

## RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 9th August, 1994/18th  
Shravana, 1916 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

### REFERENCES

Re. Homage to martyrs of Quit India Movement ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, the 9th August, 1994 is the anniversary of a very historic and momentous day in the freedom struggle of our country. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, gave the clarion call of 'QUIT INDIA' to the British Government on this day. The nation responded to the call and participated in the movement with single-minded commitment and dedication. The struggle culminated in our achieving Independence, five years later.

Today is a day of remembrance, reverence and dedication. We pay our humble and respectful homage to all those heroic martyrs who laid down their lives and to all those who underwent untold sufferings for the cause of freedom and independence.

I would request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of our revered martyrs and freedom fighters.

[Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute.]

### RE. REFERENCE IN FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DROPPING OF ATOMIC BOMBS ON HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I also refer to the holocaust that shook humankind forty-nine years ago. The first atomic bombs were dropped on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan on the 6th and 9th August, 1945, killing and maiming hundreds of thousands of innocent people and causing suffering and devastation on a stupendous scale. I pray that such a colossal tragedy never occurs again.

I would request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the victims of the nuclear bombing.

[Hon. Members then stood in silence for one minute].

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

\*221. [The questions (Shri H. Hanumanthappa) was absent For answer vide Col. infra].

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 222.  
Loan disbursed by IDBI in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh

\*223. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO: †

DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much loan was disbursed during the last three years in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh by IDBI for purchase of vehicles under Deferred Credit Guarantee Scheme.

(b) how many vehicles were purchased by parties;

(c) how many among them were educated unemployed; and

(d) for how much time this scheme is likely to continue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) The details of assistance disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) under their Deferred Credit Guarantee Schemes namely Bills Rediscounting Scheme (BRS) and Direct Discounting Scheme (DDS) for purchase of vehicles in Maharashtra and Andhra

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri V. Rajeshwar Rao.

Pradesh during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. crores)

	Maharashtra			Andhra Pradesh		
	BRS	DDS	TOTAL	BRS	DDS	TOTAL
1991-92 . . . . .	21.7	8.1	29.8	45.8	0.7	46.5
1992-93 . . . . .	31.9	9.8	41.7	31.1	0.5	31.6
1993-94 . . . . .	17.3	2.5	19.8	1.0	0.1	1.1

(b) and (c) Such data is not maintained by IDBI.

(d) IDBI has reported that both the schemes viz., BRS and DDS are open ended schemes and would continue.

**SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the statement given by the Minister shows the amounts disbursed. I would be grateful to the Minister if he can give us the number of vehicles disbursed.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY:** Sir, in the case of Andhra Pradesh, for the year 1991-92, 190 purchases were made and an amount of Rs. 197 lakhs was disbursed; for the year 1992-93, 101 purchases were made and an amount of Rs. 596 lakhs was disbursed; and for the year 1993-94, 17 purchases were made and an amount of nearly Rs. 103 lakhs was disbursed.

**SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:** Sir, we are more interested in knowing whether the educated unemployed youths in rural areas are benefited out of this scheme. The Minister said that he has no information. Sir, this is a very important question and the hon. Minister must give an assurance to supply this information.

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY:** Sir, under these schemes, these limits are granted in the case of

re-discounting schemes. These limits are granted to the scheduled banks which are again distributed by these banks to the branches all over India and in case of the DDS, the limits are granted to the manufacturers, the sellers and the bills are submitted directly to the IDBI for discounting. Hence, we don't have a specific accounting system for the educated unemployed youths. We have to write to all the branches to collect the information. Humanly, it is not possible.

**DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:** Sir, the hon. Minister has said that it is a very difficult proposition to collect the information. What is the difficulty in collecting the information from 17 persons because he has just now said, for 1993-94, 17 people got the vehicles? Anyway, in the statement which the hon. Minister laid before the House, it has been stated that for 1991-92, Rs. 46 crores were disbursed in Andhra Pradesh and just now, in reply to the question of Shri Rajeshwar Rao, the hon. Minister said that it was Rs. 1.97 crores. Then, again, for 1992-93, in the statement he said, it was Rs. 31 crores. But in the reply, just now, he said that it was Rs. 5.96 lakhs. What is the reasons for this disparity?

