes. If Dunkel proposal is accepted, India would be bound for ever. Therefore it requires a thorough consideration. The economic situation in the country is fluid and the indigenous production is also decreasing. The present situation is such that whatever we export now-a-days has got the maximum ratio of raw material or semi finished goods. We are able to export only 10 per cent out of the total industrial finished goods. Once there is a foreign invasion in the sense that foreign companies and capital arrive here, our country will suffer heavy loss. I would make the Government cautious of the fact that it should not succumb to international pressure which would prove to be a barrier for our economic sovereignty and economic development.

Along with the points that I have made here, I would also make it clear that we should make international treaties in such a way that the economic sovereignty of the country is maintained and our industrial production also increased and there is welfare of the whole mankind.

With these words I would thank you for giving me some time to speak.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Eradnoi):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing an issue at a very preliminary stage. Before the baby is born, we are thinking of its higher education, marriage, housing and other things.

My friends, on the right side, on the middle, always think in terms of multinationalism and multinationals. They

do not understand the term 'international'. The world is becoming so small. We have to interact with each other, with different countries, for trade, communication, transport and many other things. Some laws, some rules, have to be evolved for that. We all know that even the international law regarding law of seas, regarding space and other laws are still in the initial stages and the law regarding space is yet to develop in its full form. Of course, when we are interacting, there are two category of countries, one is developed countries and the other is developing countries. We come in the category of developing countries. That is why my friends on the side are expressing their apprehensions regarding the Patent Laws. To some extent, they may be true. But, unless we enter into a dialogue and we show our willingness to accept proposals in amended forms which are suitable to us, how we can have development of export and industry in our country.

We do agree that the country, specially developing country provides subsidy for exports. There is a term which will be binding on us that the subsidy may be stopped after seven-eight years or if the products are fully developed, it may be stopped after three years. There are some points which are not suitable to us. But, that does not mean that the entire agreement should not be considered or we should not enter into these agreements.

When the European countries found that they could not increase their trade and industry in an isolated manner, the European Economic Community was born. Thereafter several conventions have been adopted. There is a Bern Convention of 1971, there is a Paris Convention. Similarly, GATT Agreement was there earlier. Now, many countries have participated in the Uruguay conference. This Resolution has said that even the China is adopting it. But, fear is expressed that their trade and industry about 95 per cent is in the Government's hand while in India 75 per cent industries are in private hands, while in India 75 per cent industries are in private hands, which will be

affected by the Patent Laws. We are having trade with other countries. Some rules have to be followed rules regarding customs, rules regarding quarantine, or measures like anti-dumping measures, adoption of international standards etc. which will be set and all other countries including India will have to accept that.

Hence, I feel that this is a very premature discussion and we should not at the beginning oppose these proposals. Of course, fears expressed by my friends that there will be a restriction on manpower export are not based on a good foundation. India is always rich in manpower. We have got intelligentsia, we have got intellectuals and we have seen that whatever may be Patent Laws, our manpower and personnel will be in great demand in different countries.

17.00 hrs.

Take the example of pilots. There was a time when the pilots wanted age relaxation for employment within India itself because they could not get employment. But now good pilots are being given employment in other countries and they are in great demand.

If you see the figure of applicants for passports, we have seen that about 24 lakhs of people had applied year beforelast and the number has increased to 35 lakhs last year. So, the demand for Indian intellectuals will be growing. Therefore, that fear is unfounded.

In the patent laws, there is one very important thing to be considered and that is that the developed countries, the people there, the industrialists there can say that this and this product was invented two days earlier than it was invented in India. There is a technological development going on. There is a horizontal development and a vertical development. When similar research and development is going on in different countries, there is likelihood that developed countries and the industrialists or factory owners there may take undue advantage of these

patent laws. The same product, the same kind of process might have developed earlier in India but in the name of earlier development or because of money power in their hands, because of media in their hands, they can say that this product was developed in their country and they can take the advantage of patent laws which may be adopted by us.

So, these are some of the loopholes in the proposed legislation and we do understand that whenever there is a new thing coming up, at the outset, we express all our fear against that. Hence I will advise my friend on the other side who has moved this resolution, to have some patience.

