

Seventh Series, Vol. XXXIX No. 5

Friday, July 29, 1983

Sravana 7, 1905 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Twelfth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXXIX, contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

Price- Rs 4.00

C O N T E N T S

No. 5, Friday, July 29, 1983/Sravana 7, 1905 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 81 to 84, 86 and 89	... 1—29
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 85, 88 and 90 to 100	... 30—43
Unstarred Questions Nos. 921 to 929, 931 to 976 978 to 1139 and 1141 to 1153	... 44—318
Papers Laid on the Table	... 319—324
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	... 325—365
Reported Power crisis in several parts of the country * particularly in Delhi and Kerala.	
Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar	... 325—340
Shri Chendra Shekhar Singh	... 326—456
Shri Daulat Ram Saran	... 344—353
Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav	... 354—359
Shri Jagpal Singh	... 366—371
Dr. A.U. Azmi	... 450—454
Business of the House	... 373—384

* The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of House by that Member.

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	...	—385
--	-----	------

Sixtieth Report

Bills Introduced

(1) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of article 155) By Shri B.V. Desai	...	—386
(2) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Preamble, etc.) By Shri Bhogendra Jha	...	—387
(3) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new articles 125A and 221A) By Prof. Madhu Dandavate.	...	—387
(4) Industrial workers Insurance Bill By Shri E. Balanandan.	...	—388
(5) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment) of article 326) By Shri E. Balanandan	...	—388
(6) Agricultural Workers' Family Pension and other Amenities Bill By Shri M.M. Lawrence.	...	388—389
(7) Agricultural Workers' Compensation Bill By Shri M.M. Lawrence.	...	—389
(8) Indian Social Disparities Abolition Bill By Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta	...	389—390
(9) Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Long Title, etc.) By Shri Bhogendra Jha.	...	—390
(10) Publication of Political Party Amounts Bill By Prof. Madhu Dandavate	...	390—391
(11) Supreme Court (Additional Discretionary Powers) Bill By Prof. Madhu Dandavate	...	—391
(12) Coustitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of article 356) By Shri H.N. Bahuguna.	...	391—392

Promotion of a Casteless and Religionless Society Bill**Motion to consider**

Shrimati Vidya Chennupati	...	392—399
Shri Ajit Bag	...	399—403
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	...	403—406
Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	...	406—411
Shri Sunder Singh	...	411—415
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	...	415—432
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	...	432— 444
Shri R.L.P. Verma	...	444—446

LOK SABHA

*Friday, July 29, 1983/Sravana 7,
1905 (SAKA)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Coins and Currency Notes

*81. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that shortage of coins and currency notes is causing untold hardships to the people in general;

(b) what are the reasons behind it; and

(c) what are the details of steps proposed to be taken so that the situation would not deteriorate further ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of House.

Statement

(a) Complaints of shortage of coins and small denomination notes and resulting in

inconvenience to public are being received from time to time from various agencies.

(b) and (c) Owing to constraints in the capacity of the 3 Mints located at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, it has not been possible fully to meet the requirements of small coins. However, steps are being taken to increase production in the three Mints to meet the growing requirements of coins. An incentive scheme had been introduced in the Bombay Mint with effect from 28th December, 1981, as a result of which there has been an increase of about 70 per cent in the production of coins. The incentive scheme has also been introduced in the Hyderabad Mint with effect from 8th April, 1983, and in the Calcutta Mint with effect from 4th July, 1983, which has resulted in an increase of over 50 per cent in the production of coins in both the Mints. The number of working hours per week per shift has been increased from 48 to 54. Similarly, the number of working days is also being increased to the extent possible under the provisions of the Factories Act. New coining presses have been ordered for the Hyderabad Mint to strengthen coining capacity. The 20-paise coin has also been reintroduced so as to reduce the demand for ten paise coins. As a result of these measures, it is expected that production of coins will be at least about 950 million pieces in 1983-84 against 660 million pieces in 1982.83.

Besides, long-term measures like introduction of additional shifts wherever possible in the Mints and Presses are under consideration.

The printing of one and two rupee notes is also being continued to cater to the needs of the public. Steps have been taken to enhance production of Rs. 5 notes also in view of the growing demand for these notes. Subject to the overall constraints on printing

capacity, the production of higher denomination notes is also being stepped up to the extent possible.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Question No. 89 can be tagged.

MR. SPEAKER : Shall we take up all the three questions together ?

AN HON. MEMBER : They are different questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Are those Members who have put the three questions present in the House ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : They are different questions. We can deal with them separately.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't you want to take them up all at once ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : So far as I see, they are different questions.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I have gone through the statement. Actually, the statement does not deal with the real problems. I would like to point out that in the statement it has been shown that the total production of coins in 1982-83 is 660 million pieces.

But in the report of the Ministry of Finance it has been shown that total production of coins in 1981-82 is 525.17 million pieces.

And again it is shown in the statement that the expected production of coins in 1983-84 would be 950 million pieces.

But, in the report it is shown that production up to December was only 481 million pieces.

I would like to know whether your statement is correct or your report is correct. That is the problem for us.

I think that your statement does not cover the real problem.

What is the reason for this acute crisis? The policy of systematic curtailing of the coin production of various denominations and withdrawal of small coins from circulation has created problems. That is the main problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Put the question now.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : It is seen from the report that the minting of coins 1, 2 and 3 paise denominations has been discontinued. This is another major problem. So, the consequences are disastrous.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : What is the question ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : You can see the problem. I have already put a question in the last session about the shortage of coins in the Eastern region. Your reply was that the total demand of the Eastern Region yearly was 13 lakhs and in the last three years you supplied seven lakh coins to the Eastern Region whereas the demand was 39 lakhs. So you can easily see that there is shortage.....

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you put your question ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : My question is, what has been the total requirement of coins in the country, State-wise, in the last three years and what has been the supply in the last three years.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There are complaints of shortages of small coins and also small denomination notes from time to time received by the Government and also by the Reserve Bank of India from various agencies. There is nodoubt that there is shortage. But it is a temporary shortage. I assure the hon. Member that there is no cause for any alarm. We have taken sufficient steps to meet the requirement.

He has asked for the reasons for shortage and what steps have been taken. In his question he has.....

MR. SPEAKER : He has asked for three years' statistics. If you have got them, give them; otherwise, lay them on the Table of the House later on.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There was a steady accumulation of stock in the mint. At the end of 1979-80 there was an accumulation of 665.2 million pieces and the production for 1980-81, in spite of the accumulation, was 552 million pieces. For 1981-82 the figure quoted by the hon. Member is correct; was 525.2 million pieces. Upto the end of February, 1983, the production was 660 million pieces. As I have explained, the accumulation at the end of 1979-80 was 665.2 million pieces and the production for 1980-81 was 552 million. So, the accumulation stock and the production came to 1,217 million pieces, and the offtake by the Reserve Bank was only 860 million pieces. Still there was a balance at the end of the year of 357.2 million pieces. That was the stock available in the mint. In spite of all these things, we have taken steps, we have taken measures, to step up the production.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let him lay the coins on the Table of the House.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : My second question is this. The Minister has given the statement that there is accumulation of coins. But to the Eastern Region they are not supplying the requirement. In the last session in their reply to my question they have said that out of the requirement for three years of 39 lakhs, they supplied only seven lakhs. When there is accumulation in your hands, what is the reason why you are not supplying to the States ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I would like to clarify this. It is true that there has been a shortage of coins. But unfortunately we are placed in a very awkward situation. On the one hand we are finding this; as my colleague has put it, in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 there was accumulation in the mints because between the Reserve Bank's indent and the Reserve Bank's offtake there was variation. I have asked the Department to look into it as to why it did happen. what was their indent

and why they did not take. Particularly about the Eastern Region about which the hon. Member has mentioned, I am also puzzled to know this: I find that on 16th May of this year in the Calcutta Mint alone there were 35 million pieces of small coins, including small denomination coins, but still there is complaint of shortage. Therefore, there is something wrong somewhere and we have to remedy it. At one point of time I was told that for transfer of notes, currencies and coins we require a lot of security arrangements and because of a certain particular problem in that region, sufficient number of armed security personnel were not available. They may be one of the reasons, but that does not fully justify the shortage.

As my colleague has already mentioned, we have stepped up the production. The hon. Member knows that at one point of time a decision was taken that we did not require three mints and that we might close the Hyderabad mint and a decision also was taken to that effect. But we have reversed that decision and not only we are keeping it in operation but we have also taken steps to modernise it and I think it would be possible to overcome the crisis.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : In reply to part (b) and (c) of the question the hon. Minister has stated that owing to the constraints in the capacity of the three mints located at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad it has not been possible to meet the full requirements of small coins. But he has not given any reasons for the constraints in the capacity. In fact the shortage of coins is created by the Government and the Government has failed to evaluate the requirements and demands of the people. At the same time the decision to replace rupee one and rupee 2 notes by coins has aggravated the situation further. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether to the Government is oblivious of the day-to-day transactions of the common man and diverted the production capacity to minting of special coins for the ASIAD resulting in the shortage we are now suffering from.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is better to clear the doubt. In the year 1977-I will give the date also-on 1st April 1977 a decision was taken to reduce the

working hours in the mints and it was reduced from 60 hours per week per shift to 54 hours. In 1978, it was further reduced to 48 hours. I have also given the figures of accumulations upto 1981-82. The hon. Member has gone on record saying that there were some discrepancies. So far as the report and to-day's answer is concerned, because of the measures taken, the production is expected to be 950 million pieces during the year 1983-84. That is one of the reasons.

Now I do not say that the decision taken by the Janata Government during that period is wrong. But what has happened I am placing before the House.

The hon. Member has stated that because of Asiad and because of minting of some coins during Asiad this shortage has occurred. I deny it, it is not at all true. On the contrary the production has been stepped up and measures have been taken as detailed in the main reply to the question.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : rose.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. We have taken 15 minutes on one question only.

SHRI CHITTA BASU.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can table another question or anything like that—afterwards, not now. You can ask for some other discussion, if you like.

Shri Chitta Basu.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : We have given a call attention notice on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it up.

But I must appeal to the Members. Mr. Biswas has taken 5 minutes to formulate one question. The question hour should be treated as very urgent and the time is limited at our disposal.

I have to explain one more thing. There are 544 members in this House.

They are all intelligent people. They all want to participate in this. But, certain Members try to take much more time than what can be permitted. Daily they want that their turn should be there. I can not do that. It is humanly impossible for me to provide a spectrum all around. So please bear with me.

MR. SPEAKER : Q. No. 82.

Meeting of World Bank Consortium at Paris

*82. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank Consortium recently met at Paris to consider India's foreign exchange requirements for the year 1983-84; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the meet?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) At the India Consortium Meeting held in Paris on June 14-15, 1983, the members of the Consortium, including the World Bank, indicated that they would provide economic assistance of SDRs 3.3 billion for the year 1983-84 subject to necessary approvals under their respective laws and regulations.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, according to the World Bank's recent Annual Report on India's Economic Problems, our total foreign borrowings would be of the order of Rs. 2,300 crores in 1984-85 and 1985-86. And it would rise to Rs. 3,000 crores in 1987-88. It has also been mentioned that, by the end of this decade, the country's foreign borrowings, on an annual basis, would be Rs. 6,000 crores.

May I know from him whether this assessment made by the World Bank is correct? May I also know from him whether

the accrual for the current year as has been mentioned in the original reply is considered to be adequate; if it is not considered adequate, what are in the minds of the Government to meet the requirements of foreign aid? Would the Government go in for massive commercial loans having regard to the disastrous effect on the Indian economy?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, the hon. Member has put two questions. His first question is about the future requirements of foreign assistance. At this juncture I would not like to venture and indulge in a guess as to what would be the quantum because it all depends on the tempo of development and on our requirements. But, we have an assessment from the experience which we have gathered over a period of years, we are not new in the development planning. The Sixth Five Year Plan is going on. The country has the experience of 30 years of planning. The hon. Member is well aware of what is the consideration of the foreign assistance so far as our development requirement is concerned. Many a time, on the floor of the House, I have quoted that the rate of investment in this country would be around 25%; our rate of domestic savings is 23%. Only to the extent of 2%, we depend on the foreign assistance. Even in absolute terms, in the current plan period, the massive investment in the public sector will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 33,500 crores and the contribution of foreign assistance is around 7%.

Therefore, if we keep in mind these two figures, we can make our projections. It would be in absolute terms around Rs. 2,000 crores, 3,000 crores or 4,000 crores. It would depend on the level of the developmental tempo with the programmes which we are going to implement. With this, our capacity to pay will also increase. His second question is in regard to the adequacy of 3.3 billion SDR. Sir, we projected this in fact, it is known to the hon. Member that the World Bank make their study and, on the basis of their study, they project the requirements. It is not that we say that we want X or Y amount. Those who are the members of the Aid India Consortium ought to take note of their own domestic requirements, domestic constraints, budgetary constraints and other difficulties. If we keep

these in view, they indicate the figure and from there, we have the idea. The tentative allocation is in the neighbourhood of 3.3 billion SDR. But, by and large, we are supporting our developmental needs from our own domestic resources and we will continue to do so.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, he has not told anything about the commercial loan. The House is interested to know about it. Would you like to respond? (*Interruptions*)

Sir, now I bring to your notice certain other points also. It has been pointed out by many quarters that by the time the IMF loan enters its repayment period the debt ratio percentage would be in the range of 14 per cent. Today country's debt service payments have already touched 50 per cent of the gross foreign aid. (*Interruptions*) It seems to me extra-ordinary but from some quarters it has been said that it has reached such a high thing. This has to be clarified. Also some say that as a proportion of exports, debt servicing ranges between 12 to 15 per cent. Would the hon. Minister explain these things that having regard to the increasing debt service what particular steps the Government proposes to take to see that our debt service does not increase by leaps and bounds and would the Government indicate certain steps which have already been taken in the direction of reaching the stage of zero, foreign aid and would the Government also indicate by which year, by which decade and by which century that stage can be attained?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Answering first the last part of the hon. Member's question I would not indulge in economic astrology by indicating the year or decade by which we will reach the stage of zero aid. I do know whether it is at all physically possible but the amount of foreign assistance in terms of percentages clearly indicates that contribution of foreign assistance to our developmental effort is insignificant but still in order to meet the critical gap we require foreign assistance and that is why we are posing various projects for multi-national assistance or bilateral assistance.

Coming to the debt service ratio I do not know where the hon. Member got the

figure of 50 per cent. I would not go over a longer period but for the last four years I can indicate the figures:

1980-81	11.98 per cent
1981-82	10.84 per cent
1982-83	11.93 per cent
1983-84 Budget estimates	
I have assessed	11.42 per cent

SHRI CHITTA BASU : They say 50 per cent of the annual gross foreign aid. Some newspapers say so.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Don't go by the newspaper reports. I am quoting the standard practice followed by every international forum and by economists that they relate debt service in terms of percentage of your net export earning. This is the standard formulae that we apply.

What I am suggesting is that with reference to our exports, except for 1983-84, upto 1982-83, I have given the actual exports and there too I have not taken into account the invisibles. If I take into account the invisible, in terms of percentage, it will come less and sometimes this apprehension is expressed that when the time of repayment of I.M.F. loan would come, that would be the peak year. For 1982-83, we have drawn \$1800 million under SDR. Therefore, the peak year would be 1986-87 and there too I calculated the level of export growth and we would be in the neighbourhood of 14% to 16%. So, the period 1986-87 would be the peak year because after all in one individual year we are not going to draw \$1800 million. That is the peak which we reached already. Now, I can respond to the question of commercial body that we are conservative and rightly so, because we do not want to land ourselves in a situation where debt servicing would be a serious problem to our economy and we do not want to borrow merely for borrowing's sake unless we can tie it up with a specific project in the high priority area, on the completion of which we will be in a position to repay our debts.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Sir, the Consortium meeting has given some aid which is far less than the expectation of the Indian Government. It works out to probably about 3 to 4% less than the previous year. That is what has been reported, although they have praised the performance of the Government of India and the Indian economy. But the result is that they have reduced the aid. In view of that, may I know from the hon. Minister to what extent this reduction by the World Bank will effect the Indian Projects and what steps are being taken by the Government to meet this challenge so far as our economy is concerned?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I would like to clarify that so far as in absolute term is concerned, there is no reduction. The reduction which the hon. Member is referring to is in terms of real terms because last year also, the amount available to us was 3.3 billion dollars under SDR and this year also it is 3.3 billion SDR. But if you take into account the inflation, in real terms, certainly it would be a little less and in regard to the problems which are apprehended to be created as a result of non-availability of the resources, we always take into account various factors and try to see that our projects which are vital for our economic development and which receive high priority, do not suffer from inadequacy of funds.

चीनी मिलों की ऋण-सीमा

*83. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री बापूसाहिब पुरलेकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने चीनी मिलों की ऋण-सीमा बढ़ाने से इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चीनी मिलों की वर्तमान कुल ऋण-सीमा क्या है तथा चीनी मिलों द्वारा उसमें कितनी वृद्धि की मांग की गई है ; और

(ग) ऋण सीमा बढ़ाने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

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

Statement

In November 1982 the Reserve Bank of India permitted the banks to sanction need based credit limits upto 125% of the maximum amount availed by sugar mills during the previous (1981-82) season without obtaining its prior authorisation under the Credit Authorisation Scheme. The Indian Sugar Mills Association has represented that this discretion to the banks should be to the extent of 175%. While the Reserve Bank of India instructions do not place any ceiling on the bank credit to the individual sugar mills, their guidelines only indicate the special discretionary powers vested in banks in regard to advances to sugar mills without prior reference to it. The Reserve Bank of India feels that the steep increase from 25% to 75% over the availment during the previous season is not warranted. The Reserve Bank of India on its part is clearing proposals in excess of this limit received from the banks in respect of various sugar mills more speedily than in other cases. While the discretionary powers vest in the banks take care of the emergent requirements of the mills, the Reserve Bank has to maintain certain financial discipline in the overall interest of the economy. With the rise in prices of free sale sugar, the position of the sugar mills has considerably improved and the mills are expected to make use of the increased liquidity for meeting their requirements.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि वक्तव्य सदन की टेबिल पर रख देने की परम्परा बन गई है। इस वक्तव्य के अन्दर आप ने लिखा है—

“खुली चीनी की बिक्री की कीमतें बढ़ जाने से चीनी मिलों की स्थिति काफी अच्छी हो गई है और मिलों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने

के लिये इन अधिक नकद राशियों का उपयोग करेंगे।

किन्तु, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सामने एक वक्तव्य है-इण्डियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसियेशन के प्रेसिडेंट श्री ए०के० कानोरिया का-उन का कहना है कि—

“With the highly uneconomic realisation both on levy sugar and free sugar, the factory is finding it extremely difficult to even maintain their day-to-day expenses like wage payments and payment on stores, not to speak of cane prices in the area.”

इसके साथ ही इण्डियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसियेशन की उत्तर प्रदेश की ईकाई के लोगों का कहना है कि आज उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति इतनी खराब है कि अगर आप इजाजत दे दें और रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया क्रेडिट लिमिट बढ़ा भी दे, तब भी वे किसानों को पूरा मूल्य अदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप काआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज की क्रेडिट लिमिट उनकी मांग के अनुसार बढ़ाने के बारे में सोचेंगे, जिससे वे गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने की पूरी कीमत अदा कर सकें।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, we share the feeling of the Hon. Member. That is why from 6th November, 1982, the Reserve Bank has permitted the banks to sanction the need based credit upto 125% of the maximum amount availed during the previous year i.e. 1981-82 season without obtaining the prior authorisation under the Credit Authorisation Scheme. That means the banks are permitted to give upto 125% of the credit. But unfortunately the Sugar mills termed it as an Ad Hoc basis payment and they thought that the credit limit should be raised from 125% to 175%. That is not advisable because we have to see the genuine needs for the production and we have to monitor the payments to the sugar growers also. That is why prior permission is required. There is no ceiling on the payment limits, but the Reserve Bank has

not allowed the Banks to pay more than 125% without its authorisation.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष जी, आपने इनका जवाब सुना है और वक्तव्य में इन्होंने यह लिखा है :

“जहां एक ओर बैंकों में निहित विवेकाधिकारों से मिलों की तात्कालिक आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो जाती हैं वहां भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लिए अर्थ-व्यवस्था के समुचे हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए वित्तीय अनुशासन कायम रखना जरूरी होता है” ।

यह ठीक है लेकिन आप इतना तो मानेंगे कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को उनके उत्पादन की कीमत मिल जानी चाहिए । इस पर भी आप ध्यान दीजिए कि जब बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों को ऋण देने की बात आती है, तब यह विवेकाधिकार कहां चला जाता है । क्या आप यह बताएंगे कि जो बड़े औद्योगिक घराने हैं और जिनका उत्पादन और जिनका सारा कार्यकलाप शहरों तक सीमित रहता है, उनके मामले में जब ऋण देने की बात होती है, तो यह विवेकाधिकार कहां चला जाता है और मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि काआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्रियों को अभी तक आपने कितना ऋण दिया है । इनका कार्यकलाप गांवों तक सीमित है, तो उनकी कितना ऋण आप ने अभी तक दिया है, बस यही मुझे पूछना है ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The assistance given to the big industrialists and also to the Cooperative sugar factories are not available with me at the moment. We will furnish these figures to the Hon. Member.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : आंकड़े देने के बारे में मैंने पूछा है । अगर आप इस के आंकड़े भी दे देते, तो तुलना करने में आसानी होती ।

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that he will provide the figures.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the Minister is concealing the fact that the big industrial houses are getting the major chunk of the credit.

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot allow anybody to conceal anything. We will not allow it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : May I say with your permission, Sir, that the whole question that the Hon. Member is asking is that the credit to the Mill owners should increase from 125 to 175% What is his objective ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is talking about the cooperative sector. Listen to the question properly.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, the Hon. Member has asked how much credit we give. He has said the exact figure is not available with us, we are meeting their full requirements. In the whole question he is quoting Mr. Kanodia, he is quoting the President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association as if he is advocating their cause that their credit limit should be increased from 125%, which has been authorised by the RBI, to 175. He should just reconcile his position.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : This is a very important subject. So, kindly allow us to ask a few questions.

Firstly, does the Minister agree with Mr. Kanoria's proposition that the sugar mills cannot run, cannot pay the day-to-day wages, and cannot pay the price ? They say : 'Price is the last question; even day-to-day wages we cannot pay, unless Government and banks help us. If this is the situation, will Government think of implementing its own party programme, viz. that the entire sugar mills should be nationalised--because these sugar mills have been playing havoc with the life of the farmers in this country ? This attitude of Mr. Kanoria, i.e. their entire dependence on the banks--and banks' money is public money--does he agree with it ? The mills will not increase their efficiency, will not improve their functioning, but they will take

shelter in these things : and millions of farmers in this country will suffer. Therefore, firstly, this demand that their credit facility should be increased from 125% to 175% should be rejected outright.

Secondly, will Government look into the fact that the farmers have not been paid for many years ? The Minister says that he does not have the latest figures as to how much the arrears are.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have got them ; I will give them.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Your Deputy Minister said that unfortunately, he did not have them. Anyway, you can give them. So, will Government give the latest position as to how much money of the farmers is really in arrears ? What is the Government going to do to see that they are paid, because they will now need money for their harvesting, for their sowing and for so many things ? They are suffering all over the country, not in one part of it. In the circumstances, will the Minister give out the policy of the Government ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I would explain the position. The first point is that in regard to the demand of the sugar industry that credit authorization should be raised to 175% compared to last year's credit ceiling, Reserve Bank made it quite clear that we have a credit policy ; and in that overall policy, the requirements of individual Industries are to be met. I cannot simply allow the situation to go out of control, when inflationary pressure is there, and some sort of credit restriction is necessary. But keeping in view the requirement of the industry with which a large number of growers are associated, Reserve Bank agreed to provide credit without reference to or prior approval of Reserve Bank upto 125%. In the case of any individual mill, depending on merit, the banks can authorize higher credit, a higher ceiling, with the permission of the Reserve Bank. So the point of the industry has been met more than adequately, in my opinion. But we will have to see how the growers can get their dues. So, I had a series of meetings with the Chief Ministers concerned, with each of them, particularly

of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh which are large cane-growing States. They have their own mechanism to ensure that growers get their requirements, particularly in respect of certain States—particularly in respect of State-owned and cooperative mills I went out of my way to meet their requirements in respect of cane areas. I went out of my way to provide them additional ways and means assistance, as far as State-owned mills are concerned. But we cannot take the responsibility for privately-owned mills, where the State Administration will have to build up the mechanism through which they can ensure that out of the bank money or bank credit which is made available, a part goes to the growers. That monitoring is being done even at the banking level. I can give the figure which the hon. Member wanted to have.

So far as the arrears for the current year viz. 1982-83 are concerned, upto 15th June, they are Rs. 1432.07 crores i.e. for the purchase ; and the amount cleared out of that Rs. 1432.07 crores, is this : i.e. 1203.76 crores have been paid. Therefore, the balance is Rs. 228.31 crores or 15.9%. This is the figure which I am given by the concerned administrative Ministry. And from the banking sector also, we are monitoring with the cooperation of the State administration that when we are releasing money to the mills, the sizeable part of it goes to meet the arrears. As a result, it has some effect, but I won't say that this is a Poolproof scheme because lot of things are to be done at the ground level. The second point is that I do not find that there is any case of industry from other angle also, because we have provided a buffer stock. The entire cost of the buffer stock is met by the government from the exchequer. We are permitting an export of sugar to the extent of nearly 7 lakh tonnes. Last year, 7 lakh tonnes of sugar was permitted, but six lakh tonnes were actually exported. This year also, we have permitted 7 lakh tonnes of sugar to be exported. We cannot allow a situation where the entire burden the mills will pass on in the name of saying that some sort of a sacred cow is placed before you and if you do not give money, we do not give it to the growers. We cannot accept that position. I am making it quite clear ; and here the industry has no case.

We have met their requirement adequately and we shall have to ensure that the growers get their dues.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : श्री मेहता के मूल प्रश्न के संबंध में मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। आपको याद होगा कि पिछले सेशन में प्रत्येक राज्य से शिकायत आई थी कि किसानों का काफी एरियर मिलों पर बकाया है और किसान अप्रत्याशित कठिनाई में है। यहां तक कि किसान अपनी जरूरत की चीजें भी नहीं खरीद पा रहे थे। गवर्नमेंट का जो बकाया था उसके लिए भी एक्शन लिया जा रहा था, जिससे किसान परेशान था। क्या लोन एडवांस करने के पहले यह शर्त लगा दी जाएगी कि जब तक किसानों का बकाया क्लीयर न करें, अगला लोन उनको नहीं मिलेगा ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As I have already mentioned, the monitoring is being done at the bank level, at the state administration level and State administrative machinery are to be geared up to see that whatever credit facilities we are providing to the mills through the banks, part of it goes to meet the arrears of the cane growers.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Some condition should be imposed by the Central Government, because the State Governments are not competent to have that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Don't bring that thing here—Central Government and the State Government

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Now in one year sugar produced is enough for two years. That is all the trouble. And the sugar that is produced in six months is to be distributed to the consumers in 15 months. During this nine months' period, what is the arrangement of the government to pay some advances to the sugar mills ? When Mr. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy was the Chief-Minister of Andhra Pradesh, he had advanced some money to the cooperatives and government factories so that they might pay to the cane growers on time; and that

has been done. Unfortunately, now, it is not being done recently. Will he advise the State Governments to come to the help of the cane growers by advancing some money as was done in Andhra Pradesh during the period when Mr. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy was the Chief Minister ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I cannot advise the individual State Government, but I can definitely advise on a general policy matter that the government is interested in meeting the arrears of the growers. Otherwise, they won't grow and we will have a situation which we had in 1979-80. But I have explained in a little detail the scheme which we have already; and to my mind, with the existing arrangement, at least, the mill-owners should not have any grouse and administration is to be geared up to see that the growers get their dues.

Racket in Naval Recruitment

*84. †**SHRI B.D. SINGH :**

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a racket of clandestine multi-lakh naval recruitments in the lower jobs has come to light ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the matter ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof and the action taken by Government against the persons involved in the racket ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) Certain irregularities were detected in the recruitment made in INS INDIA to lower jobs in the Navy. The case has been entrusted to the CBI.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : मेरे सवाल को बहुत मामूली तौर से ढालने की सूत्री महोदय द्वारा कोशिश की गई है। मैंने बी भाग में डिटेल्स के

बारे में पूछा था जिसका स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में जो तीस जून का है एक समाचार छपा था जिस को मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ :

'The Central Bureau of Investigation "Go" Wing raided three top naval establishments here and seized incriminating documents on a surreptitious multi-lakh service recruitment operation.

The establishments were located at Kota House, Ramakrishna Puram and naval barracks behind Rashtrapati Bhavan from where signed and blank recruitment forms, seals and other documents were seized.'

यह भी कहा गया है कि एक फार्म चार सौ रुपये का बेचा जा रहा था और पंद्रह हजार में सर्विस देने की बात कही गई थी। इस तरह के एलीगेशन लगाए गए हैं। इस प्रकार की जो घोर अनियमितताएँ हुई हैं या गलतियाँ हुई हैं उनकी जानकारी सरकार को कब हुई और यह मामला सी. बी. आई. को कब दिया गया तथा उस जांच की प्रगति क्या है ?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : This first came to our notice in December, 1982, it was handed over to C.B.I. in January, 1983.

श्री बी. डी. सिंह : जो अधिकारी इसमें इनवाल्व्ड हैं उनके विरुद्ध क्या कोई विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि की गई है तो वे किस रैंक के हैं और किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही उनके खिलाफ की गई है ?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : The C.B.I. is enquiring into it and only when the report is available can some action be taken.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। मंत्री महोदय को इतने आसान तरीके से इसको नहीं लेना चाहिये। मैं

जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इससे पहले भी इस तरह की घटनाएँ हुई हैं ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इसके पहले भी नेवल हैडक्वार्टर्स और एयर हैडक्वार्टर्स में छापामारी की गई है और यदि की गई है तो वहाँ किस प्रकार की अनियमितताएँ और घांघलियाँ पकड़ी गई ? क्या यह भी सही है कि जिस अफसर ने छापामारी की उसको इमीडिएटली ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया और उसका कार्यभार दूसरे लोगों को दिया गया, यदि हाँ तो इसके पीछे क्या कारण था ?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : This question is specifically on INS India. As far as the question now asked by the hon. Member is concerned, I can look up and if there is any such instance, I will bring it to the notice of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : At least you have agreed.

You find out and let us know. We want to know the fate of the question. Shri Tariq Anwar. The hon. Member is absent.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : But it is an important question.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ? It is up to the Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Question No. 94 standing in the name of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is identical to this question. Both may be taken up together.

MR. SPEAKER : But he is also not present. What can I do ? Shri Daulat Ram Saran.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जान बूझकर ऐसा किया गया है।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : They may be black-listed for putting any question for the rest of the session.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me that power, I will do it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : If a Calling Attention can be converted into a discussion under Rule 182 or 193, why can this not be done ? This too can be done.

MR. SPEAKER : That is something else. I do not bar discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Two ruling party Members have put identical questions and they are both absent. Perhaps, it is embarrassing to the Minister and so they have been asked to be absent.

MR. SPEAKER : That cannot be. There cannot be any question of that type.

लेकि मैं मजबूर हूँ। मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It appears to be deliberate.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : In the past things did not happen like this.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या करेंगे ? यहां तो बहुत ज्यादा बीमारी है। पंद्रह-पंद्रह मेंबर नहीं होते हैं। कोई कानून बनाइये इसके लिए।

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : A statement regarding mode of recruitment to the Armed Forces and the Navy may be made.

MR. SPEAKER : That question is over.

Updating of Military Law on the Lines of US and UK laws

*86. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite Supreme Court verdict almost a year back for updating the military law, there has been no move to bring reforms in the military law on the lines of U.S.A. and U. K. ; and

(b) If so, what are the reasons for delay in reforming the military law and what steps are contemplated by Government to remove the drawbacks in the impart of justice in military ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) The observations made by the Supreme Court were referred to the Chiefs of Staff Committee. The views of the Chiefs of Staff Committee have been forwarded to Government.

श्री दौलतराम सारण : क्या सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट की औबजर्वेशन से सहमत है ? यदि हां तो इस समय जो न्याय पद्धति है और कोर्ट-मार्शल सिस्टम बहुत पुराना है, उसमें पीड़ित व्यक्ति को सही ढंग से न्याय नहीं मिलता है, न न्याय प्रक्रिया जानने वाले होते हैं, न कानून जानने वाले होते हैं, न उनको वकील की इजाजत होती है जिसके कारण वह अपने आपको अच्छी तरह से डिफेंड नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्या सरकार इसे महसूस करती है ? यदि हां तो, तो क्या इस प्रक्रिया में परिवर्तन का इरादा सरकार रखती है ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am afraid, the hon. Member has not understood the observations of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has suggested that an appeal should be provided in court martial cases. They have not passed any remarks on the manner in which court martials are conducted. On the contrary, a defence counsel can appear in the court martial. There is a prosecuting counsel. There is a judge advocate, like in AMICUS CURIAE in the civil court. The procedure is considered even by the Supreme Court very fair. The court martial proceedings are prevalent all over the world. Therefore, the hon. Member's suggestions are not correct. The only question is, should there be a speaking order by a court martial and should there be an appeal to a civil authority ? These are the two questions. Government have just now got the views of the Chiefs of Staff Committee. Government will have to go into the merits of various points raised therein.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Do not bring it in tune with the Russian laws.

श्री बोलत राम सारण : आपने कहा कि सेनाध्यक्षों की समिति को आपने यह भेजा और उसकी टिप्पणी आपके पास आ गई है, तो वह टिप्पणी क्या है और उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI R. VANKATARAMAN : Government will have to examine their views. Government has just now received the report of the Chiefs of Staff Committee.

श्री बोलत राम सारण : उनकी टिप्पणी क्या हैं, उन्होंने क्या सुझाव भेजे हैं ?

SHRI R. VANKATARAMAN : The views of the Chiefs of Staff Committee is that the present system has worked very satisfactorily.

Shortage of Small Coins in Delhi

*89. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of 5 and 10 paise coins in Delhi and other parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the requirement ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Complaints about shortage of 5 paise and 10 paise coins as well as small coins of other denominations are being received in Delhi and certain other parts of the country.

Owing to constraints in the capacity of the 3 Mints located at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, it has not been possible fully to meet the requirements of small coins. However, steps are being taken to increase production in the three Mints to meet the growing requirements of coins. An incentive scheme had been introduced in the Bombay Mint with effect from 28th December, 1981 as a result of which there has been an increase of about 70 per cent in the production of coins. The incentive scheme has also been introduced in the Hyderabad Mint with effect from 8th April, 1983, and in the Calcutta Mint with effect from 4th July, 1983, which has resulted in an increase of over 50 per cent in the production of coins in the both the Mints. The number of working hours per week per shift have been increased from 48 to 54. Similarly, the number of working days is also being increased to the extent possible under the provisions of the Factories Act. New coining presses have been ordered for the Hyderabad Mint to strengthen coining capacity. The 20 paise coin has also been re-introduced so as to reduce the demand for ten paise coins. As a result of these measures, it is expected that production of coins will be at least 950 million pieces in 1983-84 against 660 million pieces in 1982-83.

Besides, long-term measures like introduction of additional shifts wherever possible are under consideration.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : स्टेटमेंट में सबसे पहली बात यह कही गई है कि क्षमता पर्याप्त न होने की वजह से स्माल क्वार्टिन्स में कमी आई है ; अखबारों में भी इस तरह की कुछ रिपोर्टें देखने को मिली हैं। इस तरह की कमी की बात आने पर लोगों में जमा करने की और छिपाकर रखने की प्रवृत्ति अधिक हो गई है। अगर यह बात सही है तो सरकार ने इस मामले में कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

मौजूदा तीन टकसालों में जो प्रोडक्शन की कैपेसिटी कम है, इसको बढ़ाने के लिए क्या सरकार और तादात में टकसाल में बढ़ोत्तरी

करना चाहती है और क्या बिहार स्टेट में एक टकसाल खोलना चाहती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपने यहां टकसाल खोलवाना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : There are complaints from various parts of the country that hoarding also is taking place. For that purpose I may bring to the notice of the House that there is a Small Coins Offences Act, 1971. According to that Act, eve possession of coins disproportionate to the requirement is an offence punishable under that Act. The minimum punishment that has been provided under the Act is three months and the maximum punishment provided under that Act is five years. All the Chief Secretaries of the State Governments have been advised to take action under the provisions of this Act. The Finance Secretary has set up a committee not only to go into the shortages but also to find out the remedial measures.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : मैंने यह भी सवाल किया था कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि टकसालों के उत्पादन की क्षमता में कमी है, तो क्या इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार कोई नया टकसाल खोलना चाहती है, जो बिहार में हो या देश के किसी सूबे में हो ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, in reply to the earlier question also we said that because of the accumulations in the mint, we deliberately reduced the production by reducing the working hours at first phase from 60 hours to 54 hours and from 54 hours to 48 hours. As a result, the situation that we are facing to day has happened. Again the working hours have been increased from 48 hours to 54 hours and incentive schemes which will yield greater production have been introduced in all the three mints. Bombay, Hyderabad and Calcutta. In reply to earlier question also I mentioned that we are modernising the Hyderabad mint also and in view of that I do hope there will

be no shortage or any need for establishing a mint in Bihar, at Patna or anywhere.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया गया है और कुछ इन्सेन्टिव दिए गए हैं । लेकिन इसके बावजूद अभी तक छोटे सिक्कों की कमी है । क्या सरकार सदन को एंशोर करेगी कि यह कमी कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी, जिससे लोगों को इस बारे में दिक्कत महसूस न हो ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, that is not possible but I can give some figures. Already the production has started picking up. The total figure I will give you. We are expecting to produce 950 million pieces at the end of the current year. So far as the first quarter of the current year is concerned already the production has increased. I am giving the figures of three small coins—20 paise, 10 paise and 5 paise coins. In the first quarter of last year there was no production of 20 paise coins, now this is 23.41 million pieces. The production of 10 paise coins has come down little bit. Last year it was 57 million pieces, this year it is 20 million pieces. But the production of 5 paise coins has increased from 41.68 million pieces to 54.85 million pieces. Here, one point I would like to make clear that this is the policy of the Government to gradually phase out the circulation of one-paise, two-paise and three-paise coins so that the lowest currency circulation be confined to five-paise.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के जवाब ऐसे होते हैं कि अगर सिक्का सीधा गिरे, तब भी सरकार का, उलटा गिरे, तब भी सरकार का और अगर खड़ा हो जाए, तब भी सरकार का । (व्यवधान) छोटे सिक्कों का बहुत महत्व है, क्योंकि उनके बिना सरकार की करेन्सी का उपयोग और महत्व नहीं रह जाता है । इसके अलावा छोटे सिक्के बाजार में आने के कारण लोगों में भ्रम पैदा होता है और सरकार के सिक्कों के चलन में कठिनाई

पैदा होती है। आज सिक्कुरिटी की स्थिति यह है कि हमारे यहां सरकार के नोट छपने से पहले ही बिना नम्बर के जाली नोट बाजार में आ जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जाली नोटों और सिक्कों के चलन की रोक-थाम के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : That is a suggestion, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether in view of what he has just said.....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He says that he has accepted the suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER : Did you say something ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have already replied whatever I had to.

MR. SPEAKER : The question Hour is now over.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact.....

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You have allowed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन अवर तो खत्म हो गया।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to know whether the Minister has seen a report...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन अवर खत्म हो गया।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :...in the papers that it is more costly to make 5 paise and 10 paise coins, because their metal value is more. Therefore, 5 paise coins are being melted the moment they come to the market.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have myself already given detailed information. Why go by newspaper reports ? I have said that in the case of a 20 paise coin the manufacturing cost is 22 paise. For a 10 paise coin the manufacturing cost is much more than the face value of the coin.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अनिवासी भारतीयों द्वारा दिल्ली क्लथ मिल और एस्कोर्ट्स के शेयरों की खरीद

*85. श्री तारिक अनवर :

श्री कमल नाथ : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय आप्रवासियों द्वारा दिल्ली क्लथ मिल्स/और एस्कोर्ट्स के शेयरों की बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर की जाने वाली खरीद के कारण, नए उद्योगों में भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा किये जाने वाले पूंजी निवेश को भारी धक्का लगने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस शंका की ओर भी दिलाया गया है कि अधिक से अधिक शेयर खरीदे जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप उद्योगों के प्रबन्ध पर आप्रवासी भारतीयों का कब्जा हो सकता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उत्पन्न स्थिति से निबटने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता कि भारतीय

उत्प्रवासियों (एमिग्रेंट्स) द्वारा दिल्ली क्लायमिल्स तथा एस्कोर्ट्स के शेयरों को बड़े पैमाने पर खरीद लिए जाने से, नए उद्योगों में भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा किए जाने वाले पूंजी के निवेश को धक्का पहुंचेगा। गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के नए उद्योगों में जो पूंजी निवेश किया जाता है, वह बहुत सी बातों पर, जैसे कि पूंजी निवेश के वातावरण, किसी एक उद्योग में विद्यमान मांग और पूर्ति की स्थिति, किसी उद्योग विशेष में उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक निवेश्य सामग्री की उपलब्धता तथा सरकार की लाइसेंसिंग नीति आदि पर निर्भर करता है। इसलिए निवेश सम्बन्धी उदार योजना के अन्तर्गत, विद्यमान कम्पनियों के कुछ शेयरों की खरीद के लिए अनिवासी भारतीयों के प्रवेश से इस पर कोई खास प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ) इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए कि पोर्टफोलियो निवेश योजना के अन्तर्गत अनिवासियों द्वारा की जाने वाली खरीद के परिणामस्वरूप, कम्पनियों का प्रबंध भारतीय उत्प्रवासियों के हाथों में न चला जाए, 1982 ही में, अनिवासी व्यक्तियों द्वारा किए जाने वाले पूंजी के निवेश के सम्बन्ध में, शेयरों के मामले में, कम्पनी की चुकता सामान्य शेयर पूंजी के 1 प्रतिशत तक की सीमा और कम्पनी द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले परिवर्तनीय ऋणपत्रों की प्रत्येक श्रृंखला के सम्बन्ध में भी 1 प्रतिशत तक की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित कर दी गई थी। आगे और संरक्षण के रूप में, अनिवासी निवेशकों द्वारा किए जाने वाले पूंजी के निवेश के संबंध में, शेयरों के मामले में, कम्पनी की कुल मिलाकर चुकता सामान्य शेयर पूंजी के 5 प्रतिशत तक की अधिकतम सीमा और ऋण पत्रों के मामले में भी, कम्पनी द्वारा जारी किए गए परिवर्तनीय ऋण पत्रों की प्रत्येक श्रृंखला के 5 प्रतिशत तक की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित कर दी गई थी।

Shsortage of Small Coins in Manipur

*88. SHRI NGANGOM MOHENDRA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that people of Manipur have been facing great hardship on account of shortage of small coins during the last one year;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Statesman' of 17th June, 1983:

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India was asked for small coins of at least Rs. 1.5 lakhs, but no remittance was received:

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to meet the demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) There are complaints of shortage of small coins in certain parts of the country, including Manipur.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India, which is responsible for the distribution of coins in the country has stated that during the year July, 1982 to June, 1983 small coins worth Rs. 1.58 lakhs were remitted to various small-coin depots situated in Manipur State for distribution in that State. A further remittance of small coins worth Rs. 1.26 lakhs has been sent to State Bank of India, Imphal on 18th July, 1983 and another remittance worth Rs. 93,750 is planned to be despatched to Imphal on 28th July, 1983.