Secondly, we find that in Maharashtra, for 1992-93, the disbursement was Rs. 41 crores and last year it came

down to Rs. 19 crores. In Andhra Pradesh, last year, the disbursement was Rs. 31 crores and it has come down to Rs. 1.1 crore. That means, it has become negligible. In the statement, the Minister has stated that the scheme is open-ended and they will continue. But, it seems that they are discontinuing the scheme. What is the reason for this drastic reduction in the disbursement?

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY:** Sir, there are two distinct schemes and the assistance is disbursed to the State Road Transport Undertakings and the Municipal Road Transport Undertakings. For the year 1991-92, for the State of Maharashtra, Rs. 1,446 lakhs were disbursed. For the year 1992-93, Rs. 2,237 lakhs were disbursed and for the year 1993-94, Rs. 1,159 lakhs were disbursed. Other than the State Road Transport Corporations, in the case of Maharashtra, during 1991-92, Rs. 721 lakhs were disbursed and during 1992-93, Rs. 931 lakhs were disbursed. Now, for the year 1993-94, Rs. 568 lakhs were disbursed and the reasons for decline in respect of these schemes, namely, the State Road Transport Undertakings and the Municipal Road Transport Undertakings is the decline in the replacement of these vehicles by them and also due to some economic problems which they are facing.

**SHRI K. M. KHAN:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to know one thing from the hon. Minister. Is it not a fact that the members of the minority community, the SC/ST community, in Andhra Pradesh, who are approaching the nationalised banks for the sanction of loans to purchase trucks, taxis, cars and autorickshaws, are not being considered for sanction of loans? Their applications which are sponsored by the Andhra Pradesh Minorities Finance Corporation of the SC/ST Finance Corporation are being rejected by the nationalised banks on some plea or the other. Is it not true that the attitude of the nationalised banks in Andhra Pradesh is contrary to the

very concept of bank nationalisation in 1969 by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi? About nationalised banks it was clearly declared that the doors of the nationalised banks are open to the weaker sections of the society. By this negative attitude of the nationalised banks in Andhra Pradesh the members of weaker sections are deprived the opportunity to develop self-employment. I would like the hon. Minister to state whether it is a fact that these applications are being rejected in Andhra Pradesh.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, if any specific complaints are there, we shall be very happy to look into them. Now to the best of my knowledge, we have not received any specific complaint from Andhra Pradesh. There were complaints from Karnataka. Some minority groups made representations to me. They came and saw me and I did intervene and thereafter they had themselves told me that there had been a distinct improvement in the flow of credit to various minority groups like rickshaw-owners. In the case of Andhra Pradesh if the hon. Member has any specific instance, we shall certainly have it properly investigated.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you.

**SHRI K. M. KHAN:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is my personal knowledge, having served on the local board of State Bank of India for more than ten years; I have come across hundred of such cases in which the applications of the members of minority communities, SC/ST communities...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Why don't you send those cases to the Minister?

**SHRI K. M. KHAN:** I will certainly send them to the hon. Minister, Sir. I would also like to ask the hon. Minister...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have allowed only one question.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Sir, IDBI was set up primarily with two major objectives, very laudable objectives. One was to spread industrial growth in the entire country and the second was to encourage the entrepreneurial class to put up industries in various areas. To me, Sir, both the objectives have not been fulfilled. There are two reasons. One is, the IDBI has concentrated its credit flows into various developed States like Maharashtra and has neglected the most developing States, say, the State from where I come, Punjab. And I can refer to one particular area where industrial funds are being denied to a cotton growing industry in Punjab. Punjab produces 25 per cent of cotton and still the spinning industry in Punjab is not being funded by the IDBI. The second is the IDBI is now becoming an institution only for all big industrial houses. The new entrepreneurial class is not being encouraged by the IDBI, particularly because with the new liberalisation policy, the promoters' capital enhancement is up to 30 per cent considering...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are going much beyond the question.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Okay, Sir. I confine myself to it. The new entrepreneurial class is not being encouraged by the permission of more promotional capital in place, a condition for funding by the IDBI which amounts, to my mind, that the IDBI is becoming an institution only for big companies in this country.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a question with regard to the Bills Rediscounting Scheme and the answer is, as my colleague has said, the scheme exists. This is a scheme essentially for the small people and for the State Road Transport Corporations and the problem is not lack of money. The problem is on the other side. The IDBI and the banks have money. This money is not being utilised. It is not the fault of the banks. With regard to the wider issue, with

regard to the role of IDBI, I beg to differ from my hon. friend that the IDBI is not proving equal to the task of being a developmental institution. On reason why this impression is sometimes created is because out of IDBI we have now created a new bank for small industry. So, small industry is being looked after directly by the Small Industries Development Bank of India and, therefore, that part of the portfolio of the Industrial Development Bank of India is now taken care of by the IDBI. I can assure the House, through you, Sir, that there is no dilution of the IDBI's concern about a balanced, efficient, regional development in the country.