We in India, in a democratic country, can have a full debate. We can get the opinions of experts and the Government will take a right decision before entering into any such kind of agreement. I will like to assure that Member on the other side regarding this and hence I oppose the Resolution and thank you for giving me time.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:**  
(Jadavpur): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution. Perhaps at the very outset since there have already been two voices, one supporting the Resolution and one opposing, I should start with making some points about the arguments that have been made opposing the Resolution.

First of all, it has been said that we are discussing the Dunkel Draft at a preliminary stage. I would like to say that this is completely wrong. It has been brought to us at the very last stage. We have to submit our final opinions by mid April. Time is very short. The baby, let us say, is very much developed. It is about to be born and we are afraid that it is going to be a monstrous baby. So, I am glad that at least at this stage the Government is confronting a very strong protest and a very strong wave of opinion from scientists, from intellectuals, from technologists all over India who are protesting against the contents of this Dunkel Draft. I

[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya]

think that we should take this opportunity of making the contents of the Dunkel draft a matter for debate. We know that within the ruling party itself there are different opinions on this. Shri Chidambaram initially had started by saying that the Dunkel draft is discriminatory against India. We still find the Environment Minister putting up a brave front. In an interview to the press - I think last week - he has said that India will not compromise her bio-diversity as a result of any trade negotiating that we may go into. But I wonder, once if the Dunkel draft is agreed to by India, these people who are still putting up brave fronts will have to make a come down. So, while there is still time for us to reject the Dunkel draft, we should do it.

Secondly, it has been said that the world is becoming smaller and that we are so worried about multi-nationals on this side that we do not think sufficiently about internationalism and international interests. This is very much true. The world, indeed, is becoming small. The world is becoming a kind of an oyster for certain very powerful interests to prise open. The redoubtable Carla Hills has said that these GATT negotiations are to be used as a crowbar for prising open the economies of developed countries. So it is in the international interest, it is in the interests not only of the developing countries, not only of the powerful vested interests, powerful owners of capital in the developed countries, but in the interests of the developing countries as well who are part of the international fraternity that the Dunkel draft should be rejected.

What we find is that the United States is seeking to universalise certain trade laws merely for the protection of their profits. This is not what we call internationalism. This internationalism is prompted by motives of gain and is prompted by how much can be extorted from the developing countries through these negotiations. As such it is in the international interest that the Dunkel draft had to be rejected.

Thirdly, it has been said that some points of the Dunkel drafts may be detrimental to our national interest - particularly the proposal to amend the Indian Patents Act which has been mentioned. I am glad that the Member on that side has agreed that it is a very dangerous proposal to amend the Indian Patents Act and thus lead to the destruction of various industries in our own country. But the point that I want to make is that the case is not that the Dunkel draft is something good and there are some small points in it with which we disagree. One point links up very much with the other. Not only that - there are now actually three or four separate agreements which are being sought to be incorporated together and there is a very close link among these three or four different agreements. The United States of America and other developed countries want to exploit these links to as to enable them to bring certain cross retaliatory measures against developing countries like India.

Sir, there seems to be an intellectual fear about the discussion of the Dunkel Draft. When we raise this issue, people who are literate and people who are very intelligent ask: 'what is TRIPS, TRIMS, GATT and GATS and what is the difference between GATT and GATS?' Of course, the number of speakers today being so small also suggests this intellectual fear. I would say that this intellectual fear is deliberately generated among us as a process of mystification because we are being forced to swallow something without understanding what is being forced down our throats and it is precisely because of this element of mystification about the Dunkel Draft, a halo of ignorance surrounding the Dunkel Draft, that it should not be accepted without understanding.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): He pictures the monster.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: He is not the monster; his proposals are monstrous. There is no doubt about that so far as I can see. So, it is necessary for us to understand what the

Dunkel Draft stands for and it is precisely this mystification which is a kind of weapon which is used by the developed countries to make us swallow the Dunkel Draft. It is said, for instance: 'what is all these intellectual property rights, may be it concerns intellectuals alone'. No, I would say that intellectual property rights ultimately involves all the people of our country. It involves, in fact, particularly those people who are disadvantaged, who are backward and who are poor and it is precisely because of this that there should be a national discussion on the Dunkel Draft; people should be allowed to understand what it is all about, before any agreement is reached on this. This is why we are saying that at this stage, the way in which the Dunkel Draft is forced down our throat should be prevented.