खाड़ी के देशों के साथ निर्यात व्यापार में वृद्धि

*90. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने खाड़ी के देशों के साथ निर्यात व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए एक नई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) नई नीति के परिणामस्वरूप क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग) खाड़ी के देशों सहित विभिन्न देशों को भारतीय निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिये बहुत से नए उपाय किये गये हैं। खाड़ी के देशों को तथा अन्य पड़ोसी पश्चिम एशियाई देशों को निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये अपनाए गए विशेष उपायों में शामिल हैं :

- (1) भारत तथा खाड़ी के देशों के बीच व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के और अधिक तीव्रतापूर्वक आदान-प्रदान के लिये प्रोत्साहन देना ;
- (2) उत्पादों, विशेष रूप से उन इंजीनियरी मर्चों का पता लगाना जिनकी खाड़ी के बाजारों को निर्यात करने की संभावना है ;
- (3) भारत तथा खाड़ी क्षेत्र स्थित महत्वपूर्ण देशों के बीच व्यापार वार्ताएं आयोजित करने के लिये प्रस्थापनाएं ;
- (4) खाड़ी क्षेत्र में निर्यातकर्त्ता फर्मों द्वारा कार्यालयों की स्थापना को प्रोत्साहित करना ;

(5) पश्चिम एशिया क्षेत्र में हमारे मिशनों के वाणिज्यिक अनुभागों को सुदृढ़ करना ; तथा

(6) खाड़ी के क्षेत्र में भारत व्यापार केन्द्र खोलने के लिए संभाव्यता अध्ययन।

ऐसी आशा है कि इन उपायों से खाड़ी क्षेत्र सहित पश्चिम एशियाई देशों को होने वाले निर्यातों में वृद्धि होगी।

Safeguarding Secured Advances by Banks

*91. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that there is no safeguard on secured advances by checking clandestine removal of pledged or hypothecated goods in the nationalised and non-nationalised banks;

(b) how much amount is involved which the banks feel sticky due to removal of goods unauthorisedly in the nationalised and non-nationalised banks; and

(c) any proposal to create a separate cell to deal with such reported cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Banks do have internal systems and safeguards to ensure that they have full and effective control over all securities charged to them for advances including over the stocks pledged/hypothecated to them. This system involves laying down of special procedures for proper custody and control over the securities which are subject to periodical surprised inspection and also for the receipt and delivery of the goods. Banks also ensure that the godowns containing the goods pledged to them are locked with the banks' own pad-locks and that the keys are allowed to be handled only by their own staff like godown.keepers who are required to deposit the keys overnight for safe custody

with the banks. In case the godowns are in the borrowers' premises, banks generally ensure that they have independent access to them. Banks' name board is also required to be displayed at the entrance of the godown, stocks held against advances are insured against appropriate risks for the full value.

In the case of hypothecated stocks, the possession of which is with the borrowers, banks are required to safeguard their interest by exercising control over the stocks through surprise verification as also by scrutiny of the periodical statements of hypothecated stocks required to be submitted by the borrowers. In the case of goods hypothecated by borrowers other than limited companies the banks' name board is displayed at the place where the goods are kept. If the borrower is a limited company, the banks' charge is got registered with the Registrar of Companies. Thus, the banks have prescribed safeguards in the case of advances against pledge and hypothecation of goods.

While scrutinising the advances portfolios of banks during the course of inspections under Section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Inspecting Officers of the Reserve Bank examine the internal systems in vogue in banks for exercising supervision and control over stocks pledged/hypothecated to them. In cases where deficiencies are observed in such systems, the irregularities are suitably brought out in the inspection reports for initiation of necessary corrective action by the banks in order to ensure that their interests are safeguarded.

(b) There have been cases of removal of goods unauthorisedly by the borrowers particularly in the case of hypothecation accounts where the goods are in the actual custody of the borrowers. Details of such cases and actual amount involved in respect of such advances which might have become sticky are not available. However, the Bank is expected to take corrective measures in such cases to safeguard its interests.

(c) The existing systems and procedures are adequate although it is admitted that on certain occasions there have been frauds committed by parties and the bank staff may

have been remiss. In such cases, the management of the Bank is required to take deterrent action against their delinquent staff and the party concerned.

Import of Natural Rubber

*92. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to import natural rubber;

(b) if so, the quantity being imported: and

(c) the reasons for import ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) On a preliminary assessment of the demand-supply position in the country, Government have authorised the State Trading Corporation of India to import 30,000 tonnes of natural rubber during 1983-84.

Soviet Loan for Vizag

*93. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in the "Business Standard" dated 13 May, 1983 under the caption "Rs. 140 cr. Soviet loan for Vizag";

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of Soviet delegation, who recently visited India in this regard, details of discussions held with Indian counter-parts and who are the signatories to the agreement on both the sides; and

(c) the details of services etc. to be rendered by the Soviet Union, terms of the loan and how it will be re-paid ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The names and status of the Soviet leader and other members of the Soviet Delegation are given below :

1. H.E. Mr. I.V. Arkhipov,...(Leader)
First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.
2. Dr. V.I. Litvinenko,
Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the U.S.S.R.
3. Mr. I.D. Vozvishayev, Head of Mr. Arkhipov's Secretariat.
4. Mr. I.P. Nesterenko,
Executive Secretary of Soviet Side of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission.
5. Mr. K.V. Mishak,
Adviser to the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission.
6. Mr. M. Nesterov,
Head of Legal Department of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the U.S.S.R.

The discussions with the Delegation covered a broad general review of the economic cooperation between the two countries. During the stay of the Soviet Delegation, an Agreement for a Soviet Credit of Roubles 140 million [= Rs. 140 crores (approximate)] was also signed on 12th May, 1983, for covering the rouble requirements of Stage II of the Vizag Steel Plant. The Credit Agreement was signed by me on behalf of our Government and Mr. I.V. Arkhipov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on behalf of the Government of the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Credit will finance the supply from the U.S.S.R. of goods and services required for the Second Blast Furnace Stream, including the cost of deputation of

Soviet experts to India and the training of Indian engineers in the U.S.S.R.

The Credit will be repayable over a period of 20 years inclusive of a grace period of 3 years and will carry an interest payment of 2.5% p.a.

The repayment of principal and payment of interest will be made in non-convertible Indian Rupees to be utilised by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods for export to the U.S.S.R. in accordance with the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement in force from time to time.

Alleged Transfer of Money by Punjab National Bank without Permission of Reserve Bank of India

*94. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI BAJPAYEE:**
SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that Caparo Group Limited and its subsidiaries under direction of Swraj Paul, transferred several crores of rupees from U.K. to India to purchase shares of Escorts and Delhi Cloth Mills and that the Punjab National Bank did transfer this huge amount without checking for the prior Permission of the Reserve Bank of India as required under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and Exchange Control Manual; and

(b) what are the relevant portions of the Act and Manual in this regard and how was Shri Paul able to circumvent these statutory requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) 13 overseas companies belonging to Caparo Group Limited, U.K. have remitted Rs. 12, 39,97,301 through the Punjab National Bank for the purchase of shares of Escorts and Delhi Cloth & General Mills Company Ltd. The question as to whether these remittances are in contravention of the FERA 1973 is under examination of Government in consultation with the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

The relevant provisions of the Exchange Control in this regard are contained in Section 29(1)(b) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, in chapter 28 of the Exchange Control Manual, and in the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department circular A.D. (M.A. Series) Circular No. 9 dated the 14th April, 1982.

Fourth Pay Commission for Central Government Employees

***95. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :**

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up the Fourth Pay Commission for Central Government employees as per announcement made earlier;

(b) if so, the composition of the Commission and the terms of reference for its functioning; and

(c) the likely date by which the Commission has been asked to submit its report along with the date on which the Commission started functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B.P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The composition and the terms of reference of the Fourth Central Pay Commission have been announced by the Finance Minister in Parliament on 26.7.1983. No time-limit has been given to the Commission to submit its Report. It is, however, expected to complete its work as early as possible. The Commission will start functioning shortly.

Proposal of West Bengal for Rehabilitation of Tea Gardens.

***96. SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of West Bengal propose to invest Rs. 40 crores to rehabilitate the tea gardens of the State;

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction to the said proposal; and

(c) whether Government have any alternate plan in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Government has no information to this effect.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central Government have recently launched a scheme for tea gardens in the Darjeeling area to provide interest subsidy on developmental loans for the purpose of extension planting and replanting. While the loans are to be provided through NABARD, the interest subsidy amounting to 5.1% will be provided through the Tea Board. The total outlay of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 43 crores over a period of 10 years.

Important of Beef Tallow

***97. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of beef tallow imported during 1982-83 ;

(b) purpose for which it was imported ; and

(c) whether it is mixed in Vanaspati ghee also ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) Import of tallow of any animal origin, including beef tallow, is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The STC has not made any imports of beef tallow.

Tallow can be imported under the import policy for Registered Exporters against REP/Additional licences including Advance/Imprest licences issued to exporters.

Import statistics for 1982-83 have not been compiled so far. Also, no separate statistics for import of beef tallow are maintained. However, some imports of beef tallow during 1982-83 have come to Government's notice, involving a quantity of about 11,568 metric tonnes. The purpose for which this quantity was imported by the concerned importers is not known.

(c) Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Vegetable Oil products Control Order 1947 do not permit use of beef tallow in Vanaspati.

Smuggling of Silver to Pakistan from Punjab Border

*98. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :-

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been considerable spurt in the smuggling of silver to Pakistan from the Punjab border ;

(b) if so, what is the estimated quantity of silver with value smuggled out from the Punjab border and the quantity of silver seized since the beginning of 1983 stating the modus operandi of silver smugglers ;

(c) whether Government have identified the racket involved in the smuggling of silver ; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to apprehend them and to check silver smuggling from the Punjab border ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) According to reports received, silver continues to be sensitive to being smuggled out of India across the Indo-Pak border in Punjab.

(b) Smuggling, being a clandestine activity, does not by its very nature lend itself to any quantitative evaluation to any accurate degree. It would, therefore, be

difficult to make a definitive assessment as to the actual volume of silver smuggled out across the Indo-Pak border in Punjab. The quantity and value of silver seized on the Indo-Pak border in Punjab during 1983 (upto 30th June) is 1457 Kgs. valued at about Rs. 47 lakhs.

The modus operandi or smuggling out silver is that silver is transported mainly from Delhi to the border towns and villages to Punjab and thereafter and opportune moments is smuggled across the border through carriers, vehicles, etc.

(c) and (d) The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in close co-operation with the field formations of the Customs department and other concerned enforcement agencies is constantly engaged in identifying the persons/gangs behind the silver smuggling racket and to apprehend them. The field formations on the Indo-Pak border in Punjab have been instructed to remain vigilant. The Preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department in the region is being reinforced in terms of manpower and equipment. Appropriate anti-smuggling measures are taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The matter is kept under constant review. The provisions of Chapter IVB of the Customs Act., 1962, containing regulatory provisions regulating the storage, transport, sale, etc. of silver have also been extended to the 50 Kms. wide belt along the Indo-Pak border.

पिथौरागढ़ और चमोली जिलों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों का खोला जाना

*99. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती जिलों पिथौरागढ़ और चमोली में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की सेवाओं की सुविधा अब तक उपलब्ध नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मंत्रालय निर्धन किसानों के लाभ के लिए इन सीमावर्ती जिलों

में जहां वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की कुछ ही शाखाएं कार्यरत हैं, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने की शीघ्र व्यवस्था करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह बैंक स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा प्रायोजित होगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ तथा चमौली जिले में इस समय कोई क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक नहीं है।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक से, जो कि इन जिलों के वास्ते लीड बैंक है, राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (नाबार्ड) द्वारा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के लिए पिथौरागढ़ जिले की आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन करने तथा रिपोर्ट देने को कहा गया है। इसे इस प्रयोजन के लिए चमौली जिले का सर्वेक्षण करने के वास्ते भी कहा गया है। ग्रामीण बैंक की स्थापना करने से सम्बन्धित निर्णय लीड बैंक द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के निष्कर्षों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में किया जाएगा।

साधारणतः ग्रामीण बैंक को प्रायोजित करने का उत्तरदायित्व उस जिले के लीड बैंक को सौंपा जाता है जिसके अंतर्गत वह प्रस्तावित ग्रामीण बैंक आता है। अलबत्ता, इस समय इस संबंध में निर्णय करना समयपूर्व होगा।

Soiled Notes in Circulation

* 100. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of soiled notes of Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 2, and Re. 1 are in circulation at present; and

(b) if so, when will these be replaced by fresh notes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Replacement of used notes by fresh notes is a continuing process, which is taken up as and when fresh notes are received and used notes are judged to be no longer fit to be in circulation.

U.S. Grant For Agricultural Research Programme

92.1 SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. is providing Rs. 6.6 crores grant for Agricultural Research Programme in India; and

(b) if so, how the grants will be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement providing for a grant of \$6.5 million Rs. (6.6 crores) was signed with the Government of U.S.A. on June 30, 1983, for the "Agricultural Research Project".

(b) The grant will be utilised for financing collaborative sub-projects designed to conduct research on selected priority problems in the field of agriculture. Two sub-projects, viz. soyabean processing and utilisation and post harvest technologies for fruits and vegetables have already been identified and further sub-projects are expected to be identified for such collaboration.

News Item Regarding Employees of Sanitary Department and the Canteen of HAL Treated as Bonded Labour

922. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Blitz' 25 June, 1983 to the effect that over 300 employees of the sanitary department and the canteen of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Lucknow are being treated as 'Bonded labour' etc;

(b) if so, whether any investigation is being done to look into the conditions of these workers; and

(c) if so, the details and action being taken to improve their working conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, Govt. have seen press reports. For carrying out works of temporary, or seasonal nature, contract labour is engaged through licenced contractors in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Lucknow Division. A licence for the purpose has been obtained from the Labour Department of Uttar Pradesh Government. The Division takes every possible care to see that contractors fulfil their obligation to the labourers.

गढ़वाल के जिलों में हथकरघा उद्योग और बुनाई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना किया जाना

923. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गढ़वाल के जिलों में हथकरघा उद्योग और बुनाई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र नहीं हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन पहाड़ी जिलों में हथकरघा उद्योग और बुनाई प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और किन-किन जिलों में इनकी स्थापना किए जाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) गढ़वाल डिवीजन के जिलों में परम्परागत हथकरघा उद्योग है। हथकरघा विकास आयुक्त के कार्यालय द्वारा प्रायोजित और फाउन्डेशन टु एड इण्डस्ट्रियल रिकवरी (1981-82) द्वारा संचालित उत्तर प्रदेश के ऊनी हथकरघा क्षेत्र के अध्ययन में गढ़वाल डिवीजन में ऊनी हथकरघों की संख्या का अनुमान

(1981) 1600 लगाया गया है। इस क्षेत्र में हथकरघों के उत्पादन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य खादी तथा ग्राम उद्योग बोर्ड, खादी तथा ग्राम उद्योग, आयोग अनुसूचित जनजाति निगम तथा साथ ही खादी तथा ग्राम उद्योग आयोग की प्रमाणित संस्थायें और पंजीकृत गैर सरकारी एकक जैसी विभिन्न एजेंसियां काम कर रही हैं नर्मदों तथा शालों के लिए राज्य उद्योग विभाग द्वारा संचालित कुछ प्रशिक्षण-सह-उत्पादन केन्द्र हैं।

(ख) सरकार का विचार है कि चमोली जिले में बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाये जो बुनाई प्रोसेसिंग, डिजाइनिंग और छपाई के बारे में तकनीकी सलाह देगा। यह तभी हो सकेगा जब राज्य सरकार इस काम के लिए उचित समय के अन्दर आवश्यक इमारत उपलब्ध कर दे। बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र में चार महीने की अवधि का हथकरघा टेक्नालाजी का अल्पकालिक प्रशिक्षण भी संचालित किया जायेगा। प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को बजीफे दिये जाएंगे। करघा पूर्व और करघा पश्चात प्रोसेसिंग की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर भी उसके राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त होने पर विचार किया जायेगा।

(ग) बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र के चमोली जिले में स्थापित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, जहां तक अन्य प्रस्तावों का संबंध है, वे राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशों पर निर्भर करेंगे।

() लागू नहीं होता।

Mobilisation of Small Savings by Peerless General Investment and Finance Co. Ltd., Calcutta

924. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Peerless General Investment and Finance Co. Ltd.,

Calcutta is mobilising small savings throughout the country, if so, what are the total mobilisation for last three years;

(b) whether 100 per cent collection of deposits in endowment policies are invested in Government securities if so, the details about the nature of such securities;

(c) whether Government had ordered for withdrawal of free life insurance from LIC to the policy holders if so, what are the reasons in details; and

(d) whether Government have received a representation from the said company, if so, what are the salient feature thereof and that action Government contemplate to take ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to available information the company is conducting certain schemes which reportedly come within the purview of Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. In pursuance of the provisions of the above Act and rules framed thereunder, the Government of West Bengal had issued a notice to the company on 10th September, 1979 to submit its winding up programme. The company, however, contended that its business was not covered by the above Act and filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court against the Union Government,

State Government and Reserve Bank of India and obtained a stay order. The case is still sub-judice. However, the company's total collections less refunds and provisions as per the company's balance sheet for the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 are reportedly Rs. 2758.57 lakhs, Rs. 4806.86 lakhs and Rs. 8569.57 lakhs respectively.

(b) No, Sir. Only contractual liabilities of the company are reportedly covered by its investments in Government securities and fixed deposits in nationalised banks,

(c) and (d) There has been no scheme for granting free life insurance from L.I.C. to the depositors. As such, the question of the Government ordering its withdrawal or any

representation by the company in this behalf does not arise.

Inability to Export Sugar in a Polyline Jute Bags

925. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in Economic Times of 21 June, 1983 that India's inability to export sugar in a poly-line jute bags of 50 kg. is costing the country dearly in terms of foreign exchange;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of foreign countries are interested in buying Indian sugar but due to the unsatisfactory arrangements, the progress in this regard is not satisfactory; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard to save the foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the said news-item.

(b) and (c) Under the Indian Sugar Packaging Act, Indian sugar is to be packed in 100 kg. bags. A number of countries, including those where sugar had traditionally been exported in 100 kg. bags, have shown preference for 50 kg. packing. A start has, therefore, been made by the STC is to export sugar in 50 kg. packing. STC is also making further efforts to export more sugar in 50 kg. packing.

Modalities for Withdrawal of Compulsory Deposits

926. SHRI F.H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to para 79 of his Budget Speech, 1983-84 (Part B) and state:

(a) whether the necessary modelities regarding the withdrawal of Compulsory Deposits by persons who had attained the age of 65 years on 1st April, 1983 or before had been worked out; if so, whether he will lay on the Table of the House a copy thereof;

(b) whether he is aware of the different interpretations being placed on his announcement regarding withdrawal at the age 65 on 1st April, 1983 w.e.f. 1st June, 1983 by the Income Tax Department;

(c) whether precise instructions are proposed to be issued in this behalf so that person who have attained the age of 65 years can withdraw the amount lying at their credit in Compulsory Deposit after 1st June, 1983; and

(d) what rate of interest is payable in case these persons do not withdraw till 70 years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. A copy of the instructions issued to the Reserve Bank of India and Finance Secretaries of all State and Union Territory Governments etc. is laid on the Table of the House [placed in Library, see No. LT-6759/83].

(b) No such case has been brought to the notice of Government.

(d) They will be eligible to interest at the maximum bank deposit rate which is currently 11 per cent per annum.

Location of International Trade Fairs held in 1982-83 and 1983-84

927. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of International Trade Fairs held in the world during the year 1982-83;

(b) the number and location of International Trade Fairs in which India participated;

(c) the amount of business gained; and

(d) the number and location of International Trade Fairs likely to be held during the year 1983-84 and the names of the countries in which India will take part ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARY SINHA) : (a) A large number of International Trade Fairs are held all over the world every year and the exact number cannot be ascertained.

(b) A statement is attached at Annexure-I.

(c) The business gained due to participation in international trade fairs and organisation of wholly Indian Exhibitions during 1982-83 is as follows :-

Exhibits sold — Rs. 120.85 lakhs

Business booked— Rs. 9013.19 lakhs

Business under negotiations = Rs. 13770.50 lakhs

Apart from these a number of trade enquiries were also received which have been passed on to the respective organisations for follow up.

(d) A large number of International Trade Fairs are held in the world, the exact number of which cannot be ascertained. During 1983-84, Trade Fair Authority of India will organise participation in 42 International Trade Fairs including Commodity Fairs and will organise 5 Exclusive Indian Exhibitions as indicated in the statement as Annexure-II.

Statement

Names of International Fairs/Indian Exhibitions in which participation was organised by Trade Fair Authority of India during 1982-83.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------|
| 1. | Zimbabwe International Trade Fair Bulawayo | April 23-May 1, 1982. |
| 2. | Cyprus International Fair, Nicosia (Cyprus) | May 22-June 6, 1982. |
| 3. | Barcelona International Fair, Barcelona (Spain) | June 4-12, 1982. |
| 4. | Bagota International Fair, Bagota | July 10-25, 1982. |
| 5. | Zambia Agricultural and Commercial Show, Lusaka (Zambia) | July 30-August 2, 1982. |
| 6. | *Chicago Hardware Show, Chicago (USA) | August 16-19, 1982. |
| 7. | Izmir International Fair, Izmir, Turkey | August 20-Sept. 10, 1982. |
| 8. | Algiers International Fair, Algiers (Algeria) | August 25-Sept. 10, 1982. |
| 9. | *International Men's Fashion Week, Cologne (FRG) | August 27-29, 1982. |
| 10. | Damascus International Fair, Damascus (Syria) | August 22-Sept. 10, 1982. |
| 11. | *Brno Engineering Goods Fair, Brno (Czechoslovakia) | Sept. 15-22, 1982. |
| 12. | Vienna International Fair, Vienna (Austria) | Sept. 11-19, 1982. |
| 13. | *Semaine International Du Cuir Fair, Paris (France) | Sept. 11-14, 1982. |
| 14. | Thessaloniki International Fair, Thessaloniki (Greece) | Sept. 11-14, 1982. |
| 15. | *Australia's International Engineering Exhibition, Sydney (Australia) | Sept. 1982. |
| 16. | Zagreb International Fair, Zagreb (Yugoslavia) | Sept. 14-22, 1982. |
| 17. | Budapest International Autumn Fair, Budapest (Hungary) | Sept. 17-26, 1982. |

*Specialised Commodity Fairs.

18. Seoul International Trade Fair,
Seoul (South Korea) Sept. 24, Oct. 16, 1982.
19. Plovdiv International Fair, Plovdiv
(Bulgaria) Sept. 27-Oct. 4, 1982.
20. Bucharest International Fair,
Bucharest (Romania) October 7-14, 1982.
21. *Salon International Du-Ptet-A-Porter
Feminin International Ladies Ready-to-
Wear Clothing Exhibition and Section
Boutique, Paris (France) October 16-20, 1982.
22. Hong Kong International Fair,
Hong Kong October 18-23, 1982.
23. Indian Exhibition, Kuala Lumpur,
(Malaysia) October 29-Nov. 7, 1982.
24. Baghdad International Fair,
Baghdad (Iraq) Nov. 1-15, 1982.
25. *Lagos Specialised International
Fair, Lagos (Nigeria) Nov, 20-29, 1982.
26. Dakar International Fair, Dakar
(Senegal) Nov. 23-Dec., 6, 1982.
27. Indian Exhibition, London (U.K.) Nov. 10-20, 1982.
28. Indian Exhibition, Kuwait Jan. 10-19, 1983.
29. *International Furniture Fair,
Cologne (FRG) Jan. 18-23, 1983.
30. *Canadian Gift Show, Toronto,
Canada Jan. 30-Feb. 3, 1983.
31. *HEIMTEXTIL-International Trade Fair,
for Home & Household Textiles,
Frankfurt (FRG) Jan. 12-16, 1983.
32. *Salon International Du-Pret-A-Porter
Feminin International Ladies Ready-to-
Wear Clothing exhibition and Section
Boutique, Paris (France). Feb. 12-16, 1983.
33. *Canadian Hardware Show, Toronto,
Canada Feb, 13-16, 1983.
34. *International Hardware Fair,
Cologne (FRG) March 9-12, 1983.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| 35. | Cair International Fair,
Cairo (ARE) | March 12-26, 1983. |
| 36. | Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig
(GDR) | March 13-20, 1983. |
| 37. | *Hoters & Foodex Fair, Tokyo
(Japan) | March 14-18, 1983. |
| 38. | Indian Exhibition, Caracas
(Venezuela). | March 15-24, 1983. |

Statement II

Names of International Fairs/Indian Exhibitions in which Participation is being organised by Trade Fair Authority of India during 1983-84.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | Milan International Fair,
Milan (Italy). | 14-23 April, 1983 |
| 2. | Tokyo International Fair,
Tokyo (Japan). | 26 April-5 May, 1983 |
| 3. | Zimbabwe International Fair,
Bulwayo (Zimbabwe). | 30 April-8 May, 1983 |
| 4. | Budapest International Spring
Fair, Budapest (Hungary). | 18-26 May, 1983 |
| 5. | Barcelona International Fair,
Barcelona (Spain). | 2-10 June, 1983 |
| 6. | India Week at Seychelles. | 5-12 June, 1983 |
| 7. | Poznan International Fair,
Poznan (Poland). | 12-21 June, 1983 |
| 8. | Jakarta International Fair,
Jakarta (Indonesia). | 30 July-27 Aug., 1983 |
| 9. | *Australia's International Engineering
Exhibition Melbourne (Australia). | 1-6 August, 1983 |
| 10. | *National Shoe Fair of America,
New York (USA). | August, 1983 |
| 11. | *National Hardware Show,
Chicago (USA). | 15-18 August, 1983 |

12. Izair International Fair,
Izmir (Turkey). 20 Aug.-10 Sept., 1983
13. Damascus International Fair,
Damascus (Syria). 22 Aug.-10 Sept., 1983
14. *Internatioaal Men's Fashion
Week, Cologne (W. Germany). 26-28 Aug., 1983
15. *MACEF-International Exhibition
of Household goods, C'Ware, Ceramics,
Hardware, Tools etc., Milan (Italy). 3-6 Sept., 1983
16. Zagreb International Fair,
Zagreb (Yugoslavia). 7-15 Sept., 1983
17. *Semanine International Du-Cuir
Pairs (France). 10-13 Sept, 1983
18. Swiss National Fair,
Lausanne (Switzerland). 10-25 Sept., 1983
19. *International Furniture Fair,
Utrecht (Netherland). 12-18 Sept., 1983
20. *Pret-A-Porter Feminine,
Paris (France). 24-28 Sept., 1983
21. Overseas Import Fair-
'Partners for Progress'
Berlin (FRG). 28 Sept.-2 Oct., 1983
22. National Software Expo,
Chicago (USA). September. 1983
23. Tehran International Fair,
Tehran (Iran). September, 1983
24. *International Footwear Trade
Fair, London. 2-4 October, 1983
25. *International Trade Fair for
Plastic & Rubber, Dusseldorf
(West Germany). 4-12 October, 1983
26. *International Fair for Ladies
wear MODEXPO, Zurich,
(Switzerland). 9-11 October, 1983
27. *Anuga Food Fair, Cologne,
(West Germany). 15-20 October, 1983

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------|
| 28. | Baghdad International Fair
Baghdad (Iraq). | 1-15 November, 1983 |
| 29. | *Asia Print' 83, Singapore. | 8-12 November, 1983 |
| 30. | *INTERKAMA—International Congress
& Exhibition for instrumentation and
Automation, Dussel dorf
(W. Germany). | 9-15 November, 1983 |
| 31. | Hongkong International Consumer Week,
Hongkong. | 21-26 November, 1983 |
| 32. | *3rd International Trade Fair,
"Technology for the People"
Manila (Philippines) | 20-26 November, 1983. |
| 33. | *Machine Tools Indonesia,
Jakarta (Indonesia) | 6-10, December, 1983. |
| 34. | Indian Exhibition, Jeddah,
(S. Arabia) | Date to be fixed 12/83 |
| 35. | Indian Exhibition, Abidjan
(Ivory Coast) | Date to be fixed 12/83 |
| 36. | *HEIMEXTIL Frankfurt
(West Germany) | 11-15 January, 1984. |
| 37. | *International Furniture Fair,
Cologne (West Germany) | January, 1984 |
| 38. | *International Hardware Show,
Cologne (West Germany) | 29 Feb. - 3 March, 1984. |
| 39. | Indian Exhibition, Vietnam | Dates to be fixed 2/84 |
| 40. | Kadura International Fair,
Kaduna (Nigeria). | February, 1984. |
| 41. | *Pret-A-Porter Feminin, Paris
(France) | February 1984. |
| 42. | Leipzsig Spring Fair, Leipzig
(GDR) | 11-17, March, 1984. |
| 43. | Valencia International Fair,
Valenoia (Venezuela) | 12-19 March, 1984. |
| 44. | *Hoberes & Foodex Fair,
Tokyo (Japan) | 12-16 March, 1984. |
| 45. | Cairo International Fair,
Cairo (APR) | 13-27 March, 1984. |
| 46. | Indian Exhibition, Manila
(Philippines) | Date to be fixed. |
| 47. | *Machtech International,
Chicago. | December, 1983. |

Permission to Import Finished Leather

628. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the leather industry has pleaded to Ministry to permit import of certain kinds of finished leather which could be converted into value-added items and re-exported :

(b) if so, whether Government have already permitted some imports but they are subjected to heavy rates of customs duty which was counter-productive for the re-export ;

(c) if so, what are the other suggestions that have been put forward by the leather industry to the Ministry ; and

(d) to what extent they have been accepted by the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) Under the Import Policy for the current financial year, import of finished leather by actual users and others for stock and sale is allowed under Open General Licence. Such import is subject to customs duty at 60% plus 25% auxiliary duty of customs.

Recently, there have been some proposals from trade for duty free import of finished leather. These requests cannot be acceded to in as much as such duty free imports will adversely affect the indigenous tanning industry.

हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों को धन का वितरण

929. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के अनुदेश के अनुसार हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा अन्य पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए धन उपलब्ध कराया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पृथक पृथक ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) बैंकों द्वारा वितरित धनराशि का राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से यह कहा गया है कि वे समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के समक्ष उद्यमों के लिए अधिक ऋण देने का प्रयास करें। प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की जो धारणा बनाई गई है उनमें छोटे और सीमांतिक किसान, भूमिहीन मजदूर, बटाईदार, काश्तकार, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना के हिताधिकारी, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के हिताधिकारी और कारीगर तथा कुटीर व ग्रामोद्योग आते हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करें कि मार्च 1985 तक उनके द्वारा प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिए जाने वाले कुछ ऋण का कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत भाग इस समूह को मिले।

(ख) उपर्युक्त "क" में समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की जो परिभाषा की गई है, उसके संबंध में आंकड़े अभी प्राप्त होने शुरू नहीं हुए हैं क्योंकि इस संबंध में अनुदेश अभी फरवरी 1983 में ही जारी किए गए थे। फिर भी, एक अनुबन्ध संलग्न है जिसमें जून 1983 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के ऋणकर्ताओं को सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत दिए गए अग्रिमों का राज्यवार ब्योरा दिया गया है।

Meteorological Observatory for Saurashtra Region to Warn Danger of Floods and Cyclones

931. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has proposed to the Union Government that a meteorological observatory with back up stations and a net-work of telecommunication system be set up in Saurashtra region since it is prone to frequent floods, cyclones and heavy rains ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto ;

(c) by what time Government are likely to fulfil the demands of Gujarat Government ; and

(d) details of other measures being contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) A request was received from the Government of Gujarat for installation of a cyclone detection radar in Gujarat.

(b) The proposal for installation of a cyclone detection radar at Bhuj has been approved and will be implemented during the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods. Orders for the purchase of equipment have been placed and land for construction of a technical building is being acquired.

(c) and (d) Efforts will be made as early as possible. However is likely to take about three years to meet the demand of State Government of Gujarat.

Declined in Export Market for Fabrics in U.S. and E.E.C.

932. SHRI G.Y. KRISHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing its export for fabrics in the US and the European Economic Community because of poor quality ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the USSR, the buyers of Indian textiles is undecided on lifting the items in terms of this trade protocol in view of the adverse balance in its trade with this country ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) There has been a decline in the export of fabrics from India to the USA and the EEC in recent years. This decline is attributed to a variety of factors including the recessionary conditions in the economics of these importing countries, shifts in consumer preference and demand trends as also slow pace of modernisation in the Indian textile industry.

(b) According to available information the Soviet Buying Organisation has so far contracted for the purchase of 146 million Metres of cotton fabrics during 1983. It is not possible to indicate the total quantity that is likely to be contracted for during the full calendar year, 1983.

(c) The Government is keen to increase the export of fabrics from India. 'Soft loan' scheme is available for modernisation of the textile industry. Policy for import of textile machinery has been further liberalised. Government has also urged upon the industry to set up new units under the 100% export oriented units Schem. A package of incentives viz, cash compensatory support, Replenishment licences and duty drawback is available on exports of fabrics. The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council has been asked to intensify export promotional measures to give boost to exports of fabrics.

Quota of Small Coins for Different States

933. SHRI MATILAL HASDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the quota of small coins for different States which were fixed by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, State-wise details thereof ;

(b) has Reserve Bank of India supplied the quota to the States ;

(c) was there any gap between the supply and demand ; and

(d) if so, how to narrow the gap, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Allotment of small coins is made by the Reserve Bank of India to their various Offices depending upon their areas of operation which do not confine to State boundaries.

(b) and (c) Supplies against allotments are made by the Reserve Bank of India consistent with the quantity of coins received from the Mints. Allotted quantities could not be supplied in full to all the offices.

(d) Government have taken certain measures to step up substantially the production of coins. The number of coins of various denominations expected to be produced in the year 1983-84 is 950 million pieces against 660 million pieces produced in the year 1982-83 and 525 million pieces in the year 1981-82. In order to improve production in the three Mints located at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, an incentive scheme has been introduced whereby workers are being motivated to produce more and earn additional income by way of incentive for the additional production achieved. There has been increase in production of the order of 70 per cent in the Bombay Mint and more than 50 per cent in the Hyderabad Mint following the introduction of the incentive scheme. The results of the incentive scheme which has been introduced in the Calcutta Mint early this month are also very encouraging. Another measure being taken is extension of hours of work in the Mint to increase production. It is expected that the increased production of

coins likely to be achieved in the current year will ease the position considerably.

Increase in Budget Allocations to Tourist Officers Abroad for Publicity

934. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to increase budget allocations to tourist offices for publicity and promotion abroad ; and

(b) the existing arrangement and future plans alongwith budgetary allotment for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The budget allocation for overseas offices is determined by national priority and availability of funds. The budget allocation for 1983-84 is Rs. 469.68 lakhs as against Rs. 398.16 in 1982-83.

According to the existing arrangement under the "Operations" schemes Department of Tourism and Air India share the funding of promotional budget of overseas tourist offices.

Implementation of Orders Regarding Regularisation of Services of Muster Roll/Casual Labourers in Hotel Kanishka

935. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any order issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reference in 1979 regarding regularisation of services of muster roll workers/casual labourers engaged by his Ministry and its departments/subordinate offices;

(b) if so, whether these orders have been implemented by his Ministry/Departments subordinate offices particularly in

Kanishka Hotel where a number of well qualified casual labour are working and devoted more than one year, have not yet been given chance to become regular in suitable jobs and outsiders are being appointed.

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

(d) whether Government would consider their cases sympathetically and absorb them as per their qualifications in the suitable jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The orders issued in 1979 by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms are applicable to the Ministries/Departments.

According to business requirements, staff on Casual/daily-wage basis is engaged in ITDC hotels including Kanishka Hotel for short periods. Recruitment to vacant and sanctioned posts in ITDC is made either by advertisement or notification to Employment Exchanges. The Casual/daily-wage staff fulfilling the prescribed requirements are considered alongwith other eligible candidates in response to such advertisement/notification.

Enquiry Against Certain Officials of Branches of Allahabad Bank at Meerut

936. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a departmental enquiry was instituted on 2 February, 1982 against certain officials of various branches of Allahabad Bank at Meerut who were suspended on 22 April, 1981;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has since been completed and the results of the same have been submitted for further processing of the case; and

(c) if not, the reasons for abnormal delay and by what time the enquiry will be completed?

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

“सिगरेट कम्पनियों को जनता को लूटने की खुली छूट” शीर्षक समाचार

937. श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :

श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान झांसी से प्रकाशित होने वाली पाक्षिक पत्रिका “असली भारतवर्ष के जुलाई 1983 के अंक में” सिगरेट कम्पनियों को जनता को लूटने की खुली छूट शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो छपी हुई कीमतों और दुकानदारों द्वारा ली जाने वाली दरों बीच अन्तर होने के प्रति कौन उत्तरदायी है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या की जा रही है और उसके संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने बड़े पैमाने पर होने वाली इस चोर बाजारी को रोकने के लिए सिगरेटों की चोरबाजारी करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या तत्काल कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टभि रामा राव) : (क), जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) पैक की हुई वस्तुओं को पैकेट पर लिखे हुए दामों से अधिक दामों पर बेचना बाट और माप मानक (पैक वस्तु)

नियम, 1977 का उल्लंघन करना है। राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को जो इस विषय से संबंधित हैं, सिगरेटों के पेकेटों पर अंकित दामों से ऊंचे दामों पर सिगरेटों की तथाकथित बिक्री से अवगत करा दिया गया है तथा उनसे समुचित कदम उठाने का अनुरोध किया गया है। सरकार स्थिति पर नजर रखे हुए है ताकि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उपयुक्त कदम उठाए जा सकें।

Multistorey Hotel in Vicinity of Palam Airport

938. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3419 on 18 March, 1983 regarding multistorey hotel in the vicinity of Palam Airport and state the present position of the appeal filed against the order of demolition issued by the Contonment Board Delhi to the appellate authority ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : The appeal filed by the party was fixed for hearing on 31st March, 1983. On the request of the party, the appellate authority adjourned the hearing. The appeal is still pending with the Appellate Authority.

Delay in Sanctioning Grants to various Organisations Giving Handicraft Training

939. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a facts that in sanctioning grants by the All India handicraft Board to various organisations giving handicrafts training considerable delay is caused putting great strain on these organisations ; and

(b) if so, whether these delays will be avoided in future to augment the efficiency of these organisations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) There is, in some cases, delay in sanctioning grants. All efforts are made to minimise delay but the delay is often due to late receipt of accounts and other information from the concerned organisations.

Action against Manufacturers of Aerated Water

940. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 9300 on 29 April, 1982 regarding action against manufacturers of aerated water and state :

(a) what punishment in adjudication and other punishment in prosecution as well as in inter-departmental reference was imposed against 65 manufacturers of aerated water in 12 Central Excise Collectorates as referred to at page 138 of Appendix VII of 55th Report of Public Accounts Committee (77-78), 6th Lok Sabha, on evasion of central excise duty ;

(b) amount of duty involved in each case ;

(c) whether duty and penalty was collected in each case, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) in how many cases appropriate action for simultaneous proceedings for adjudication and prosecution was taken, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) what is the ultimate result in each case ; and

(f) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House complete facts and circumstances of the case stating the follow-up action taken to chock such evasion in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (f) The

Unstarred Question No. 9300, referred to in the preamble of this Question, was answered on 29-4-83 and not in April, 1982. The information required is voluminous and has to be collected from the field formations. It will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of 5-Star Hotels in Jammu and Kashmir

941. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals for constructing 5-Star hotels for tourists in Jammu and Kashmir under his Ministry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount to be invested during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Hotel Corporation of India is constructing a 281 room hotel at Srinagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.43 crores. The hotel is expected to be partially commissioned by October/November, 1983.

Trade Agreement between India and Pakistan

942. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL :

SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been made between Government of India and Pakistan on trade ;

(b) if so, the name of the items to be imported from and exported to Pakistan accordingly to agreement ; and

(c) when this agreement will be effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

महालेखाकार, बिहार, रांची में वरिष्ठ लेखा लिपिकों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण

943. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महालेखाकार, बिहार रांची के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत नियमानुसार डिवीजनल एकाउंटेंट काडर में दो तिहाई पद राज्य सरकार के निर्माण डिवीजनों के वरिष्ठ लेखा लिपिकों के लिए आरक्षित हैं ?

(ख) अब तक पदोन्नति से भरे गए कुल पदों और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति से भरे गए पदों में क्या अनुपात है और नियमों के उल्लंघन के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है ; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार के लिपिकों को नियमानुसार दो तिहाई अनुपात पदोन्नतियां देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यह कब तक हो जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० पी० पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख) डिवाजनल लेखाकारों के संवर्ग में भर्ती "डिवाजनल लेखाकारों के लिए प्रारम्भिक भर्ती परीक्षा" नामक प्रतियोगी और अर्हक परीक्षा के माध्यम से चयन द्वारा की जाती है और राज्य सरकारों के लोक निर्माण विभाग के पात्र लेखा लिपिकों को, अन्य पात्र उम्मीदवारों के साथ, इस परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति दी जाती है। डिवाजनल लेखाकारों की भर्ती सम्बन्धी नियमावली में वरिष्ठ लेखा लिपिकों के लिए कोई

आरक्षण अथवा निश्चित प्रतिशत निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Regular Employment to Daily Wage Workers of Hotel Kanishka New Delhi

944. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the "Hindustan Times" 5 June, 1983 that casual labour on railway project construction sites have been asked to be treated as monthly-rated workers instead of daily-rated labour on completion of 180 days of continuous service;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a number of daily-wages workers were engaged in the Hotel Kanishka, who have rendered more than one year service in this Hotel and have not yet been considered for regular employment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all these daily wages workers had recently been turned out (29 May, 1983) although a number of them were well qualified to be considered for suitable jobs and were quite competent;

(d) if so, the number of such daily-wages workers alongwith their qualifications and the period of service they have rendered in this Hotel; and

(e) whether Government would also like to consider their cases sympathetically for the suitable jobs in the Hotel and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to exigencies of situation, staff on casual/daily wage basis is

engaged in various hotels for short periods. Recruitment to vacant and sanctioned posts in ITDC is made either by advertisement or by notification to employment Exchanges. The casual/daily-wage staff who fulfil the prescribed requirements, can apply in response to such advertisements/notifications. They are considered alongwith other eligible candidates in response to such advertisements notifications.