SHRI SATYANARAYANA DRONAMRAJU: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many applications from Andhra Pradesh are pending before the IDBI. If there are any applications pending before the IDBI, what are the reasons for the delay in granting them?

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: Sir, I need a separate notice for this information.

SHRI K. R. JAYADEVAPPA: Sir, the reply furnished by the Minister is that huge amount was disbursed for the purpose of purchasing vehicles. The reply furnished by the hon. Minister to questions (b) and (c) are silent about the number of vehicles purchased by the parties and the number of educated unemployed among them. The reply furnished is that such data are not maintained by the IDBI. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister who is maintaining such data.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY: Sir, the main question is about the Bills Rediscounting Scheme and the Direct Discounting Scheme. These two schemes are provided to enable the State Road Transport Corporations to have finance to buy their fleet. Regarding the number of educated unemployed persons, I have already stated that we don't have the data. As

regards the number of vehicles, I have given the number of purchases made by some States in the answer.

**SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN:** Sir, the basic aim of our schemes is to generate employment for the educated and uneducated youths, both in urban and rural areas. We are having so many schemes like the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana and the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana. As far as my knowledge goes, these are all inadequate considering the magnitude of unemployment in this country. I would like to request the Minister to state whether the Government would come forward to encourage the youths, if they come in groups forming themselves into co-operatives or private limited concerns to establish industries, by providing full finance.

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH:** Sir, it is the sincere endeavour of the banking system to meet all legitimate needs for credit, provided the projects are viable. So long as the projects are a viable, bankable proposition, I see no reason why the projects by a group of young men, whether forming co-operatives or other private entities, should be starved of resources.

### गुजरात की कपड़ा मिलें

\*223. श्रीमती उमिला चिमनसाई पटेल : क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में कुल कितनी कपड़ा मिलें हैं ;

(ख) इनमें से कुल कितनी मिलें घाटे में चल रही हैं और कितनी फायदे में चल रही हैं ;

(ग) क्या घाटे में चल रही मिलों को गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र को बेचने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) सरकार इन मिलों को लाभकारी तथा अर्थक्षम बनाने और इनका आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिये क्या-क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

**वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जी. बंकटस्वामी) :** (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण-पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

### विवरण

(क) 31-3-1994 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार गुजरात में कुल 122 सुती/मानव निर्मित फाईबर वस्त्र मिलें वस्त्र आयुक्त के कार्यालय के पास पंजीकृत थीं जिनमें सरकारी क्षेत्र की 28 मिलें भी शामिल हैं ।

(ख) जिन कम्पनियों ने किसी वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्तमें अपने समस्त निवल मूल्य के बराबर अथवा उससे अधिक की राशि के संचित घाटे उठाए हैं उनके मामले औद्योगिक तथा वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड (बी आई एफ आर) को भेजे जाते हैं । उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार ऐसे 48 मामले बी आई एफ आर के पास पंजीकृत हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) गुजरात सरकार को गुजरात राज्य वस्त्र निगम से निम्नलिखित तीन मिलों का निजीकरण करने के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं :—

- (1) श्री सुभलक्ष्मी मिल्स, खामभट्ट
- (2) सहयोग टैक्सटाईल मिल्स
- (3) सिल्वर काटन मिल

गुजरात में किसी भी एन टी सी मिल को बेचने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ङ) सरकार ने दृगण/बन्द पड़ी वस्त्र ममलों के सम्बन्ध में पुनःस्थापना पैकेज बनाने और उसका संचालन करने के लिए बी आई एफ आर की स्थापना की है । मिलों की आधुनिकीकरण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वस्त्र आधुनिकीकरण निधि योजना (टी एम एफ एस) भी शुरू की गई थी ।