The other thing that is very interesting is the gradually changing stance of the Government. In 1989, the same ruling party as now had been in power and they had been participating at the GATT negotiations. There was no Dunkel Draft at that time. The negotiations were going on and certain new elements had been introduced in these negotiations and then the Government had said:

"We have entered into negotiations into the area of Trade related Intellectual Property rights with a clear reservation on the question of lodgement of the outcome. There is no place in GATT for these aspects. They raise issues of policies spanning over diverse areas of technology, ethics, culture and economic development. GATT is concerned with trade policies and should remain as such."

Our Government in 1989 had opposed the introduction of the issue of Intellectual Property Rights into GATT negotiation. But now we are silent on that. No longer there is any objection on that. That is very strange.

Even in 1991, in the President's Address, it had been mentioned: "In the GATT negotiation, it is necessary to protect the interests of the developing countries". Of course, this had a background.

In the first half of 1990, 11 Latin American countries and Caribbean countries and seven Asian countries including India had submitted alternative proposals in respect of General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). This alternative proposals were being considered and the final draft of December 1990 showed sharp differences between the outlook of the countries of the North and that of the South in respect of trade in services.

17.16 hrs

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

These talks, however, failed. Subsequently M. Dunkel has presented his draft which is supposed to incorporate some of the proposals, but I would contest this. In fact, it takes these alternative proposals into consideration only in name. After the presentation of the Dunkel draft, as the previous speaker said, there was initial response of the Commerce Minister. But subsequently there was a note from the Commerce Ministry and while issuing it, the Minister referred to a number of positive features in the Dunkel draft. What were these positive features? One was, India would have to give product patent for food, chemicals and pharmaceuticals until January 1, 2003.

Secondly, the Commerce Ministry now thought that the provisions of the compulsory licensing was sufficiently broadened and made it flexible to allow India to accommodate its concerns through national laws. The Commerce Ministry also felt, no exclusive marketing right was being given in the Dunkel draft for products covered by the existing patents given in other countries. These were the three positive points that

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were mentioned by the Commerce Ministry.

I will take them one by one. However, after this we also noticed something happening in the international scenario. The threat of Super 301 had been hanging over us for sometime. That threat was withdrawn temporarily. It was postponed. Do you know why? It is because we had gone one step forward in seeing certain positive features in the Dunkel draft, it was perhaps expected that as time went by and the zero hour came on, more and more positive features would be seen in the Dunkel proposal. In this hope, perhaps the threat of Super 301 was withdrawn temporarily. This change in the attitude of the Government and the disturbing signals that we receive on the over-all economic policy, the over-all industrial policy and the over-all commercial policy of the Government, make us feel that the reason why the Government seems to be gradually changing its stance over the Dunkel draft is that it is being pressurised into doing so.

We will say very strongly that if the Government feels that it is being pressurised, then we are willing to help the Government in withstanding this pressure. But if the Government succumbs to this pressure, I think eventually the people of this country will not forgive us.

This is why we want the Dunkel draft to be discussed threadbare before any decision is taken by the Government on this.

I have talked about some disturbing signals. The Government has not yet signed the Dunkel proposal. But don't you observe a certain surreptitious process of Dunkelisation in certain aspects of Government policy? Look at how the List of Drugs which are supplied in our country at controlled prices since 1953 upto 1991 has been gradually reduced. It has been shrinking. This list of Drugs, the prices of which are controlled by the Government, is gradually shrinking. In fact, this will make way for Dunkelisation if it is not already a kind of

surreptitious form of Dunkelisation.

In our present Budget, we find that it has liberalised the import of flowers, fruits, cereals, seeds and plants etc. What the Dunkel draft says on agriculture has very much to do with this liberalisation of imports in so called technologically improved seeds and plants from abroad about which my predecessors have already spoken.

What I would like to point out is that it seems to us that the process of Dunkelisation has already started and these are the disturbing signals which we are receiving and which make us feel that an open discussion is required.