(d) The number of such daily wage workers who had completed a year and whose services were terminated was sixteen. These were in the category of helpers, masons, storekeepers, etc. and had been basically employed during the construction of the project.

(e) ITDC would give preference to them while making recruitments for the construction of their new projects or any other suitable jobs as and when they arise.

Promotion of Carpet Weaving Centres in the Country

945. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to promote carpet-weaving centres in the country to encourage production of handicrafts and handloom goods;

(b) the number of carpets centres functioning in various parts of the country; and

(c) the details of new centres to be opened and incentives provided to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : The steps taken to promote training in Carpet Weaving are as under :

(i) The massive training programme in carpet weaving has been operating in nine states.

- (ii) Advanced training in carpet weaving has been introduced in J & K State.

(b) 439 Centres under massive training programme and 50 centres under advanced training programme are functioning in various parts of the country. In addition to this 25 advanced Training Centres are being operated by the J&K State Handi-crafts (Sales & Exports) Corpn. Ltd., Srinagar, with total funding from Government of India.

(c) There is no proposal to open new centres under the massive training scheme. 25 more centres under the Advanced Training Programme are due to be opened in J&K State.

Negotiation for Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement

946. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the double

1. Australia
2. Bangladesh
8. Canada
4. Czechoslovakia
5. German Democratic Republic
6. Greece
7. Hungary
8. Italy
9. Kenya
10. Mauritius
11. Nigeria
12. Oman
13. Pakistan
14. Poland
15. Romania
16. South Korea
17. Switzerland
18. Syria
19. US.
20. Yugoslavia
21. Zambia

taxation avoidance agreements with UK and Malaysia and state:

(a) which are the countries with whom India is negotiating such agreement and what is the progress of the negotiations with USA, Netherlands; and

(b) the details of the draft agreements proposed with Canada, West Germany and Kenya ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B.P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : The requisite number of copies of the booklet "India's Tax Agreements", which also contains the double taxation avoidance agreements of India with U.K. and Malaysia, have been placed in the Parliament Library vide Index No. 336.294.M.3.

(a) Negotiations for conclusion of agreements for avoidance of double taxation are at various stages with the following countries:

(Aircraft Profits only)

(Comprehensive)

(-do-)

(-do-)

(Comprehensive)

(Comprehensive)

(-do-)

(-do-)

(-do-)

(-do-)

(-do-)

(Air craft Profits only)

(-do-)

(Comprehensive)

(-do-)

(-do-)

(-do-)

(-do-)

(-do-)

(-do-)

(-do-)

The existing agreements with the following countries are in the process of revision:

1. Austria.
2. Belgium.
3. Denmark.
4. Federal Republic of Germany.
5. Finland.
6. France.
7. Japan.
8. Norway.
9. Sweden.

The negotiations with USA have not yet been resumed since 1977, and those with Netherlands have not yet started.

(b) These drafts are broadly based on the model convention recommended by the Group of Experts appointed by the United Nations. The proposed draft agreements for avoidance of double taxation with Federal Republic of Germany (Revised) Kenya and Canada have, however, not yet been finalised. It will, therefore, not be in the interest of the negotiations to disclose any further details at this stage.

Manufacture of MIG-27 Fighter Aircraft at Hal, Koraput

947. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has agreed to permit India to indigenously manufacture the uprated re-heat Tomansky R-29-300 turben engine for the MIG-27 at HAL's Koraput division ;

(b) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is in a position to a large part of the tooling, sophisticated machinery and equipment for the assembly and eventual

indigenous production of the MIG-27 fighter aircraft in India; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) An agreement has been signed with USSR for licence production of MIG-27 aircraft in India. It would not be in public interest to disclose further details.

Performance of Jute Mills Operating under National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Limited

948. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the jute mills with their names and location operating under National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd ;

(b) performances of those jute mills in the last three years operating efficiency and their profit and loss with yearwise-break-up;

(c) whether these are comparable with those under the private sector; and

(d) if so, whether more closed mills are proposed to be brought under NJMC for operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Names and location of jute mills operating under National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. are (i) National, (ii) Kinnison, (iii) Khardah, (iv) Alexandra and (v) Union-all are located at Calcutta (West Bengal) and (vi) RBHM located at Katihar in Bihar.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) As all these jute mills were sick and under nursing programme under IDBI/IRCI prior to their nationalisation and are now

undergoing Modernisation/Renovation programme, their comparison with other jute mills under private sector is not possible.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Statement

Physical and financial performance of jute mills under the control of National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. for the last three years is as under :—

	1980-81*	1981-82	1982-83
Production (MT)	54751	114135	122944
Capacity utilisation.	—	61%	68%
Nett loss (Rs. crores)	4.80	17.65	23.31
Cash loss (Rs. crores)	3.47	16.51	20.01

*Note (i) 1980-81 production and financial results cover only a part of the year since mills were vested with NJMC at different dates.

(ii) Figures for 1980-81 are as per Audited Accounts and for 1981-82 and 1982-83 are subject to audit.

ITDC to Establish Hotel at Gauhati

949. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ITDC propose to establish a hotel at Gauhati; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) ITDC has decided to set up a 58-room, 3-Star Hotel at Gauhati in collaboration with the Government of Assam at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 lakhs. Piling work is nearing completion and tenders for Civil Works have been floated.

Permission to States to set up Free Trade Zones in the States

950. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :
SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have been allowed to open their own free trade zones in the States;

(b) if so, the names of such States where permission has been given to set up free trade zones;

(c) the purpose behind giving permission to States in this regard;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to consider the opening of more such zones in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of the names of the States where free trade zones are proposed to be opened during the Sixth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) The Government have decided to set up four free trade zones at Cochin (Kerala), Madras (Tamil Nadu), NOIDA (U.P.) and Falta (West Bengal) in addition to the existing two zones viz. Kandla Free Trade Zone, Ghandhidham, and Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ), Bombay.

Embassies of Gulf Countries Insist on Travellers to get Air Tickets from their Country's Airways.

951. SHRI D.S.A. SIVA PRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Embassies belonging to Gulf countries insist on travellers visiting their countries to get air tickets from the airways belonging to their country before issue of visa; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop this unethical practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints to this effect have been received.

(b) Government have taken up and are pursuing the matter with the Governments concerned.

Narcotics Cultivation

952. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in hectares permitted (state-wise) for cultivation of narcotics like (a) bhang, (b) ganja, (c) opium, (d) other varieties in the country;

(b) whether the cultivation and production of narcotics have grown steeply in Madhya Pradesh State;

(c) what administrative machinery has been set-up to monitor acreage, licences, supply of seeds, harvesting and sale of narcotics in the country of export outside; and

(d) what is in general the policy of Government regarding production of narcotics, its sale, export and prevention of smuggling by international gangs and internal agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Control over 'bhanga' and 'ganja' is exercised through State enactments. The Central Government is not in possession of information regarding area permitted by the States for production of 'bhanga'. 'Ganja' is produced licitly in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. The information with regard to cultivation of 'ganja' for the year 1982 in respect of the above States is given below :-

State	Area harvested in hectares
Madhya Pradesh	142
Orissa	30
West Bengal	Nil

The cultivation of opium is at present permitted only in 3 States i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The

State-wise harvested area of opium in the crop year 1982-83 is furnished below :—

State	Harvested area in hectares (Provisional)
Madhya Pradesh	14,901
Rajasthan	9,513
Uttar Pradesh	6,945

No other Narcotic plant is cultivated in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In India, cultivation of opium poppy, production of opium and its alkaloids and their export to Foreign countries are under the control of Narcotics Department under the Central Government. The cultivation of opium poppy is permitted only under a licence and that too in specified regions in three states namely, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. All the three States are placed under the charge of Deputy Narcotics Commissioners, who under them have the Divisional/District Opium Officers. Licences for poppy cultivation are issued by the District Opium Officers in accordance with the Licensing principles framed by the Government of India every year. Continuous and close supervision and vigil are maintained over poppy cultivation right from the stage of sowing to the stage of harvesting and collection of opium by the Narcotics department. Similar control and supervision is exercised over 'ganja' cultivation by the Excise departments of the concerned State Governments.

Supply of opium poppy seeds is not under control as the same is not a narcotic drug and is not covered under the existing enactments relating to narcotics.

The sale in India of opium and its derivatives from the Government Opium & Alkaloid Factories for medical purposes is regulated through the concerned Drugs Control & Excise Departments of the State Governments.

The sale of ganja where permitted is regulated by the Excise Departments of the concerned States.

(d) The general policy of the Govt. of India in respect of production and sale of Narcotics is to restrict the same to the genuine medical and scientific requirements.

For prevention of smuggling of narcotics, various Central and State Enforcement Agencies like the Central Bureau of Narcotics, Customs, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, C.B.I., B.S.F., Police, Etc. remain vigilant and take appropriate action to suppress illicit traffic in narcotic drugs by international gangs and internal agents.

Backlog of Reserved Vacancies in Central Bank of India

953. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total back-log of reserved vacancies in Central Bank of India for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees to the officer cadre under All India Service, State Service and Foreign Exchange Service Region-wise, year-wise and category-wise since introduction of reservation in promotion for Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The information regarding backlog of vacancies reserved for SC/ST employees in promotion to the officers cadre, as reported by Central Bank of India, is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees in promotion to officers' cadre in Central Bank of India

Backlog under All India Service Promotion

Year ending	Backlog of vacancies for	
	SC	ST
1978	15	9
1979	37	22
1980	59	32
1981	63	37
1982	65	32

Region-wise backlog in promotion under State-Service

Region	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Ahmedabad	—	—	2	3	4	4	3	9	1	5
Bhopal	9	5	15	9	30	16	29	15	24	13
Bombay	26	13	37	18	42	20	32	15	4	15
Calcutta	8	5	13	8	19	8	18	9	17	9
Chandigarh	5	3	8	5	8	8	15	8	11	8
Hyderabad	2	2	3	2	9	6	16	8	18	8
Lucknow	17	10	28	15	42	21	38	19	31	15
Madras	9	5	8	8	12	11	16	12	14	7
New Delhi	10	5	21	11	25	13	20	10	14	6
Patna	2	1	10	5	15	8	17	11	21	10
Poona	1	1	4	—	8	1	17	6	17	6
TOTAL	89	50	149	84	214	116	221	122	172	102

From Head Cashiers to Chief Cashiers

Ahmedabad	7	3	8	4	11	5	8	4	8	5
Bhopal	1	—	4	1	7	5	8	5	13	6
Bombay	3	2	4	2	5	3	5	3	4	3
Calcutta	2	1	5	2	5	3	8	5	7	5
Chandigarh	4	1	7	3	9	4	9	5	8	4
Hyderabad	2	1	4	2	5	3	6	3	6	3
Lucknow	3	2	8	4	12	7	13	7	12	6
Madras	3	2	6	3	10	4	8	4	7	6
New Delhi	2	1	5	3	6	4	7	4	5	2
Patna	1	1	4	2	5	4	5	5	6	5
Poona	3	1	3	1	7	2	7	4	7	5
TOTAL	31	15	58	27	82	44	84	49	83	50

Backlog of vacancies for Promotion of Foreign Exchange Officer.

Year	SC	ST
1983	—	4

The Bank has reported that promotions to the post of Foreign Exchange Officer were made in 1983 on the basis of test held in 1982. Hence there was no backlog in the earlier years.

Modes of Operation of Various Investment Company

(c) whether Government will prepare a Position Paper on the subject ?

954. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to modes operations of large number of investment companies in the country to beat the income tax men;

(b) if so, full details of such companies and rackets involved and corrective steps proposed; and

(b) and (c) The matter has been taken up for taking appropriate action. It may however be added that a few Investment Companies have been searched by the Income-tax authorities where the information gathered called for such an action.

Export of Coir Products

955. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposals to increase exports of coir products to Scandinavia and other countries; if so, full details thereof; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to improve R&D effort in order to diversify use of coir products for internal consumption as well as new products for exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Various Promotional efforts to develop export markets for Indian Coir and Coir products in the world including Scandinavia are being intensified. These include market surveys, participation in Exhibitions and advertisements in periodicals. Recently, a delegation sponsored by the Coir Board visited Demark among other countries for a market survey.

(b) Various measures are contemplated to intensify the R&D effort to diversify use of Coir products. Particular attention is being devoted to process improvement, product diversification, design development and improvement in quality. A needle felt plant has been installed in Central Institute of Coir Technology, Bangalore. A Jacquard loom has been imported for product improvement. Research is also being undertaken for weaving quality mat and mattings. A modern dye-house is being commissioned soon.

Allegations against Chairman of A.E.P.C.

956. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Chairman of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, who was previously the Vice-Chairman of Southern Zone, has com-

mitted frauds in the matter of garments quota allotments, bank deposit receipts as bank guarantees and if so, details thereof;

(b) will the Government place on the Table of the House report of the Enquiry Committee and in the meantime ask the present Chairman to step aside from the office till Government decisions on this Report is made known ; and

(c) will the Government follow the following promise made by the then Commerce Minister, Shri Mohan Dharia, in Lok Sabha on 1st December, 1978 when he said: We have already made it very clear that wherever the Chairman or the Members are involved in their own quotas of exports, they should not work on these committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Apparels Export Promotion Council has reported that some cases involving a firm, in which the Chairman of the Council is a partner, have come to notice where shipments of garments seem to have been made against unauthorised export documents. Regarding acceptance of security for allotment of export entitlements, the Council has decided that fixed deposit receipts of banks in favour of the AEPC would also be acceptable.

(b) The alleged irregularity in exports is still under investigation by the Probe Committee of the AEPC.

(c) The Chairman of the Council did not attend the meeting of the Probe Committee in which this case was discussed.

भारत को यू०के० से सहायता

957. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूनाइटेड किंगडम ने भारत को सहायता देने का फैसला किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यूनाइटेड किंगडम से अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि की सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यह धनराशि देश के किन कार्यक्रमों पर खर्च की जाएगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) यूनाइटेड किंगडम भारत को आर्थिक विकास के लिए 1958 से सहायता दे रहा है।

(ख) यूनाइटेड किंगडम से चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए कुल मिलाकर 11 करोड़ पौण्ड (लगभग 170 करोड़ रुपए) की द्विपार्श्विक सहायता मिली है जो कि सारी की सारी प्रत्यक्ष अनुदानों के रूप में है ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त सहायता, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों जैसे कि कोयला, विद्युत, रेलवे, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आदि के क्षेत्रों की परियोजनाओं के लिए यू.के. की वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का आयात करने तथा परस्पर सम्मत परियोजनाओं पर आने वाली स्थानीय लागतों की वित्त-व्यवस्था करने के लिए उपयोग में लाई जाएगी।

Import of Coconut Oil Cocoa Beans, Rubber, Spices Etc.

958. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been avoidable imports of some cash crops due to short-sighted policies of Government and if so, details and reasons for such imports during the last three years for coconut oil, copra, cocoa beans, natural rubber and spices and any other similar crops;

(b) whether it is a fact that coconut oil was imported surreptitiously as alleged in 'Business Standard' of 24 June, 1983 and if so, action taken; and

(c) whether Government will bust these rackets to help private parties in collusion with public servants and appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament to help in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Import policy in respect of the items, in question, during the last three years, has been formulated keeping in view all the relevant factors.

Import of copra and coconut oil has been canalised through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The canalising agency has not made any imports. There has been only a limited provision for import of these items for export production in accordance with the general policy of Government.

Import of cocoa beans was canalised through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. on 16th July 1980 so as to regulate imports according to actual need of the industry. In the import policy for 1982-83, this item was put in the banned list, and continues to be so in 1983-84.

Import of natural rubber has been canalised through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., and imports are arranged having regard to the gap between domestic production and demand.

Import of cloves, nutmegs and cinna-mons has been allowed under Open General Licence on the consideration that their domestic production is less than the demand.

Import of black pepper is banned as a consumer item. Some import of this item was permitted in the past for export production but it has been decided that no further imports even for export production would be allowed.

Import of cardamom is also banned as a consumer item. The request for import of this item even for export production has not been allowed.

(b) and (c) There were some unintended imports of coconut oil under the import policy for 1980-81 as a result of an interpretation of the policy by the appellate authority. It was felt that what was canalised through STC was only the edible grade of coconut oil and that non-edible grade could be imported under Open General Licence. In 1981-82 policy, even this possibility of import was removed by making it clear in the policy that import of both edible and non-edible grades was canalised. In view of the position clarified in the policy, the appointment of a Committee of Members of Parliament to help in this matter is not considered necessary.

Representation of Public Financial Institutions on the Board of Directors of the Borrowing Companies

959. SHRI BRIJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in ninety seven companies Government and public financial institutions have more than 25 per cent of equity share holding but their representation in Board of Directors is not proportionate to their financial interest;

(b) whether it is also a fact that representatives of Government and public financial institutions represented in the company are taking a very passive role in this field; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to rectify this situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As per the policy of the Government the financial institutions appoint their nominees on the Board of all assisted companies where financial assistance sanctioned is Rs. 100 lakhs or more. In cases where the assistance sanctioned is less than Rs. 100 lakhs, the institutions are to use their discretion in appointing their nominees. As per the latest information available with Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) as on 31.3.1983, the financial institutions had

appointed 803 nominee directors on the Boards of 1212 companies. As one or two nominees of the institutions look after the interests of all the institutions and as the system has been working to the satisfaction of the institutions the need for representation on the Board of assisted concerns proportionate to equity holdings has not been felt.

(b) It is not correct to say that the nominee directors have a passive role on the Board of Directors of the assisted concerns. As per the policy of the Government, the nominee directors of financial institutions are not expected to concern themselves with the day-to-day management of the assisted companies. They assist the management in taking important policy decisions particularly in the area of financial management. The nominee directors help to safeguard not only the interests of the assisted concerns and the institutions but also the interests of sound public policy. The nominee directors generally keep the institutions fully acquainted with the affairs of the concerns.

(c) A High Level Committee has been set up by the Government to look into various aspects relating to investments made by public financial institutions in private sector companies. One of the terms of reference of the Committee is to suggest appropriate guidelines for Directors nominated by the financial institutions in such companies.

Extension of Wealth Tax to Jammu and Kashmir State

960. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to a reported judgement of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court questioning the extension of the Wealth Tax Act to that state :

(b) If so, what was the precise order passed by that High Court in this regard.

(c) Whether Government propose to amend the law or the constitution in the light thereof; and

(d) If so, the precise steps contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The Government is aware of the judgement of the Jammu & Kashmir High Court questioning the extension of the Wealth Tax Act to that State.

(b) The Jammu & Kashmir High Court in their judgement dated 19-4-83 have held that the Wealth Tax Act, 1957, in so far as it purports to be applicable to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, is ULTRA VIRES of the Constitution, as applied to the State.

(c) and (d) The judgement of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court has not been accepted and the petition for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court has been filed. Steps are also being taken to file a petition to obtain a stay of operation of the judgement. The question whether and if so on what lines the law or Constitution have to be amended can be considered only in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter. The precise steps cannot be formulated at this stage when the matter is SUB-JUDICE.

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान घाटा उठाने वाले सार्वजनिक उपक्रम

96। श्री मल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन 74 सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के नाम बया हैं जिनमें वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान 642.88 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ जबकि पिछले वर्ष 537.72 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा था ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे एककों की एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रखी जाएगी ; और

(ग) एकक-वार इन एककों को कितना घाटा हुआ और सरकार की कितनी धनराशि लगी हुई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (ग) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय 1982-83 और 1981-82 के दौरान सरकारी उद्यमों को हुए नकद घाटे से है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के इन 74 उपक्रमों की सूची के साथ-साथ इनमें से प्रत्येक को 1982-83 के दौरान हुई अनन्तिम रूप से अनुमानित नकद हानि का विवरण में दिया गया है।

1981-82 के दौरान उन उद्यमों में सरकार द्वारा किए गए पूंजी-निवेश की राशि तथा उनके द्वारा उठाई गई हानि की जानकारी लोक उद्यम सर्वेक्षण-1981-82 में उपलब्ध है जिसे फरवरी, 1983 में सभा-पटल पर रखा गया था।

विवरण

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान नकद घाटा (अनंतिम) उठाने वाली कम्पनियों का विवरण ।

क्रम संख्या	कम्पनी का नाम	(लाख रुपयों में) 1982-83
1.	चाय व्यापार निगम लि०	362
2.	भारतीय रूई निगम लि०	2471 *
3.	भारतीय हथकरघा एवं हस्तशिल्प निगम लि०	100
4.	भारतीय पटसन निगम लि०	722
5.	नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (धारक कम्पनी)	158
6.	नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल एवं माहे) लि०	1048
7.	नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (दिल्ली पंजाब एवं राजस्थान लि०	753
8.	नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (गुजरात) लि०	355
9.	नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (मध्य प्रदेश) लि०	1524
10.	नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (महाराष्ट्र नार्थ) लि०	1369
11.	नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (साउथ महाराष्ट्र) लि०	1084
12.	नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (उत्तर प्रदेश) लि०	784
13.	नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार असम एवं उड़ीसा) लि०	984
14.	भारत डायनामिक्स लि०	347
15.	गार्डन रीच शिपबिल्डर्स एंड इंजीनियर्स लि०	3345
16.	उत्तर पूर्वी हथकरघा एवं हस्तशिल्प विकास निगम लि०	10
17.	भारत ब्रेक्स एण्ड वाल्व्स लि०	68
18.	भारत वेगन एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कं० लि०	72

*31-3-83 को समाप्त 7 महीनों की अवधि से संबंधित आंकड़े ।

क्रम संख्या	कम्पनी का नाम	1982-83
19.	ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी लि०	464
20.	इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इण्डिया) लि०	582
21.	भारी इंजीनियरी निगम लि०	3145
22.	जेसप एंड कम्पनी लि०	265
23.	माइनिंग एंड एलायड मशीनरी कारपो० लि०	867
24.	रिचर्डसन एंड क्रूडास (1972) लि०	289
25.	स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि०	358
26.	त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि०	446
27.	तुंगभद्रा स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स लि०	111
28.	भारत लेदर कारपो० लि०	42
29.	भारत आफथैल्मिक ग्लास लि०	अनुपलब्ध
30.	भारत प्रोसेस एंड मकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स	169
31.	साइकिल कारपो० आफ इण्डिया लि०	331
32.	हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लि०	3
33.	हूलंगूरी टी कम्पनी लि०	4
34.	मण्ड्या नेशनल पेपर मिल्स लि०	246
35.	मिम टी कम्पनी लि०	10
36.	राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि०	4
37.	नेशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स लि०	186
38.	राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लि०	16
39.	टेनरी एण्ड फुटवियर कारपो० लि०	527
40.	बंगाल केमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मेस्युटिकल्स लि०	137
41.	भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लि०	5589
42.	प्रोजेक्ट एण्ड डिवेलप० कारपो० लि०	245

क्रम संख्या	कम्पनी का नाम	1982-83
43.	हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजरर्स लि०	2596
44.	इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मस्यूटिकल्स लि०	3323
45.	स्मिथ स्टैनिस्ट्रीट फार्मस्यूटिकल्स लि०	13
46.	वीको लारी लि०	185
47.	केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लि०	1015
48.	कोचीन शिपयार्ड लि०	404
49.	दिल्ली परिवहन निगम	6150
50.	हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि०	330
51.	मुगल लाइन लि०	606
52.	भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लि०	3620
53.	भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि०	171
54.	हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लि०	1389
55.	भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि०	355
56.	हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन कारपो० लि०	749
57.	इंडिया फायरब्रिक्स एण्ड इन्सुलेशन कं० लि०	20
58.	इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लि०	3989
59.	कुद्रेमुख आयरन ओर कम्पनी लि०	3540
60.	हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफैव लि०	41
61.	उद्योग पुनर्स्थापन निगम लि०	91
62.	आर्टिफिशियल लिम्ब्स मैन्यु० कम्पनी लि०	93
63.	नेशनल बाइसाइकिल कारपो० लि०	264
64.	नेशनल जूट मैन्यु० कम्पनी लि०	1980
65.	मिश्र धातु निगम लि०	476

क्रम संख्या	कम्पनी का नाम	1982-83
66.	ब्रिटिश इण्डिया कारपो० लि०	721
67.	वायुदूत लि०	79
68.	महाराष्ट्र एण्टिबायोटिक्स लि०	51
69.	राजस्थान ड्रग्स लि०	15
70.	नागालैण्ड पल्प एण्ड पेपर मिल्स लि०	513
71.	हिन्दुस्तान पेपर मिल्स लि०	297
72.	पंजाब मेज लि०	105
73.	ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०	2418
74.	कोल इण्डिया लि० (धारक कम्पनी)	97
		64288

“3 करोड़ रुपए की विदेशी मुद्रा का घोटाला
शीर्षक में समाचार

962. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 24 जून
1983 के दैनिक “जनयुग” में 3 करोड़ रुपए
की विदेशी मुद्रा का घोटाला शीर्षक से प्रकाशित
समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बद्ध प्रवर्तन निदे-
शालय के अनुसार इस घोटाले का क्या व्यौरा
है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने दोषी व्यक्तियों और
अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्य-
वाही की है और क्या अब तक उनको कोई सजा
दी गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : क)
जी, हां ।

(ख) 22.6.83 को आयकर विभाग के
सहयोग से प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा मैसर्स
“स्केफको” इंडिया वीयरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड
तथा उसकी सहायक फर्म मैसर्स एसोसिएटिड
वीयरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई के परिसरों
तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध परिसरों की तलाशियाँ ली
गई थीं ये दोनों कम्पनियाँ भारतीय कम्पनियाँ
हैं जिनका स्वीडन के मैसर्स एस.के.एफ. के साथ
सहयोग का करार है तथा मैसर्स एड.के.एफ.,
स्वीडन, से कतिपय मशीनरी तथा इंजीनियरिंग
के सामान का आयात कर रहे हैं । वे, इन
मशीनों के आयात के लिए दूसरे आयात कर्त्ताओं
के एजेंट भी हैं । इन तलाशियों में अपराध
आरोपणीय दस्तावेज तथा 4,273 यू० एस०
डालर, 2,360 स्वीडिश क्रोनर, 54 सिंगापुर
डालर तथा 10 नार्गेस क्रोनर (लगभग 50,000/-

रुपये के बराबर) की विदेशी मुद्रा पकड़ी गई। इसके अतिरिक्त, एक व्यक्ति से 1,40,000/- रुपए की भारतीय मुद्रा भी पकड़ी गयी थी, जो तलाशी के समय मैसर्स एसोसिएटिड बीयरिंग कं'पनी लिमिटेड के कार्यालय परिसरों में गया था।

23.6.83 को आयकर विभाग द्वारा इनसे संबंध कुछ लाखों की तलाशी ली गई थी जिसमें लगभग 78 लाख रुपए मूल्य का सोना तथा जवाहिरात पकड़े गए थे। प्रवर्तन निदेशालय द्वारा पकड़े गए दस्तावेजों की जांच की जा रही है तथा ग्रस्त राशि अभी निर्धारित की जानी है। कारगर जांच-पड़ताल के हित में इस समय और अधिक ब्यौरा देना कालोचित नहीं होगा।

(ग) जांच-पड़ताल पूरी हो जाने पर संगत कानूनों के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Situation in Jute Industry

963. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 13-member all party delegation of West Bengal Assembly met the Prime Minister in New Delhi and apprised her of the situation in the Jute Industry; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion that took place and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) An all-Party Delegation of West Bengal Legislative Assembly met the Prime Minister on 29th June, 1983 and presented a Memorandum containing a Resolution adopted by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in October, 1982, on the Jute Industry, which inter-alia demanded nationalisation of entire Jute Industry, fixation of minimum price of raw jute at Rs. 300/- per quintal, association of Panchayats in purchase of raw jute; permission to the Govt. of West Bengal for setting up of its own Jute Corporation.

The Prime Minister has desired that the points raised in the Resolution should be looked into and the suggestions of the workers, representatives of the Unions should be invited. The Jute Commissioner has been directed accordingly and his report is awaited.

सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा साँपों की खाल जन्त कटना

964. श्री रामलाल राहो : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने मद्रास में तस्करो से 30 लाख रुपए मूल्य की साँपों की खाल बरामद की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अवैध धंधे में कितने व्यक्ति अन्तर्ग्रस्त हैं और कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए ;

(ग) साँपों की खाल के कितने अवैध धंधे ध्यान में आए हैं तथा उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस प्रकार की तस्करो को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कारगर कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) मद्रास स्थित सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने 12-5-1983 को 27.76 लाख रुपए मूल्य की 1,35,875 साँप की खालें पकड़ीं।

(ख) तस्करी के प्रयास में लगे तीन व्यक्तियों ने, सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों के सामने पूछ-ताछ के लिए पेश होने से पहले ही, न्यायालय से प्रत्याशी जमानत करवा ली है।

(ग) वर्ष 1982-83 (मई तक) के दौरान पकड़ी गई साँप की खालों की संख्या तथा मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	पकड़ी गई सर्प- खालों की संख्या	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
1982	1,24,450	59 88
1983 (मई तक)	1,59,250	33.61 (अनन्तिम)

पकड़ी गई साँप की खालों के सभी मामलों का ब्योरा देना मुश्किल होगा। किंतु, माननीय सदस्य, यदि किसी मामला/मामले-विशेष के ब्योरे लेना चाहें तो उन्हें एकत्र करके प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा।

(घ) क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को, सर्प-खालों की तस्करी के प्रति सतर्क बने रहने के अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं। सीमाशुल्क विभाग के निवारक तथा असूचना तंत्र को और अधिक चुस्त बना दिया गया है तथा केंद्रीय और राज्य सरकार के संबंधित अधिकारियों के साथ पूरी तरह तालमेल स्थापित करके समुचित तस्करी-निवारण उपाय किए गए हैं। इस विषय में सतत् समीक्षा भी की जाती रहती है।

Cost Escalation in Public Sector Projects

965. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the enormous cost-escalation has become almost a regular feature in public sector projects;

(b) whether the appraisal of 23 major on-going public sector projects of Rs. 100 crores or above each shows a staggering cost over run of Rs. 5461.44 crores;

(c) the estimated aggregate final tally of the cost overrun in all public sector projects big and small (i.e. costing Rs. 100 crores and more as well as costing less than Rs. 100 crores) ; and

(d) whether Government contemplate to devise ways and means so that exercise in revisions in the costs of projects is avoided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) It is a fact that there has been cost escalation of varying order in many public sector projects.

(b) and (c) Information relating to cost over-run in important projects in the public sector under implementation is available in Public Enterprises Survey, 1981-82, Vol. I, which was presented to Parliament on the 25th February, 1983.

(d) Government have already taken several measures to check cost over-runs through modern management techniques and improved project formulation. Government are also devoting special attention to speedier development of infrastructure like power, transport etc. so that these do not hinder project implementation. A high level Committee on Monitoring of Execution and Expeditions Completion of Major Projects is reviewing on a continual basis the progress of important projects under implementation.

Recommendations of Economic Advisory Council

966. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Economic Advisory Council headed by Prof. Sukhmoy Chakravorty has suggested greater autonomy for public sector units;

(b) whether Government proposes to implement these recommendations; and

(c) if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The Economic Advisory Council set up in

February, 1983 under the chairmanship of Prof, Sukhmoy Chakravorty has so far submitted its first report to the Prime Minister. Being an internal advisory body, it is not considered desirable in the public interest to discuss its recommendations.

**Demands of Central Government Employees
Accepted without Reference to Fourth
Pay Commission**

967. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the major demands of the employees of the Central Government which have been accepted without reference to the Fourth Pay Commission;

(b) what are their 36 demands which are outstanding; and

(c) whether all of them would be referred to the Fourth Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Some of the major demands on which decisions have recently been taken are as under :

(i) Grant of Interim Relief to Central Government Employees;

(ii) Grant of 'Stagnation Increment'.

(b) A list of items pending finalisation in the National Council is attached.

(c) No Sir.

Statement

**List of Items Pending Finalisation in the
National Council (JCM)**

S. No.	Subjects
--------	----------

1. Bonus

2. P&T Problems (O.T.A.)

S. No.	Subjects
--------	----------

3. Wage parity.

4. Authority to decide the arbitrability of an item.

5. 5-day week.

6. Counting of training period for certain purposes.

7. Amendment of Article 311-Withdrawal of 2nd Show cause.

8. Request for full pension for a voluntary retiring person.

9. Cases of employees involved in 1968 strike-Arbitrability of arbitrable items.

10. Encashment of leave.

11. Payment of Gratuity.

12. Break in Service-Amendment of Rule 17-A of the Fundamental Rules.

13. Recognition of new federations.

14. Revision in CCS (CCA) Rules.

15. Confidential Reports.

16. Relative seniority of direct recruit promotees.

17. Encashment of leave along with LTC.

18. Payment of special allowance-Garo Hills.

19. Restoration of Scheme of incentive increment.

20. Revision of Rates of HRA/CCA.

21. Self-financing Scheme to increase pension to the level of the last pay drawn.

S. No.	Subjects
22.	Encashment of half-pay leave on superannuation.
23.	Pension and condition of service before retirement,
24.	Liberalisation of grant of advance from P.F.
25.	Option in the case of promotees for fixation of pay in the revised scale from a date subsequent to 1.1.1973.
26.	(i) Introduction of Selection Grade in Group 'C' and 'D' Cadres; and (ii) Selection Grade for Group 'D' employees.
27.	Housing and amenities in Industrial Townships.
28.	Encancement of winter allowances for employees posted at Shillong.
29.	Anomalous fixation of pay in the revised scale of pay of Steno typist.
30.	Counting of special pay to UDCs in non-secretariat offices.
31.	Procedure for payment of commuted value of pension.
32.	Entry CRs to the effect that the officer reported upon is not yet fit for promotion.
33.	Grant of incentives to Class IV employees for learning Hindi.
34.	Incentive for family planning.
35.	Grant of pre-rata retirement benefits to Central Government employees absorbed in State Government.

S. No.	Subject
36.	Revision of pay scale of Draughtsman Grade III, II & I in all Government of India offices on the basis of the award of Board of Arbitration,
37.	Parity in respect of scales of Stenographers in the Subordinate offices and the Secretariat.
38.	Grant of CCA and Assam Compensatory Allowance.
39.	OTA rates for administrative staff and other common categories,
40.	Pay scales of Class IV employees.
41.	Conveyance Allowance.
42.	Weekly off.
43.	Payment of special compensatory allowance to Central Government employees in Manipur.
44.	Enhancement of HRA admissible at Hill Stations.
45.	Enhancement of the rate of HRA & CCA at Tawang.
46.	Children's Educational Advance.
47.	Amendment to Section 12 of the Indian Pension Act 1971 providing for nomination in respect of undisbursed life arrears of Pensions due to Central Government pensioner on his death.
48.	Increase in the family pension scheme of 1964.
49.	Allotment of land for construction of offices of Associations.
50.	Promotion after 15 years.

51. Welfare measures.

52. Purchase of ready-built houses by the Government from Housing Boards etc.

53. Casual labour-Non-observance of the direction of the Chairman of the National Council by P&T Department.

54. Refund of excess rent recovered from Government servants owning houses at the place of their post.

55. Relaxation of upper age limit for various posts in Central Services.

Raids of CRPF/BSF and Military Officials at Police Posts at Baroda

968. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a press report that some CRPF/BSF, Police and Military officials and jawans have raided some Police Posts/Chowkies at Baroda very recently and beaten and taken away Police officials and Policemen releasing their CRPF or BSF/ or Military Jawans who had been locked up and arrested for drinking, etc;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken by Government in the matter;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has written or taken up this matter with the Centre;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Centre against those military/CRPF/BSF persons involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (e) It has been reported by the Army authorities that on the night of

30th June, 1983 two officers of EME School, Baroda who were having dinner at a Restaurant in Baroda were taken by some policemen to the Police Station, Sayajiganj. Next morning, i. e. on 1st July 1983, the school authorities approached the Police for their release which was agreed to and they were released. Further details are being ascertained from the State Government of Gujarat. No CRPF/BSF personnel were involved in the incident.

बूलटाप्स का आयात

969. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में “बूल टाप्स” का आयात किया जाता है, यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितना कितना बूल टाप्स किस किस देश से आयात किया गया तथा इसके लिए प्रति वर्ष कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का भुगतान किया गया ;

(ख) क्या विदेशों से ‘मेरा बूल’ और ‘ग्रीजी बूल’ का आयात किया जा रहा है ; यदि हां, तो विगत तीन वर्षों में कितना-कितना, किस किस देश से किस कीमत पर आयात किया गया ; और

(ग) देश में ‘रा बूल’ अथवा ‘ग्रीजी बूल’ से ‘बूल टाप्स’ बनाने की कितनी क्षमता है, और क्या पूरी-पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग किया जा रहा है, और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1979-80 से 1981-82 (अक्टूबर 1981 तक) के दौरान (1) कच्ची ऊन/ग्रीजी ऊन तथा बूल टाप्स के आयात की देशवार मात्रा, मूल्य तथा इकाई मूल्य दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT 6770/83] अक्टूबर, 1981 के बाद के आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) बूल टाप्स उत्पादित करने हेतु देश की लाइसेंस क्षमता 24.97 मिलियन कि.ग्रा. है। इस क्षमता का पूरी तरह से उपयोग नहीं किया जाता क्योंकि स्वदेशी उत्पादन की अपेक्षा आयातित बूल टाप्स की क्वालिटी बेहतर है और यह वित्तीय कमियों तथा कुछ प्रबन्धकीय समस्याओं के कारण भी हैं।

Smuggling by a North Korean Diplomat

970. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :

SHRI ANAND SINGH :

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a First Secretary of the North Korean Embassy was recently detained at Palam airport for smuggling diamond, watches and textiles; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the value of the goods seized and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, sir. on 17. 5. 1983, a North Korean diplomat was intercepted at Delhi airport while attempting to smuggle goods into the country and 55 wrist watches, a small quantity of cut and polished diamonds, textiles and \$7,500, collectively valued at Rs. 1.25 lakhs were seized from him.

Appropriate action was taken with the co-operation of the North Korean Government and the diplomat has since been recalled by the North Korean Government at the instance of the Government of India.

Acquisition of Defence Weapons and other Equipments by Pak from China

971. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has acquired from China many sophisticated

defence weapons including fighter aircraft, tanks, missiles and other equipments;

(b) if so, what are the details and quantities of such equipments and weapons received by Pakistan; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to safeguard our country's interest ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Available information suggests that Pakistan has been acquiring a variety of military equipment from China, including aircraft, tanks and missile boats among other things. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

(c) All developments having a bearing on the country's security are monitored and steps taken to ensure full defence preparedness at all times.

Refusal to Register Shares Brought by Non-Resident Indians

972. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :

SHRI K. L. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

DR. VASANT KUMAR

PANDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain non-resident Indians/companies owned by such Indians, remitted certain amounts for investment in the shares of Delhi Cloth Mills and Escorts Limited and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Escorts Limited have refused registration of shares purchased by certain brokers and if so, the details thereof and justification for such a refusal; and

(c) what action does Government propose to take to stop such refusals in the interest of investment by non-resident Indians in the shares of Indian companies, and also to restore confidence of the public in negotiability of shares ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) 13 overseas companies belonging to Caparo Group Ltd., U. K. have remitted Rs. 12,39,97,307/- through the Punjab National Bank for the purchase of shares of Escorts and Delhi Cloth & General Mills Company Limited.

(b) Out of 9,75,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each of Escorts Ltd., reportedly bought by the members of the Delhi Stock Exchange, S/Shri H.C. Bhasin and Bharat Bhushan had lodged 4,62,287 shares with the company for transferring in their names. The Board of Directors of Escorts, at their meeting held on the 9th June, 1983 decided to refuse transfer of these shares without assigning any reasons.

(c) Provisions are available in the Companies Act, 1956 to deal with situations arising out of refusal of transfer of shares by the companies and these can be dealt with the accordance with the provisions of the law.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान सेवाओं द्वारा अपने घर वापस जाने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों को सीट देने से इन्कार करना

973. श्री गुफरान आज़म :

कुमारी पुष्पा देवी सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि भारत में कार्य कर रही अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान सेवाएँ अपने घर वापस जाने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों को सीट देने से मना कर देती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान सेवाओं के साथ इस मामले को उठाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान सेवाओं की

स्थिति को कब तक सुचारू बनाये जाने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) यह बात सरकार के नोटिस में आई थी कि कुछ मामलों में कुछ एयरलाइनों यात्रियों के बीजा की वैधता के अन्दर-अन्दर सीटों की पुष्टि नहीं कर रही थीं ।

(ख) सभी विदेशी एयरलाइनों को एक परिपत्र जारी किया गया था जिसमें उन्हें यह सलाह दी गई थी कि वे निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर-अन्दर सभी बाहर जाने वाले यात्रियों को जगह दें अथवा इसके विकल्प के रूप में इनके बीजा की वैधता के दौरान उनकी बाहर जाने की यात्रा करने के लिए उनके टिकटों का अन्य एयरलाइनों, पर पृष्ठांकन करें ।

(ग) इस परिपत्र के जारी होने के बाद कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं ।

Income Tax Raids on the Premises of Builders in Delhi

*974. **SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :**
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA :
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income Tax authorities have recently raided the residential and business premises of two leading builders and a property dealer in Delhi;

(b) if so, details of incriminating documents, jewellery and cash recovered ; and

(c) action contemplated by Government against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Income-tax Authorities searched the business premises of the following groups on 24.6.1983 :—

- (i) M/s United Towers (India) Pvt. Ltd. (R. K. Gupta Group).
- (ii) M/s Jaina Properties.
- (iii) M/s Prakash Property Dealers.

Business premises of their associate concerns and residences of persons connected therewith were also searched simultaneously at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and Chandigarh. The searches resulted in the seizure of prima facie unaccounted assets valued at Rs. 16.9 lakhs approximately.

Seized documents are under scrutiny for taking appropriate action under various Direct Taxes Acts.

Amount Lost due to Dacoities in Banks

975. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount lost by the nationalised banks on account of dacoities in the country during 1982-83 and till date; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) the available information regarding the amount involved in the bank robberies/dacoities that were reported by the commercial banks in 1982 and during the period 1.1.83 to 30.6.83 is given below :—

1982 —Rs. 140.48 lakhs (approx.)
plus gold valued at Rs. 16.86 lakhs.

During the period—Rs. 56.62 lakhs (approx.)
1.1.83 to 30.6.83 plus gold/gold ornaments
worth Rs. 40.15 lakhs
(approx.)

(b) Government have issued instructions to all public sector banks to tighten security measures within their premises. Detailed instructions have also been issued by the Government to public sector banks regarding specific additional security measures that should be taken by them. The State Governments, who are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order, have been requested to take suitable preventive measures.

Proposal to use Kayathar Aerodrome (Tuticorin)

976. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to use the Kayathar Aerodrome (Tuticorin) has been examined ; and

(b) if so, by what time this will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Income Tax Work of SBI from Calcutta to Bomay

978. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARI :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any note protesting against the shifting of the Income tax Work of State Bank of India from Calcutta to Bombay thus denuding the importance of the Calcutta office resulting in

the loss of Rs.50 lakhs to the West Bengal's exchequer;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action taken by the Government to stop the move of shifting the work from Calcutta to Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A telegram stating that the transfer will effect job potential as also the financial entitlement of the State has been received. A request has been made to the Central Government for intervention to stop the transfer which is claimed to be a clear instance of a discriminatory treatment against the State and the people.

(c) A request has been received from the State Bank of India for transferring the jurisdiction over its income tax case from Calcutta to Bombay. The application is still under consideration.

Meeting of Indo-Phillippines Joint Trade Committee Held in Manila

979. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-Phillippines joint trade committee was held in Manila in June 1983;

(b) if so, the composition of the Indian delegation; and

(c) the subjects discussed and the outcome of the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Deputy Minister for Commerce-Leader.

2. Director, Ministry of Commerce.

3. Representative of PEC from Delhi.

4. Representative of MMTC at Tokyo.

5. Representative of EEPC at Manila.

6. Charge d'Affairs, Embassy of India, Manila.

(c) Matters relating to the bilateral trade between the two countries were discussed and it was agreed to increase trade between the two countries. A trade protocol for this purpose was signed.

Tourism in West Bengal suffering due to Restriction on Foreign Tourists by Central Government

980. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Tourism in West Bengal has been suffering a lot because of restrictions imposed by the Central Government on the foreign tourists wishing to visit the northern parts of the State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) reasons for imposing such restrictions ;

(d) whether Government are considering the proposal of the Government of West Bengal to withdraw these restrictions ;

(e) if so, the details thereof : and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The West Bengal Government has been representing that

Tourism to that State has been suffering because of restrictions imposed by the Central Government. Recently, the Government of West Bengal has also sought relaxation of restrictions on movement of foreigners in Darjeeling and adjacent areas particularly Mirik and Kalimpong.

(c) The restrictions are imposed for reasons of National security.

(d) to (f) The proposal received from the West Bengal Government has been sent to the Home Ministry for consideration.

Increase in Frequency of AI Flight from Cochin to Bombay

981. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the frequency of Air India flights from Cochin to Bombay for the benefit of the Gulf passengers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURIM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Air-India does not operate between Cochin and Bombay. Indian Airlines, however, operates 21 flightst per week on the Cochin-Bombay route and also arranges special flights as and when necessary to meat any AD HOC increase in traffic demand.

Purchase of more F-16 from USA by Pakistan

982. SHRI P. NAMGYAL :
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is to buy 60 more F-16 worth 2 billion

dollars from U.S.A. as reported in the National dailies of 23rd June 1983 ; and

(b) if reply to (a) above in the affirmative, what steps Government propose to take to match the Pakistani defence build-up particularly the air superiority over the Indian Air Force ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Government have seen Press reports to this effects, but have no confirmed information on this matter.

(b) Government monitor all developments having a bearing on our security and initiate appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness. It is not in public interest to disclose details.

गुजरात में चांदी की तस्करी

983. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में वर्ष 1983 के दौरान तस्करी की कितनी चांदी पकड़ी गई है ;

(ख) चांदी की तस्करी करने वाले कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गए हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति दोषसिद्ध हुए और कितने व्यक्तियों को छोड़ दिया गया ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) गुजरात राज्य में वर्ष 1983 (जून तक) के दौरान 6.81 *करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की 20,298* किलोग्राम चांदी पकड़ी गई थी ।

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान चांदी की तस्करी करने के संबंध में 17 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए थे ।

(*आंकड़े अनन्तिम)

(ग) इन मामलों में अभी मुकदमें चलाये जाने हैं। उपयुक्त मामलों में गिरफ्तार किए गए/अन्तर्ग्रस्त पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कानून के तहत यथापेक्षित कार्यवाही की जाती है, जिसमें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के अधीन की जाने वाली कार्यवाही भी शामिल है।

**Third Line AIR Service for Bombay
Sirdi-Bangalore**

984. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL : Will the
Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIA-
TION be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the fact that a very large number of devotees visit the Ashram of Sain Baba at Sirdi both from the different parts of the country as also from foreign countries, Government have considered the desirability of linking Bombay-Sirdi-Bangalore through the third line air service of IA ;

(b) whether Government have already made and study in this regard and if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) by what time this facility can be extended to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM
KHAN) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) does not arise at present.

**Assistance by I.F.C. for setting up
Industrial Projects**

985. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of less developed districts and areas where the Industrial Finance Corporation of India provided assistance for setting up industrial projects during last three years ;

(b) the criteria for assistance to new entrepreneurs in these areas;

(c) whether Kalahandi District of Orissa, industrially a backward district, has ever been selected for any project by State Government, or any new entrepreneurs have been encouraged; and

(d) if so, details thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : (a) Details of
assistance sanctioned and disbursed by Indus-
trial Finance Corporation of India to projects
set-up/to be set-up in notified less developed
districts/areas during the last 3 years i.e.
1980-81 to 1982-83 (July-June) is given
below.

Year (July-June)	Assistance sanctioned to projects in notified less developed district/areas			(Rs. in crores) Assistance disbursed to projects in notified less developed dis- tricts/areas
	No. of districts areas covered	No. of projects	Amount	
1980-81	64	127	103.26	52.00
1981-82	74	138	130.83	90.02
1982-83	69	145	151.57	105.97

(b) IFCI satisfied itself about the financial viability and technical feasibility of the projects. In regard to the projects promoted by new entrepreneurs in notified less developed districts/areas, liberal norms relating to debt-enquiry ratio, promoters' contribution etc. are applied. Promoter's contribution of 15% is insisted in the case of projects sponsored by new entrepreneurs. In the case of projects in identified hill areas only 10% promoters' contribution is insisted.

(c) and (d) The Financial Institutions endeavour to encourage projects promoted by new entrepreneurs and financial assistance is not denied to any unit if the project is viable. As per the information readily available, upto 30th June, 1983, IFCI has sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 27 lakhs to a new project of Orissa Vegetable Oil Complex Ltd. located in Kalahandi district of Orissa for the production of non-edible/edible oils and de-oiled cakes.

Negative Rate of Growth in Tourism during 1983

986. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK :

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is facing negative rate of growth in tourism for the first time during the first four months of 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether the tourism traffic has shown a decline of 0.7 per cent instead of rising ;

(c) if so, whether the tourist traffic upto 1980 was encouraging and it started declining from 1982 onwards ;

(d) whether the country has stated negative rate of growth of 1983 onwards ; and

(e) if so, what are the main reasons and steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The tourist traffic (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) during the first four months recorded an increase of 0.7% compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

(c) Yes, Sir. The growth rate of tourist traffic (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) upto 1980 was higher, being 4.6% in 1980. It declined to 0.7% during 1982.

(d) No, Sir. During the period January-May 1983 for which the tourist statistics are available, a growth of 0.5% has been recorded (statistics of nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh are still awaited).

(e) The main reasons for the low growth recorded during 1983 were inflationary and recessionary trends in the tourist generating markets, disturbed conditions in some of the neighbouring countries, recent changes introduced in the landing permit system, etc. The steps proposed by the Government are promotion of charter traffic, hosting international conferences/conventions, increased marketing and promotion overseas, opening of new offices overseas in Sri Lanka, Kerala Lumpur and the Gulf region, development of facilities at tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits, expansion of existing airports and construction of new air terminals, promoting regional tourism including countries of West Asia, improving the quality and availability of surface transport facilities.

Non-implementation of Agreement reached between I.A. Technical Association and I.A. Management

987. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any truth in the claim of the Indian Airlines Technical Association that the Agreement of the Airlines failed to implement certain assurances given to the Association in April last ;

(b) what are those assurances ; and

(c) the reasons why those assurances were not implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Conversion of ITOs Class II Posts into ITOs Class I

988. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-Tax Employees Association, Delhi and Income-Tax Employees Federation have opposed conversion of ITOs Class-II posts into ITOs Class-I posts in the Income-Tax Department ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian National Trade Union Congress (I) have also opposed conversion of ITOs Class-II posts into Class-I posts of ITOs ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of Members of Parliament have also opposed the conversion of ITOs Class-II posts into Class-I posts in the Income-Tax Department ; and

(d) if so, whether Government are going to abandon the proposed conversion of ITOs Class-II posts into Class-I posts of ITOs in the Income-Tax Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal to convert a few (258 out of 2200) posts of income-Tax Officers (Group B) to Income-Tax Officers (Group-A) has been formulated taking into account the requirements of Government for Income-tax Officers Group B and Group 'A'. It is not proposed to abandon the proposal.

Hovering of Pak Aircraft over Jammu and Kashmir Areas

989. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani aircraft flew over Akhnoor area of Jammu district and over the Gurez Section of the Kashmir valley on 6 July, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the details of these aircraft which hovered over the Indian territory ; and

(c) the reasons why were those aircraft not detected by our radars and chased to force them land to know the purpose of their hovering over Indian territory ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Violation of Agreement between the I. A. Technical Association and I. A. Management

990. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of understanding and agreement between the Indian Airlines Technical Association and I. A. management ; and

(b) the details of violations that took place both on behalf of the Association as well as of the management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Wage settlements are concluded by the Indian Airlines Management with the various Unions from time to time. The last such settlement was signed with the Indian Airlines Technical Association in June, 1979. The Settlements/Agreements entered into with the Indian Airlines Technical Association envisage, among other things, that the Association would observe constitutional means and eschew agitational steps and/or concerted actions or any other means which may have the effect of interrupting or disrupting the work of the Corporation and/or the normal functioning of the various sections and departments and/or the operation of services of the Corporation or which may have the effect of causing delays to the Corporation's services or inconvenience to its passengers and the public.

In the recent past there had been instances of members of IATA as well as its office bearers violating these specific provisions in regard to conduct. From the mid-night of 16/17th April, 1983 till 4th May, 1983, the Aircraft Technicians in the Line Maintenance Section at Bombay resorted to an illegal strike demanding the determination of shift strength in consultation with the Union and the maintenance of this shift strength irrespective of its relationship to the actual work-load. On 18th May, 1983, IATA members, in response to a call given by the General Secretary, resorted to certain concerted restrictive work practices tantamounting to strike.

There has been no violation of the provision of the settlement on the part of Indian Airlines Management.

विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार के प्रयास

991. श्री सत्येंद्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री एच०एन० नजे गोडा :

श्री डी०एम० पुत्ते गोडा :

श्री भीमसिंह :

श्री रवींद्र वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार भारत में विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के प्रयास कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने कुछ देशों में अपने कार्यालय बंद करके कुछ अन्य देशों में कार्यालय खोलने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा निर्णय लेने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पर्यटन विभाग ने पर्थ स्थित कार्यालय को कुआला लाम्पुर में ट्रांसफर कर दिया है और तेहरान कार्यालय को अस्थायी रूप से बंद कर दिया है । दुबई, कोलम्बो और काठमांडू में नए कार्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) नए कार्यालय खोलना, कार्यालय बंद करना और मौजूदा कार्यालयों को स्थानांतरित करना, विद्यमान स्थितियों के मूल्यांकन पर निर्भर करता है जिनमें पर्यटक भेजने वाले विविध क्षेत्रों की पर्यटक संभाव्यता शामिल है ।

Declining Trend in Project Exports

992. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a declining trend in project exports, and India's project and construction exports have declined to thirty two contracts worth Rs. 365 crores in 1982 as against 57 contracts of the value of Rs. 768 crores in 1981; and

(b) what are the reasons for the decline in exports and the measures proposed to reverse the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARY SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. Only contracting in the field of civil construction projects abroad has declined in 1982. In so far as export of other projects is concerned, there has been steady increase during the last few years.

(b) Our civil construction projects are concentrated in Iraq and Libya. The contracting for projects in these countries has declined in 1982 on account of continued Iran-Iraq conflict, liquidity problem faced by Iraq and fall in, oil revenues of Libya.

Efforts are being made to diversify our project exports to reverse the decline in contracting for civil construction projects abroad in 1982.

Smuggling of Silver from India

993. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite measures taken by Government, there has been a steady rise in the smuggling of silver from India from the Gujarat and Maharashtra coasts;

(b) if so, what is the estimated value of the silver smuggled out of India in terms of international price since the beginning of 1983 as compared to the corresponding period in 1982 ;

(c) what is the estimated gap between the demand and supply of silver for industrial consumption and the extent to which the domestic price of silver is pushed up as a result of its smuggling ; and

(d) what steps are contemplated by Government to tighten the measures to check the smuggling of silver ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) According to reports received by Government, silver continues to be sensitive to smuggling out of India through the Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts.

(b) Smuggling, being a clandestine activity, does not by its very nature lend itself to quantitative evaluation to any accurate degree. It would, therefore, be difficult to make a definitive assessment as to the actual volume of smuggling of silver in relation to particular periods.

(c) Reports received by Government do not indicate any gap between the demand for and supply of silver for industrial consumption in the country. The domestic price of silver as quoted in the Bombay market was about Rs. 2678 per Kilogram in September, 1982 when there was a revival in smuggling of silver. This price increased to about Rs. 3311 in June, 1983.

(d) The pattern of smuggling is kept under constant review by Government and appropriate anti-smuggling measures are adopted in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities as warranted by the situation. It will not be in public interest to disclose as to what steps are contemplated by Government to tighten the machinery to check smuggling of silver from India.

Beating up of Army Jawans in Mahwa, Amritsar

994. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :
SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Sikh Army Unit landed in the village Mahwa (Amritsar) on June 10, 1983;

(b) whether it is a fact that on June 12, bedding of a Subedar was thrown into a drain and later recovered;

(c) whether a rumour was afloat on June 13, that an army sten gun was stolen;

(d) if so, the details;

(e) whether it is also a fact that on June 13, four Jawans were tied and mercilessly beaten up by singht other Jawans ;

(f) whether it is also a fact that the villagers saw these, four Jawans being beaten up and one died on the spot and another in serious condition being taken in an army vehicles ;

(g) if so, the details and whether any enquiry is being made to find out the cause of their death; and

(h) if so, the details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (h) A Sikh LI Unit was Carrying out an exercise from 10th June to 21st July, 1983 in the general area Mahwa, Amritsar. On 13th June, 1983 a loss of machine carbine was reported in the unit and one of the Jawans (the deceased) was suspected to be responsible for the loss in connivance with another Jawan of the same Unit. On the basis of preliminary investigations it appears that the two suspects were subjected to torture as a result of which one succumbed to the injuries while the other was hospitalised. A court of Inquiry is presently probing into the incident and further details will be available on its completion.

Financial Assistance Demanded for Naval Academy by Kerala Government

995. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has sought Central financial assistance for acquiring the requisite land for the Naval Academy ;

(b) the amount demanded so far ;

(c) the amount allotted so far ; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) be in negative, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 25 crores.

(c) Nil.

(d) At the time when the location of the Naval Academy was being considered, Government of Kerala had assured that they would make available to Govt. of India the entire land required for establishing the proposed Academy free of cost. The State Government had also offered that they would undertake to provide on their own other amenities for officers and men of the proposed Academy, such as educational institutions, hospitals and water supply.

Complement of Stenographers of Appropriate Grades

996. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence asked the Service Headquarters/Inter Service Organisations that as and when proposals were submitted to Government for the creation or upgradation of the posts of Service Officers consequent to the Cadre Review or otherwise, the proposals should include the necessary complement of posts of stenographers of appropriate grades :

(b) if so, has the above instruction been implemented and with what results ;

(c) Will a Statement on the following be laid on the Table of the House :-

(i) posts of service officers upgraded/created since the Cadre Review ;

- (ii) complement . of stenographers sanctioned ;
- (iii) complement of stenographers of appropriate grade not yet sanctioned ; and
- (iv) action taken where complement staff of stenographers not yet provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These instructions have been followed generally, except when they attracted the ban on creation of posts.

(c) (i) It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(ii), (iii) & (iv) The authorisation of Stenographers to Service officers is based on the work load of each officer. Ninety-five (95) posts of Stenographers were upgraded to meet the requirements of the Services.

कोटा के लिए वायुदूत सेवा

997. श्री कुष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कोटा में वायुदूत या अन्य विमान सेवा कब तक उपलब्ध की जाएगी ; और

(ख) यह सेवा राजस्थान के अन्य कौन से शहरों में उपलब्ध है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : (क) राजस्थान में कोटा के लिए वायुदूत सेवाओं का आरम्भ किया जाना वायुदूत के विमान-बेड़े में उपयुक्त हल्के परिवहन विमान के सम्मिलित किए जाने तथा अन्य आधार संरचनात्मक सुवि-

धाओं का विकास किये जाने तथा प्रचालनों की आर्थिक विकास क्षमता/व्यवहार्यता पर निर्भर करता है । इस प्रकार की सेवा की विकास क्षमता व्यवहार्यता के प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन से पता चलता है कि वर्तमान विमान-बेड़े से प्रचालन करना आर्थिक दृष्टि से विकासक्षम/व्यवहार्य नहीं होगा । इन परिस्थितियों में कोटा को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय केवल उपयुक्त हल्के परिवहन विमान के चयन के बाद ही किया जा सकता है जिस पर फिल-हाल सरकार ध्यान दे रही है ।

(ख) राजस्थान में जैसलमेर तथा बीकानेर ऐसे अन्य दो स्टेशन हैं जिनके लिए वायुदूत प्रचालनों के संबंध में विचार किया जा सकता है, बशर्ते कि ये प्रचालन आर्थिक दृष्टि से विकासक्षम/व्यवहार्य हो और इन विमान क्षेत्रों पर, जिनका नियंत्रण भारतीय वायुसेना द्वारा किया जाता है, अपेक्षित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएं ।

Assistance from Aid India Consortium

998. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of assistance provided to India by Aid India Consortium during the last financial year ;

(b) the results of the discussions of the meeting of the Aid India Consortium held recently in Paris ; and

(c) aid pledged by the consortium for the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) At the India Consortium Meeting held in Paris in June, 1983, the members of the Consortium discussed in detail India's development strategy, resource needs and foreign aid requirements for the current fiscal year.

In SDR terms, the members of the Consortium indicated economic assistance of about 3.3 billion for 1983-84 which was about the same level as for 1982-83.

Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala

999. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land required for the proposed Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala is being acquired ;

(b) if so, the total area of land proposed to be acquired for this purpose ;

(c) whether the Samyukta Samara Samiti, an organisation of the affected villagers, has written a letter to the Minister regarding their grievances ; and

(d) if so, details of the letter and his reaction to the demands made therein ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (d) The total area of land proposed to be acquired for the Naval Academy is about 2500 acres. The Samyukta Samara Samiti in their letter has asked that the Poochal and Ettikulum areas be excluded from the acquisition for the establishment of the Naval Academy. The Samiti has also suggested an alternative site to further East of the area presently earmarked for the new Naval Academy. The suggested alternative site is, however, not suitable to the requirements of the Navy.

Indian Joint Ventures in South-East Asia

1000. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the Indian joint ventures in South-East Asia ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for boosting the joint ventures abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULRI SINHA) : (a) There are 66 joint ventures with Indian equity participation in operation and 21 under implementation.

(b) It is for the Indian companies both in the private and public sector to take the necessary initiatives in planning and setting up more joint ventures abroad. Government welcomes and encourages such efforts? The framework of Government policy as laid down in the Guidelines on Indian Joint ventures is reconsidered from time to time.

Financial Assistance From UNDP or EEC for the New Council Advancement of Rural Technology

1001. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sought financial assistance either from United Nations Development Programme or the European Economic Community for the new Council Advancement of Rural Technology; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the Programme of Government in this regard so far as the question of utilisation of the amount is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The Government has made exploratory efforts for possible assistance from the European Economic Community with UNDP cofinancing, and from the Danish International Development Agency, for setting up the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology. No firm commitment, however, has so far become available from any of these agencies.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Tourist Centres in Andhra Pradesh

1002. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to develop tourists centres in Andhra Pradesh so far for the year 1983-84; and

(b) what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Department of Tourism had approved plans for a joint venture hotel project by the India Tourism Development Corporation at Hyderabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 195.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs 25 lakhs had also been included in the annual plan 1983-84 of the ITDC. The State Government, however, has expressed the desire to withdraw from this State venture scheme.

Blocking of Remittance sent by Non-Residents

1003. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has blocked Rs. 1 crore remitted by non-resident Indians towards purchase of shares;

(b) If so, whether certain guide-lines were issued to the Punjab National Bank not to make further payments to the company; and

(c) to what extent blocking of Rs. 1 crore has helped the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has directed the Punjab National Bank on the 15th June, 1983 not to

release Rs.1,07,22,610/-remitted by the Caparo group of Companies of U.K. to the account of M/s Rajaram Bhasin & Co., Members of the Delhi Stock Exchange. The blocking of this amount by the Reserve Bank is pending a decision on the eligibility of the Caparo Group of Companies of U.K. to invest in the shares of Indian companies under the portfolio investment scheme.

Amounts Stolen from Branch of State Bank of India Burdwan Court Compound

1004. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the 'Telegraph' (Calcutta) of 3rd July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that Rs. 60,000 have been stolen from the Branch of State Bank of India of Burdwan Court Compound;

(b) if so, what are the details of the theft; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in regard thereto ?

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

Alleged Excise Dnty Evasion by Large Processing Units

1005. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) excise duty collected from the large processing Units under Notification No. 130/82 dated 20th April, 1982 as amended upto the end of June, 1983;

(b) whether a very large processors, processing powerloom cotton febrics with the

aid of machines but without the aid of power/steam are completely frustrating the said Notification by finding loopholes in the Notification;

(c) whether these processors have evaded Excise Duty to the extent of Rs. 24 crores, thus creating unequal competition for the handloom industry to survive;

(d) whether these large units mostly in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan have evaded excise duty due to slackness on the part of the implementing machinery in the Central Excise Collectorates; and

(e) steps contemplated by Government to plug the loopholes and whether they would increase the Excise Duty in order to enable handloom industries to survive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B.P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Notification No.130/82-CE dated the 20th April, 1982 as amended, fully exempts cotton fabrics processed without the aid of power or steam, subject to certain conditions. This notification is however not applicable to cotton fabrics subjected to the process of bleaching or printing with the aid of machines, except when the clearances do not exceed the quantities specified in the notification. As the notification grants total exemption from central excise duty, the question of collecting duties under the notification does not arise.

(b) to (e) Government have received several representations stating that some processors of cotton fabrics have re-arranged their operations in the context of Notification No. 130/82-CE dt. 20.4.1982 and are consequently able to avail of the benefit of the said exemption notification. In the circumstances, the question of evasion of duty does not arise in this case.

Lock-Outs in Jute Mills

1006. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that jute mills are indulging in a profit-earning spree from raw material stocks to the point of going out of production before the arrival of the new crop in sufficient quantities and thereby resorting to prolonged lock-out rendering about 50,000 workers jobless;

(b) if so, details of the steps being taken by Government against these mills; and

(c) if no step are proposed to be taken, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) There have been sporadic reports of sales of raw jute by a few mills in West Bengal in recent months and in almost all cases such sales have been made to correct gradewise imbalance in stock of raw jute. There has been no report of any jute mill having gone out of production as a result of sales of raw jute stocks. Though we do not have full details of such transactions it is understood that quantity involved in such sales is not very large. Even in normal situation mills resort to this practice. There is no legal bar to Mills, selling their surplus stocks of some grades and purchasing certain other grades they require for correction of any grade imbalance of stocks of raw jute depending on their product-mix pattern requirements provided their total stockholding are within the prescribed limits. Therefore, the question of taking any action against such mills does not arise.

Declining Trend in Garments Exports

1007. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that garment exports are stagnating and showing a declining trend;

(b) if so, the details of garment exports during the past three years; and

(c) what are the export incentive schemes and benefits to be made available to the garment industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The past few years have witnessed a steady growth in the export of readymade garments from India. From a modest level of Rs. 12.5 crores during 1970-71, the export of readymade garments grew steadily and reached a level of Rs. 669.80 crores (provisional) during 1981-82. Only during 1982-83 there was a small decline in exports as compared to the previous year.

(b) The provisional value of exports of readymade garments from India during the last three years is give below:

Year	Value (in Rs. Crores)
1980-81	481.36
1981-82	669.80
1982-83	629.25

Source : AEPC, New Delhi.

(c) A number of incentives are already available to the industry for export of garments. These include grant of draw back and replenishment benefits; cash compensatory support duty free import of certain fabrics, import of garment manufacturing machinery under OGL, etc. Government have taken some further steps in order to give a boost to the export of garments. Floor prices have been rationalised in respect of certain categories; procedure for inter-segmental transfer has been streamlined; replenishment percentage has been increased; inspection system has been simplified. The Apparels Export Promotion Council is also undertaking a number of promotional measures to encourage the export of readymade garments.

Capacity Utilisation of Mints

1008. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the average capacity utilisatipn of mints for the last eleven months, mint-wise details thereof ;

(b) whether the coins are being cornered by anti socials for metalic use; and

(c) how Government propose to combat such situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) It appears that the rated capacity of the Mints was not fixed at the time the Mints were set up. However, when the incentive scheme was introduced in the three Mints recently, a base level of production of coins was determined for each Mint on the basis of the highest production achieved during the years 1974-77 and on that basis the average capacity utilisation for the last 11 months in the three Mints is as indicated below :-

(i) Bombay Mint- 100 per cent.

(ii) Hyderabad Mint, 90.77 per cent for three months from April'83 to June 1983 (during the period when the incentive scheme has been in operation) and 56.65 per cent during the 8 months upto March 1983.

(iii) Calcutta Mint- 47.1 per cent. In the Calcutta Mint, the incentive scheme has been introduced only on 4.7.1983 and production is already reported to have increased by more than 50 per cent.

(b) The value of metal in coins is much less than the face value of the coins and, therefore, there is no reason for the anti-social elements to corner the coins for metalic use.

(c) Does not arise.

Development and Growth of Cultural Tourism

1009. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to carry out surveys to find out the market potentials for tourism;

(b) whether steps are proposed for development and growth of cultural tourism;

(c) whether it is also proposed to withdraw or relax restrictions of visa requirements for the visitors; and

(d) what other new strategy is proposed for promotion of tourist traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The assessment of market potential for tourism is a continuous process and is made by our overseas offices through constant liaison with travel trade and assessment of the economic situation prevalent in those countries. Further, some of our overseas offices have also undertaken research studies in association with the research authority of the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) and other research organisations.

(b) Considering the fact that the cultural heritage of India is the single biggest factor in attracting tourists from abroad, it is a constant endeavour of the Department to identify, preserve and develop within the constraints of resources, places of cultural and historical interest.

(c) The facility of 'landing permit' has been withdrawn till 31st March 1984. The same is however, being given to organised groups handled by approved travel agencies with pre-drawn itineraries.

(d) Apart from various other promotional measures, it is proposed to promote convention traffic and charters. In addition, new overseas offices are proposed to be opened in Sri Lanka, Kuala Lumpur and the

Gulf region to further tap the tourism potential from these areas.

West Bengal Government Proposal for Development for Ayodhya Hill

1010. SHRI ACHARYA BASUDEB : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have sent a proposal to the Union Government for the development of Ayodhya hill in the district of Purulia ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In West Bengal out of a number of proposals, including the development of Ayodhya hills, the Department will be taking up two schemes—the development of facilities at Sunderbans and Digha, in the first instance as Central contribution while the State and the Private sectors will be required to make their contribution in accordance with the accepted policy of joint effort in building up the infrastructure in a phased manner.

माउंट आबू के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

1011. विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में माउंट आबू विकास समिति गठित की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समिति ने माउंट आबू के विकास के लिए कुछ कार्यक्रम बनाये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार माउंट आबू में विकास कार्यों के लिए सहायता उपलब्ध करायेगी ताकि राज्य सरकार अपने कार्यक्रमों को तेजी से कार्यान्वित कर सके, और यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) माउंट आबू विकास समिति की बैठक अभी तक नहीं हुई है। माउंट आबू में सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रस्तावों पर, जब भी वे राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त होंगे, निधियों की उपलब्धता और परस्पर प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विचार किया जाएगा।

Raising Dividends of Unit Trust of India

1012. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India raised the dividends for the year ended 30 June, 1983; and

(b) if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In view of the better performance during the year ended 30th June, 1983, the Unit Trust of India has raised the dividends under its various schemes as given below :—

Schemes	Dividend in percentage	
	From	To
1. Unit Scheme 1964	12.5	13.5
2. Unit Linked Insurance Plan, 1971	9.5	10.5

3. Scheme for Charitable and Religious Trusts and Registered Societies, 1981	12.5	12.75
--	------	-------

Under the closed-end scheme of the Trust viz. Income Unit Scheme, 1982 and the Monthly Income Scheme, 1983, the dividend of 12% each was declared for the year as was promised.

Loss due to Abolition of Sales Tax

1013. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided for abolition of Sales Tax on life-saving drugs, paper and paper products, vanaspati, petroleum and its products and cement;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken the views of the different State Governments before abolition of the said tax; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Resolution adopted in the Chief Ministers' Conference on Sales Tax held on 15.2.1981, inter alia, for inclusion in the list of 'declared goods' and for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products, an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia, M.P., and on his demise, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, M.P., was appointed to study the financial implications of the aforesaid proposal and the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safeguarded. The proposal is thus for replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty and not for abolition of sales tax on the five commodities. The Committee submitted its Report on 29.1.1983 which was placed on the Tables of both the Houses on 29.4.83. The Report has been circulated to the State Governments for their views. In

terms of the resolution of the Chief Ministers' Conference on sales tax referred to above, the Report of the Committee is to be placed before a Conference of Chief Ministers to be called for this purpose for appropriate consideration.

बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा ऋणों की वसूली में कठिनाई

1014. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री बीजू पटनायक :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : क्या

वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थान उनके द्वारा दिए ऋणों की वसूली में कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार अदा न किए जाने वाले ऐसे ऋणों की संख्या और कुल राशि कितनी है ;

(ग) इन ऋणों की वसूली के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन ऋणों की वसूली के लिए न्यायाधिकरण स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में विस्तृत योजना क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) कई मामलों में बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं को उनके द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों वसूली में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ।

(ख) मार्च, 1983 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (आई०डी०बी०आई०) द्वारा सीधे सहायता प्राप्त 289 एककों ने कुल 157 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का व्यतिक्रम किया था । यह बकाया राशि

का 5 प्रतिशत से कम थी । 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 की स्थिति के मुताबिक 183 प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम को देय राशियों की अदायगी में 50.33 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का व्यतिक्रम किया गया था जो कि बकाया राशियों का 6.2 प्रतिशत बैठता है । जून, 1983 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम की ओर 28.14 करोड़ रुपए की अतिदेय राशि थी जो कि कुल बकाया राशियों का 2.7 प्रतिशत बैठती है । बैंकों के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाउपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) वित्तीय संस्थाएं, सहायता प्राप्त कम्पनियों से अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई, आवधिक निरीक्षणों के द्वारा तथा नामित निदेशकों के माध्यम से अतिदेय रकमों की वसूली करने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास करती रहती हैं । वसूली प्रयासों पर नजर रखने तथा उनका समन्वय करने के लिए आई.डी.बी.आई. में एक विशेष वसूली कक्ष की स्थापना की गई है । वित्तीय संस्थाएं अग्रिमों की वापसी प्रतिभूतियों को प्रभावी बनाने का भी सहारा ले सकती हैं और उपयुक्त मामलों में कानूनी कार्रवाई भी आरंभ कर सकती हैं ।

(घ) वसूली करने के वास्ते ट्रिब्यूनल स्थापित करने का अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

(ङ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Winding up of Exhibition Organised by
Handloom and Handicrafts Export
Corporation in Saudi Arabia

1015. SHRI J. S. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an exhibition organised by the Handloom and Handicraft Export Corporation in Saudi Arabia

had to be wound up before completing the scheduled duration :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that this does not happen again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Exhibition and retail sales, which had been organised through a local firm, had to be suspended prior to the scheduled duration in view of the objection of the Saudi Arabian Authorities. The matter has been taken up with the Saudi Arabian authorities.

Change in Financial Year

1016. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are considering to change the financial year from 31st March to some other month of the year;

(b) if so, the recommendations and suggestions made by the Committees and Commissions in the past in this regard;

(c) the reasons for the delay to implement those feasible recommendations in the past; and

(d) the measures taken to examine the proposals to change for suitable month by the Centre and the States so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The question of change in the financial year is still in a conceptual stage and it is premature to provide any details.

The Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended in 1968 that the financial year should begin from 1st November

instead of 1st April. The decision at that time however, was not to accept that recommendation and the decision was placed before Parliament in July, 1969.

Booking of Vehicles of Maruti Udyog Limited by Nationalised Banks

1017. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nationalised Banks in the country which have been booking the different vehicles of the Maruti Udyog, have not informed the Maruti Udyog Limited about the number of bookings held so far;

(b) if so, what are the reasons that the nationalised banks which booked the vehicles for Maruti Udyog Limited, have not informed the authorities so far; and

(c) what steps have been contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The banks have already furnished to Maruti Udyog Limited, information regarding the number of vehicles booked and amounts of deposits collected therefor. However, this information is subject to marginal adjustments, because there has been some delay in compiling final figures mainly due to large number of branches involved (about 2060), postal delays, collection of out-station cheques in certain cases, returning of cheques received in some cases due to technical reasons, etc.

Deaths of Tribals in the Military Proof Range Near Itarsi

1018. SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appeared

in the 'Indian Express' of 12 and 14 June, 1983 regarding "deaths of tribals in the Military proof range near Itarsi" who entered the range in search of their livelihood; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India has been in constant touch with the State Government on this issue as this problem has both preventive and socio-economic angles. On 17-1-82 Ministry of Defence had requested Government of Madhya Pradesh for initiating appropriate measures to ensure that villagers are not permitted to enter the prohibited area of the proof range and to prevent the transport of collected material from the area near the range by indentifying and taking suitable action against those who deal in this material. In response to our request Government of Madhya Pradesh has ordered an inquiry on 3-1-1983 by the Commissioner of Hoshangabad Division in order to study the matter in depth and suggest measures for the protection of villagers. The report of the Commissioner Hoshangabad has been received by the State Government and is under examination. Ministry of Defence is pursuing this issue with the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

बैंकों में भ्रष्टाचार के मामलों में वृद्धि

1019. श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के बावजूद बैंकों में भ्रष्टाचार के मामले निरन्तर बढ़ रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1979 से 1982 की अवधि के बीच कितने मामले प्रकाश में आये और उनमें से कितने मामलों में हरिजन अंतर्ग्रस्त थे ;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने मामले प्रकाश में आये ; और

(घ) इन मामलों को सुलझाने तथा उनकी पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाउपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Stopping of Inquiry against Golden Tobacco Co. for Tax Evasion

1020. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated evasion of excise duty by M/s. Golden Tobacco Company;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of Government that records of the Company seized have been found missing and have not been produced to the investigating authorities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that inquiry into the evasion of excise duty by the Golden Tobacco Company, Bombay by Bombay Collectorate, have since been stopped and if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(d) full details thereof; and

(e) what action is proposed to be taken by Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (e) The investigations against the Golden Tobacco Company, of which the Directorate of Anti-Evasion is seized, is in progress; and every effort is being made to finalise it expeditiously. The quantum of evasion will be known on completion of the investigations; and, in the light of the results, thereof,

appropriate action, according to law, will be taken by the concerned competent authorities.

Prior to the current investigations initiated by the Directorate of Anti-Evasion, the Bombay Collectorate of Central Excise, and another, had on their own, undertaken some investigations against this Company which were continued by them; and, upon their completion, the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay reached the conclusion that his Collectorate's "investigations had not shown any evasion of Central Excise duty." However, the Collectorate was advised not to return to the party the documents seized by it and to make them over to the Directorate of Anti-Evasion.

No records seized during the course of the searches organised by the Directorate of Anti-Evasion in 1982 are reported to be missing. A few of the documents listed in the Panchnama of the searches carried out by the Bombay Collectorate of Central Excise in 1981 could not be readily made available when that Collectorate was to pass on the records seized by it during those searches to the Directorate of Anti-Evasion. The Collector is looking into the matter with a view to making these remaining records available to the Directorate.

Firms Black-Listed for Illegal and other Activities in Exports

1021. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms that have been blacklisted by his Ministry for illegal and other activities in exports during 1981 and 1982; and

(b) the steps being taken to curb such activities of firms, particularly the exports being done in benami names and by simply changing the names of firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New Directive to Nationalised Banks for giving Loans to Small and Marginal Farmers

1022. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new directive has been given to the nationalised banks for giving loans to the small and marginal farmers for buying pumpsets, tube-well equipments, etc. for irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, what is the directive; and

(c) how is it being fulfilled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir. No new directive has been issued to the nationalised banks by the Government of India.

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

Rise in Rate of Inflation

1023. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of inflation has gone up during the past six months;

(b) what are the main reasons for the spurt;

(c) whether any remedial steps have been proposed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The rate of inflation both monthly and annual, in terms of the Wholesale Price Index (Base: 1970-71=100) on a point to point basis (month-end) is given as under :

	Monthly rate	Adnnal rate
January	0.9	3.4
February	1.1	5.7
March	0.4	6.2
April	2.7	9.5
May	0.9	8.6
June	1.0	7.0
As on 2.7.1983 (latest available)	0.5	6.1

Government accords high priority to control of inflation. The price situation is kept under surveillance for taking suitable action as and when necessary. The thrust of Government's anti-inflationary policy continues to be on effective demand and supply management. A number of steps have been taken which include further strengthening of the public distribution system, effective use of the release mechanism in respect of sugar and augmentation of stocks by import of wheat and rice.

Cultivators of Cash Crop in Kerala Acitated over the New Import Policy

1024. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cultivators of cash crops in Kerala are very much agitated over the new import policy adopted by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) There have been representations regarding the import policy of copra, coconut oil, cocoa beans/powder, natural rubber and spices. In formulating the import policy for 1983-84, the interests of growers of these items were duly kept in view.

Import of copra and coconut oil is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. ; and they have not made any imports. There is only a limited provision for import of these items for export production in accordance with the general policy of Government.

Import of natural rubber is canalised through STC ; and imports are regulated keeping in view the gap between domestic production and demand.

Import of cocoa beans/powder has been put in the banned list in the import policy.

Import of cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon has been allowed under Open General Licence on the consideration that their domestic production is less than the demand.

Deployment of Army during Floods and Cyclone on the Sea-Coast of Gujarat

1025. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Army called to save people from floods and cyclone on the Sea-coast of Gujarat including Porbandar in June, 1983 and when was the demand for Army assistance made by the State Government ;

(b) the details of the action taken by Army Jawans to save the people marooned in floods ;

(c) the quantum and nature of assistance provided to the people by helicopters ; and

(d) the number of helicopters used for this purpose and the expenditure incurred thereon and what part of this expenditure was borne by State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (d) A request was received from the Government of Gujarat for Army assistance in flood relief operations at Porbandar at 2.00 A.M. 22.6.83. At 2.30 A.M., the same day, two relief task forces comprising 3 officers, 4 JCOs and 89 other Ranks with BAUTs (Boat Assault Universal Type) with CBMs (out-board motors) left Ahmedabad by road for the flood affected areas. The aid was subsequently increased and at the peak period of involvement, the strength of the task forces was 25 officers, 27 JCOs and 557 ORs with 32 BAUTs and 20 OBM's operational. In addition, 10 BUATs were held in Rajkot as reserve. The Army relief teams, which included medical personnel also, provided the following assistance in Junagadh, Porbandar, Rajkot and Jamnagar from 22-6-83 to 10-7-83 :-

(i) Evacuation of 1251 marooned people ;

(ii) Provision of medical assistance to 2400 people ;

(iii) Immunising 2900 people against disease ;

(iv) Distribution of over 10,000 food packets, 56 bags of ration articles, 1400 litres of kerosence oil, blankets and saris to flood victims.

1. Army troops continue to remain requisitioned, though they have not been involved in relief work since 11.7.83.

2. IAF helicopters assisted in flood relief by carrying out reconnaissance of the flood affected areas, air-dropping of food supplies and evacuating marooned people. During the period 23-6-83 to 7-7-83, a total of 295 sorties involving 294.55 hours were flown airlifting 261.365 tonnes of load and 385 passengers.

3. The number of helicopters varied from day to day but a total of 295 sorties were flown. Other than charges for fuel, oil etc, and some depreciation, charges for such relief operations are not debited to the State Government.

I.A. Suffering Huge Losses due to Vayudoot

1026. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines is incurring huge losses since the inception of Vayudoot services ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the loss incurred during its operations ; and

(c) whether Government have taken some active steps for selecting the planes and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Vayudoot is a separate company and the losses incurred by it are not reflected in the accounts of Indian Airlines.

(b) Vayudoot incurred a loss of Rs. 66.4 lakhs from January 1981 to March 1982 and Rs. 94.00 lakhs in the financial year 1982-83.

(c) Government had appointed a Committee to evaluate and select a suitable Light Transport Aircraft for Vayudoot and other users and its recommendations are under examination.

Import of Coir and Coir Products

1027. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any programme for importing coir and coir products ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of coir materials intended to be imported and the names of the countries from where import is intended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Plans for Vayudoot Service in Andhra Pradesh

1028. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planing to reschedule and add a few centres for the Vayudoot Service ;

(b) if so, whether any new points will be included in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) by what time a decision will be takes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Subject to the availability of infrastructural facilities, acquisition of suitable Light Transport Aircraft and commercial viability of the operation, Vayudoot may provide services to some more stations during the year 1983. The feasibility of operating services to Rajamundry in Andhra Pradesh is being examined by Vayudoot.

Plea of Bombay Bullion Association

1029. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Bullion Association has reiterated its plea to Government

for considering their scheme which linked import of gold with the non-resident Indian remittances for investment in Indian industings ;

(b) whether Government have considered the workability of the scheme, if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The scheme submitted by Bombay Bullion Association which linked report of gold with the non-resident Indians' remittances of foreign exchange has been considered by Government in all its aspects. It has been decided not to implement the scheme as there is no assurance that there would be any additionality in the flow of foreign exchange or any effect on smuggling.