Of course, the discussion on GATTs, as it is called trade services, has been postponed. But we find that the Commerce Minister in a statement made in Rajya Sabha on 10th January, 1992 said that

" The Government has already requested access from all participating countries in the negotiations in professional services relating to installation of computer, hardware business services, investigations and security services, health related and social services, tourism, travel and leisure services, education etc."

so, all these areas are already being opened up for Trade in Services. Of course, the Minister has stated that the opening up of the Indian Services Sector to foreign countries is only to secure access to labour-intensive services as the Uruguay Round of Talks. In other words, our labour will get more employment as a result of this Trade in Services. But this can only happen if various requirements of the Dunkel Draft, for instance, provision of national treatment to foreign Services, to suppliers are met but not otherwise. The term they use is that they rebuke India for her trade restrictive and distorting investment measures and they want that we should extend equal national treatment. There would be opening up in one side. If once our services are opened

up, services in Banking, services in information, services in computer technology, motion pictures and video distribution, hotels and other lodging services, what would happen is that there would be no restriction on the incoming multinational corporations to use even a minimum of local content in production, local labour, local expertise. There would be no restriction on them whatsoever to use these things. Nor would there be any export obligation imposed upon them. So, it seems to us that in various spheres of our social life, the process of Dunkelisation has already started. I do not know whether it is now too late to reverse the process. But by signing the Dunkel Draft we would be putting the seal of death on our industry, on our services whatsoever is available here, on our intellectual properties, on the seeds that have been grown by our farmers, on the biological resources which are developed by our farmers. In fact, we would be putting the seal of death on all of these if we sign the Dunkel Draft. That would be the final submission and after that there would be nothing.

I would just like to say a few words about what the Government has called the positive features of the Dunkel Draft. Firstly, India has been given a respite of 10 years. We are told that India would not have to give product patent for food, chemicals, pharmaceuticals until January 1st, 2003. From 2003 A.D., product patent will have to be given but not until that time. We get 10 years respite. We are behind the developed countries. So, we are being given this kind of a handicap to catch up with them within this 10 year period. But is this respite a real respite? It is not a real respite. In Article 65 of the Dunkel Draft, in Sub-Clauses 4 and 5 this 10 years respite is surreptitiously curtailed by what may be called the system of pipeline production. That is people who are going to ultimately receive their right to patentability in 2003 may apply for such patent from next year. And that of course, would mean that even those subjects which are excluded from our patent laws at the moment, the applications for patent protection on them, can be submitted right now and if this is

done, then think of what will happen. Such a transitional arrangement will mean that in the field of technology, local enterprises will not make any risk investment on the things which are likely to be patented abroad by 2003. The research and development in these areas would be completely devastated; they would be completely stopped from right now and from next year, if we accept the Dunkel draft. So, this ten respite is no respite at all.

The second point that was made was that the provision for compulsory licensing is sufficiently broad and flexible so that India can make her own laws regarding compulsory licenses. Again, there are other articles in the Dunkel draft and by accepting these articles this right of granting compulsory licenses will have to be completely forfeited. There is for instance article two in the Dunkel draft which suggests that Paris Convention should be accepted. Now, if the Paris Convention is accepted in accordance with the article two of the Dunkel draft, if certain new rights as said in article 28 of the Dunkel draft are granted to the patent holders, then Governments like the Government of India would be left with very little space for granting any compulsory licenses at all. There would be no compulsory licenses and particularly for patented drugs which are produced abroad, now they would be imported right here, without there being any system of licensing at all. What disastrous effect this would have on the prices of drugs, one can imagine easily. I have a list here and if I just mention a few, it will become evident as to what we are going in for.

Like certain anti-bacterial drugs for water-borne gastroenteric diseases, these are 13.71 times costlier in the United States than in India. So, if we have to import them and if these patents have to be respected - product patents, not just process patents - then, of course, they will be that much more costlier. They will be priced out of the hands of the poor people; out of the hands of the ordinary people. La six, the popular diuretic is 23 times more costlier at the United States Drug Stores. Again, it is a very essential

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[*Translation*]

drug for people who have heart diseases. Again, it is the poor people and the ordinary people out of whose hands these drugs are going to be priced out. Chemotherapy for cancer may then cost Rs. 5 lakhs a year. These are just a few instances. Of course we are not doctors, we are not technically competent to give any final verdict on these things; but these are the things that are being told to us by doctors, by technologists of this country. As a result of this we will find that this virtual destruction of indigenous research, change in some aspects of the Indian Patents' Act of 1970 will lead to total disaster in the area of medicines, for people who need medical attention.