Raids in Gujarat

1030. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of raids were made and searches conducted on various office and residential premises of businessmen and industrialists during 1 January, 1983 to 15th July, 1983 in various parts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of the said raids and searches;

(c) how much amount and unaccounted money each, Jewellery and such things have come to light;

(d) the action taken against each person; and

(e) the names and details of persons and firms, industrialists and businessmen involved in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (e) The

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

पाकिस्तान की आयात नीति

1031. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान हाल ही में घोषित की गई अपनी आयात नीति में काफी उदार है लेकिन उसने भारत के गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र से आयात पर अपनी पाबन्दियां जारी रखी हुई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) यह समझा जाता है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा अपने आने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए घोषित आयात नीति में पाकिस्तान स्थित गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा भारत से होने वाले आयातों पर प्रतिबन्ध जारी रखे हैं ।

(ख) सरकार का ऐसा विचार है कि पक्ष-पात रहित आधार पर नए व्यापार करार से भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच वाणिज्यिक आदान प्रदान सुविधाजनक हो जाएगा । भारत-पाकिस्तान संयुक्त आयोग की बैठक में पिछले महीने हुए विचार विमर्श के दौरान दोनों पक्ष-कार एक नया व्यापार करार करने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए सहमत हुए ।

Shortage of Small Coins in Gujarat

1032. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of small coins in the country, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that some anti-social elements are taking advantage of shortage of coins; and

(c) if so, steps taken to meet the shortage of small coins ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Complaints of shortage of small coins are being received from certain parts of the country including Gujarat and it is quite possible that some anti-social elements may be exploiting the situation.

(c) While Chief Secretaries to State Governments have been asked to take suitable action against hoarders of coins by the appropriate authorities, steps are being taken to increase production to meet the growing requirements of coins. Owing to constraints in the capacity of the three Mints located at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, it has not been possible fully to meet the requirements of small coins. An incentive scheme had been introduced in the Bombay Mint with effect from 28th December, 1981 as a result of which there has been an increase of about 70 per cent in the production of coins. The incentive scheme has also been introduced in the Hyderabad Mint with effect from 8th April, 1983, and in the Calcutta Mint with effect from 4th July, 1983, which has resulted in an increase of over 50 per cent in the production of coins in both the Mints. The number of working hours per week per shift has been increased from 48 to 54. Similarly, the number of working days is also being increased to the extent possible under the provisions of the Factories Act. New coining presses have been ordered for the Hyderabad Mint to strengthen coining capacity. The 20-paise coin has also been re-introduced so as to reduce the demand for ten paise coins. As a result of these measures, it is expected that production of coins will be at least about 950 million pieces in 1983-84 against 660 million pieces in 1982-83.

Besides, long-term measures like introduction of additional shifts wherever possible are under consideration.

Earnings of Government and Private Agencies through Tourism Industry

1033. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Tourist Industry in India is not progressing as compared to other countries, if so, the measures taken to meet the situation; and

(b) what is the total earning of the Governmental agencies and private agencies in this industry and the incentive given to the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The international tourist traffic to India recorded a growth of 0.7% during 1982 compared to a decline of 1.3% in the case of world tourists. During the period January to May 1983, the tourist traffic (excl. nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) recorded an increase of 0.5%. The Government is however concerned about the low rate of growth. The various steps to counteract the trend are promotion of charter traffic, hosting international conferences/conventions, increased marketing and promotion overseas, opening of new office overseas in Sri Lanka, Kuala Lumpur and the Gulf Region, development of facilities at tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits, expansion of existing airports and construction of new air terminals, promoting regional tourism including countries of West Asia, improving the quality and availability of surface transport facilities.

(b) The total foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the year 1982 was estimated at Rs. 750 crores. The incentives given to the approved hotels and travel agencies are as under :-

(i) The hotels on the approved list of the Department of Tourism are entitled to certain fiscal benefits. In addition, they are also entitled to foreign exchange for tourist

promotional activities, import of essential equipments, release of scarce items, e.g. L.P.G., telephone/telex etc. on priority basis.

(ii) The approved travel agents/tour operators are entitled to 10% of their foreign exchange earnings as incentive to undertake promotional tours overseas and import of equipment etc.

Amount Disappeared from State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur Naraina Delhi

1034. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than Rs. 1 lakh has disappeared from the cabin of a Head Cashier of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur in Naraina, Delhi on 5 July, 1983;

(b) if so, what are the details of the loss; and

(c) has any headway been made in tracing of the cheat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that on 5.7.83 shortage of cash of Rs. 1.48 lakhs was detected in its Naraina Industrial Estate, Phase - I Branch of New Delhi. The matter was reported to Police who are investigating. The bank has also initiated departmental enquiry and has placed the concerned Head Cashier under suspension.

Import of Rubber

1035. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rubber production has reached a record during 1982-83 by increasing to 8½ per cent and at the same time consumption has decreased to 4.4 per cent from 6.6

per cent as compared to the previous five years;

(b) reasons why STC is importing more rubber this year when many factories are under lock-out due to electricity shortage and labour troubles;

(c) whether due to moderate rainfall during months of June and July, rubber crop will be more during this lean season, if so, the reasons why STC is importing more rubber during this year overlooking difficulties of 90 per cent of small rubber growers and without consulting Government of Kerala; and

(d) whether poor and marginal farmers of Kerala will be forced to sell their rubber at lowest rates during peak season of September-December if STC Rubber stock is released during July, August, as was done last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The following figures give the trend of production and consumption of natural rubber in the last five years :-

(In tonnes)

Year	Production	Consumption
1978-79	1,35,297	1,64,524
1979-80	1,48,470	1,65,245
1980-81	1,53,100	1,73,630
1981-82	1,52,870	1,88,420
1982-83	1,65,850	1,95,445

(b) On a preliminary assessment of the demand-supply position in the country, Govt. have authorised the State Trading Corporation to import 30,000 tonnes of natural rubber during 1983-84. The actual import effected by the STC during 1982-83 was 30,050 tonnes. Government have no information regarding any rubber goods factory

being under lock-out due to electricity shortage and labour troubles.

(c) and (d) The production during the current lean season June-August, 1983 is expected to be normal. As against a Production of 30,320 tonnes during June-August, 1982, the estimate of production during June-August, 1983 is placed at 35,500 tonnes. However, there was a shortfall of about 8,000 tonnes due to drought during April-May, 1983. The interests of the growers have been kept in view while deciding on the quantity to be imported, its pricing and timing of distribution.

Setting up of a Panel to Monitor the Performance of Textile Industry

1036. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has a proposed to monitor the performance of Textile Industry set up in the country;

(b) if so, whether any panel is proposed to be set up to monitor the performance of the textile industry; and

(c) the details of the programme of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) A Standing Committee has recently been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles) in order to coordinate action for revival and rehabilitation of sick units in the cotton textile industry and to periodically review the extent of sickness and policy measures required to tackle the problem of sickness in the cotton textile industry. The Office of the Textile Commissioner also carries out techno-economic surveys of identified textile mills and suggests remedial measures.

Procurement of Jute in 1982-83

1037. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set by Government for the procurement of jute in 1982-83; and

(b) the details of steps taken by the concerned States to procure Jute according to the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) No target for procurement of raw jute during 1982-83 season was fixed by the Government. The J.C.I. was to procure whatever quantities of raw jute were offered by growers at the minimum support price.

Credit from Soviet Union for Defence

1038. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to take fresh credit from Soviet Union to meet the overall requirement in the field of defence;

(b) if so, the amount of credit proposed to be taken from Soviet Union for the above purpose; and

(c) when that credit is expected to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) No overall credit is negotiated between Soviet Union and India for defence purchases. However certain defence stores are purchased against credit that is negotiated in each individual case. It would not be in public interest to give any details.

Disparities between Post Office and Nationalised Bank Deposits Regarding Grant of Rate of Interest

1039. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that in the Post Office a sum of rupees one thousand becomes

rupees two thousands fifteen in about six years' time;

(b) if so, does that much amount deposited in fixed deposit in a nationalised bank also become the same in about the same period;

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take to remove the disparities between the Post Office and the nationalised bank in the matter of rate of interest;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in the past, the Reserve Bank of India extended the benefit of increased rate of interest to the existing F.D. holders; and

(e) if so, why is not that policy being continued and whether same is proposed to be revived now ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Small savings schemes of Government are generally operated through the post offices. It has generally been the policy of the Government to allow a slightly higher rate of interest on the small savings schemes compared to the rate of interest allowed on deposit schemes by the banks on the consideration that the Post Office savings schemes cater to small depositors all over the country and also that the post offices do not offer all the facilities that Commercial Banks offer to their depositors e.g. loans against deposits.

(d) and (e) As a rule the Reserve Bank makes applicable revised rates of interest only to fresh term deposits. Only once before in 1974 an exception was made to this rule in view of the circumstances obtaining then. There is no proposal to revise the present policy.

**Representation from Automobile Industry
for Granting Fiscal Relief**

1040. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the automobile industry has made a representation for granting fiscal reliefs by way of reduced customs and excise duties to facilitate the modernisation and also for stabilisation of automobile prices; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on this representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Representations have been received from the automobile industry asking for reduction of duties of Customs and of Central Excise on various grounds. Some duty concessions have been given. Other requests and the grounds therefor are under examination.

**Cost Over-run of Major on-going Public
Sector Projects**

1041. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) cost over-run in the last five years of each of the major on-going public sector projects of Rs. 100 crore or above each;

(b) what are the cost over-runs in the same period of each of the on-going public sector projects of Rs. 10 crores or above but less than Rs. 100 crores; and

(c) were these over-runs taken into account by the designers and planners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Details regarding cost over-runs of important public sector projects under implementation are contained in Public Enterprises Survey,

1981-82, Vol. 1, Page 113, which was laid on the Table of the House on the 25th February, 1983.

(c) The existing procedure of Government does not allow inclusion of forward escalation in the project costs at the time of sanction by Government.

**DA for Industrial Workers in Public
Sector**

1042. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the terms of reference of the D.A. for Industrial Workers in the public sector has been modified to include the views expressed by the Trade Unions; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The terms of reference of the Tripartite Committee which was constituted for reviewing the D.A. Formula for Central Public Sector Enterprises were partially modified include the views expressed by the trade unions. The modified terms of reference are as under :

- (i) The extent of enhancement in the present Industrial D.A. Formula of Rs. 1.30 per point shift in the All India Consumer Price Index (Simla Series : 1960=100) ;
- (ii) the repercussions of the across-the-board approach for enhancing DA in the public sector, on Central and State Government servants, organised private sector employees, unorganised industrial workers and rural agricultural workers;
- (iii) the frequency of DA revision which at present is reckoned on quarterly basis in the case of workers and on six monthly basis in the case of officers; and

- (iv) the percentage of neutralisation (the quantum of DA and the percentage increase in the price level which it has to neutralise, determines the amount of DA per point that would be payable at corresponding pay levels. The existing practice is generally in favour of full or near full neutralisation at the lowest level which goes on decreasing as pay level goes up) .

Exemption to Karta of HUF from Payment of Compulsory Deposit

1043. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

The precise position regarding exemption, if allowed, in the case of a Karta of Hindu Undivided Family from the payment of compulsory deposit from the rental income of the Hindu Undivided Family on his attaining the age of 65 years on or after 1-4-1983 or earlier, when the other partners are either not liable to pay tax having no other separate income of their own or being non-residents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-TABHI RAMA RAO) : Under Section 3(3) (b) of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax payer) Act, 1974, if the Karta of the Hindu Undivided Family attains the age 65 years on or after 1-6-1983 (or 70 years on any date between 1-9-77 to 30-5-83 no compulsory deposit is Payable in respect of the income of the Hindu Undivided Family irrespective of whether the other members of the Hindu Undivided Family are liable to Income-tax or not.

Constitution of Airport at Hubli

1044. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the progress made so far in the construction of an airport at Hubli in Karnataka ; and

- (b) how long will it take to bring Hubli on the air-map of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : The construction of this airport has not been taken up so far.

- (b) There is no proposal to construct an airport at Hubli during the 6th plan period. The project can be considered in the 7th plan after taking into account the availability of resources, generation of traffic and other related matters.

महानिदेशक रक्षा भूमि और छावनी के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें

1045. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महानिदेशक रक्षा भूमि और छावनी के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में शिकायतें कुछ ससद सदस्यों तथा अन्य लोगों द्वारा अप्रैल और मई, 1983 में प्रधान मंत्री, गृह मंत्री और उनके (रक्षा मंत्री), पास केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच कराने हेतु भेजी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन शिकायतों का क्या ब्योरा है ; और

(ग) पदनाम सहित उन अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो इस संबंध में दोषी पाए गए हैं और उनके खिलाफ की गई कार्यवाही का ब्योरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) आरोपों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

विवरण

1. यह आरोप कि एम.ई.ओ, आगरा ने अक्टूबर 1980 में खेतीहर जमीन की लीज के लिए जाली पट्टे जारी किए।
2. यह आरोप कि लखनऊ रक्षा भूमि तथा छावनी के भूतपूर्व निदेशक ने मेरठ छावनी में एक लिपिक की इलेक्ट्रीकल तथा मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर के रूप में पदोन्नति की।
3. देहरादून छावनी में अधिक आयु वाले व्यक्तियों कि नियुक्तियां।
4. रक्षा भूमि तथा छावनी के निदेशक लखनऊ द्वारा घूस लेने के बाद एक चिकित्सा अधिकारी के स्थानान्तरण आदेशों को रद्द करने का आरोप।
5. मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर छावनी में सागर की खेती योग्य भूमि को लीज पर देने में भ्रष्टाचार।
6. रक्षा भूमि तथा छावनी, मध्य कमान लखनऊ के निदेशक द्वारा घूस लेने के बाद झांसी में कब्रमाह पर आवासीय फ्लैट बनाने की आज्ञा देना।
7. आगरा छावनी में प्राईवेट व्यक्तियों द्वारा सरकारी अधिकारियों के साथ मिली भगत करके, सरकारी भूमि का बेचा जाना।
8. अगरा छावनी, खेरिया में भ्रष्ट तरीके इस्तेमाल करके, पेड़ों की नीलामी।
9. रक्षा भूमि तथा छावनी निदेशक लखनऊ द्वारा कानपुर में ओल्ड ग्रांट

शर्तों वाली जगह पर भ्रष्ट तरीके अपनाते हुए, निर्माण की आज्ञा देना।

10. कानपुर में बंगला नं० 70 का अनधिकृत निर्माण, जिसके लिए सरकार को पर्याप्त क्षति पूर्ति नहीं की गई जैसा कि छावनी अधिनियम में व्यवस्था है; और निदेशक रक्षा भूमि तथा छावनी, मध्य कमान, लखनऊ द्वारा घूस लेकर उस बंगले का निर्माण नियमित किया जाना।
11. निदेशक रक्षा भूमि तथा छावनी द्वारा एक राजस्व निदेशक को राजस्व अधीक्षक के रूप में पदोन्नत किया जाना, बावजूद इसके कि पदोन्नति किया जाना, बावजूद इसके कि पदोन्नति के समय कर्मचारी को आरोप पत्र जारी किया हुआ था।
12. निदेशक रक्षा भूमि तथा छावनी, मध्य कमान लखनऊ द्वारा छावनी बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों की सेवा अवधि बढ़ाया जाना और यह आरोप कि सेवा-अवधि उनकी बढ़ाई गई जिन्होंने घूस दी।
13. लखनऊ, कानपुर और मेरठ छावनी बोर्डों में मेडीकल अफसरों से भारी घूस लेकर उनके लिए चयन ग्रेड मंजूर करना।
14. निदेशक रक्षा भूमि तथा छावनी लखनऊ द्वारा छावनियों तथा अन्य अधिनस्थ कार्यालयों के कर्मचारियों का बड़े पैमाने पर स्थानान्तरण किया जाना।
15. यह आरोप की भूतपूर्व निदेशक रक्षा भूमि तथा छावनी द्वारा अपना वेतन और भत्ते बढ़ाने के लिए झूठी वेतन वृद्धि लिया जाना।

Duty Free Shops for Incoming Passengers at Airports

1046. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
SHRI AHMED MOHAMMAD
PATEL : Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to open duty free shops for incoming passengers at certain airports;

(b) if so, the names of these airports and by when these shops are likely to be opened ; and

(c) the names of the articles which are likely to be sold at these shops and who will be permitted to avail of the facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (b)
Yes, Sir. Government have agreed to opening of duty free shops for incoming passengers to be managed by the India Tourism Development Corporation at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras international airports. The Delhi and Bombay duty free shops for incoming passengers have already become operational from 1st and 9th July, 1983 respectively. The other two shops are yet to be set up.

(e) India Tourism Development Corporation propose to sell liquer, cigarettes and tobacco, perfumes cameras, electronic items, watches, etc, at these duty free shops to international passengers coming from abroad to India against payment in free foreign exchange.

Suggestions made by the Representatives of Federation of Indian Art Silk Weaving Industry

1047. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of the Federation of Indian Art Silk Weaving Industry have met Government

officials and urged them to immediately come to the rescue of small and decentra-
lised art silk weavers who have been seriously
hit by the run away prizes of nylon
yarn ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the
suggestions made by the Federations ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government
to solve the problem and save the poor
weavers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI
RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) A
representation from FIASWI regarding high
prices of Nylon Filament Yarn with sugges-
tions for reduction in import duty as well
as measures for price & distribution control
has been received.

(c) The shortage in the domestic market
was caused by the closure of 2 major pro-
ducing units. With the reopening of M/s.
Garware Ltd. the availability and price
situation has shown improvement.

Imports of NFY are on OGL by Actual
Users as well as by Trading Houses & Export
Houses and the landed cost of imports is
comparable to the indigenous fair price
at present.

Export of Cotton

1048. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether cotton is being exported,
if so, the quantity and quality of cotton
exported during the years 1981-82 and 1982-
83 and the names of the countries to whom
exported :

(b) whether any agreement has been
made for the export of cotton during the
current year if so, the names of the variety
and at what rate;

(c) whether Government are consider-
ing to stop the export of certain varieties

for the time being, if so, what is the variety; and

(d) the steps being taken to produce the popular variety of cotton in the country to meet the demand within and outside the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) During the cotton season 1981-82 about 3.77 lakh bales of cotton were exported to various countries such as Romania, USSR, Japan, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Hongkong, Korea, Poland, Nepal, Sri Lanka etc. and during the first six months of the cotton season 1982-83 about 1.20 lakh bales of cotton were exported to Bangla Desh, Hongkong, Japan, South Korea, Sri Lanka, China (Main Land), Taiwan, Czechoslovakia etc. The varieties of cotton generally being allowed for export are staple cotton Bengal Deshi, Assam Comillas and Yellow Pickings.

(b) No agreement has been made at the Governmental level with any country for export of cotton during the current season.

(c) The Government of India have released cotton for export on a liberal scale, to the extent of 7.36 lakh bales of cotton to various cotton exporting agencies. Keeping in view, the present supply, demand and price trend of cotton, no further exports of cotton are being allowed for the present.

(d) With a view to help raising the cotton production in the country, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. Intensive Cotton Development Programme is being continued by the Minister of Agriculture during 1983-84 in various cotton producing States. Efforts are being made through the State Governments to popularise among the farmers the cultivation of improved and recommended varieties of cotton.

Implementation of Liberalised Pension Scheme

1049. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :**

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 816 on 29th April, 1983 regarding payment of commuted pension to ex-servicemen and state;

(a) the steps taken by Government for the implementation of the Liberalised Pension Scheme to all Ministry/Civil Pensioners scheme 1972 who retired before or after 31 March, 1979; and

(b) the likely date by which the actual payment of the pension as per the Liberalised Pension Scheme would be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The various issues arising out of implementation of the Supreme Court's judgement, which involve revision of the present pension of about 11 lakhs pensioners, are being carefully considered and necessary instructions will be issued as soon as possible.

Manufacture of Common Light Transport Plane

1050. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the high-level Defence Ministry Committee entrusted with the selection of a common light transport plane for the needs of Vayudoot, the three services and the Coast Guard has recommended the West German Dornier 228 plane ;

(b) if so, details of the contract for the manufacture of these planes in India and the cost to be incurred;

(c) by what time, India will be able to manufacture them independently;

(d) details of the reasons for the selection of the DO 228, a 19-seater, unpressurised, two-engine turbo-prop plane for that purpose; and

(e) the details of the other planes which were considered for the purchase and manufacture in India ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e) The proposals received from the foreign firms for meeting the requirements of Vayudoot, Air Force Navy and Coast Guard for a Light Transport Aircraft have been considered by the Negotiating Committee constituted by the Government. The Negotiating Committee has since submitted its Report. The Report is under consideration of the Government. It would not be in public interest to give more details at this stage.

स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के निरीक्षक स्तर के कर्मचारियों की मांगें

1051. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री जी०एम० बनातवाला : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून के अंतिम सप्ताह में संपूर्ण देश के स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और उसके सात सहयोगी बैंकों के 55 हजार निरीक्षक स्तर के अधिकारियों ने एक दिन की हड़ताल की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या थे जिनकी वजह से उन्होंने हड़ताल की और उनकी मांगों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा भेजी गयी सूचना के अनुसार, 27 जून, 1983 को भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और उसके सहयोगी बैंकों के लगभग 80 प्रतिशत अधिकारियों ने अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल की थी । इन मांगों में वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पदोन्नति नीति का फैसला, कनिष्ठ अधिकारियों को अधिक सवारी व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति, छः महीने से अधिक समय

से निलम्बित सभी अधिकारियों की बहाली, एक मण्डल से दूसरे मण्डल को अधिकारियों का तबादला न किया जाना, रिटायरमेंट की आयु से ऊपर 60 वर्ष तक सभी अधिकारियों की सेवा का स्वतः विस्तार, सेवा नियमों के उन उपबंधों का निकाला जाना जिनके अनुसार बैंक को तीन महीने का नोटिस देकर अथवा तीन महीने का वेतन देकर अधिकारियों की सेवा समाप्त करने का अधिकार है आदि शामिल हैं । बैंक द्वारा यह भी बताया गया है कि प्रबन्धकों और अधिकारियों के महासंघ के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच हुई एक बैठक में पदोन्नति नीति के फैसले से सम्बद्ध महासंघ की मुख्य मांग पर समझौता हो गया है । अधिकारियों के महासंघ की अन्य मांगों के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है ।

25 पैसे के सिक्कों का बनाया जाना

1052. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सरकारी टकसालों में 25 पैसे के सिक्के बनाना बन्द कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का इसके बदले में कोई नया सिक्का बनाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

Steps taken to Avert Double Digit Inflation

1053. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :
SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fear expressed by economists of double digit inflation looming large in the economy of the country ; and

(b) if so, what effective steps have been initiated to stall the galloping inflation to avert a serious economic crisis in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The Government is not complacent in regard to the price situation and continues to accord high priority to the control of inflation in the country. A series of steps have been taken on both the supply and the demand side as detailed in the economic Survey 1982-83 and the Budget 1983-84. Further steps have been taken to strengthen the public distribution system to effectively use the release mechanism in respect of sugar and edible oils and to augment stocks by import of wheat and rice and to curb speculative expectations. Further steps will be taken in the light of emerging trends.

Ban on Slaughter Houses and Garbage Dumps Near Airports to Prevent Bird-Hits

1054. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the steps taken by Government to prevent the menace of bird hits to aircrafts near the airports ; and

(b) whether Government would also like to consider banning of slaughter houses

and garbage dumps in the vicinity of airports which attract the birds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Bird strikes to aircraft is an unfortunate world-wide phenomenon and India is no exception. In order to contain the menace of bird strikes the following measures have been introduced and are being implemented within and out-side the airport :

- (i) Environmental Management which includes shifting of garbage dumping sites butcheries etc. to a distance of over 10 kilometers from the airport.
- (ii) Cutting of grass along the side strips of runways and restricting its height to 6-8" (inches).
- (iii) Spraying of insecticides to kill insects which attract birds.
- (iv) Dispersal techniques such as the use of crackers, rockets etc. to scare the birds away from the operational area.
- (v) Shooting of hazardous birds at the airports and in their vicinity.
- (vi) Installation in a phased manner of Sodium Vapour lights which are insect repellant.
- (vii) Bird Strike Squads have been formed to disperse the birds.
- (viii) Local Airport Bird Strike Committees have been formed which study, and advise on problems peculiar to different airports.
- (ix) Public Awareness is being generated through various publicity media such as poster, stickers, radio/TV programmes. October, 1982 was observed as 'Bird Strike Prevention Campaign' month.

- (x) Air India have advised their flight crew to inform the ATC (Air Traffic Control) whenever they notice concentration of birds in and around the airports so that ACT in turn can alert the Bird Control Squads to do the needful.

(b) This is engaging the serious attention of Government.

उद्योगपतियों और किसानों को दिये गए ऋण को बट्टे खाते डालना

1055. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार किन किन बड़े उद्योग पतियों को कितना कितना ऋण बट्टे खाते डाला गया ; और

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान में वर्ष-वार सरकार द्वारा किसानों को कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण बट्टे खाते डाले गए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण तथा निवेश निगम, भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम और भारतीय साधारण बीमा निगम नामक वित्तीय संस्थाओं ने, बड़े उद्योगपतियों को संबितरित कोई ऋण, पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, बट्टे खाते नहीं डाला है ।

(ख) इस संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Benefits to Ex-Servicemen under the Ex-Servicemen Rules, 1979.

1056. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the benefits given to Ex-Servicemen under the Rules 1979 ;

(b) the progress in actual implementation of benefits being given to Ex-Servicemen in each State and Union Territory ; and

(c) the steps taken with regard to States, where implementation is not satisfactory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) There are no Rules called "The Ex-Servicemen Rules, 1979". However, the Central Government and the State Governments have granted various benefits/concessions to ex-servicemen by way of reservation of vacancies and in self-employment ventures. There is a Kendria Sainik Board to monitor these benefits through its annual meetings which are presided over by the Raksha Mantri. Representatives of the States and Union Territories participate in these meetings as members. There is the Directorate 'General Resettlement as the Apex body at the Central level, which is in constant touch with the State Governments to watch and accelerate the pace of implementation of the decisions taken at the meetings of the Kendriya Sainik Board.

Profit/Loss of Each Unit of I.T.D.C.

1057. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the profit and loss position of each unit of India Tourism Development Corporation in each of the last three years and in the current year ;

(b) how does it compare with similar units in the private sector ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve their performance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Necessary information is given in the attached statements.

(b) The performance of Public Sector Hotels by and large compares favourably in given similar conditions or situations except where the facility has to be provided as basic tourist infrastructure requirement.

(c) Steps taken to improve the performance include standard of service, maintenance, renovation and modernisation, frequent and intensive inspections, better supervision, streamlining of financial, budgetary and cost control, adoption of appropriate tariff and discount policy ; intensification of marketing and sales promotion efforts, setting up of ITDC's own Travel Agency viz. Ashok Travel & Tours, inclusion of the hotels for chain use by the Foreign Tourists etc.

Statement

India Tourism Development Corporation Limited

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (Provisional)	1983-84 (upto June' 83)
Name of the Division/unit	Net Profit/ Loss (before tax)	Net Profit/ Loss (before tax)	Net Profit Loss (before tax)	Net Profit Loss (before tax)
1	2	3	4	5

I. ACCOMMODATION

A. Hotels

1. Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	171.02	189.84	135.00	(—)65.51
2. Janpath Hotel	30.15	14.70	42.00	7.06
3. Lodhi Hotel	16.30	14.51	23.00	0.53
4. Ranjit Hotel	(—) 0.67	5.99	3.00	(—) 5.72
5. Ashok Bangalore	7.46	4.21	(—)22.40	(—)20.36
6. Akbar Hotel	50.33	89.12	96.00	(—) 4.80
7. Hassan Ashok	1.55	0.63	(—) 0.40	(—) 1.33
8. Jammu Ashok	(—) 4.36	(—)5.65	(—) 3.30	0.46
9. Aurangabad Ashok	(—)12.83	(—)11.80	(—) 5.60	(—) 2.37
10- Khajuraho Ashok	(—) 2.76	(—) 3.53	(—) 3.05	(—) 2.60
11. Kovalen Ashok Beach Resort	(—)14.10	(—) 18.49	(—) 7.10	(—)10.67

	1	2	3	4	5
12. L.V.P. Hotel Udaipur	(—) 0.55		1.56	6.50	1.00
13. Temple Bay Ashok Beach, Resort, Mahabalipuram	(—) 5.15	(—) 2.80	(—) 3.00	(—) 2.37	
14. Varanasi Ashok	1.71	(—) 2.97	(—) 6.00	(—) 3.02	
15. Qutab Hotel)—)17.45	0.11	10.00	(—) 2.48	
16. L.H.P. Hotel, Mysore	(—)10.00	(—) 5.95	(—) 6.00	(—) 5.06	
17. Airport Ashok, Calcutta	(—)17.41	(—) 7.61	(—) 1.50	(—) 4.17	
18. Patliputra Ashok, Patna	(—) 9.06	(—) 7.49	(—) 6.50	(—) 2.05	
19. Jaipur Ashok	(—)10.65	(—) 7.11	(—) 1.00	3.82	
20. Kalinga Ashok, Bhuba- neshwar	(—) 2.25	(—) 1.25	1.50	1.63	
21. Madurai Ashok	(—)10.02	(—)10.20	(—) 7.45	(—) 3.31	
22. Hotel Samrat	—	—	(—)130.00	(—)80.68	
23. Kanishk Hotel	—	—	(—)42.00	(—) 2.03	
24. Ashok Yatri Niwas	—	—	(—)43.00	(—)15.60	
TOTAS 'A'	161.26	235.82	20.70	(—)227.27	

B. Catering

1. Vigyan Bhavan Catering	14.32	8.62	11.00	(—) 0.21
2. Western Court Catering	(—) 2.10	(—) 2.79	(—) 2.30	(—) 0.59
3. Siri fort village				
(ASIAD/NAM)	—	—	22.50	—
TOTAL 'B'	12.22	5.83	31.20	(—) 0.80

1	2	3	4	5
C. TRAVELLERS' LODGES				
& RESTTS.	(—) 11.91	(—) 9.47	(—) 8.50	(—) 1.28
(unitwise details on page 2)				
TOTAL (A+B+C)	161.57	232.18	43.40	(—) 229.35
II. PRODUCTION & PUBLICITY				
	3.47	5.89	6.90	(—) 3.61
III. TRANSPORT				
	(—) 15.65	(—) 12.08	(—) 7.50	(—) 15.28
(unitwise details on page 3)				
IV. SHOPPING-Duty Free				
Shops	40.44	86.63	89.00	22.04
(unitwise details on page 4)				
V. ASHOK TRAVELS TOURS				
—		(—) 0.11	(—) 0.50	(—) 0.91
VI. SEL RED FORT				
	2.24	4.13	3.70	1.11
VII. HEADQUARTER-				
Adjustments	6.54	(—) 2.39	—	—
GRAND TOTAL II to VII	37.04	82.07	91.60	3.35
GRAND TOTAL	198.61	314.25	135.00	(—) 226.00

Traveller' Lodges

Kancheepuram	(—) 0.77	(—) 0.70	(—) 0.32	(—) 0.14
Bijapur	(—) 0.23	(—) 0.32	0.09	(—) 0.01
Thanjavur	(—) 0.36	(—) 0.71	(—) 0.34	(—) 0.11
Tiruchirapally	(—) 0.76	(—) 0.70	(—) 0.72	(—) 0.20
Ajanta	(—) 0.53	(—) 0.44	(—) 0.37	(—) 0.27
Bodhgaya	(—) 0.02	1.29	1.24	(—) 0.09
Kulu	(—) 0.50	(—) 0.24	(—) 0.08	(—) 0.17

1	2	3	4	5
Kushinagar	(—) 0.65	(—) 0.52	(—) 0.58	(—) 0.16
Konark	(—) 0.67	(—) 0.59	(—) 0.92	(—) 0.21
Sanchi	(—) 0.67	(—) 1.47	(—) 0.57	(—) 0.21
Manali	(—) 0.78	0.27	0.01	0.98
Mandu	(—) 1.06	(—) 0.22	(—) 0.13	(—) 0.21
Restaurants				
Mayur	(—) 0.50	(—) 0.78	—	—
Mahabalipuram	(—) 1.18	(—) 1.21	(—) 1.15	(—) 0.25
Qutab	(—) 0.74	(—) 1.11	(—) 1.16	(—) 0.12
Ellora	(—) 0.55	(—) 0.83	(—) 0.74	(—) 0.24
Taj	(—) 1.72	(—) 0.92	(—) 2.45	(—) 1.18
Hampi	(—) 0.03	(—) 0.03	(—) 0.03	—
Airport Restaurants				
Agra	(—) 0.03	(—) 0.04	(—) 0.14	(—) 0.03
Trichy	(—) 0.20	(—) 0.20	(—) 0.14	—
TOTAL	(—) 11.91	(—) 9.47	(—) 8.50	(—) 1.28
(Rs. in lakhs)				
Delhi	(—) 0.25	2.43	10.91	(—) 8.74
Jaipur	(—) 0.01	(—) 0.45	(—) 1.55	(—) 0.38
Patna	(—) 3.23	(—) 2.98	(—) 1.67	(—) 0.75
Madras	(—) 2.39	(—) 2.43	(—) 0.69	(—) 1.60
Aurangabad	(—) 0.18	(—) 0.40	(—) 1.92	(—) 0.46
Hyderabad	(—) 0.70	(—) 1.50	(—) 1.01	0.10
Agra	(—) 0.68	(—) 1.03	(—) 3.10	(—) 1.34

1	2	3	4	5
Bangalore	(—) 5.74	(—) 3.55	(—) 1.07	(—) 1.37
Bombay	0.92	(—) 2.37	1.66	(—) 0.35
Kovalam	(—) 0.50	(—) 0.67	(—) 0.85	(—) 0.45
Calcutta	(—) 0.74	(—) 0.37	() 3.96	(—) 0.71
Varanasi	0.35	0.50	(—) 1.01	(—) 0.02
Bhubaneshwar	(—) 1.33	(—) 0.94	(—) 0.56	(—) 0.63
Indore	(—) 0.84	(—) 0.74	(—) 0.71	0.57
Jabalpur	(—) 0.56	0.78	(—) 0.66	0.04
Khajraho	(—) 0.18	(—) 0.22	(—) 0.32	(—) 0.17
Gauhati	(—) 0.33	(—) 0.61	(—) 0.88	(—) 0.17
Tourist Service Station	0.74	2.47	1.10	0.50
Bhopal	—	—	0.06	0.77
Nagpur	—	—	(—) 1.27	(—) 0.12
TOTAL	(—)15.65	(—)12.08	(—) 7.50	(—)15.28
Delhi	21.82	42.45	38.28	9.28
Tax Free Shop Ashok	—	0.93	4.70	0.52
Bombay	11.75	30.20	36.41	9.38
Calcutta	5.59	11.26	7.77	2.54
Madras	1.28	1.85	1.47	0.30
Trichy	—	(—) 0.06	(—) 0.02	—
Trivandrum	— included in Madras — 0.39			0.02
TOTAL	40.44	86.63	89.00	22.04

Production and Demand of National Rubber

1058. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps are being taken to increase the production of natural rubber in the country to save foreign exchange ;

(b) what is the approximate production of rubber during the current year and what is the approximate demand ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) For increasing the production of natural rubber in the country, the Rubber Board is implementing various developmental schemes, the most important being the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme. This scheme is under implementation since 1980-81 and aims at accelerated replanting/new planting under rubber during the sixth five year plan. The estimated area that will be benefitted under this scheme by 1984-85 is about 30,000 hectares each under newplanting and replanting schemes. Under this scheme, the Rubber Board provides benefits such as cash subsidy, input subsidies, fertilizer subsidy, interest subsidy on NABARD's loan, free extension advisory support to the Rubber growers for undertaking newplanting/replanting.

Apart from the above schemes, the following measures are also being undertaken by the Board :

(1) The Board raises and distributes high yielding planting materials to growers ;

(2) The Board provides financial and technical assistance to co-operative Rubber Marketing Societies for undertaking processing/marketing of rubber ;

(3) The Rubber Research Institute of India under the Rubber Board undertakes research on all aspects of cultivation, production and processing of rubber.

An outlay of Rs. 36 crores has been provided for development of rubber plantation industry during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) The estimates of production and consumption of natural rubber during 1983-84 are placed at 1,70,000 tonnes and 2,03,000 tonnes respectively.

(c) On the basis of a review of demand supply position in the country, STC have been authorised to import 30,000 tonnes of natural rubber during 1983-84.

Licences Issued under Gold (Control) Act

1059. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that licences for dealers under Gold Control Act are issued by the Collector of Customs and Gold, if so, how many Gold Dealers Licences and Export Dealers Licences were issued by the Collector of Customs and Gold during the last three years ;

(b) how many parties had applied for Gold Dealers and Export Dealers Licences during the last 3 years at Bombay ;

(c) the reasons for not issuing local Licences to those parties who had already been issued export Licences in each case ; and

(d) whether the Minister is aware that rule 2(f) of the Gold Licensee Rule, 1969 vests the Customs Collectors with arbitrary powers, if so, what steps are being taken to remove this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHIPAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Powers of the Gold Control Administrator under section

27 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 for issue of dealers' licences have been delegated to the Gold Control Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Collectors of Central Excise.

The total number of dealers' licences (inclusive of licences for export purposes) issued in the country under the said Act during the last three years are as follows :—

Year	Number of licences issued
1980	655
1981	689
1982	684

The number of applications received for issue of these licences in Bombay during the last three years are as under :—

Year	Number of applications received
1980	105
1981	118
1982	110

(c) and (d) As applications for issue of dealers' licences (for local sale as well as for export purposes) are considered in terms of Gold Control (Licensing of dealers) Rules, 1969 framed under the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 no arbitrary powers are enjoyed by the licensing authority. Further, decisions of the licensing authority are appealable under the said Act. The licensing authority takes note of the facts of population, demand for gold jewellery, experience of a person in gold business and work incidental thereto, expected turnover and general average turnover of other dealers in the place for issue of further licences.

World Bank Loan to India for Urban Improvement and Clearance of Slums

1060. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the World Bank has sanctioned a loan of about 25 million dollars to Government of India for Urban improvement and clearance of slums ;

(b) the names of slum clearance projects Statewise, if any ; and

(c) the repayment schedule of this loan by Government ?

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The World Bank has sanctioned a loan of \$24.1 million for assistance to an Urban Development Project covering selected cities in Madhya Pradesh. The Project envisages, among other things, area development schemes, improvement of slums and a provision of improvement of urban infrastructure services.

(b) Slum improvement schemes are proposed to be undertaken in the cities of Innore, Ujjain, Dewas, Durg, Raipur and Bhilai.

(c) The loan is repayable in 20 years inclusive of a grace period of 5 years. Repayment is to commence from 15.10.'88 and to end on 15.4.2003.

Direction to Financial Institutions to Protect Interests of Indian Share Holders

1061. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that following the large scale investment in 'Escorts' by a non-resident Indian, to prevent the takeover of 'Escorts' by non-resident Indians, the managements and financial institutions have been directed to protect the interests of the Indian shareholders ; and

(b) if so, whether the same policy is going to be pursued in relation to all other companies ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) In order to allay the apprehensions of some Indian industrialists the financial institutions, which have a significant shareholding in many important companies, have been instructed to use their voting power to prevent any threatend take over of managements of companies by those who do not reside in India.

Tourist Trade by Air to Valley of Kashmir

1062. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI) : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made of tourist traffic to the valley of Kashmir in summer and winter months ; and

(b) whether adequate arrangements exists for Transportation of tourists by air, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No specific study has been made of the tourist traffic to the valley of Kashmir during summer and winter months has, normally, survey of tourist traffic is conducted on all India basis without any break up region or State-wise.

(b) Yes, Sir, Indian Airlines is operating the following services :

(i) Delhi-Srinagar-Delhi (IC-427/428)-Airbus-Daily.

(ii) Delhi-Amritsar-Srinagar (IC-423/424)-B-737 from 16th April to 25th July-Daily. 26th July-B-737-5 times a week.

(iii) Delhi-Srinagar-Delhi (IC-425/426) From 15th May to 25th July-Airbus-Daily From 26th July-B-737-5 times, a week.

(iv) Jammu-Srinagar-Jammu (B-737 service)-Daily.

(v) Jammu-Srinagar-Jammu (B-737)-3 times a week.

(vi) Delhi-Chandigarh-Jammu-Srinagar-6 days a week, Jammu-Srinagar-Jammu once a week.

Export of Meat And Livestock

1063. SHRI AHMED MOHAMMAD PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of meat and livestock exported during the year 1982-83 ,

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

(c) what measures are being taken to ensure the quality of meat and livestock to its export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The amount of meat and livestock exported during 1982-83 as per provisional figures available with Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics are as under :—

Value Rs. in lakhs
Year
(1982-83 (April. 82 to Jan. 83))

Livestock (Live-animals chiefly for food)	719
---	-----

Meat (Meat and Meat preparations)	6550
-----------------------------------	------

(b) The main countries to whom exports have taken place includes U.A.E Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Iran, Malaysia, Rumania, Egypt etc.

(c) It has been proposed to tighten up the existing quality control measures and to consider introduction of compulsory pre-

shipment quality control for the export of meat.

Remittance by Indians Settled Abroad

1064. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 426 on 31st August, 1976 regarding remittance by Indian Settled abroad and state :

(a) the balances standing in non-resident (external) accounts in Rupees, Sterlings and Dollars as on 31 December, 1982 and last four years ;

(b) the balances standing with each specified authorised dealer as on 31 December 1982 and last four years ;

(c) the category in the balance of payments (receipts) under which such receipts are classified and the interest rate structure payable to such deposits ; and

(d) how the interest rate structure for such deposits has varied from the interest rate structure on Dollar/Sterling deposits of comparable maturity in the U.K./U.S.A. money markets ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-6771/83].

(b) A Statement showing the balances standing with each specified authorised dealer as on 31st December, 1982 and also for the last four years in respect of non-resident (external) rupee accounts is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-6771/83]. The authorised dealer-wise Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts balances are not available with the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Deposits under the two non-resident (external) accounts in rupee and foreign currencies through inflow of foreign funds are recorded as receipts under private

capital account of Balance of Payments statistics.

A Statement showing the interest rates structure payable effective March '82 on these deposits is enclosed (Appendix III).

(d) Information regarding interest rates offered by commercial banks and Thrift Institutions in the U.S.A. on deposits of different maturities and information about interest rates on Sterling deposits payable by commercial banks in the U.K. are contained in the Statement at Appendix IV.