I will come to a close by saying that so far as our biological, our vegetable resources are concerned, these days a new jargon is being used where by the farmers who produce the seeds are called by the name of primitive 'cultivars' and the modern plant breeders in the international research centers are called advanced or elite. These names are given to seeds which are improved through different technological research centers and in very high-tech laboratories and are sold to the patent countries. In other words the farmers of the country which produces the seed would have no right over these seeds once these so called improved seeds are patented in foreign laboratories. So our farmers, instead of developing their own seeds, will be buying the so called corporate seeds at a very high rate. Again, this will mean complete destruction in the area of agricultural research.

There are good many other points which should have been brought in; but since we are hoping that this will be the opening for a broader discussion and there will be more discussions on this, I will thank you for having me so much time today and I will say that we will support this Resolution wholeheartedly that has been brought here today and we oppose the Dunkel Draft wholeheartedly.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the hon. communist colleagues, rising above factional ideologies, have vehemently advocated adoption of the resolution moved by the comrade, Shri Rupchand Pal. We should not blow hot and cold but behave in a sensible manner and predominantly keep in mind the nation's interest. Dunkel's proposals were debated upon in the House. Proposals could be both good and bad. Earlier it was a saying that when it rains in Moscow - our Communist friends hold out their umbrellas in India. Now when the same happening in China, India's reactions is none different. I am submitting all this because nearly all the countries of the world have taken up the membership of GATT, which stands at 107 approximately. Before 1985 the world was divided into groups viz., the developed and the developing countries. GATT came into being with a view to formulate laws governing trade and commerce to encourage competitiveness, and to safeguard each others interests on bilateral issues. After some years it was realised that the developed countries have started imposing their whims and fancies on the developing countries. Many lacunae were evident in the proposals and the hegemony of the developed over the developing countries was also evident. Therefore, in 1986 to re-examine the proposals afresh.....

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I just want to seek the consent of the House. The time allotted for discussing this subject is only two hours. It was started at 15.41 hours and now it is 17.41 hours. Moreover, two or three hon. Members want to speak on this Resolution. Is it the desire of the House that the time allotted for this Resolution be extended by one hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, the time allotted for this subject is extended by one hour.



**SHRI ANBARASUERA:** I want to make one submission. Two other very important Resolutions are listed and if they are not taken up today, they will lapse. We have to come again through ballot, etc. So, I request that they may also be introduced today and they may be discussed later.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** But, the procedure is, unless it is completed, others may not be taken up. Shri Rawat may continue his speech.

[*Translation*]

**PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:** Sir, through you, I was submitting how the discussion on Dunkel's proposals commenced. In 1986 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Dunkel, the present chief of GATT, a conference was held in which all the member nations took part and India represented the developing countries at the conference. After five years of continuous efforts the Dunkel's proposals are now before us in final shape awaiting ratification.

There is a saying about India that "*Utho, Suno Pracheer Se Ugate Suraj Ki Awaz,*

*Apna Desh Banega Sari Duniya Ka Sartaj*".

In ancient times India was well known for its economic opulence but the present economic scenario is a matter of concern for all of us. All of us desire that the Government should keep an open mind on the Dunkel's proposals and whether it be in the field of international trade, lendings, self-reliance, self sufficiency special attention should be paid to Dunkel's proposals. National interests must be held supreme. Economic sovereignty must not receive a setback and the country again must not be caught into the shackles of bondage. I am submitting all this as a matter of caution and warning, because of my position is that of once bitten twice shy. East India company came to India as a trading organisation but later on took advantage of the then prevailing conditions and made enslaved India. That's why we