Categories of Foreign Exchange Earnings

1065. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3106 on 12 March, 1982 regarding Foreign Exchange earnings from Tourists during 1982 and state

(a) the specific categories and sub-categories of foreign exchange earnings aggregated to give the estimate of earnings from Tourism, the earnings in each category alongwith the figures for 1982 and projections for the next three years ;

(b) the sources of each kind of data used in preparing such estimates ;

(c) whether any study estimating the Tourism Multiplier for India has come to the notice of Government, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the statistics of foreign tourist arrivals in the last 3 years alongwith categories of persons included therein, the sources of data and whether overseas Indians are included or not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism are estimated on an overall basis and not for specific categories

and sub-categories. These estimates are based on the per-capita expenditure of foreign tourists obtained from the Foreign Tourist Surveys conducted from time to time and the number of tourist arrivals. The foreign exchange earnings for the year 1982 were estimated at Rs. 750 crores and included estimated earnings from nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh; The earnings for the year 1983 have been projected at Rs.800 crores. For the years 1984 and 1985 no projections have been made so far.

(c) No specific study has been undertaken for estimating Tourism multiplier for India. However, it has been estimated at different levels in the following reports/studies :—

- 1) Cost-Benefit Study of Tourism
- 2) Survey on Marketing and Tourism Infrastructure undertaken for PATA (India) Chapter.
- 3) Survey on Employment Potential of Tourism in India.

(d) The statistics of foreign tourist arrivals are compiled on calendar basis year and are based on the disembarkation cards as well as the records maintained by the Immigration Authorities at various ports/check-posts of entry. The number of foreign tourists for the last three years are given as under :—

Year	Number
1980	800,150
1981	1279,210*
1982	1288,162*

*includes nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Although the above statistics include foreign tourists of Indian origin it does not include overseas Indians holding Indian passports.

Newsitem Captioned "Lallu-Daud Gang Busted"

1066. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper reports appearing in the "Current" of 25 June, 1983 under the heading "Lallu-Daud Gang of smugglers busted by Gujarat Vigilance Departments" ;

(b) if so, what are the details of network of smugglers detected, arrests made and money and other items seized ; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken and if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On 12.6.1983, on receipt of information from the police authorities of Gujarat State that two smugglers Daud Hassam Ibrahim Shaikh and Haji Ismail have been admitted in a Baroda hospital with bullet injuries, a watch was kept by the Customs and Police Officers and 12 persons including Lallu Jogi Patel who came to see the injured in the hospital were detained by the Police.

Following their interrogation, various premises were searched resulting in the recovery and seizure of 6 pistols, 5 revolvers, 186 rounds of ammunition and Indian currency amounting to Rs. 42,639/.

14 persons were arrested, out of which 7 including Lallu Jogi Patel have been detained under the COFEPOSA Act. 1974.

News-item Captioned "Public Units DID Sell Shares to Private Firms"

1067. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to news-item "Public units did sell

shares to private firms" in "Indian Express" of 24 June, 1983 and lay a statement showing :

(a) the up-to-date number and value of equity shares of private sector companies held by UTI; IDBI; IFCI; ICICI: each public sector insurance company and bank along with the name of each private sector company and its paid up equity capital;

(b) the names of purchasers, value of shares to whom each of these public sector financial institutions sold such equity shares during the last two years along with the reasons for such sale; and

(c) what is Government policy in respect of sale of such shares and whether any of these shares were sold to employees of any private sector company, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Names of the private sector companies in which the all-India financial institutions hold 10% or more of paid up share capital and information regarding paid up capital of these private sector companies as on 31.12.1982 is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Names of the companies whose shares accounting for 10% or more of their paid up capital were sold by all-India financial institutions during the last two years along with relative details, is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Financial institutions unload their holdings in small lots at different times and in different stock markets with a view to creating a wider market for equities as also for recycling their funds for further use in their operations. Investment institutions namely, LIC, GIC, UTI off-load shares as part of their overall portfolio management and market operations keeping in view the interest of the policy/unit holders. In some cases institutions also sell shares at negotiated prices, such transactions being mostly

in connection with rehabilitation of sick units.

The institutions are expected to use their commercial judgement and arrive at suitable decisions on the basis of merits of individual cases while disposing of shares by sale. The institutions have been advised that in all cases relating to substantial purchase and sale of shares they should adopt a healthy, prudent and objective approach keeping in mind sound commercial and economic principles and the interests of the unit and the institutions themselves and should keep the Government informed.

IDBI has not sold any shares held by it to employees of any private sector company.

Information regarding sale of shares to employees of the companies by other institutions is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Overtime and Travelling Allowance paid to Employees of Six Nationalised Jute Mills

1068. **SHRI A. K. ROY :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of overtime paid to the employees and travelling allowance paid to the officers of the six nationalised jute mills in the country in the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 with the mill-wise break up ;

(b) whether any attempt has been made to scrutinise and minimise these expenditures; and

(c) if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Persons Working in Six Nationalised Jute Mills

1069. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons working in the six nationalised jute mills in the country with the mill-wise break up as on 1 April, 1983;

(b) the number of persons working in these mills when they were closed with the mill-wise break-up;

(c) the number of persons in technical jobs and the same in non-technical and the supervisory overhead, with the mill-wise and break-up as on 1 April, 1983;

(d) monthly wage bills for the persons in technical jobs and the same for the non-technical and officers with the mill-wise break-up for April, 1983; and

(e) whether there is any large scale induction of unproductive persons after nationalisation and large number of officers affecting the viability of the nationalised jute mills if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reduction of Interest Rates on Credit for Sugar Industry

1070. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering reduction of interest rates on credit for the sugar industry;

(b) whether Government are also planning to adopt the current market realisation

as the basis for stock valuation in order to determine the volume of such credit;

(c) if so, what are the other reliefs that will be provided to the sugar industry by his Ministry;

(d) to what extent they will be helpful; and

(e) whether India's inability to export sugar in polyline jute bags is causing the country dearly in terms of foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Reserve Bank of India have decided that banks will value stocks of sugar taken as a whole at realisable value (levy stock at levy price and free sale stock at market price) or cost price, whichever is lower.

Due to rise in the market price of sugar the sales realisation of mills are expected to be higher than estimated and more funds should be available in the hands of sugar mills, as and when sales are actually effected. In view of this no special reliefs are called for at present.

(e) No, Sir.

Plight of Wool-combers

1071. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the plights of wool-combers (Business Standard of 24 June, 1983) due to unplanned imports of wool to help private importers ;

(b) whether similar situation was created last year resulting in losses to Rajasthan Wool Corporation which could not clear their stocks ; and

(c) whether Government will institute a high-powered inquiry in the matter for finding out the real reasons for such imports and punish the guilty decision makers whose activities are causing such serious problems for poor producers and the State Government agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A representation was received last year that raw wool imports under Open General Licence had adversely affected the off-take of indigenously produced wool.

(c) In order to enable domestic wool-combers to utilise their capacity better, Government have decided to waive excise duty on indigenous wool tops supplied for export production. The quantity of raw wool allowed for import, free of customs duty, for manufacture of wool tops for export production, has also been raised from 1.08 kgs. to 1.11 Kgs., against one Kg. of wool tops.

A Study Group was set up last year to study the problems of wool and woollen industry and to suggest programme for development of this sector during the next ten years period. The Study Group has submitted its Report recently, which is under examination.

In view of the above, the institution of a high-powered inquiry as indicated, is not considered necessary.

Functioning of I. R. C. I.

1072. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTAACHARY :

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :

SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) in the name of an organisation for nursing a sick unit back to health by providing cash support only for the payment of wages, has ignored working capital requirements for productive purposes ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that this policy of the IRCI was mainly responsible for the continuous erosion of institutional funds on the sick units ;

(c) whether Government are going for a thorough probe into the functioning of the IRCI ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) extends financial assistance to various sick industrial units for purposes such as capital expenditure, margin for working capital, payment to pressing creditors, meeting the resources gap, etc. Normally, the working capital requirements of the industrial units are to be met by the banks. However, in a few extremely pressing and critical cases where the assisted units have been unable to get any working capital assistance from their own bankers, IRCI has been providing bridging/contract finance loans as a very special case for meeting working capital requirements pending release of working capital by the concerned banks. IRCI is laying more emphasis on aspects such as renovation/modernisation and updating of technology which really serves the rehabilitation of sick units instead of only meeting cash losses, working capital requirements, etc. Since IRCI functions within the parameters laid down by the Government, it is not considered necessary to institute any probe into the functioning of IRCI.

Demands of Central Government
Employees

1073. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government had agreed in JCM that some demands of the Central Government employees would be settled before 31st March, 1983 but instead of that Government has announced the 4th Pay Commission ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Central Government are not interested in fulfilling their commitment ;

(c) whether Government will concede and implement the demands which Government had assured to do that ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) In a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) on 15.2.82 the official Side had stated that major demands having sizeable financial implications might be processed so that it was possible to take a final view in March, 1983. Some of the major demands on which decision has recently been taken are as follows :

(i) Grant of Interim Relief

(ii) Grant of Stagnation increment.

While some of the other major demands such as revision of HRA/CCA, wage parity with public sector Undertakings, etc. will be referred to the Pay Commission, the other demands will be considered in the National Council (JCM).

Decrease in Production of Rubber Tea and Coffee due to Drought in States

1074: SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prolonged drought in some States in South have affected the production of rubber, tea and coffee ;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the extent of reduction in production assessed during the last two years ;

(c) the loss, if any put of foreign exchange to Government and revenue to the States ; and

(d) the steps taken to put the industry on an even keel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SHNHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, However, the effect of drought on rubber and tea has been marginal.

(b) The drought affected States are Kerala, Karnataka and, Tamil Nadu Coffee production during 1981-82 season was 1,52,000 tonnes, the highest on record, exceeding the targetted production by about 16,000 tonnes. During 1982-83 season, the production is estimated at 1,30,000 tonnes, against a targetted production of 1,43,250 tonnes.

(c) Foreign Exchange earnings would depend on various factors like international price, competition etc. The effect of drought on foreign earnings cannot be assessed easily. The loss of revenue to States cannot be assessed at this stage.

(d) With a view to help the growers to meet the situation, the Commodity Boards dealing with tea, coffee and rubber are vigorously implementing various developmental schemes which provide for loans, subsidies, technical assistance, extension advisory services, etc.

Take over of the Management of Units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills

1075. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that management of six units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills was taken over by Government in April, 1978 for five years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at the time of taking over the management, an assurance was given that the units will not be handed back to the erstwhile management ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether at the expiry of five years period, any decision has been taken regarding these units of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI (RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c) In a statement made in Lok Sabha on 14th April, 1978 the then Minister of Industry stated that the units will not be handed over back to the erstwhile management.

(d) and (e) So far no decision has been taken regarding future disposition of these units.

गऊ की चरबी का आयात

1076. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान किन-किन देशों से गऊ की चरबी का कितना-कितना आयात किया गया था ;

(ख) इस चरबी का क्या प्रयोग है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार गऊ की चरबी के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से, कैसे तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) गऊ की चरबी के आयात के सम्बन्ध में अलग से आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते ।

(ख) इसके मुख्य अन्तिम प्रयोग साबुन, बसा अम्ल तथा ग्रीस हो सकते हैं ।

(ग) गऊ की चरबी का आयात राज्य व्यापार निगम लि० के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत है । मार्गीकरण अभिकरण इस मद के कोई आयात नहीं कर रहा है । इस मद को आयात नीति में रोक लगी सूची में रखने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Financial Support to African Countries

1077. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Indian Government have drawn up an African plan which envisages extending financial support worth Rs. 570 crores to various programmes in the countries in Africa ; and

(b) if so, what are the main aspects of these programmes and whether Government will increase this financial support in the course of the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAMDULAR SINHA) : (a) and (b) In consultation with the concerned Ministries and Financial Institutions a strategy paper referred to as 'Africa Plan', has been prepared to promote, trade, joint ventures and bilateral cooperation with African countries. The Africa Plan classified the African countries according to their export potential and longterm and short-term export targets for individual African countries have been fixed. The export target for the year 1983-84 has been projected at Rs. 570 crores. The 'Africa Plan' does not envisage extending financial support worth Rs. 570 crores to various programmes in the countries of Africa.

छटा अंकटाड सम्मेलन

1078. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :

श्री चिरंजी लाल शर्मा :

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया :

श्री उत्तम राठौड़ : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उठाए गए मामलों में से किसी के भी संबंध में छोटे अंकटाड सम्मेलन द्वारा कोई प्रगति न करने के परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार को धक्का पहुंचा है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) यदि, नहीं तो इस सम्मेलन में किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई और वार्ता किस हद तक सफल रहा ;

(ग) इस सम्मेलन से भारत ने क्या लाभ उठाया है ; और

(घ) इस सम्मेलन में भारत द्वारा मुख्यतः या किन विषयों पर जोर दिया गया और कितने मुद्दों पर सम्मेलन में सहमति की और कितने मुद्दों को रद्द कर दिया गया ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (घ) अंकटाड-6 के परिणाम विकासशील देशों द्वारा रखे गए प्रस्तावों की अपेक्षा कम रहे। जबकि सम्मेलन के परिणामों को केवल साधारण ही समझा जा सकता है कुछ क्षेत्रों में कुछ हद तक करार, चाहे सीमित रूप में, किये जा सके।

77 के समूह द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों के आधार पर सम्मेलन में आर्थिक मुद्दों पर व्यापक तौर पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ। मुख्य मुद्दा वस्तुओं, व्यापार तथा मुद्रा व वित्त के क्षेत्रों से संबंधित था।

अंकटाड-6 में समूह 77 द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्तावों को 28 मार्च से 9 अप्रैल, 1983 तक ब्यूनास आयर्स में आयोजित समूह की मंत्री-स्तरीय बैठक में अन्तिम रूप दिया गया था। ये प्रस्ताव देश विशिष्ट नहीं थे और उनमें विकासशील देशों का एक सहमति प्राप्त दृष्टिकोण था। भारत सहित विकासशील देशों ने अंकटाड-6 में विकसित देशों द्वारा इन प्रस्तावों की स्वीकृति के लिए जोर दिया। प्रस्तावों की स्वीकृति व कार्यान्वयन से विश्व अर्थ व्यवस्था के पुनरुद्धार की दिशा में प्रयासों में पर्याप्त योगदान मिल सकता था और विकासशील देशों में विकास प्रक्रिया को एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता था। उपायों के एक कारगर कार्यक्रम पर करार करने में असफल रहने से सम्मेलन द्वारा एक प्रमुख अवसर छोड़ दिया गया।

सम्मेलन में जो करार हुए उन्हें पारित संकल्पों में दर्शाया गया है। ये अधिकांशतः गत बचनबद्धताओं की पुनः अभिनिष्ठ, प्रस्तावों के आगे विचार के लिए करार, सामान्य स्वरूप के कुछ प्रस्तावों तथा बचनबद्धताओं की जांच के लिए व्यवस्था की स्थापना के रूप में है। इन संकल्पों के अन्तर्गत कार्यसूची की काफी मदें शामिल हैं जैसे कि वस्तुएं, व्यापार, मुद्रा, तथा वित्त, विकासशील देशों में से अल्प विकसित देश, प्रौद्योगिकी का अन्तर्गण, जीवहन, स्थलरुद्ध तथा द्वीप विकासशील देश आदि।

अंकटाड-6 में जिन मुद्दों का हल नहीं निकला उनके संबंध में कार्यवाही अंकटाड की सतत व्यवस्था और साथ ही अन्य मंचों पर की जाएगी।

Work-to-rule Notice by I.A. Technician Association

1079. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the Indian Airlines Technician Association giving a notice for work-to-rule ;

(b) whether Government held discussions with the Association on their grievances ;

(c) if so, details of the said discussion and the result thereof ; and

(d) if no discussion took place, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) With effect from the midnight of 16th/17th April, 1983, the Aircraft Technicians in the Line Maintenance Section of Bombay Region of Indian Airlines resorted to an illegal strike demanding determination of the shift strength in consultation with the Union and maintenance of this shift strength irrespective of its relationship to the workload. Subsequently on 21st April 1983, the Regional Secretary of the Association at Bombay issued a directive to the Members to resort to certain restrictive trade practices.

On 18th May 1983, in response to a call given by the General Secretary, the members of the Association resorted to concerted restrictive work practices tantamount to strike.

(b) and (c) The Regional Management of Indian Airlines, Western Region, held discussions with the representatives of the Association. Discussions were also held with its central office bearers at the Headquarters of Indian Airlines. Further, the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) as well as the Joint Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) also held discussions with the office bearers of IATA in connection with the agitation that commenced on 16th/17th April, 1983. While these discussions were of no avail, the agitation was, however, called off on 4th May, 1983.

Following the strike notice dated 18th/19th May, 1983; conciliation proceedings were held at Bombay which ended in failure on 13th June, 1983. The agitation was called off at Bombay on 17th June, 1983.

(d) In view of the reply to (b) and (c) above, does not arise.

Closure of Jute Mills in West Bengal

1080. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many jute mills are now closed in West Bengal ; and

(b) what steps the Central Government are taking to overcome the present crisis in jute industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) There are 18 jute mills in West Bengal which continue to remain closed or are under lock-out presently.

(b) The Central Government have taken the following ameliorative measures in order to improve working of jute industry:

I. Domestic Sector :

- (i) Compulsory use of 100 per cent new jute bags by the cement industry from 1st October, 1982.
- (ii) Periodic purchase of B. Twill bags through DGS&D for packing foodgrains at cost-plus prices after linking it with purchase of raw jute from Jute Corporation of India. (JCI).
- (iii) Persuading other agencies to use more jute bags for packing of fertilisers ; sugar and foodgrains.

- (iv) Helping to create a domestic market for diversified jute products like jute decoratives.

II. Export Sector :

- (i) Continuation of Cash Compensatory Support on export on almost all exportable items of jute goods.
- (ii) Formation of Consortium with S.T.C. for export of carpet backing cloth to U.S.A with 50 : 50 loss sharing arrangements.
- (iii) Grant of cash compensatory support at a higher rate to S.T.C. for effective participation by S.T.C. through a Consortium of Exporters in global tenders for hessian and sacking.
- (iv) Product developments through Research and Development.
- (v) Participation in Trade Fairs and Workshops and sponsoring of market oriented trade delegations.
- (vi) The following two Bills have been introduced in Lok Sabha on 22.4. 1983.
- (a) The Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, 1983 :-

This Bill is to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of excise on jute manufactures for the purpose of carrying out measures for the development and production of jute manufactures and for matters connected therewith.

- (b) The Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill, 1983 :-

This Bill is to provide for establishment of a Council for the development of production

of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity in the Jute Industry, financing of activities for such development and for matters connected therewith.

- (vii) Setting up of 100 per cent export-oriented units for which a number of Letters of Intent have been issued.

III. Financial Sector :

- (i) Undertaking of an in-depth study of the cost structure of jute goods by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) at the request of the Government.
- (ii) Setting up of a Sub-Committee by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to study viability of jute mills and to suggest a package of financial measures for the rehabilitation of potentially viable units.

Setting up of Fourth Pay Commission for Central Government Employees.

1081. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government employees are opposing the setting up of 4th Pay Commission as announced by the Central Government ;

(b) what are the specific proposals of the Confederation of the Central Government Employees in this respect ; and

(c) whether Government propose to discuss with the employees' side and settle the issue immediately ?

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) In

the meeting of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) held on 13/14th May, 1982 the Staff Side had suggested setting up of a Pay Body to look into revision of pay scales of the Central Government employees. Considering all aspects, Finance Minister in his Budget speech on 28th February, 1983 announced the Government's decision regarding setting up of a new Pay Commission to make a comprehensive enquiry into the pay, allowances and conditions of service of Central Government employees. Finance Minister had stated at that time that before the terms of reference of the New Pay Commission were finalised the representatives of the employees would be consulted. In pursuance of this discussions were held with the representatives of the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM). A statement has been made by the Finance Minister in Parliament on 26.7.83 regarding the terms of reference as well as composition of the Pay Commission.

Strategy to Speed up Tax Assessment

1082. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Government have recently worked out a more cohesive strategy to speed up tax assessment ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) With a view to speeding up the disposal of Income-tax assessments, the Government have enlarged the scope of the Summary assessment scheme so as to include in it certain categories of assessment ; which were hitherto being treated as scrutiny assessments.

Large Processing Powerlooms

1083. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large processing units processing powerloom cotton fabrics with the aid of machines but without the aid of

power/steam have frustrated the Notification No. 130/82 dated 23rd April, 1982 as amended by finding loopholes in the said Notification;

(b) whether it has come to their notice that nearly 24 crores of Rupees of Excise duty has been evaded by such processing units; and

(c) what steps Government intend to take to intensify the collection of Excise Duty from such large processing units and to strengthen the enforcement machinery to stop evasion of such Excise Duty in order to help the handloom industry which is facing unequal competition from the powerloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Government have received representations stating that some processors of cotton fabrics have re-arranged their operations in order to avail of the exemption contained in Notification No. 130/82-CE dt. 20.4.1982. In the circumstances, the question of evasion of any excise duty does not arise in this case.

Recommendations of Expert Committee on Small Tea Gardens

1084. SHRI CHITTA BASU :

SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the expert Committee on small tea gardens under the Chairmanship of Shri Sanyal, Deputy Chairman of the Tea Board;

(b) if so, the principal recommendations thereof accepted by Government; and

(c) action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-
MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) The principal recommendations are
as follows :-

- (i) While formulating policies for
revitalising the small growers'
sector, it should be kept in view
that a predominance of the small
growers is in South India, and
they account for a significant per-
centage of the total area under
tea in that region.
- (ii) Where suitable, the Indonesian
pattern of nucleus estates should
be adopted in the small growers'
sector.
- (iii) There should be a State-level
Committee for recommending the
sale price of green leaf by small
estates to the manufacturing units.
- (iv) There should be closer coordina-
tion between the Plan budget
allocations of State Governments
for tea and the Tea Board develop-
mental programmes.
- (v) The Tea Board should draw-up
programmes for small growers in
consultation with the State agen-
cies and tea associations.

(c) Discussions have been held with
the Tea Board and with representatives of
the concerned State Governments for imple-
mentation of the recommendations.

**बिक्री कर पर कमलापति त्रिपाठी समिति
की रिपोर्ट**

1085. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री बापूसाहिब परलेकर :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या

वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला

विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बिक्री कर संबंधी
श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी समिति की रिपोर्ट मिल
गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें
क्या हैं ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा उस पर की गई कार्य-
वाही का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या रिपोर्ट में यह सुझाव दिया गया
है कि कुछ को छोड़कर सभी चीजों को बिक्री कर
से छूट दे देना चाहिये; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार को इस सुझाव
को स्वीकार करने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में, राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि
रामा राव) :** (जी, हां ।

(ख) बिक्री कर पर श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी
समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें संलग्न हैं ।

(ग) श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी समिति की
रिपोर्ट 29.4.83 को दोनों सदनों के पटलों पर
प्रस्तुत कर दी गई थी तथा उसे राज्य सरकारों
को, उनके विचारों के लिए परिचालित किया
गया है। 15 फरवरी 1981 को बिक्री कर पर
आयोजित मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में पारित
प्रस्ताव के शर्तों के अनुसार रिपोर्ट को, मुख्य
मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के समक्ष, उनके समुचित
विचार विमर्श के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाना है
जिसे इस प्रयोजन के लिए बुलाया जाना है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

बिबरण

बनस्पति, औषध-द्रव्यों तथा दवाइयों सीमेन्ट, कागज तथा गत्ता और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों पर बिक्री कर के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति की रिपोर्ट 29 अप्रैल 1983 को संसद के दोनों सदनों के पटलों पर प्रस्तुत की गई थी। रिपोर्ट के अध्याय XII में निष्कर्षों और सिफारिशों का सारांश दिया गया है। तथापि, मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशें नीचे दी गई हैं।

2. पांच जिस्सों पर बिक्री कर के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने के प्रश्न पर राज्यों के दृष्टिकोणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, समिति का विचार है कि शुरू में ही इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने की बजाय समिति को उसे सौंपे गए विशिष्ट कार्यों पर ध्यान देना चाहिए जो बिक्री कर के स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क लगाने के प्रस्ताव के वित्तीय प्रभाव का जायजा लेना है और एक ऐसी योजना तैयार करना है जो राज्यों के समुचित वित्तीय हितों की रक्षा कर सके।

3. समिति ने अपने कार्य पर निम्नलिखित प्रकार से विचार किया है :—

(i) पहले, आधार वर्ष के दौरान, जो 1981-82 के रूप में लिया गया है, पांच जिस्सों पर बिक्री कर की वसूलियों को संगणित करना ;

(ii) तब एक फार्मूले पर पहुंचना जिसमें, संभव सीमा तक उन संगत कारणों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा जो इन जिस्सों से बिक्री-कर की वृद्धि को प्रभावित करते हैं और अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की योजना को उन पर लागू करने के बाद भी इस कारण राज्यों की कर

प्राप्तियों की समुचित वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करना; और

(iii) अन्ततः एक ऐसी योजना तैयार करना जिसमें राज्य तथा केन्द्र प्रस्तावित योजना के कार्यान्वयन की सतत् समीक्षा में भाग ले सकें।

4. जहां तक एक ऐसा फार्मूला तैयार करने का प्रश्न है जो पांच जिस्सों पर बिक्री कर की वृद्धि को प्रभावित करने वाले संगत कारणों को यथा व्यवहार्य सीमा तक ध्यान में रखेगा तथा अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की योजना लागू करने के बाद भी इस कारण राज्यों की प्राप्तियों में समुचित वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करेगा, समिति ने इसे दो भागों में बांटा है जो निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

(i) पांच जिस्सों पर विक्रय करके स्थान पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में वर्ष-प्रतिवर्ष इकट्ठी की जाने वाली रकम को निर्धारित करने के लिए एक फार्मूला तैयार करना; और

(ii) अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क से प्राप्त रकम को राज्यों के बीच बांटने के लिए एक फार्मूला निर्धारित करना।

5. जहां तक, पांच जिस्सों से वर्षानुवर्ष अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में एकत्र की जाने वाली राशि का निर्धारण करने के लिए फार्मूला निकालने का प्रश्न है, समिति ने उक्त जिस्सों को दो समूहों में अलग-अलग रखा है :

(i) वे जिस्से जिन पर मुफ्त बाजार स्थितियाँ न्यूनाधिक रूप से लागू होती हैं।

(ii) जो ऐसी नहीं हैं।

6. जिन जिन्सों पर मुफ्त बाजार स्थितियाँ न्यूनाधिक रूप से लागू होती हैं, उनमें समिति ने कागज और गत्ता तथा बनस्पति को शामिल किया है। उन्होंने कतिपय व्यावहारिक कारणों से औषधियों और दवाइयों को भी शामिल किया है हालांकि इस जिन्स पर अधिकांशतः मूल्य नियंत्रण लागू होता है।

7. उपर्युक्त तीन जिन्सों अर्थात् कागज और गत्ता, बनस्पति और औषध-द्रव्यों तथा दवाइयों के लिए, समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष एकत्र किये जाने वाले अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क राजस्व की राशि उस वर्ष के लिए बिक्री कर की संभावित वृद्धि दर में 17% की वृद्धि करके निश्चित की जानी चाहिए। तथापि, बिक्री कर से होने वाली वसूली का हिसाब लगाने के लिए, योजना के कार्यान्वयन के पहले तीन वर्षों में इन तीन जिन्सों से प्राप्त होने वाले बिक्री-कर राजस्व के संबंध में, समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि आधार वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए इन तीन जिन्सों के बिक्री कर राजस्व को, कार्यान्वयन के प्रथम वर्ष में तीन जिन्सों पर अलग-अलग उगाही जाने वाली अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम का हिसाब लगाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए। इस प्रयोजन के लिए उन्होंने सिफारिश की है कि सभी जिन्सों की अनुमानित सामान्य बिक्री कर वृद्धि दर में उस दर के 7% की वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए।

8. जहाँ तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों और सीमेंट का संबंध है समिति ने बताया है कि इन दो जिन्सों पर प्रशासित मूल्य लागू होता है। इसलिए इन जिन्सों पर वृद्धि की दर को स्थिर रखना उचित नहीं होगा जो भविष्य के लिए बिक्री-कर के संभावित राजस्व पर अथवा वृद्धि की पिछली प्रवृत्ति पर आधारित है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए समिति ने, उनके विपणन-गत/संस्थापनगत/कारखानागत मूल्यों के आधार पर "बल्क" पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की खपत के

मूल्य पर बिक्री कर की उगाहियों के भार का हिसाब लगाया है। इसी प्रकार उन्होंने सीमेंट के खपत मूल्य पर उसके निःशुल्क परिवहन मूल्यों के आधार पर बिक्री कर के भार का अनुपात भी निकाला है। इन अनुपातों के आधार पर, समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों तथा सीमेंट के लिए उगाही जाने वाली अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की मात्रा, प्रत्येक वर्ष की संभावित खपत के मूल्य के आधार पर मंगणित की जाय और अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की दरें, अब अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की अपेक्षित रकम की उगाही के लिए समुचित रूप से निर्धारित की जाएं।

9. जहाँ तक योजना के परिचालन के बाद के पहलू पांच वर्षों के दौरान उगाही जाने वाली अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम के वितरण का संबंध है, समिति ने इन पांच जिन्सों में उसके तत्काल पूर्व के समय में बिक्री-कर की वास्तविक उगाही के आधार पर अनुपात निकाले हैं। ये अनुपात वर्ष 1979-80 से 1981-82 की अवधि के लिए संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों का एक साथ और प्रत्येक राज्य के बिक्री कर का औसत अलग-अलग लेकर निकाले गये हैं।

10. समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि, यदि इस योजना को लागू करने का फैसला किया जाता है, तो इसे 1984-85 से आरंभ किया जाय।

11. समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि योजना के कार्यान्वयन के दूसरे वर्ष की समाप्ति से पहले एक समीक्षा समिति नियुक्त की जानी चाहिए तथा उसकी सिफारिशें तीसरे वर्ष के मध्य तक उपलब्ध हो जानी चाहिए। ये सिफारिशें पांच वर्ष की अवधि तक लागू रहेंगी। जिसके बाद दूसरी समीक्षा समिति की सिफारिशें लागू होंगी।

12. समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि समीक्षा समिति में चार क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक से

एक-एक मुख्य मंत्री होना चाहिए जिनके लिए अभी भी क्षेत्रीय बिक्री कर समितियां हैं। इसमें केन्द्रीय पेट्रोलियम, उद्योग तथा रसायन मंत्रालयों के मंत्री भी होने चाहिए। केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्रालय का वित्त राज्य मंत्री या उप मंत्री भी इसका एक सदस्य होना चाहिए। यह समिति भारत सरकार द्वारा मनोनीत की जाएगी जो मुख्य मंत्रियों में से एक को समिति का अध्यक्ष भी मनोनीत करेगी। समिति को सरकारी तंत्र द्वारा मदद दी जाएगी जो स्वयं समिति से भिन्न एक स्थायी एकक होगा।

13. समिति ने उपभोक्ता मूल्यों पर योजना के प्रभाव के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया है। समिति व्यापार की प्रायः अन्तिम अवस्था की बजाय एक पूर्ववर्ती अवस्था पर कर लगाये जाने के परिवर्तन के कारण मूल्यों में संभावित वृद्धि का तथा समस्त भारत के लिए अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की एक समान दर निर्धारित करने के कारण उपभोक्ता मूल्य पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का भी विश्लेषण किया है। यह नोट किया गया है कि अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की दरें निर्धारित करने में यह संभव है कि कुछ राज्यों में अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क का भार बिक्री कर के वर्तमान भार से कम हो सकता है। तथापि, कुछ अन्य राज्यों में अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क का भार बिक्री करके वर्तमान भार से अधिक हो सकता है। यह निष्कर्ष निकाला गया है कि इसे, कर की दरों में एकरूपता प्राप्त करने तथा उसके परिणामतः उपभोक्ता मूल्य में एकरूपता लाने की योजना लागू करते हुए, पूर्णतः एक साथ समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। तथापि, समिति ने मूल्यों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को कम करने के उपायों के संबंध में अथवा उसे निश्चित समय के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न रखने के लिए कई सुझाव दिए हैं।

14. समिति ने, अपनी सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिए संगत केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य कर

कानूनों तथा अन्य संबंधित मामलों में परिवर्तन करने संबंधी प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया है।

15. समिति के अर्थशास्त्री सदस्य, प्रो० प्रधान एच० प्रसाद की असहमति टिप्पणी भी रिपोर्ट में जोड़ी गयी है। असहमति टिप्पणी अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की योजना से होने वाली बुराइयों से संबंधित है जिसमें उपभोक्ता मूल्यों पर राज्यों के बीच अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की आय के विभाजन तथा बिक्री कर को वित्तीय नीति के औजार के रूप में प्रयुक्त कर सकने की राज्यों की सामर्थ्य से संबंधित है। इन मुद्दों को समिति के अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्य सचिव ने रिपोर्ट में जोड़ी गयी अपनी टिप्पणियों में स्पष्ट करने की कोशिश की है।

बेरोजगार युवकों को सहायता देने के लिए
बैंकों की नई योजना

1086. प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :

श्री बापूसाहिब पुरलेकर :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेरोजगार युवकों को अपनी आजीविका कमाने में सहायता करने के लिए हाल ही में बैंकों द्वारा एक नई योजना आरम्भ की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में कितने युवकों को लाभ होगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) कोई नयी योजना आरम्भ करने का निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। अलबत्ता, बैंक पहले से ही लघु व्यवसाय, व्यापार अथवा अन्य आर्थिक कार्यों के लिए लोगों की सहायता कर रहे हैं।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Rise in Price Index

1087. SHRI B.D. SINGH :

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

SHRI R.N. RAKESH :

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the rise in the price index and the rise in prices of food articles since the presentation of 1983 Budget; and

(b) what are the reasons for the unabated price spiral and what measures have been taken by Government to check the rise in the price index and continuous inflationary trends ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Between week ended 26.2.1983 and 2.7.1983 the Wholesale Price Index for all commodities (Base : 1970-71=100) rose by 5.2 per cent and that for food articles by 7.1 per cent.

The price rise during this period is mainly due to seasonal factors. A number of steps have been taken both on the supply and demand side; these include further strengthening of the public distribution system, effective use of the release mechanism in respect of sugar and augmentation of stocks by import of wheat and rice. The price situation is being kept under surveillance and appropriate measures are taken in the light of the emerging trends.

हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में दैनिक कार्यों के लिए भाषा

1088. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में दैनिक कार्य केवल अंग्रेजी में किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में कार्यरत उपरोक्त प्रत्येक बैंक के जोनल आफिस और रीजनल मैनेजर आफिस में कितने पत्र हिन्दी में प्राप्त हुए और उनके उत्तर किस भाषा में दिए गए और इस संबंध में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बैंक उपभोक्ता को उसी भाषा में उत्तर देने का है, जिसमें वह पत्र व्यवहार करना चाहता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, नहीं । "क" क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले अधिकतर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में दैनिक कार्य दोनों भाषाओं अर्थात् हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में किया जा रहा है और कुछ बैंकों ने राजपत्र में अपनी उन शाखाओं के नाम अधिसूचित भी करवाए हैं जिनमें उनके 80 प्रतिशत या अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है ।

(ख) से (घ) राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के नियम 5 में यह परिकल्पना की गई है कि

हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिया जाना चाहिए। चूंकि भारतीय स्टेट बैंक सहित सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक प्रायः इस नीति का अनुसरण कर रहे हैं इसलिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के जो आंकड़े मांगे गए हैं, उन्हें एकत्र करने में जितना समय और श्रम लगेगा, परिणाम उसके अनुरूप नहीं होंगे।

**Purchase of Shares by Non-Resident
Indians in various Companies**

1089. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had allowed Indian emigrants to make capital investment in India ;

(b) if so, the number of industries in respect of which the non-resident Indians have purchased shares, the number of the shares and the value thereof ;

(c) whether the intentions of the Indian emigrants in investing money in the industries of the country are not benafide ;

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any concrete steps to deal with the situation ; if so, the detail thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period April 1983 to 30th June 1983, Reserve Bank of India has granted permission for investment in shares and debentures of Indian companies on repatriation basis to the extent of Rs. 76 crores and on non-repatriation basis to the extent of Rs. 7.32 crores.

Under the portfolio investment scheme, actual purchases of shares/debentures have been made by non-resident constituents to the extent of Rs. 22.91 crores on repatriation basis and to the extent of Rs. 1.33 lakhs on non-repatriation basis as on 31st March 1983 as per the information presently available with the Reserve Bank of India.

Details of the shares/debentures of Indian companies purchased by non-resident Indian investors during the period April 1982 till 2nd May 1983 are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(c) Government have not come across any evident to show that the intentions of the Indian emigrants in investing money in the industries of the country are not bonafied.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement

**Details of Purchases effected by Non-resident Investors under the Portfolio Investment
Scheme during the period April 1982 to 2nd May, 1983**

Name of Indian company whose shares/debentures were purchased	Name of non-resident investors	Amount invested Rs.
1	2	3
Hindustan Lever Ltd.	Shri D. V. Palao Sultanate of Oman	23,257.00
Siemens India Ltd.	-do-	19,862.50
Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Shri H. Pinto & Mrs. S. Pinto Saudi Arabia	19,400.00
Modi Ruber Ltd.	-do-	10,200.00
Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.	(1) Victor Investment Ltd. U.K.	2,08,00,000.00
	(2) Gainford Investments Ltd. U.K.	2,08,00,000.00
	(3) Thornton Investments Ltd. U.K.	2,08,00,000.00
Premier Tyres Ltd.	Shri S. L. Sarda, U.S.A.	52,500.00
Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.,	(1) Roman Investments Ltd. U.K.	2,21,00,000.00
	(2) Bamford Investments Ltd. U.K.	2,34,00,000.00
	(3) Corbin Investments Ltd. U.K.	2,08,00,000.00
	(4) Rockside Investments Ltd. U.K.	2,27,50,000.00
	(5) Iota Investments Ltd. U.K.	2,27,50,000.00
	(6) Crocodile Investment Ltd. U.K.	2,34,00,000.00

1

2

3

	(7) Fiasco Investments Ltd. U.K.	2,34,00,000.00
	(8) Tricot Investments Ltd. U.K.	42,50,000.00
Larson & Toubro Ltd.	P. J. Davis Abudhabi	52,265.50
Kalvinator of India	-do-	10,000.00
Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.	-do-	18,450.00
Hindustan Lever Ltd.	-do-	8,137.00

संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन
कार्यक्रम की सहायता में बार-बार
कटौती का परियोजना पर प्रभाव

(ख) ये ऐसी परियोजनाएं हैं, जिनके लिए
वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान, खनन, औद्योगिक विकास,
स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, सिंचाई, पर्यावरण आदि के
क्षेत्रों में तकनीकी सहायता चाहिए।

1070. श्री तारिक अन्वर :

श्री एडुआर्डो फैलीरो : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसी कितनी परियोजनाएँ हैं जो
संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन सहायता
में बार-बार कटौती किये जाने से प्रभावित
हुई हैं ;

(ग) और (घ) सरकार इन परियोजनाओं
को, बहुत ज्यादा देर किए बिना, कार्यान्वित
करना चाहती है। हम संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास
कार्यक्रम के साथ इन परियोजनाओं के कार्या-
न्वयन के कार्यक्रम को पुनःनिर्धारित करने के
लिए परामर्श कर रहे हैं ताकि संयुक्त राष्ट्र
विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता के अभाव में
किसी परियोजना को छोड़ना न पड़े।

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार समयवद्ध
कार्यक्रम के आधार पर इन परियोजनाओं पर
कार्य चालू रखने का है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने
अब तक क्या ठोस कदम उठये हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क)
संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम से मिलने वाली
सहायता में कमी कर दिए जाने के कारण
लगभग 40 नई परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन
धीमा/स्थगित हो सकता है।

इसके साथ-साथ, हमने उन कटौतियों
के विरुद्ध अपनी ओर से निराशा भी अभिव्यक्त
कर दी है, जिनको संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम
ने विवश होकर इस कारण लागू कर दिया था
कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम को दाता देशों
द्वारा दिए जाने वाले अंशदानों में कमी/गतिरोध
उत्पन्न हो गया था। जून, 1983 में, न्यूयार्क में
सम्पन्न हुए संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की
शासी परिषद के तीसवें सत्र में, हमारे शिष्ट
मण्डल ने दाता देशों से अपील की थी कि वे
संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम को दिए जाने
वाले अपने अंशदास में वृद्धि करें। संयुक्त राष्ट्र
विकास कार्यक्रम ने भी दाता देशों से इसी
आशय की अपील की है।

**Currency Notes being uncleared at Raipur
Railway Platform**

1091. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI : Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that currency notes worth Rs. 8 crores booked by various banks for the Reserve Bank have been lying uncleared at the Railway platform for a number of days in May, 1983 ; and

(b) if so, the period for which the currency notes had been lying uncleared at the railway platform stating the reasons for the non-clearance of the currency notes and whether there is any loss on account thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Soiled currency notes from the State Bank of India chests at Raipur Mahasamund and Jagdalpur, totalling Rs. 5,09,88,000 meant for despatch to the Reserve Bank of India, Nagpur were at the Raipur Railway Station from 19th to 23rd May 1983, adequately guarded and proteted by the police encourts of the three concerned chests.

These remittances were held up at the Raipur Railway Station due to the change in the programme of the police eneourt party which was to escort these remittances from Raipur to Nagpur. They were received intact at the Reserve Bank of India, Nagpur on 24th May, 1983. No loss was reported.

Vacant Posts in Mints

1092. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the total number of posts lying vacant in different mints in the country and since when, mint-wise details thereof ;

(b) the steps so far taken to fill up these posts ;

(c) what are the reasons for keeping these posts lying vacant since long ;

(d) is it not a cause of coin shortage in the country ; and

(e) if not, how Government's claim is a realistic one ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Complete information for answering the Question has been called for from the three Mints. Upon receipt of the data from the Mints, the information will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Centralisation of Functions of SBI,
Bambay**

1093. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since decided to centralise the functions of the State Bank of India only at Bombay ; and

(b) if so, since when, with what intention and for what reasons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) No such decision has been taken by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Report by Council of Economic Advisors

1094. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that "Council of Economic Advisers" appointed by the Prime Minister in February last, have

submitted its first report.

(b) if so, what are the main features and recommendations of the said report.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said report hints structural change or re-thinking on economic policy of the country ; and

(d) what are the reactions of Government on the report ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Council of Economic advisers appointed by the Prime Minister has submitted its first report. In their report, which is a confidential document, the Council has examined a variety of subjects which having a bearing on the current functioning of the Indian economy. Government has taken note of the Council's recommendations and these will be kept in view in the formalation of its policy from time to time.

Sanctioning of Advances Beyond Discretionary Powers by Managers in Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.