must cautiously examine the Dunkel's proposals. It is also to be noted that which proposals are advantageous to India and which are not. If the Dunkel's proposals endanger the economic sovereignty of India and compel us to withdraw subsidies on agriculture, textiles and other sectors or force us to buy medicines from the countries, which have got patent rights of these medicinal products, at exorbitant prices, then I think all this will be against national interest. If our country is able to encourage small scale and medium industries in the peculiar conditions prevailing in the country, maintain agricultural self-reliance achieved through subsidies to farmers and support prices, sell cloth abroad freely without facing undue pulls and pressures, then I think we must accept the better part of Dunkel's proposals and reject the proposals not beneficial to India. India till date has not approved of the Dunkel's proposals and is pondering over whether to ratify them or not. India must examine ramification of the proposals whether they are disadvantageous to nation's reliance of our country. With Dunkel's proposals Indian markets might get flooded with imported goods and the small and the handicrafts industries might suffer as a result thereof. Indians might have craze for foreign goods. As a result the Indian economy might get totally shattered.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Muslim of Dhaka were worked famous and could be passed through the ring. When Britishers came to India they hatched a conspiracy. They exported cotton at cheap rates and imported textiles made at *Budhingham*, Liverpool and Manchester at high rates thereby completely shattering the Indian economy. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government of India to keep in mind the nation's interests before signing the Dunkel's proposals and secondly it must watch that in no way the self-reliance suffers. Thirdly, the independence and sovereignty should not be compromised at any cost and lastly nothing should be kept away from the masses and they must be informed about the type of proposals accepted by the Government. At present many a nation are bargaining on the

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

Dunkel's proposals that in no way their interests should get jeopardised. India must also take a strong stand on the discussions going on the Dunkel's proposals, among member nations, to regulate trade on multi-lateral basis and to set at rest the apprehensions and misgivings in trade circle and streamline the industry.

Sir, through you, I would like to remind the august House of the day when the slogan of 'Swaraj' was raised for the first time by Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati when he emphasized the need for indigenous cloth. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, echoed the slogan of 'Swaraj is my birthright'. Father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi launched the 'swadeshi' movement and held the bonfire of foreign cloth. Therefore, I impress that Swadeshi movement should not be thrown to the winds. Anyone who does not hold dear the cause of 'Swadeshi' and mother tongue and national esteem, cannot be called a human being. He is like a dead animal. Therefore, if the atones prestige is to be safeguarded, 'Swadeshi' is to be resurrected. Nation is to be guided towards the path of self-sufficiency and self-reliance. To safeguard the feeling of 'Swadeshi' and to promote cottage industries in India, all possible encouragement will have to be provided to this sector so that they could develop indigenous products. It should not happen that multi-national companies whether it be 'Pepsi' or any other company should be allowed to sell tomato and its by products at exorbitant prices. We will not tolerate monopoly of companies like cocacola. I do not demand outright rejection of the Dunkel's proposals as some of them are good and beneficial to India and will also bring with them a number of concessions.

Sir, there is a set of patent rights and out of 107 countries 106 countries have already ratified the proposals. China is one country not to have signed the GATT proposals and at its instigation, the communist friends are openly opposing the Dunkel's proposals and are strongly advocating to reject them.

[Translation]

But China is facing a lot of pressure today. It has signed a bilateral agreement with the U.S. A. According to that agreement, if China does not accept the Dunkel proposals regarding patent Laws and GATT, the concessions it is supposed to get in some areas for a period of 10 years, will be stopped. While taking steps, we should keep this thing in mind.

Some of our hon. friends say that negotiations should be held between two countries and trade terms should be specified. I would like to submit through you that whenever an agreement is made between two countries, generally the developed and the prosperous countries suppress the developing and the poorer countries. Sir, therefore, I would like to request that we should examine the Dunkel Proposals strictly keeping in view our own circumstances. We cannot live in isolation from the rest of the World. The entire world has turned into a single community, a family today. If anything happens in a country, it affects the other countries also. We have to be cautious on 3-4 things. Firstly, we have to take measures for sending our manpower abroad. The U.S.A. experts and their talented people should not come to our country, because we have the largest manpower. While relying on our own manpower, their strength and their entrepreneurship, we have to pressurize these countries through GATT and other legislations to absorb our manpower there. The officials and experts of big corporations in those countries should not come to our country. Instead, the experts and the manpower of our country should be given employment in those countries. Then only, the Dunkel Proposals will prove useful to us. If foreigners are given employment in our country, it will increase the unemployment problem here and situation will prove suicidal for us.

Some countries including the U.S.A. Germany and Japan are opposing Dunkel's Proposals as some of the provisions of the

Proposals are not conducive to them. We have examples of the countries like the U.S.A. the Europe Community, Japan and Germany before us. As such before entering into any agreement, we will have to take all these aspects into account. We have to sign Dunkel proposals, because the leading business newspaper of the U.S.A. " *The State Journal*" - has reported that only India and France would be the largest beneficiaries of these proposals. Now the time will tell us the extent of veracity of this statement. As regards the Dunkel proposals, I would like to submit that all the developed countries like the U.S.A., Germany and Japan are opposing these proposals only for one reason and that is they would have to cut or withdraw their agricultural subsidy. In this proposals there is a provision that we have to reduce our import of textiles. But when the developed countries will reduce their subsidy on agriculture, automatically our small scale industries and agriculture sector will get the benefit. Before availing of its benefit, we have to clear up the earlier dues within a prescribed time limit.

Sir, I will take only a few minutes more, because this is a technical subject and we should have full knowledge of it. In the ancient times, our country was known as the golden sparrow. We should respect the feelings of our great leaders, particularly regarding their concept of 'Swadesh'. There is a maxim that:

"*Yawat jiwet sukham jiwet, rnam kritwa ghritam piwet*". It should not be so that the Government thinks for the present comfort and creates problems for the coming generations. We have the example of Maharana Pratap before us who ate dried 'chappatis' made of grass, but never accepted bondage. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose had said - it is better to eat 'chappatis' of grass under freedom than to eat butter red 'chappatis' in bondage.

I am saying it repeatedly that the shortcomings in the Dunkel proposals should be removed and the proposals, which are conducive to us should be accepted. Keeping

the national interest as supreme, we should try to suit the Dunkel proposals to our requirements. Only then Dunkel proposals could prove useful for the country. We may have to face difficulties in future, if we do not keep these things in mind.

Several people ask that if all the other countries of the world accept these proposals and our country does not, What will it mean? Therefore, I would like to submit that we will be the actual losers, because there is a proposal in the Dunkel proposals that a special quota or a special status has been granted to developing countries for a period of 10 years and in view of balance of payment problem, they have been given some concessions. That is why I say that it will not be proper if we reject Dunkel Proposals outright.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, finally, I would only like to submit that:-

*"Na surat boori hai, na sirat boori hai,  
Boora wahi hai jiski niyat boori hai."*

While considering the national interest as supreme, we should accept the good points of the Dunkel Proposals-

*"Sar-sarko gahi rahe thotha deya ural."*

and

*"Uttam vidya lijiye yadyapi neech par  
hol, paro a paawan thour par kanchan  
tajé na koí."*

There are several good points in the Dunkel Proposals. With a view to get a respectful place in the world, to enhance our trade, to achieve progress and to increase our production in conformity with our laws, we should accept the good points of this proposal and should turn away its demerits. We should uphold our national interest as supreme. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR  
(Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the last week, when discussion was being

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

held here during the Question Hour, the hon. Minister had said that this issue would be debated and the hon. Members would be duly informed. I think, this issue has been discussed a lot during the last one month. Before this, except the economists and other experts, the people of our country were not aware of these things. After it was discussed for a month, it has become clear that only one and half months are left for as to decide. We have to take a decision by April in this regard. It has been argued that 107 countries out of the total 108 member countries are of the view that these proposals should be accepted. Several of our fellow Members gave their views in this regard. I will not go into its details today, because I think that in the coming months a debate would be held on this important issue inside as well as outside the House. We have to see that whatever decision is taken, the House is taken into confidence and it is not forced upon the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ours is an agricultural country. Our economy is based on agriculture. We all know how some of the provisions of the proposals have become controversial in this context. At present, I am not talking about agreeing or disagreeing to the proposals, but I would like to say, as my

previous speaker has also said, that the proposal needs a comprehensive and detailed study. Every line, every clause and every para of the proposal has to be studied thoroughly and we should think over it in view of our national interest. I would express my views on these proposals when these would be taken up for a detailed discussion after 15 days.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

[English]

Shri Gangwar and Charles are the only two speakers who are left.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: There may be some more speakers who may speak. Let him continue next time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Monday, the 9th March, 1992 at 11.00 am.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha Then Adjourned till Eleven  
of the Clock on Monday, March 9, 1992/  
Phalguna 19, 1913 (Saka)*



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