1095. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that sanctioning of advances beyond discretionary powers of the managers or by oral or telephonic instructions are frequent in the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd., (a non-nationalised Bank) ;

(b) the total amount sanctioned with respect to (a) in 1980-81 and 1981-82 ;

(c) how much amount has become sticky ; and

(d) any proposal to regulate such affairs with details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) According to the Reserve Bank of India some cases of irregular advances by certain Branch Managers of Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd. have come to their notice. The Reserve Bank have already advised the bank for taking necessary corrective action including suitable action against the delinquent officials. Reserve Bank have also appointed the third Additional Director on the Board of the bank to improve its effectiveness. However, having regard to the sensitive nature of banking operations, which are founded on trust and confidence of people it would not in be public interest to discuss the affairs of a particular bank in intricate details.

Crash Programme to Wipe out Shortfall of SC/ST In Ministry and Public Sector Undertakings

1096. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees belonging to SC/ST separately in his Ministry and public sector undertakings under his administrative control, class-wise and public sector-wise;

(b) the shortfall in each of these category of employees in his Ministry as well as various public sector undertakings under his administrative control ; and

(c) whether any crash programme has been launched with a view wiping out shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Guarantee for Loans Beyond Rs. 5,000 Required by Unemployed Youngmen

1097. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the banks require a guarantee for loans beyond Rs. 5,000 applied for by the unemployed youngmen to start their own work under NREP/TRYSEM/IRDPA ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that not many persons with sufficient income came forward to offer the guarantee for such youngmen as are poor and have no income but wait to undertake self-employment ventures; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to urge the RBI and the nationalised banks to modify the condition relating to the offer of guarantee so as to help the youngmen?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Banks have been advised that they should be largely guided by the viability of the projects while entertaining credit proposals from entrepreneurs and that collateral security by way of immovable properties/third party guarantee/cash security should not be insisted upon as a matter of routine. In case of composite loan comprising of loan and working capital facility upto Rs. 25,000/- granted to an individual artisans or a village/cottage unit also, banks have been advised not to insist on margin, collateral security or guarantee.

(b) and (c) Government are not aware of any such specific instance. As such modification of the condition relating to the offer of guarantee does not arise.

विदेशी पर्यटकों को उदारतापूर्वक वीसा जारी किया जाना

1098. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया कि गत वर्षों की तुलना में पर्यटन विकास की गति इस वर्ष धीमी रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गए या उठाये जा रहे हैं कि विदेशी पर्यटकों के माध्यम से विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति बराबर बनी रहे अथवा उसमें बढ़ोतरी हो ;

(ग) क्या सरकार विदेशी पर्यटकों पर से पाबंदी हटाने या वीसा जारी करने के मामले में उदार नीति अपनाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके संबंध में सरकार के समक्ष क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खाँ) : (क) जी, हाँ। भारत में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक आगमन की वृद्धि दर में हो रही कमी के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है परन्तु ऐसे संकेत हैं कि वृद्धि दर कमोवेश वही है जो पिछले वर्ष थी।

(ख) विदेशी पर्यटन से विदेशी मुद्रा आय में बढ़ोतरी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा जिन उपायों की परिकल्पना की गई है, वे इस प्रकार हैं-विदेशों में संवर्धन और मार्केटिंग में वृद्धि, विदेशों में श्रीलंका, कुआलालाम्पुर और गल्फ क्षेत्रों में नये कार्यालय खोलना ; निर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों के आस-पास पड़ने वाले पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर सुविधाओं का विकास ; मौजूदा हवाई अड्डों का विस्तार और नये एयर टर्मिनलों का निर्माण ; क्षेत्रीय पर्यटन का संवर्धन करना, जिसमें पश्चिम एशिया के देशों से पर्यटन का संवर्धन शामिल है ; चार्टर यातायात का संवर्धन। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों, गोष्ठियों का आयोजन आदि।

(ग) और (घ) जिन देशों के साथ हमारे देश के राजनयिक संबंध हैं, उन देशों से आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों को वीसा जारी करने पर इस समय कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। सरकार ने विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों और पोस्टों को

इस आशय के निर्देश दिए हैं कि वे बीसा प्रदान करने हेतु विदेशी पर्यटकों से प्राप्त होने वाले आवेदनों को उदारतापूर्वक तथा अत्यंत शीघ्रतापूर्वक निपटायें। भारत में समूहों में आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों को विशेष सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

Selection of Aircraft for Vayudoot Service

1099. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the types of aircraft which have been selected for Vayudoot Services ; and

(b) whether the aircraft so selected are available in adequate number for the expanding Vayudoot Services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The final selection of Aircraft for Vayudoot services has not been made as yet.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को हुआ घाटा

1100. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान हुआ कुल घाटा उनकी प्रदत्त पूंजी से अधिक रहा है;

(ख) ऐसे कौन कौन से सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम हैं जिन्हें गत पांच वर्षों से लगातार घाटा हो रहा है, और

(ग) उन्हें सक्षम बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं और भविष्य में उठाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) 1981-82 तक केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के जिन उपक्रमों में कुल घाटा, उनको चुकता पूंजी से अधिक रहा है, उनके नामों की सूची संलग्न विवरण I में दी गई है। इन उपक्रमों के परीक्षित एवं अंतिम रूप से तैयार किए गए लेखों के आधार पर 1982-83 की सुसंगत जानकारी अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) पिछले 5 वर्ष अर्थात् 1977-78 से 1981-82 के दौरान निरन्तर घाटा उठाने वाले सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम विवरण II में सूचीबद्ध किये गये हैं।

(ग) सरकार सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन को बेहतर बनाने की निरन्तर समीक्षा करती रहती है। इसके लिए अनेक उपाय किये गये हैं जैसे —

1. प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों एवं सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय द्वारा उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन की गहन समीक्षा करना,
2. सरकार शीर्ष स्तर पर परिवहन, बिजली आदि जैसी अवस्थापना संबंधी सुविधायें प्रदान करने वाले सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्य निष्पादन का परीक्षण करती है, ताकि उनमें उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा सके।
3. शीर्ष प्रबन्धकीय कार्मिकों के चयन एवं मूल्यांकन में सुधार करना तथा शीर्ष रिक्त पदों को यथासमय भरेना।
4. यथावश्यक संतोलक सुविधाओं एवं निजी उपयोगार्थ बिजली संयंत्रों में अतिरिक्त पूंजी निवेश की स्वीकृति देना।

5. संयंत्र एवं मशीनों की निवारक और पूर्व-अनुमानित अनुरक्षण पद्धति लागू करना, और
6. व्यावहारिक मूल्य निर्धारण नीतियां।

विवरण — I

1981-82 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के जिन उद्यमों में घाटा उनकी चुकता पूंजी से अधिक हुआ था, उनके नामों का विवरण

क्रमांक सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम का नाम

1. इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लि०
2. इण्डियन फायर ब्रिक्स एण्ड इन्सुलेशन कम्पनी लि०
3. भारत कोकिंग कोल लि०
4. ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लि०
5. भारत वेगन एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी लि०
6. ब्रोथवेट एण्ड कम्पनी लि०
7. ब्रिज एण्ड रूफ कम्पनी लि०
8. बर्न स्टेण्डर्ड कम्पनी लि०
9. भारी इंजीनियरी निगम लि०
10. जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी लि०
11. माइनिंग एंड एलायड मशीनरी कारपो० लि०
12. त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि०
13. वेहबर्ड (इण्डिया) लि०
14. बीको लारी लि०
15. नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स लि०

16. स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि०
17. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लि०
18. गार्डन रीच शिपाबिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लि०
19. आर्टिफिशियल लिम्ब्स मैन्यु० कम्पनी लि०
20. भारत आफथैल्मिक ग्लास लि०
21. उद्योग पुनर्स्थापन निगम लि०
22. टेनरी एण्ड फुटवियर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लि०
23. बशवेयर लि०
24. मिम टी कम्पनी लि०
25. केला एवं फल विकास निगम लि०
26. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक केरल एवं माहे) लि०
27. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (दिल्ली, पंजाब एवं राजस्थान) लि०
28. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (मध्य प्रदेश) लि०
29. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (महाराष्ट्र नार्थ) लि०
30. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (साउथ महाराष्ट्र) लि०
31. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (उत्तर प्रदेश) लि०
32. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, असम, एवं उड़ीसा) लि०
33. ब्रिटिश इण्डिया कारपो० लि०
34. एल्लिगन मिल्स लि०

35. भारतीय रूई निगम लि०
36. भारतीय पटसन निगम लि०
37. मुगल लाइन लि०
38. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम
39. हिन्दुस्तान प्रीफैब लि०
40. हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि०
41. इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स (इण्डिया) लि०
42. राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि०
43. भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण

विवरण—II

पिछले पांच वर्ष (197-78 से 1981-82) के दौरान लगातार घाटा उठाने वाले सरकारी उपक्रमों की सूची :

क्रमांक सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यम का नाम

1. इण्डियन आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी लि०
2. भारत एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लि०
3. भारत रिफ्रेक्ट्रीज लि०
4. भारत कोकिंग कोल लि०
5. कोल इण्डिया लि० (धारक कम्पनी)
6. ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लि०
7. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लि०
8. हिन्दुस्तान एण्टीबायोटिक्स लि०
9. ब्रोथवेट एंड कम्पनी लि०
10. बर्न स्टेण्डर्ड कम्पनी लि०

11. भारी इंजीनियरी निगम लि०
12. जेसप एंड कम्पनी लि०
13. माइनिंग एंड एलायड मशीनरी कारपो० लि०
14. भारत पम्पस एंड कम्प्रेसर्स लि०
15. सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि०
16. नेशनल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स लि०
17. केन्द्रीय अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन निगम लि०
18. स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि०
19. आर्टिफिशियल लिम्ब्स मैनु० कारपो० आफ इण्डिया लि०
20. भारत आफथैल्मिक ग्लास लि०
21. मण्ड्या नेशनल पेपर मिल्स लि०
22. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एंड पेपर मिल्स लि०
23. उद्योग पुनर्स्थापना निगम लि०
24. टेनरी एंड फुटबियर कारपो० आफ इण्डिया लि०
25. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (दिल्ली, पंजाब एवं राजस्थान) लि०
26. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (मध्य प्रदेश) लि०
27. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (उत्तर प्रदेश) लि०
28. नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपो० (पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, असम एवं उड़ीसा) लि०
29. भारतीय पटसन निगम लि०
30. दिल्ली परिवहन निगम

जीवन बीमा निगम में हड़ताल की अवधि के लिये चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को भुगतान करना

1101. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय जीवन-बीमा निगम में 2 अप्रैल से 14 अप्रैल, 1982 में हुई हड़ताल के दिनों विभिन्न मंडलों में चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कितने कर्मचारी कार्य पर उपस्थित थे ;

(ख) क्या उन कर्मचारियों को इस अवधि का वेतन भुगतान किया गया ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम ने सूचना दी है कि 2 अप्रैल से 14 अप्रैल 1982 तक चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों द्वारा कोई हड़ताल नहीं की गई है। इसलिए कर्मचारियों को नियमानुसार उनके वेतनों का भुगतान किया गया।

आयकर अपवंचना के मामले

1102. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में 1982-83 के दौरान कर अपवंचना के कम मामले पकड़ में आये और सरकार को कम आय हुई ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कर अपवंचना के अनेक मामलों में तलाशी करने वाले अधिकारियों को तलाशी लेने का काम बंद के आदेश दिये गये जिससे उन अधिकारियों का मनोबल गिर गया है ; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान आय वर के अपवंचन के पकड़े गये मामलों से वर्ष-वार कितना राजस्व एकत्र हुआ और गत वर्ष कम राजस्व एकत्र होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Shortage of small Coins

1103. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDHALDER :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHKI ASFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of small coins in the country particularly Calcutta and eastern region ; and

(b) if so, what are reasons for this and what steps Government propose to take to end the shortage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Shortage of small coins is being experienced in certain parts of the country including Calcutta and Eastern Region.

(b) The shortage of small coins is due to the increased demand for such coins. Government have taken appropriate steps to increase production of coins in the three Mints to meet the growing requirements of coins. Owing to constraints in the capacity of the three Mints located at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, it has not been possible fully to meet the requirements of small coins. An incentive scheme had been introduced in the Bombay Mint with effect from 28th December, 1981 as a result of which there has been an

increase of about 70 per cent in the production of coins. The incentive scheme has also been introduced in the Hyderabad Mint with effect from 8th April, 1983, and in the Calcutta Mint with effect from 4th July, 1983 which has resulted in an increase of over 50 per cent in the production of coins in both the Mints. The number of working hours per week per shift have been increased from 48 to 54. Similarly, the number of working days is also being increased to the extent possible under the provisions of the Factories Act. New coining presses have been ordered for the Hyderabad Mint to strengthen coining capacity. The 20-paise coin has also been re-introduced so as to reduce the demand for ten paise coins. As a result of these measures, it is expected that production of coins will be at least about 960 million pieces in 1983-84 against 660 million pieces in 1982-83.

Besides, long-term measures like introduction of additional shifts wherever possible are under consideration.

Holdings of Financial Institutions in Equity Capital of DCM and Escorts Limited

1104. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :

DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT : Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of holdings of financial institutions in the equity capital of DCM and Escorts Limited ;

(b) the extent of holdings of shares by Sarvashri Bharat Ram and Charat Ram and their family members in DCM and Shri H.P. Nanda and his family members in Escorts ;

(c) how is it that the managements of said companies are in the hands of the families of Sarvashri Bharat Ram and Charat Ram and Shri H. P. Nanda while bulk of the equity capital is held by the public sector financial institutions ;

(d) what control/safeguards are being exercised by the financial institutions to

safeguard their own interests and also the interests of the minority shareholders ; and

(e) would Government consider strengthening of control by the financial institution of on such companies in order to save exploitation of funds/assets of the companies and also restore investors' confidence in the working of Indian Companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : (a) As per the infor-
mation furnished by the Industrial Develop-
ment Bank of India (IDBI), as on 31.3.1983
and 31.12.1982 respectively the financial insti-
tution held 41.58% of the paid up equity capital
of DCM and 52.23% of the paid up equity
capital of Escorts Ltd.

(b) As per the information furnished
by the IDBI, the promoters and their
associates hold 11.00% and 9.98% of the
equity capital of DCM and Escorts Ltd.
respectively.

(c) Normally the institutions do not
seek to manage the assisted companies even
if they have major share holding.

(d) Institutions have several provisions
in their loan agreement which require the
assisted companies to seek the prior approval
of the institutions various important matters,
such as constitution of the Board appointment
of whole time director and senior manage-
ment personnel investment policy undertaking
of new expansion/diversification of projects,
etc. The institutions also obtain periodical
progress report on the operations of their
assisted concerns and appoint nominee
directors where the loan assistance sanctioned
is Rs. 100 lakhs or more. Through all these
measures, the institutions safeguard not only
their own interest but also ensure that the
affairs of the assisted concerns are not
carried on in a manner prejudicial to the
interest of the share holders at large or the
general public.

(e) A High Level Committee has been
set up by the Government to look into the
various aspects relating to investments made
by public financial institutions in the assisted

companies. This Committee will look into inter alia, the existing system adopted by the financial institutions for safeguarding the public interest in the invested companies and to suggest measures for effecting improvement therein as also devising of appropriate guidelines for Directors nominated by the financial institutions in such companies.

Government will bear in mind the need for strengthening the control by the financial institutions in the interest of the companies and investors.

Restriction on Investment by non Residents

1105. SHRI GULSHER AHMED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various associations of industrialists in India and economists etc. had from time to time recommended to Government for liberalisation of facilities for investment by non-resident Indians and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that when Government liberalised the facilities for such investment, some funds started flowing into country and certain non-resident purchased shares of certain companies through brokers, a hue and cry was raised by industrialists and their associates and if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether as result Government imposed certain restrictions on investments by non-residents and if so, details thereof;

(d) whether as a result of restriction imposed interest of non-residents for investment in India has considerably receded; and

(e) if so, action contemplated by Government to restore confidence amongst the non-resident Indians and also to restore public confidence in stock exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) There have been representations from various quarters including the industrial houses themselves,

the Chambers of Commerce and representative organisations of non-resident Indians that the investment facilities available to non-residents of Indian nationality/origin have been inadequate to encourage adequate flow of funds into the private corporate sector in India.

(b) During the period from 1st March 1983 to 2nd May, 1983, 80,000 shares of DCM Ltd. and 75,000 shares of Escorts Ltd. were purchased on behalf of each of 13 U.K. based overseas companies.

In other words 10,40,000 DCM shares and 9,75,000 Escorts shares have been purchased constituting 12.95 per cent of the total paid up capital of Rs. 20.06 crores of DCM and 7.29 per cent of the total paid up capital of Rs. 13.38 crores of Escorts Ltd. As a result of the heavy purchases effected by these companies in the shares of DCM and Escorts a section of the industrialists made representation for imposition of restrictions on investments by non-residents as they apprehended danger to their managements.

(c) In order to allay the apprehension in the minds of the Indian industrialists, an overall ceiling of 5 per cent of total paid up equity capital of a company and a similar ceiling on the existing convertible debentures of each series of the company in respect of investments by non-resident Indian investors imposed under the liberalised scheme of portfolio investment. This ceiling now applies to both repatriable and non-repatriable investments.

(d) . There is no evidence indicating that as a result of the overall ceiling imposed on the portfolio investment mentioned in reply to part (c) above the interest of non-residents for investment in India has receded;

(e) It has been repeatedly by announced that Government welcome investment in India by non-resident Indians and that concessions and facilities announced under this policy remain in force.

SURP : Uscs by Non-residents**1106. SHRI GULSHER AHMED:**

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

(a) Government's estimate of investible surplus with non-resident Indians settled abroad;

(b) how much of such surpluses were remitted to India before liberalisation of facilities for such investment by Government and how much funds came in after the facilities were liberalised in April, 1983;

(c) what has been the effect of certain restrictions imposed later by the Government; and

(d) what efforts are being made to encourage investment by non-residents in the shares of Indian companies ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Government has not made any estimate of the investible surplus with non-resident Indians settled abroad.

(b) Facilities for investment by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin and overseas companies, partnership firms, trusts, societies and other corporate bodies owned to the extent of at least 60 per cent by non-residents were announced in the 1982-83 Budget.

Information with regard to investment made by non-resident Indians prior to liberalisation is not available.

During the period April 1982 to 30th June 1983, Reserve Bank of India has granted permission for investment in shares and debentures of Indian companies on repatriation basis to the extent of Rs. 76 crores and on non-repatriation basis to the extent of Rs.7.32 crores.

Under the portfolio investment scheme, actual purchases of shares/debentures have

been made by non-resident Indian constituents to the extent of Rs.22.91 crores on repatriation basis and to the extent of Rs. 1.33 lakhs on non-repatriation basis as on 31st March, 1983, as per the information presently available with the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) and (b) In order to allay apprehensions in the mind of some Indian industrialists about attempts of takeover bids by non-resident Indians, an overall ceiling of 5 per cent of total paid-up equity capital of a company and a similar ceiling on the existing convertible debentures of each series of the company in respect of investments by non-resident Indian investors was imposed under the liberalised scheme of portfolio investment. There is no evidence indicating that as a result of this ceiling, the interest of non-residents for investments in Indian has receded.

It has been repeatedly announced that Government welcome investment in India by non-resident Indians and that concessions and facilities announced under this policy remain in force.

News Item Regarding Tumbling and Nose Diving of Shares of DCM and Escorts

1107. SHRI GULSHER AHMED :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to reports published in the 'Hindustan Times' of 5 and 6 July, 1983 about the tumbling and nose-diving of shares of DCM and Escourts and if so, reaction of Government, thereto ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India is withholding certain payments remitted by certain non-residents for purchasing shares of Indian companies and if so, details and reasons thereof ; and

(c) what action is contemplated by Government to restore non-resident interests

in making investment in shares of Indian companies in order to improve the share-markets in the interest of the general class of shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prices of shares DCM of Ltd. and Escorts Ltd. on the Delhi Stock Exchange declined sharply from Rs. 89.00 and Rs. 61.50 on the 1st July, 1983 to Rs. 81.87 and Rs. 56.75 on the 4th July, 1983 and further to Rs. 71.75 and Rs. 55.50 on the 5th July, 1983 respectively. (The market was closed on the 2nd and 3rd July, 1983. This has been mainly due to reports appearing in a section of the press about the Reserve Bank of India having directed the Punjab National Bank not to credit the amount of Rs. 1.07 crores remitted by 13 companies of U.K. to the account of M/s Rajaram Bhasin and Company, members of Delhi Stock Exchange, who have been purchasing shares of Escorts and DCM on behalf of these 13 overseas companies. Prices of DCM and Escorts have, however, recovered partially and were quoted at Rs. 78.00 and Rs. 59.25 respectively on the 26th July, 1983.

(c) It is not true that a fall in the prices of shares of DCM and Escorts witnessed on the 4th and 5th July, 1983 due to the factors indicated above had affected the non-resident interest in making investments in shares of Indian companies. The question of Government taking any special action to restore non-resident interest in making investment in share of Indian companies does not therefore, arise.

Implementations of Instructions issued by RBI to Curb Incidents of Frauds, Corruption and Malpractices

1108. **SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :**

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE

SHARMA : Will the Minister of

FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently issued instructions to all banks

in the country to strengthen internal control to safeguard and curb the growing incidence of frauds, corruption and malpractices ;

(b) if so, details of the instructions issued to all banks ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to check whether the instructions issued by the RBI are properly implemented in the banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India and the Government have advised the banks to strengthen the control mechanisms including the internal audit/inspection machinery make them effective so as to eliminate the scope of frauds and malpractices and to take note of warning signals, like non-submission or irregular submission of control returns, arrears in house-keeping and affluent living of employees beyond their means. Banks have also been asked to take a serious view of the irregularities committed by the employees and to give punishment to delinquent staff befitting the seriousness of the irregularity. They have also been advised to ensure quick disposal of departmental enquiries and to report the progress to their Boards of Directors periodically. The RBI has also set up a Cell which will INTER ALIA closely monitor implementation of the various guidelines given to banks by the RBI with a view to preventing frauds.

These issues are also discussed at the meeting of the Chief Executives of public sector banks taken by the Finance Minister. Recently a meeting of the Chief Executives of public sector banks was held at New Delhi on 14-4-83 and the issues having a bearing on minimising the incidents of frauds were discussed among other items.

Parronizing of Tea Councils in UK, USA and Canada by India

1109. **SHRI SHUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why India still patronizes Tea Councils in the U.K., U.S.A. and Canada in view of her dwindling tea exports to those countries over the years while countries like China, Argentina and Mozambique have raised their exports without contributing to the Tea Council as members ; and

(b) whether the performance of the Tea Councils in Ireland, West Germany, France, Australia and New Zealand are better than those in the U.K., Canada and the U.S.A. in expanding exports of tea to those countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Councils have been set up in some major tea importing countries with a view to promote consumption of tea as a beverage vis-a-vis other beverages and soft drinks. As the world's largest producer and exporter of tea, India continues to participate in these Tea Councils. In addition to this generic promotion of tea, unilateral promotion of Indian teas is also undertaken by the Tea Board and its overseas offices.

The factors which have affected India's exports to the UK, USA and Canada, however, are not linked to the generic promotion of tea through the respective Tea Councils.

(b) The Tea Councils of Australia and New Zealand have not been functioning for a number of years. In respect of Ireland and West Germany, it is a fact that Indian teas hold the dominant position of the market and our exports to France are also improving.

Shortage of Small Coins as a Result of Shutting Down Hyderabad Mint

1110. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is there any link between the acute

shortage of coins all over the country and the shutdown of the Hyderabad mint ;

(b) if so, what was the justification for shutting down the said mint ; and

(c) if there is no link, the reasons for such acute shortage of coins being experienced all over the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY) : (a) Complaints of shortage of small coins are being received from many parts of the country. However, the Hyderabad Mint has not been shut-down and continues to produce coins.

(b) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) Complaints of shortage of small coins which are now being received in the country are due to the constraints in the capacity of the Mints to meet the full requirements of such coins. Complaints have also been received about hoarding of these coins in certain parts of the country, for which State Governments have been advised to take necessary action.

Misuse of Advance Import Licences for Polyester Filament yarn and Acrylic Fibre

1111. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : SHRI TRILOK CHAND : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a number of cases advance import licences for polyester filament yarn and acrylic fibre were obtained on false documents and that the imported raw material was sold in the black market;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ; and

(c) what action has been taken against the importers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Reports alleging sale of polyester filament yarn and acrylic fibre imported against advance import licences came to the notice of Government recently. On enquiries made, 21 cases were identified where it appeared that there was prima-facie evidence of the licences having been obtained on production of questionable documents. Appropriate action under the provisions of Imports (control) order, 1955, as amended and Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, as amended has been initiated wherever warranted.

Change in the Existing Rules for Import of Electronic Goods

1112. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have critically examined the working of the liberalised rules allowing the import of electronic goods as personal baggage vis-a-vis its impact on the indigenous electronic industry and the loss of revenue:

(b) if so, what is the result thereof; and

(c) whether Government contemplate any change in the existing rules regarding import of electronic goods; if so, the decision, if any, taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The liberalised baggage rules allowing INTER-ALIA the import of electronic goods as personal baggage have been framed by the Ministry of Finance after taking into account all the relevant aspects. No change in the existing rule is under contemplation. However, the actual operation of the rules will be reviewed in due course.

Contracts with U.S.S.R. Regarding Processed Fruit Products

1113. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. buyers have asked for indefinite postponement of the shipment of processed fruit products though there is contractual obligation to be fulfilled during 1982-83; and

(b) if so, the value of such contracts with the USSR and how Government propose to rescue the canners from certain extinction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) USSR has by and large fulfilled contractual obligations in 1982 and the total exports of fruit products to USSR during 1982-83 are estimated to be 49,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 41.77 coores. USSR is likely to continue imports of fruit juices etc. during 1983.

Development of Kanyakumari as International Tourist Centre

1114. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report about developing Kanya Kumari as an International Tourist Centre has been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Master Plan for the overall development of Kanya Kumari prepared by the Government of Tamil Nadu has been received. In view of the large outlay on the schemes relating to Kanya Kumari, it has not been found feasible for the Department of Tourism to take up any schemes at Kanya Kumari so far due to budgetary constraints. However, the Department is continuing its discussions with the State Government on possible assistance as Centre's contribution while the State and the Private sector will have to make their contribution in creating necessary basic infrastructure in accordance with the agreed policy of joint effort development of infrastructure for tourism.

Export of Finished Stainless Steel Goods

1115. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Steel Industries' Association had represented to the Minister through a letter dated 26th April, 1983 its case for removal of irritants in the way of large scale export of finished stainless steel goods, if so, details thereabout and Government's reaction thereon ; and

(b) whether the Association has also represented through its letter dated 10 June, 1983 for exemption from duty tariff item No. 68 on utensils ; if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. All India Stainless Steel Industries Association in their letter dt. 26th April, 83 raised the following points :

- (i) The input-out ratio for duty free import be increased to 1.330 to 1 kg. on export of finished stainless steel products.
- (ii) The input-output norms for Stainless Steel utensils, hospital ware etc. be reflected in Annexure V to Appendix 19.
- (iii) Stainless Steel raw material be made available from Salem steel plant at international prices or the exporters of these commodities may be allowed to resort to direct import.

These issues had been earlier raised by All India Stainless Steel Industries Association, in their representations made in Oct., and Dec., 1982 and were considered by the Government in late 1982. It had not been possible to agree to the proposal for raising the input-output ratio for duty free import or for including the input output norms in Annexure 5 to Appendix 19. As regards

supply of Stainless Steel raw material at international prices, the Association was advised to get in touch with the steel supplying authorities in this regard. The decisions taken in the matter have been communicated to the Association.

(b) A representation was received from the All India Stainless Steel Industries Association for exempting Stainless Steel Utensils from payment of excise duty under tariff item No. 68. The request had been considered by Government and it has not been found possible to accede to the request. A reply has been sent accordingly.

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਬੈਂਕ ਦੀ ਲੁਧਿਆਨਾ ਸ਼ਾਖਾ
ਮੈਂ ਦੀ ਗੜ੍ਹ ਧੋਖਾਧੜੀ

1116. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की लुधियाना शाखा में, जाली बैंक ड्राफ्ट जारी करके 70 लाख रुपये की धोखाधड़ी की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जाली ड्राफ्ट जारी करने के क्या कारण थे और वे कितने थे ;

(ग) इस धोखाधड़ी में कितने लोग शामिल पाये गये और उन्हें क्या दण्ड दिया गया; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनाब न पुजारी) : (क) से (घ) पंजाब नेशनल बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसकी मिल्लर गंज (लुधियाना) शाखा के जरिए ऐसे 74 जाली ड्राफ्ट, जो मानों भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की विभिन्न शाखाओं द्वारा जारी किए गए हों, दर्ज और संग्रहीत किए गए थे। भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि उसने यह मामला जांच के वास्ते केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो (सी०बी०आई०) को

सौंप दिया है। चूँकि सी०बी०आई० ने अभी जांच पूरी नहीं की है, अतः इसके बारे में ब्यौरे प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं है क्योंकि इससे जांच पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

Development of Tourism in India is Slow

1117. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that development of tourism in India is very slow as compared to other foreign countries ;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that due to the non-availability of proper facilities, tourists coming to India stay in India for a period of one week whereas those tourists stay in Sri Lanka for about 3 weeks where more facilities are available to them ; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide them the same facilities which are available in a small country like Sri Lanka and what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The world tourism has registered a growth of 7.8% per annum during the period 1950-1982; the same in the case of India was 15% per annum during the period 1951-1982.

(b) No, Sir. The average stay of foreign tourists visiting India during the last three years ranged from 25 to 27 days (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh). The same in the case of Sri Lanka was about 11 days.

(c) No precise comparison is possible as India is a multideestination country compared to Sri Lanka which is, by and large, a single destination country. However, efforts are constantly being made to provide

and improve facilities i.e. accommodation, transportation, beach resorts etc. to international standards.

Tourists Charter Flight to India on Selective Point-to-Point Basis

1118. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU

MALLU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has recently announced that tourists charter flight to India on a selective point-to-point basis would be a major feature of the new tourism plan ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the revised plan of Government and the performance of the overseas offices in the previous year in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Promotion of tourist charters is an on going process and is part of the promotional programme of this Department and the work of its overseas tourist offices. With a view to attracting a larger measure of tourist traffic to India in the light of the targets for VIth and VIIth Plans the promotion of tourist charters is being accelerated. As a result, in the year 1982-83 M/s. Atash S.A. Geneva received approval to operate a series of weekly charter for Munich/Delhi Munich and 14 charter were operated which carried approximately 2000 tourists. For the year 1983-84 the Ministry has so far given approval to two charter operators from UK and one from Austria.

Rice in Prices Index for Commodities

1119. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

SHRI BHIM SINGH :

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price indices for various commodities both wholesale, and for industrial workers have registered high rise in recent weeks ;

(b) if so, what were the indices reached separately for the months ending April, May and June, 1983 ;

(c) the corresponding figures for 1982 ;

(d) reasons for the rise in prices indices ; and

(e) the steps being taken to control the prices of different commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the attached statements I and II.

(d) and (e) The rise in prices in recent months is largely due to seasonal pressures. Government accords high priority to control of inflation. A number of steps have been taken both on demand and supply side which include further strengthening of the public distribution system, effective use of the release mechanism in respect of sugar and edible oils and augmentation of stocks by import of wheat and rice.

Statement I

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(1970=71=100)

	1982			1983		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
	(last week of)					
I. ALL COMMODITIES	276.0	280.7	282.8	302.2	304.9	308.0
I. Primary Articles	257.4	252.9	273.9	288.7	293.1	297.8
(a) Food articles	231.6	238.2	250.4	270.5	274.3	279.2
(b) Non Food Articles	228.6	232.4	239.7	257.6	264.4	263.6
(c) Minerals	1116.4	1111.3	1112.8	989.3	988.3	989.3
II. Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	437.2	446.7	447.9	477.1	477.1	477.1
III. Manufactured Products	264.3	267.4	275.5	283.9	285.6	287.8
(a) Food Products	241.2	252.8	270.7	276.0	283.7	288.5
(b) Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco products	215.1	215.7	215.7	223.0	223.0	223.0
(c) Textiles	229.7	228.5	229.6	240.8	239.7	241.6
(d) Paper & Paper Products	302.4	302.4	302.4	314.6	314.6	314.6

	1982			1983		
	April	May	June	April	May	June
	(last week of)					
(e) Leather & Leather Products	355.8	260.1	3601.1	375.3	375.3	375.3
(f) Rubber & Rubber Products	303.4	303.4	304.1	306.9	313.9	309.8
(g) Chemicals & chemical Products	263.6	264.3	265.5	276.3	275.2	277.7
(h) Non-metallic Mineral Products	365.6	366.8	369.5	390.9	389.3	390.9
(i) Basic Metals, Alloys & metal Products	349.1	349.3	349.2	375.0	375.3	375.4
(j) Machinery & Transport Equipment	275.5	275.7	575-7	288.2	287.0	288.3
(k) Miscellaneous Products	243.1	243.1	242.4	249.3	249.3	249.9

* Provisional.

Statement-II

All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index

(1960=100)

	General	Food	Pan, Su- pari, Toba- cco & Intoxi- cants	Fuel & Light	Housing	Cloth- ing Bed- ding & foot- wear	Miscr- ellan- eous
1982							
April	459	476	464	603	234	499	401
May	462	480	464	608	234	505	401
1983							
April	508	581	517	665	255	541	434
May (Latest available)	521	550	519	667	255	550	437

भारतीय रुई निगम को हुई हानि

1120. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रुई निगम लिमिटेड को 1977 से 1980 तक 25.66 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई है... और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या उक्त हानि के कारणों में व्यय का व्यय तथा कदाचार भी शामिल है... और यदि हाँ, तो इसके लिये उत्तरदायी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई... और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय रुई निगम लि० को वर्ष 1977-78 से 1979-80 के दौरान 25.96 करोड़ रु० की हानि हुई। रुई की खरीद के लिये व्यापारिक बैंकों से प्राप्त ऋण पर अधिक ब्याज दर के भुगतान तथा अपने रुई के स्वक को लाने ले जाने पर होने वाला बहुत अधिक भाड़ा खर्च, नियम की हानियों के मुख्य कारण हैं। निगम में, व्यय को नियंत्रण करने के उद्देश्य से विभिन्न लेखा शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत व्यय की समीक्षा करने के लिये एक प्रणाली है।

छावनी बोर्डों की आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता

1121. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ऐसे कुल कितने छावनी बोर्ड हैं जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य हैं और अपनी ही आय के आधार पर अपनी आवश्यकताएं पूरी कर लेते हैं तथा छोटे-मोटे विकास कार्य कर सकते हैं तथा ऐसे कितने

छावनी बोर्ड हैं जो अपनी आय के अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता पर निर्भर करते हैं;

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन छावनी बोर्डों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने हेतु बजटों में कुल कितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया और क्या वह राशि पर्याप्त थी; और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने छावनी बोर्डों को आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम बनने हेतु कुछ नये कर लगाने के अनुदेश दिये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या वे अनुदेश बोर्डों द्वारा अनुपालन किये गये हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे प्रत्येक छावनी बोर्ड का नाम क्या है ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) छावनी बोर्डों में से 8 छावनी बोर्ड आत्मनिर्भर हैं और शेष 54 को केन्द्रीय सरकार की वित्तीय सहायता पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है।

(ख) गत 3 वर्षों की अवधि में रक्षा सेवा प्राक्कलन से जो राशि छावनी बोर्डों को आबंटित की गई थी वह इस प्रकार है :—

1980-81	— 4.36 करोड़ रुपये
1981-82	— 5.06 करोड़ रुपये
1982-83	— 6.00 करोड़ रुपये

छावनी बोर्डों की अग्रता वाले कार्यों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए यह राशि पर्याप्त समझी गई थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने छावनी बोर्डों को अभी तक नए कर लगाने के लिए कोई आदेश नहीं दिए हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rise in Smuggling Goods

1122. SHRI CHHOTY SINGH
YADAV :

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :-

(a) Whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable rise in the smuggling of textiles, electronic gadgets, wrist watches and precious stones, etc. so much so that the volume of unlawful traffic has acquired awesome proportions ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the quantity and value of the contraband articles seized by the Custom authorities during the current year (till date) as compared to the corresponding period in 1982 ; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to remove the drawbacks, if any, in the existing measures to check the smuggling of contraband goods so as to make them more effective and stringent ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) According to reports received by Government, textiles, electronic gadgets, wrist watches and precious stones, etc. continue to be sensitive to being smuggled into the country. Smuggling being a clandestine activity, does not by its very nature lend itself to quantitative evaluation to any accurate degree.

(b) Details of value of contraband goods, viz textiles, electronic gadgets, wrist watches and precious stones' etc. seized by the Customs authorities during the year 1983 (upto May) as compared to the corresponding period in the year 1982 are given below :-

Value (Rs. in lakhs)

Period	Textiles	Wrist watches	Diamonds/ precious stones	Others	Total
January to May, 1982.	243	209	160	2656	3268
January to May, 1983	592	183	18	2652	5445

(Provisional)

Separate statistics in terms of QUANTITY in respect of textiles, wrist watches, precious stones are not maintained. So also, separate statistics in terms of quantity and value of electronic goods are not maintained.

(c) The field formations have been instructed to remain vigilant. The preventive

and Intelligence machinery of the Customs department is being reinforced in terms of manpower and equipment in the vulnerable areas. Suitable anti-smuggling measures have also been taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The matter is also kept under constant review for appropriate action.

Shortage of Coins in West Bengal

1123. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE;

SHRIASHFAQ HUSAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that in West Bengal the shortage of coins is causing hardship to the people in their daily transactions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the transport services had been severely hit due to this;

(c) whether Government also are aware that the Government's revenue collection had been affected in the shape of lower collections though transport services;

(d) what is the reasons for such shortage; and

(e) remedial measures taken to remove the shortage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Complaints of shortage of coins and of resulting inconvenience to public are being received from certain parts of the country including West Bengal.

(b) and (c) A statement to this effect is reported to have been made by West Bengal Finance Minister.

(d) Owing to the constraints in the capacity of the Mints, it has not been possible fully to meet the requirements of small coins.

(e) While State Governments have been requested to deal with the hoarders of the coins, steps are being taken by the Government to increase production to meet the growing requirements of coins. An incentive scheme has been introduced in the three Mints located at Bombay, Calcutta, and Hyderabad

which has resulted in an increase of about 70% of production in the Bombay Mint and over 50% in the production in the other two Mints. The number of working hours per week per sift has been increased from 48 to 54. Similarly, the number of working days is also being increased to the extent possible under the provisions of the Factories Act. New coining presses have been ordered for the Hyderabad Mint to strengthen coining capacity. The 20-paise coin has also been re-introduced so as to reduce the demand for ten paise coins. As a result of these measures, it is expected that production of coins will be at least about 950 million pieces in 1983-84 against 660 million pieces in 1982-83.

Besides, long-term measures like introduction of additional shifts wherever possible are under consideration.

Payment of DA to State Government Employees at par with Central Government Employees

1124. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :- Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many State Governments have agreed in principle and in practice to pay A. to the State Government employees at par with the Central Government employees;

(b) the details there of ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the State Governments have to face a great difficulty in order to release D. A. to their employees at par with the employees of the Central Government; and

(d) if so, what is the proposal of the Central Government in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) At the time of formulation of the States' Annual Plan for 1983-84, necessary

provisions have been made to enable the States provide DA to their employees on the basis of DA rates prevalent in the States.

(d) Does not arise.

Instalments of D.A. Due to Central Government Employees

1125. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many instalments of D. A. are due to the Central Government employees up-to-date due to rise of Consumers price index;

(b) the details there of; and

(c) the proposal of Government to release D. A. instalments according to the rise in Consumers price index; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (b) Consequent on the average index crossing 480 and 488 points at the end of February, 1983 and April, 1983, two instalments of Dearness Allowance have become due for consideration w. e. f. 1-3-1983 and 1-5-1983 respectively.

(c) and (d) The question of sanctioning these two instalments of dearness allowance is receiving attention.

New Marketing Scheme for Indian Tea in United States

1126. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new marketing scheme for Indian tea in the United States had been prepared in cooperation with "Giant", a prominent marketing firm;

(b) the details of this new scheme; and

(c) whether any evaluation has been made of the results of this new scheme for promotion of Indian tea ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) There is no specific scheme for marketing Indian tea in cooperation with M/s. Giant Food Inc.' The Tea Board has however organised the stocking and promotion of Indian packaged teas, including tea caddies and tea bags of T. T. C. I., through certain supermarkets owned by this company.

(b) and (c) There being no precise marketing scheme with this company the question of evaluation of such a scheme did not occur. The promotion of Indian packaged teas through these stores have however helped to introduce these Indian brand teas to the east coast region of USA.

Construction of Calicut Airport

1127. SHRI V.S. BIJAYARAGHAVAN : SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) at what stage is the work of construction of Calicut Airport;

(b) the total amount spent so far and the total outlay for this project; and

(c) by what time it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The work for the initial development of the site was awarded in March, 1983 and is in progress.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 46 lakhs has been incurred so far. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 14.66 crores.

(c) The project is scheduled for completion in 1987.

Seizure of Silver

1128. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :-

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of silver is being smuggled out of the country annually;

(b) the value of the silver seized during the year 1982-83 by the Customs;

(c) whether it is a fact that three tonnes of silver were seized by the Director of Revenue and Intelligence during the month of May this year in Bombay;

(d) if so, the value of the silver seized and the names of the persons arrested; and

(e) the names of the countries to which silver is being smuggled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) :

(a) According to reports received by Government, silver continues to be sensitive to being smuggled out of the country.

(b) The value of silver seized during the years 1982 and 1983 (upto May) was Rs. 17 lakhs and Rs. 7.69 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) On 14-5-1983, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence seized 2, 675 Kgs. of silver valued at about Rs. 99.44 lakhs at Bombay. One person named Dawood Issaq Merchant was arrested. The investigations in the case are still in progress.

(e) Silver is mainly smuggled out to Dubai, Thailand and Hongkong, directly as also through the Indo-Pak and Indo-Nepal borders.

S.T.C. Contract for Export of Sugar

1129. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the price of sugar prevailing in international market during June, 1983 and the corresponding figure during 1982 :

(b) whether it is a fact that during both these years STC completed the contract for export of sugar at a price which was much below the international market ;

(c) if so, at what price the STC contracted for export and what was total loss suffered by country during 1982 and 1983 separately ; and

(d) the reasons for accepting a lower price when international price was much higher ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The average price of sugar in the Daily London Market for white LDP sugar in June, 1983 was £ 200 per tonne FOB, UK port, against the average price of £ 131 in June, 1982,

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The price obtained was the best available price for Indian sugar.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Sugar

1130. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI CANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar India has been assigned for export under International Sugar Agreement during the last year, 1982-83 ;

(b) whether the entire quantity thus contracted could be exported ; and

(c) how much has been sanctioned for export by India during the year 1983-84 and as per past experience whether India would be able to export all the quantity, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) During the Calendar Year 1982, India had been allocated an export quota of 6.47 lakh tonnes of white sugar by the International Sugar Organisation.

(b) S.T.C. contracted for 5.10 lakh tonnes, out of which 4.66 lakh tonnes was shipped by December 1982 and balance was shipped in January, 1983.

(c) During the Calendar Year 1983, India has been allocated an export quota of 6.50 lakh tonnes of white sugar, Efforts are being made to export the quantity allocated.

Export of Molasses Through Cooperatives

1131. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any demand from the industry that the entire export of molasses be given to the co-operative on a five year long term basis so that the profit and loss incurred are shared by them ;

(b) whether Government have considered these suggestions and have accepted it : and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-acceptance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) On occasion suggestions have been made that export of molasses should be handled through

cooperatives. Government have examined these suggestions but keeping in view the factors including the nature of the commodity, the trends in the international market and the constraint of infrastructural facilities it has been decided to continue the existing policy.

Prespects of Export of Molasses during 1983-84

1132. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of molasses in the country during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(b) how much of the above quantity could be consumed within the country and exported during each year : and

(c) whether the country has suffered any loss and if so whether it was due to the reluctance of Government not to export particularly during 1982-83, when international market was favourable and if not, the reasons for the same and the prospects of export during 1983-84 vis-a-vis production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The production of molasses in India during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-1983 has been as follows :-

(Lakh MT)

Year	Quantity
1980-81	21.90
1981-82	39.93
1982-83	35.90

(b) The figures of consumption/demand within the country and export outside India are given below :—

(Qunantity '000' MT)

Year	Consumption	Exports
1990-81	2246.0	50.4
1981-82	2542.3	Nil
1982-83	3405.0	71.9

(c) In 1982-83, the world prices remained at a low level and exports had to be made at a loss. However, in 1983-84 world prices have picked up and some of the recent sales have not involved loss. So far, STC have contracted for export of about 5.5 lakh MT of molasses for shimpent in 1983-84.

World Bank Assistance for Upper Indravati Project, Orissa

1133. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) wheteer negotiations with World Bank financial assistance for Upper Indravati Mulilpurpose Project Kalahandi, Orissa have been finalised ;

(b) if so, how much amount will be provided by the World Bank and the terms and conditions for finance ; and

(c) the details thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Negotiations have been completed for an IDA credit of SDRs 156 Million (equivalent of US \$170 Million) and IBRD loan of US \$156.4 Million including capitalised front end fee, for Upper Indravati Hydroelectric Project. There is no interest charge on the IDA Credit. But a commitment fee of 0.5 per cent on the undisbursed portion of the credit and a service charge of 0.75 per cent on the disbursed portion are levied. The IBRD loan is repayable over 20 years including a grace of 5 years. The rate of interest on the loan will be 0.5 per cent above the total weighted cost of a pool of the Bank's borrowings starting from 1st July

1982 and rate of interest would be adjusted upwards or downwards every 6 months over the entire life of the loan. A commitment charge at 0.75 per cent per annum on the undisbursed portion of the loan is also payable.

Sickness in Cotton Textile Industry

1134. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is wide spread sickness in the cotton textile industry ;

(b) the number of such cotton textile industries taken over by Government as on 31st March, 1983 ; and how they are functioning ; and

(c) the steps being taken to save cotton textile industry from sickness in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A number of cotton textile mills in the country are suffering from financial difficulties.

(b) As on 01st March 1983, there are 21 taken over cotton textile units. All these units are in operation, rendering employment to their workers and continuing production.

(c) Soft loans are available from financial institutions for modernisation and renovation of textile mills. Government have recently constituted a Standing Committee to monitor sickness in cotton textile industry.

Financial Assistance to States Gully of Overdrafts

1135. SHRI K. MALLANNA : SHRI P. RAJEGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have agreed to extend temporary assistance to enable the few States still guilty of overdrafts on the Reserve Bank, to clear their arrears ; and

(b) if so, the names of such States along with the financial assistance provided by the Central Government State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Since a number of States had reported ways and means difficulty during the first quarter of the year, Government of India decided to release one instalment of the States's share in Central taxes and Central assistance in advance to all the States.

(b) In spite of the above assistance, four States namely ; Bihar, Haryana, Punjab and West Bengal had overdrafts at the end of June, 1983. Hence ways and means advance, as indicated below was released to the States tide over their difficulties :

	(Rs. crores)
1. Bihar	15.00
2. Haryana	40.00
3. Punjab	125.00
4. West Bengal	40.00

These advances are recoverable during 1983-84 itself,

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks in Various Taluka of Punch Mahals District

1136. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Godhra, Thalod, Dohad, Santrampur, Limkheda and Baria Talukas of Punch Mahals District where the nationalised banks are situated;

(b) the number of cultivators and the amount of loans advanced to them by these banks during the last three financial years, year-wise and bank-wise figures; and

(c) the particulars of cultivators amount of loans alongwith the names of villages, who were advanced loans by these banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Data reporting system does not yield information classified in the manner required. So far as bank branches are concerned, data are maintained district-wise only. As on June, 1982, there were 78 commercial bank branches in Punch Mahals District of Gujarat. The following statement shows the total number of borrowal accounts as well as the amount to advances given to Agriculture (Direct and Indirect) in Gujarat State during the last three years :

As at the end of December	No. of Accounts		Amount (Rs. crores)	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
1979	270281	25426	127.67	35.03
1980	332488	31753	169.65	54.23
1981	357766	66195	195.74	77.17

Particulars of the cultivators, branch-wise advances granted to the villages and names of the villages are not available with the Government. Collecting information in

such detail would require expense and time which would not be commensurate with the results likely to be obtained.

Alleged Swindling by Sahara Deposits and Investments (India) Ltd.

1137. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether depositors whose savings ran into crores, had alleged swindling by the Sahara Deposits and Investments (India) Ltd.;

(b) whether the depositors have urged the Union Government to intervene to ensure that their money is returned to them;

(c) whether the depositors have demanded a probe into the scandal involving more than Rs. 40 crores; and

(d) to what extent the charges have been found true and the action proposed to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) A number of complaints had been received by Government as well as Reserve Bank of India regarding the Sahara Deposits and Investments (India) Ltd. Reserve Bank of India has held that the activities of the company come within the purview of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978. Accordingly, they advised the Delhi Administration to take appropriate action in the matter. Delhi Administration is now seized of the matter.

Visit of an Expert Indian Study Team to Gulf Countries

1138. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Expert Indian Study Team has visited some Gulf Countries regarding India's scope of export image there; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the names of items being exported to Gulf Countries at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) A delegation, led by Deputy Minister, Ministry of Commerce visited Saudi Arabia and U.A.E. in June, 1983 with a view to exploring the prospects of increasing India's exports to the Gulf countries particularly meat and meat/products and live animals for food. No other official or export Indian study team has visited any Gulf country in the recent past to explore India's scope for exports.

(b) The principal items that are currently being exported to Gulf countries include tea, spices, fruits and vegetables, meat and meat products, textiles including garments, steel pipes, diesel engines, compressors, pumps, electrical and non-electrical machinery, some consumer durables, auto parts, chemicals and allied products, pharmaceuticals, etc.

Shortage of Coal for Production of Tea in Tea Gardens in North Bengal

1139. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to coal shortage production of tea in most tea gardens in North Bengal, would be hampered;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the peak harvesting season of the tea industry has already commenced; and

(c) if so, steps to be taken to make coal available to the tea gardens ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARY SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Tea Board is in touch with Coal India and the Railways to ensure adequate supply of coal to the tea industry.

Submission of Annual Reports of Assets and Liabilities by Officers of Punjab and Sind Bank

1141. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officers of Punjab and Sind Bank dealing with loans and advances have submitted Annual Reports of their assets and liabilities after nationalisation of the banks ;

(b) if not the reasons therefor ;

(c) if so, whether the said returns have been scrutinised to find out their correctness ; and

(d) have Government taken or propose to take steps to ensure that the assets of such officers are not disproportionate to their known sources of income ; if not the reason therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) In terms of clause 20 (1) of Punjab and Sind Bank Officer Employees (Conduct) Regulations 1981, every officer employees of the bank on his first appointment/promotion to a post of officer in the bank is required to submit a return of his assets and liabilities and officers who were already in service on the date these regulations came into force were required to submit the said return within 3 months of coming into force of these regulations. This return is not to be submitted every year. The bank has reported that out of total strength of officers of 3633 as on 18-7-83, 2422 officers have already submitted the said return. The returns are being scrutinised by the Bank. The Bank is pursuing with the officers who have not submitted this return so far.

If an employee of public sector bank is found to be in possession of

assets which are disproportionate to his known sources of income, he will be punishable under section 5 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

दिल्ली और जयपुर में आयकर के छापों के दौरान बरामद किया गया काला धन

1142. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और जयपुर में दिनांक 20 मई, 1983 से आयकर विभाग द्वारा मारे गये छापों में अनुमानतः कुल कितना काला धन बरामद किया गया और काले धन से संबद्ध बरामद दस्तावेजों का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन छापों में भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्रियों, भूतपूर्व युवराजों और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों से संबद्ध कुछ दस्तावेज भी जब्त किये गये और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन कर-अपवंचकों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई या करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० बी०पी० पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (ग) आयकर विभाग ने 20 मई, 1983 से 23 जुलाई 1983 के दौरान दिल्ली और जयपुर में ली गई तलाशियों के दौरान प्रथमदृष्ट्या 42.53 लाख रु० मूल्य की लेखाबाह्य परिसंपत्तियां पकड़ी। तलाशियों के दौरान पकड़े गये कुछ जेबरात और रत्नों तथा उपरत्नों का मूल्यांकन अभी किया जाना है। इसमें श्रुत व्यक्तियों के पूरे ब्यौरे, पकड़े गये कागजात की छानबीन पूरी हो जाने और कर-निर्धारणों के पूरे होने के पश्चात् ही जाने जा सकेंगे। विभिन्न प्रत्यक्ष कर अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए तलाशियों के दौरान पकड़े गये अपराध-आरोगणीय की जांच की जा रही है।

Decline in Tourists Traffic

1143. SHIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the first four months of 1983 there was a negative rate of growth in tourism in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that among the Developing countries India is the only country where the tourist traffic has declined;

(c) if so, what are the facts comparative statistics with South-East Asian Countries ; and

(d) the reasons for decline in rate of tourism growth and the measures propose to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The international tourist traffic to India (excl. nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) recorded an increase of 0.7% during the first four months of 1983 compared to the corresponding period of last year.

(b) and (c) The tourist traffic figures for the current year in respect of other developing countries are not yet available. In respect of Singapore, however, for which figures are available for the period January-April 1983, there is a decline of 1.2% compared to the corresponding period of last year.

(d) The main reasons for the low growth recorded during 1983 were inflationary and recessionary trends in the traditional tourist generating markets, disturbed conditions in some of the neighbouring countries, recent changes introduced in the landing permit system, etc. The steps proposed by the Government are promotion of charter traffic, hosting international conferences/conventions, increased marketing and promotion Overseas, opening of new offices overseas

in Sri Lanka, Kuala Lumpur and the Gulf Region; development of facilities at tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits, expansion of existing airports and construction of new air terminals, promoting regional tourism including countries of West Asia, improving the quality and availability of surface transport facilities.

Identification of Person Responsible for Shortage of Coins

1144. Shri R. P. Das : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been able to indentify the person responsible for acute shortag, of small coins all over the country ;

(b) how Government are going to deal with him; and

(c) if failed to identify the responsible person, the reasons for not being able to do the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANRDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The shortage of small coins is due to a variety of reasons and not due to any particular individual. To meet the shortage, the Government have decided to step up substantially the production of coins in the country by introducing an incentive scheme in the Mints and also by increasing the working hours of the Mints from 48 hours to 54 hours a week pershift.

Complaints about hoarding of stocks of coins have been received and State Governments have been asked to take action against such hoarders.

Shortage of Coins in Metropolitan Cities

1145. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is a shortage of coins in the country, particularly in Bombay, Madras, Delhi and other metropolitan cities ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government have discontinued minting of coins of denominations of one paisa two paisa, and three paisa ; and

(c) if so, the efforts of Government to meet shortage of the small coins in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Complaints of shortage of small coins are being received in certain parts of the country including some Metropolitan cities.

(b) Government have already discontinued minting of 1. 2 and 3 paise coins.

(c) Owing to constraints in the capacity of the 3 Mints located at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, it has not been possible fully to meet the requirements of small coins. However, steps are being taken to increase production in the three Mints to meet the growing requirements of coins. An incentive scheme had been introduced in the Bombay Mint with effect from 28th December, 1981 as a result of which there has been an increase of about 70 per cent in the production of coins.

The incentive scheme has also been introduced in the Hyderabad Mint with effect from 8th, April, 1983 and in the Calcutta Mint with effect from 4th July, 1983 which has resulted in an increase of over 50 per cent in the production of coins in both the Mints. The number of working hours per week per shift have been increased from 48 to 54. Similarly, the number of working days is also being increased to the extent possible under the provisions of the Factories Act. New coining presses have been ordered for the Hyderabad Mint to strengthen coining capacity. The 20-paise coin had also been re-introduced so as to reduce the demand for ten paise coins. As a result of these measures, it is expected

that production of coins will be at least about 950 million pieces in 1983-84 against 660 million pieces in 1982-83.

Besides, long-term measures like introduction of additional shifts wherever possible are under consideration.

Setting up of Securities Commission to Monitor Stock Market

1146. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state ;

(a) whether it has been pointed out that a vigil on shares should be kept to save companies and also it has been suggested that securities commission be set up to monitor the stock market and forestall any destabilisation attempts that are being made in regard to the investment by non-resident Indians ;

(b) what are the other steps Government propose to take to reduce the trend ; and

(c) to what extent this will affect the Indian economy and also Indian companies ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Concern has been expressed in some quarters that the facility of liberalised scheme for portfolio investment granted to non-residents of Indian nationality/origin and to overseas corporate bodies owned to the extent of at least 60 per cent by such non-residents might be misused to destabilise the Indian companies.

Suggestions have also been made in some quarters that a Securities Commission be set up to supervise the operations on Stock Exchanges. However, Government have not so far received any specific suggestion regarding the setting up of a Securities Commission.

(b) and (c) The intention behind the liberalised scheme of portfolio investment

for non-resident investors is to encourage them to invest in shares of Indian companies with a view to earning long-term returns with capital appreciation and not to permit speculative take-overs of these companies by them. Recently, an overall ceiling of 5 per cent of the total equity capital of the company and 5 per cent of each series of convertible debentures issued by the company on investment under the liberalised scheme for portfolio investment has been imposed by the Government. This will prevent misuse of the facilities given to non-resident investors for portfolio investment.

Further corrective measures can be taken as and when needed. Investment by non-resident Indians in Indian Companies subject to the limits announced is expected to have a beneficial effect on the Indian economy in general and Indian companies in particular as it will not only lead to an increase in the inflow of foreign exchange but will also help to tone up the capital market, and facilitate the participation of the investment and technological resources of non-resident Indians in the industrial development of the country.

C.B.I. Raid in a Colonel's House in New Delhi

1147. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL SHA KOCHAK :

SHRI RAM SINGH AKYA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that on 6th July, 1983 C.B.I. raided the house of a Colonel Commanding Officer of the ASC unit in New Delhi and seized jewellery cash and shares worth crores of rupees ; and

(b) the documents seized on the occasion and the action taken by Government to check the corruption and mal-practices in the Defence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, C.B.I. raided the house of the Commanding

Officer of an A.S.C. Unit and seized documents concerning plots, bank balance, shares and debentures in companies and jewellery-all worth about Rupees four lakhs.

The case is still under investigation with the C.B.I.

Bank Frauds

1148. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of bank frauds have been detected during the month of June, 1983 ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that earlier to this period when a number of bank frauds and robberies had taken place, Government had assured that prompt action will be taken ;

(c) if so, whether due to the increasing number of frauds made in June, 1983 Government have not been taking serious steps to check them ; and

(d) if so, the other steps Government propose to take to deal with the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) As reported by 28 public sector banks to Reserve Bank of India, there were 1891 and 2065 cases of bank frauds in 1981 and 1982 respectively. The information regarding the bank frauds committed in the month of June 1983 is not readily available.

The Government and the Reserve Bank have asked the public sector banks to strengthen their vigilance machinery and to take adequate steps both punitive and preventive for minimising the cases of fraud. The banks have also been asked to strengthen the control mechanisms, including the internal audit/inspection machinery and make them effective so as to eliminate scope of frauds and malpractices and to taken note of warning signals like non-submission of or irregular submission control

returns and arrears in house-keeping and affluent living of employees beyond their means. Banks have been advised to take a serious view of the irregularities committed by the employees and give them punishment befitting the seriousness of the irregularity. They have been asked to ensure quick disposal of departmental enquiries and to report the progress to their Board of Directors periodically.

The Reserve Bank of India has recently set up a special cell which will look into the major cases of fraud will, *INTER ALIA*, monitor implementation of the various guidelines given to banks by the Reserve Bank of India with a view to preventing frauds.

Stenographic Help to Officers

1149. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scale authorising Stenographic help to officers in the attached offices falling under his Ministry has been laid down in keeping with the scale prevailing in the Central Secretariat ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A case to lay down a scale for authorisation of Stenographers for officers in Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter-Service Organisations is under examination.

New Schemes for Modernisation of Textile Industry

1150. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have worked out a new scheme for modernisation of textile industry in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The soft loan scheme which is already operational, is meant to assist in modernisation. The industry do make suggestions from time to time, which are considered on merits consistent with the Textile Policy in force.

News Item "Take Over Fever"

1151. SHRI F.H. MQHSIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Take-Over Fever' appearing in the 'India Today' of 31 May, 1983 under 'Trade Winds' ; and

(b) if so, which are the large industrial groups who have acquired further shareholding in other companies either by way of bulk purchase of shares or by consolidating their holdings in the existing companies ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The large industrial groups, who acquire further shareholding in the companies require approval of Government under the provision of the Companies Act, 1956 and MRTP Act, 1969. Information in this regard will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

As regards consolidation of shareholding by the managements of existing companies, it is possible that some of the large industrial groups have recently consolidated their own holdings in their companies to strengthen their own position. Information about the extent of such consolidation is not available.

Details of Share Purchased of Indian Companies by Mr. Swaraj Paul a Non Resident Indian

1152. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of parties who have applied for transfer of shares in Indian companies under the new policy of Indian settled abroad investing in foreign exchange in Indian registered companies ;

(b) the number of shares so purchased and/or transferred and their value in foreign exchange ;

(c) a list of foreign settle investors, the shares acquired in each compay and whose total value exceeds over Rs. 25 lakhs in Indian value ; and

(d) how many shares, in which Indian companies, the value thereof, purchased by Mr. Swaraj Paul, his agents/brokers/benamies or partners in India or abroad under the new finance policy ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Affter the announcement of liberalised facilittes for

investment in Indian companies by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin and companies, partnership firms, trusts, societies and other corporate bodies owned to the extent of at least 60% by such non-residents in the 1982-83 Budget, shares/debentures to the extent of Rs. 22.91 crores on repatriation basis and to the extent of Rs. 1.33 lakhs non-resident investors till the 31st March, 1983 according to the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Information available with the Reserve Bank of India relating to purchases exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs effected by non-resident investors during the period from April, 1982 to 2nd May, 1983 is annexed.

(d) During the period 1st March, 1983 to 2nd May, 1983, 13 overseas companies with which Mr. Swaraj Paul is associated had bought 9,75,000 shares of Rs. 10/-each of Escorts Ltd. During the same period, these 13 overseas companies had also bought 10,40,000 shares of Rs. 25/-each of Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company, Ltd.

Statement

Details of purchases exceeding Rs. 25 Lakhs Effected by non-resident Investors under The Portfolio Investtment Scheme during the period April 1982 to 2nd May. 1983 :

Name of Indian Company whose shares/debentures were purchased.	Name of non-resident investors	Amount invested (Rs.)
--	--------------------------------	-----------------------

1

2

3

Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.

1) Victor Investment Ltd. U.K.

2,08,00,000,00

2) Gainford Investment Ltd., U.K.

2,08,00,000.000

3) Thorntion Investment Ltd. U.K.

2,08,00,000,00

1	2	3
Premier Tyres Ltd.	Shri S.L. Sarda, U.S.A.	52,500.00
Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.	1) Roman Investments Ltd. U.K.	2,21,00,000.00
	2) Bamford Investments Ltd. U.K.	2,34,00,000.00
	3) Corbin Investments Ltd., U.K.	2,08,00,000.00
	4) Rockside Investments Ltd., U.K.	2,27,50,000.00
	5) Iota Investments Ltd. U.K.	2,27,50,000.00
	6) Crocodile Investments Ltd., U.K.	2,34,00,000.00
	7) Fiafco Investment Ltd., U.K.	2,34,00,000.00
	8) Tricot Investments Ltd. U.K.	42,50,00,000.00
Larsen & Toburo Ltd.,	P.J. Davis Abudhabi	52,265.50

Details of Shares Purchased in Escorts Ltd. by Mr. Swarj Paul Non-Resident Indian

1153. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mr. Swaraj Paul, a London based Indian industrialist, during recent past, purchased shares of Escorts Limited ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ;

(c) how far it will affect the national interest ; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government India thereto ;

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) During the period 1st March, 1983 to 2nd May, 1983, 13 overseas companies belonging to the Caparo Group Ltd., U.K. had bought 9,75,000 shares of Rs. 10/-each of Escorts Ltd. amounting to 7.29 per cent of the total paid up equity capital of Rs. 13.38 crores of the company.

(c) & (d) The main objectives of the schemes offering special concessions to non-resident Indians are to provide adequate investment facilities for non-resident Indians in India, to attract in that process larger inward remittance by them and finally to accelerate the pace of industrialisation with the financial and technological support of the Non-resident Indians. Hence any success of the scheme of concessions announced by Government will be in the national interest.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : Sir, I have given an adjournment motion and I have written a personal letter to you, requesting...

MR SPEAKER : I have got it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I have written a personal letter to you. You know very well that when this question was raised in the House, on the request of the entire House, you agreed to a discussion on the B P Mandal Commission Report. At that time, Shri Vankatraman was the Home Minister and he gave an assurance in this House that the Government will call a chief Ministers' Conference and take a decision. That Conference was called more than three months before. After that, Shri Sethi said that he had appointed a Technical Committee of Secretaries for an examination of the technical aspects of the Report. Though it is a long time...

MR. SPEAKER : I have got that letter.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : It is very clear that 33 years after the Constitution having come into force, Government is not serious and is neglecting the demands of a sizable percentage of the people.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा है, मैंने सुन लिया । मुझे आप का पत्र मिल गया था । मैंने देख लिया था । मैंने अगले हफ्ते इस पत्र को बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में रख कर इस के लिए डिसाइड करूंगा ।

I have also written to the Home Minister. After the reply we shall decide it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Though the provision is that the report should be placed on the table along with the Memorandum, last time because of the special situation you gave permission to lay the report on the Table of the House. Still the Government did not...

MR. SPEAKER : I have already written to them. We will take it up in the next BAC meeting and decide what to do.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : There is one more constitutional aspect to this problem, which you have to take note of in this very House.

M R. SPEAKER : वह देख लेंगे । We will discuss it ; we shall see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : According to article 340 (3), along with the recommendations, even the action taken memorandum has to be submitted.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have not come forward with the further action taken report.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall discuss it.

प्रोफेसर दंडवते, आपने मुझे बताया था ।

You tried to raise it and you wrote me a letter. What was stated there was not correct. You did not verify the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is very good you have yourself raised this question. I wanted to have a clarification about it. I am not raising that original issue. I am on the records. Please excuse me, I am not raising that. I do not want to raise it when you have said "come to my chamber". All that I want to point out is, whenever any member in the House refers to the Speaker, or to his action or to his ruling, according to the rules, which give

you the power of expunction, let me please make my point very clear, only when the remarks or words are defamatory, unparliamentary or indecent you can say "these words are expunged". I am very sorry to find that my reference to the activities of the Deputy-Speaker are off the record. You can see...

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, Professor you are wrong. I must emphasize once again in this House that I have expunged them, not because what you have said are defamatory or anything like that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are they defamatory ?

MR. SPEAKER : No Please listen to me. What I say is that unless and until my permission is granted to the member to speak, he is not entitled to speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : With your permission. I rose.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not give you that permission. You did not get my permission. One member or 10 members get up without my permission. That is my problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Your remarks come at the fag end of my observation.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is with your permission ; look at the records.

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, I always adhere to that principle. Not a single word not a single sentence, on speech I have ever expunged except those which are defamatory etc. ; that part goes out. But I have always emphasized on the floor of the House and I shall again emphasize that a member must, before speaking, get my permission according to the rule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You did give me permission.

MR. SPEAKER : I gave it. Then I withdrew that permission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Again you changed your mind, after listening to me. Nothing can be removed with retrospective effect,

MR. SPEAKER : I said "Not Allowed."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Permission can never be withdrawn with retrospective effect.

MR. SPEAKER : That is my prerogative. You have chosen me to do that. Now, Shri Ramavatar Shastri...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not casting aspersion on you.

It is very wrong...(Interruptions) If allow the you Secretariat to put out of the record...

MR. SPEAKER : No, not at all not allowed. I will not allow anything like that because I am strictly adhering to what is laid down,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am very sorry that even a reference to the former Speaker has been expunged from the records. I object to that.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. And without my permission nothing will go on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have taken your permission.

MR. SPEAKER : Each and every Member must get my permission. That is what you have made me sit here for.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You permitted me. You said, 'yes, Madhu Dandavate' and then I started the subject.

MR. SPEAKER : But then when you started the subject, I knew what you were

talking, then I said, 'Please come to me, not allowed'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No, no. I had completed. You removed it with retrospective effect.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Not at all I said, and I confirm and adhere to my principles. I will not deviate from the principles whatever may be my position or your position. I will stick to them strictly. If I am to remain here, I will adhere strictly to the principle and to whatever rules there are.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Can you tell me what was objectionable ?

MR. SPEAKER : No question of objectionable. I told you 'Come to me and discuss it with me.'

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have to come to you so many times and I am prepared to come one more time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We have to meet you in your chamber more than in this chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : It is your chamber not mine. I am your servant, not anybody else's.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That chamber is yours.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, Do not misinterpret them. That is also yours, because I am sitting here with your consent. You have made me sit here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I cannot function from there. That is your chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. That is for consultation. Yes, MR. Ramavatar Shastri,

श्री रामवतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी मण्डल कमीशन के बारे में ही कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बात हो गई है । दोबारा कहने से फायदा नहीं है । Not allowed

(Interruptions)**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Duragapur) : Sir, after your indication I kept quiet. So kindly hear my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Under what rule are you referring to it ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Under Zero Hour rule.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no Zero Hour as such.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, with your permission I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Under what rule ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : With your permission. The recent agreement regarding sharing of Teesta/Waters with Bangladesh has caused great injustice to West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the way. It has to come under some motion. Not allowed.

(Interruptions).**

MR. SPEAKER : You can give some motion. This is the first thing which I hear. Not allowed.

(Interruptions).**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I am not allowing this gentleman.

(Interruptions).**

MR. SPEAKER : What I say is that under certain rules you can mention this subject, but not like this. It is not the time.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : According to Zero Hour rule and under Rule 357 I am making the submission.

MR. SPEAKER : No Zero Hour. This is a concoction.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : It is a life and death problem for West Bengal. Injustice has been done to West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions).**

MR. SPEAKER : There are certain other rules under which you can bring it.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Halder, you are a very seasoned man. I pity you certain times. Why do you resort to unparliamentary tactics ?

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, yesterday and day before you asked up to give you notices on the charge/against Morarji Desai and you said that you would admit some motion in some form.

MR. SPEAKER : I said, I will consider them if not admit but consider them if they are proper under the rules.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Have you considered them ?

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given them ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I have given you a number of motions in the form of Calling Attention and under rules 183 and 184 and everything I could think of including under rule 376. Are you considering them ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I never go back on my words.

श्री बी०डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : आज देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject. Not allowed.

(Interruptions).**

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject. Not allowed. मैंने कानून नहीं बनाया। I am not allowing him.

(Interruptions).**

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सर्वप्रथम तो मैं मण्डल कमीशन के बारे में श्री चन्द्र जीत यादव का समर्थन करता हूँ। दूसरे मैंने दूरदर्शन के खिलाफ एक प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया है। उस दिन यहां पर श्रीलंका की घटनाओं के बारे में पूरे दिन डिबेट चली लेकिन दूरदर्शन में अपोजीशन वालों का नाम नहीं आया।

MR. SPEAKER : I have already taken action on that.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I have given a privilege motion.

(Interruptions)

श्री छटल बिहारो बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : इस तरह से तो पार्लियामेंट का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जायगा ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh) : AIR is not functioning even in national interest.

(Interruptions)

AIR is not doing that...(Interruptions)**

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अपोजीशन के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने एक शब्द नहीं कहा है, इस का मतलब है कि उनको चिन्ता है, हम को चिन्ता नहीं है ।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जे.के. बेंटरिज, भोपाल***।

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Government is trying to evade Mandal...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You are supposed to be the leader of the Group. This has already been decided. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : I have raised a question with regard to discovery of beef tallow in vanaspati. It is a shocking affair.

MR. SPEAKER : People at Bhatinda have already been arrested. A question has been admitted. I am with you in that.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Government is not looking into the recommendation of Mandal Commission...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

**Not recorded.

आप भले आदमी है । You are supposed to be a good parliamentarian. जो बात पहले कह चुके हैं उस को क्यों दोहरा रहे हैं ?

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार के रवैये से लगता है कि सरकार मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर***।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, : फिर वही बात ***।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कांस्टीचूशन के आर्टिकल 15 और 17 के तहत सेन्सर बोर्ड ने "सौतन" फिल्म रिलीज की है, जब कि इस में बहुत से डायलाग्स अन-टचैबिलिटी को दर्शाते हैं, हरिजनों के विरुद्ध हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर हाउस में चर्चा हो कि यह फिल्म संविधान के अनुसार कैसे रिलीज हुई ।

It is against the Articles of the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER : I am with you to take action. I am taking it up.

मैंने खुद कहा है कि इस पर एक्शन लूंगा । What more can do ?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : इस में बहुत सी आपत्ति-जनक बातें हैं जो हमारे सैन्टीमेंट्स के खिलाफ हैं***Please allow me to quote one dialogue.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको क्यों कोट करते हैं, मैंने सुन लिया है ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसको आप सुन लीजिये, तभी आप इसको महसूस कर सकेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे मालूम है ।

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE (dukki) : 2200 workers are unemployed in J.K. Rayons, Kanpur, due to the illegal action of the management.

MR. SPEAKER : You come under Rule 377.

— — —

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COAST GUARD (DISCIPLINE) RULES, 1983 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT, 1957

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy of the Coast Guard (Discipline) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 46(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 123 of the Coast Guard Act, 1978.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-6742/83]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957 :-

(i) The Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1983 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 163 in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1983.

(ii) S.R.O. 195 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1983 containing corrigendum to Notification S.R.O. 95 dated the 8th March, 1975.

(iii) S.R.O. 196 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1983 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.R.O. 198 dated the 8th May, 1976.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6743/83]

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1983-84 AND REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure (Hindi and English Versions) of the Indian Air-lines for the year 1983-84 and Revised Estimates for the year 1982-83, under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-6744/83]

ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF ENGINEERING EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, CALCUTTA, FOR 1981-82, APPARELS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, NEW DELHI, FOR 1978, 1979 AND 1980 AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : On behalf of Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Engineering Export Promotion Council Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-6745/83]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1978 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1978.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1979 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1979-

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1980 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1980.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-6746/83]

POST OFFICE SAVING BANK
GENERAL (AMENDMENT) RULES,
1983, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER
GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTI-
FICATES ACT 1959 NATIONALISED
BANKS (MANAGEMENT AND
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS)
(AMENDMENT) SCHEME 1983 etc,

THE DEPUTY MINISTR IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANAR-
DHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on
the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Post Office Savings Bank General (Amendment) Rules 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 483 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th June 1983 under section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1973.

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 :—

- (i) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 562 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1983.

- (ii) The National Savings Certificates (Fourth Issues) Amendment Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 565 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1983.

(iii) The National Savings Ann uity Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notifi- cation N.G.S.R. 565 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1983.

(iv) The National Development Bonds (Amendment) Rules, 1983 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 566 (E) in Cazette of India dated the 19th July, 1983.

[Placed in Librang See No. (S-6747/83)]

(3) A copy of the Nationalised Banks (Mana- gement and Miscellaneous Provis- ions), (Amendment) Scheme, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 345 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th April' 1983 under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.

(4) A copy of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provi- sions) (Amendment) Scheme, 1983 published in Notification No.S.O. 346 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1983, under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Com- panies (Acuisition and Transfer of Undertakings Act, 1979.

[Placed in Librang) See LT-6748/83]

(5) copy of the following Papers (Hindi and English versions) under-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Insurance Com- pany Limited, Calcutta, for the year ended the 31st Decem- ber, 1982.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited Calcutta, for the year ended the 31st December, 1982 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroler and Auditor General there- on.

[Placed in Librang see No. LT-6749/83]

(6) A copy of the *Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Gurantee Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1982.

[Placed in Librarg See No. LT-6750/83]

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) on the results of the market loans floated in May, 1 983 July, 1983 and issue of National Rural Development Bonds (Second Issue).

(Placed in Librang See No. LT-6751/83)

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL JUTE MANUFACTURES CORPORATION LTD. CALCUTTA, FOR 1980-81 AND NORTH EASTERN HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOMS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., SHILLONG, FOR 1980-81

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy each of the following papers Hindi and Eenglish versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(a) (i) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. (LT 6752/83)]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the workings of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1980-81. along with Audited Accounts and the 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-6753/83]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED POWER CRISIS IN SEVERAL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY PARTICULARLY IN DELHI AND KERALA

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN
NADAR (TRIVANDRUM) : I call

the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon ;

“The reported power crisis in several parts of the country particularly in Delhi and Kerala and the action taken by Government in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF ENERGY : (SHRI
CHANDERA SHEKHAR SINGH) :
Mr. Speaker Sir, Honble Members will recall that the Minister of Energy had made a Statement before this House on 3rd March 1983, on the power supply position then obtaining in the country and the likely achievements during the year 1982-83. I am glad to report to the House that the forecast for the year 1982-83 was fully realised.

The year 1982-83 ended with an increase in electric energy generation in the country of 7% more as compared to the year 1981-82. The actual generation during the year 1982-83 was 131.6 billion units, which was only 0.36% short of the target of 132 billion units. The increase in generation brought down the overall shortage in the country from 10.8% during 1981-82 to 9.2% during 1982-83.

During the current year 1983-84, a programme has been chalked out to generate 146 billion units, comprising 93.5 billion units thermal, 49 billion units hydel and 3.5 billion units of nuclear energy. During the first quarter of the current year, the energy production was 32.6 billion against a target of 33.8 billion units. Thermal generation went up by 11.3% and nuclear generation increased by 79.6%. But hydel generation declined by 15.5% as a consequence of poor storage in hydro reservoirs following the failure of monsoons last year. This resulted in shortage in the availability of electric energy of the order of 14.3% during the first three months of the current year.

Since the thermal generating stations constitute more than two-third of the installed generating capacity in the country and play a major role in the availability of energy,

special importance is given to improve the performance of these stations. Hon'ble Members will be happy to note that the performance of the thermal stations in the country improved considerably during the year 1982-83, with the Plant Load Factor (PLF) rising to 49.8% from 46.8% during 1981-82 and 44.6% during 1980-81. Now, a goal has been set to reach a PLF of 51% the year 1983-84. Government of India have introduced this year a scheme for incentive payments to the Electricity Boards and the thermal power station personnel to motivate them to achieve better performance of the thermal stations.

Attention continues to be given to expedite the commissioning of additional generating capacity of 3060 MW was created against 2178 MW during the year 1981-82. This capacity addition was 88.6% of the target, which is the highest so far. For the year 1983-84, programme has been evolved to add 4157 MW, out of which a capacity of 1060 MW has already been commissioned or rolled.

We are doing our best to improve the availability of power. I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that during 1983-84 the power supply position will improve further, if the monsoons do not fail us. This year, as you know, monsoons have been late in coming. This has caused not only reduction in hydel generation but also increase in the pumping load for agriculture.

Having reviewed in brief the national scenario, I would now like to give to the Hon'ble Members a broad picture of the power supply position in the different Regions and States in the country.

In the Southern Region, except for Andhra Pradesh which is, by and large, meeting its requirement, other States experienced acute power shortage in the first quarter, i. e. April to June 1983. Power shortage in Karnataka was 29.3% compared to 7.1% during the same period last year. Assistance was provided to Karnataka from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Power shortage in Kerala was 33.3% during this period compared to 5.7% surplus last year, while Tamil Nadu had power shortage of 38.3%.

With the onset of monsoons, there is some improvement in power supply in the Southern Region from middle of July 1983, resulting in partial relaxation in power cuts in the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

In the Eastern Region, the generation has been much below target. Orissa had an energy shortage of 45.2% during April to June 1983, compared to 27.7% during the corresponding period last year. This was mainly on account of low storage in hydel reservoirs. The power supply position in West Bengal during the first quarter of 1983-84 did not register any significant change as compared to last year. Bihar continued to suffer acute power shortage because of poor performance of thermal stations. Assistance is being given to Bihar from Northern Region to reduce the shortage and increase the power availability for agricultural sector.

In the Western Region, there has been an overall increase in generation of about 12% during the first quarter of 1983-84 compared to last year. The States of Western Region i. e. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have been able to meet their demands by and large, without any additional power cuts.

In the Northern Region, the generation of electricity increased by about 11% during the period April to June 1983 compared to the corresponding period last year. The power supply position in Rajasthan during this year has been better than last year. This is mainly due to increased assistance from the Central generation projects of Badarpur and Singrauli as also better performance of RAPP Unit-II. The power supply position in Punjab and Haryana was comfortable till June 1983. However, due to delayed monsoons, requirement of agriculture increased substantially which necessitated power cuts and other restrictions on industries. Uttar Pradesh has been able to meet its requirement to a large extent.

The power position in Delhi had been comfortable till 17th July 1983. However, due to the tripping of units at IP Station on 18th July 1983, due to the operation of the

protective system in the switchyard, there was power break down in large parts of the city. The power supply was restored by the evening by assistance from Badarpur, Uttar Pradesh and BBMB system. The Lt. Governor has already appointed a Committee to investigate the cause of the tripping of the units at IP Station. Load shedding in Delhi during 19th, 20th and 21st July 1983, had to be resorted due to low system voltage of the Northern Grid on account of technical reasons. Normal power supply position has been restored from 22nd July 1983, with the improvement of the system voltage.

In the North-Eastern Region, the power position is comfortable.

Members would appreciate from the foregoing account that there has been an overall improvement in the power generation, though no doubt, certain areas dependent mainly on hydro-generation faced acute power shortage during April - June. I may assure the Members that given the normal monsoon conditions, there will be considerable improvement in the power supply position in practically all the states. My Ministry has requested all the States that power requirements of agriculture should be given top most priority. I am happy to inform the Hon'ble Members that all the State Governments share this anxiety and are doing their best to maximise power supply to the rural areas.

MR. SPEAKER : Before you start, the position is that time should be restricted for each member, not more than 15 minutes. Yesterday I requested the House. That is the maximum. The total time spelt out is half an hour only, under the rules. As for the minimum, the Member is free to have it as he likes.

SHRI A NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Sir, the celling Attention is regarding the power shortage particularly in Delhi and Kerala. I am sorry to point out that the Minister's statement does not reveal the details of power crisis in Kerala as such.

Last year, we were having a surplus production of power of 5 per cent. But this

year we are having a deficiency of 33 percent. This is the situation in Kerala.

12.20 hrs

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

The main point I would like to emphasise is that this has been completely dependent on hydro-electrical projects. Because of the continued failure of the monsoon, the trouble has taken place in the whole system of hydro-electric power in Kerala.

Further, the Minister in charge of electricity, has entered into an agreement with Tamilnadu Government regarding sharing of power from Kerala to Tamilnadu without taking into consideration the position of the water level of the reservoir. He has not taken expert advice regarding uneven water level position.

On 30th January, 1983--it is reported by the 'Financial Express' dated 30th January, 1983--the Kerala Electricity Minister has signed an agreement with Tamilnadu Electricity Minister regarding the sharing of surplus power from Kerala for the period from 12th February, 1983 to 31st December, 1985. This is a serious fault on his part and there have already been allegations levelled against him regarding this selling of electricity from Kerala to other States when Kerala itself is facing acute power shortage that some underhand and backdoor transaction has taken place. This allegation has been levelled in the Kerala Assembly itself. So, I request the Minister, through you, to make a thorough enquiry of the selling power from Kerala to other States.

Furtherther, although the power crisis in Kerala is attributed to the failure of the monsoon in Kerala, the entire mangement of Electricity Department by the Minister in charge of electricity has aggravated the crisis in Kerala. So I also request the Hon. Minister to go through the functioning of the Kerala State Electricity Boards in details.

Similarly, the Government is not taking into consideration the various projects submitted by the Kerala Government for clearance speedily. For example, more than 12 projects have been submitted by the Kerala Government. After this Government came into power, only two projects have been cleared. In an answer to a question by me.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : On what date ?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : On 26-7-83, the Hon. Minister has given a reply according to which some 10 hydro-electric projects are pending clearance with Central Govt. They are Karapara Kuriarkutty Multipurpose project, Mananthawady Multipurpose Project, Kuttiyadi Augmentation Project, Pandiar Punnapuzha Tailrace, Silent Valley Hydel Project, Puyankutty Hydel project, Chalakudy Stage-II Power generation under Malampuzha Irrigation Project, Madhupatty and Pallivassal Replacement Scheme. If you go through the reply given by the Minister, you will find that most of these projects have been held up because of red-tapism in the functioning of the Central Government and its associate bodies connected with the Power Ministry.

I think, there is some serious defect in the national power policy of this Government. I think, a basic review of all these is necessary in the light of the processes which are holding up all these projects for a long time. The Karapara Kuriarkutty Multipurpose Project is held up, as is evident from the reply given, because of some environment problem. Similarly, the Silent Valley Hydel Project is also held up because of some objection from environmentalists. Regarding the Silent Valley Hydel Project, there are two opinions. One opinion is that it may affect ecology and, therefore, it should not be implemented.

Another opinion is that it may not affect ecology and environment and, therefore, it should be implemented. Recently the Kerala State Electricity Minister has submitted some revised proposals on the Silent

Valley Hydel Project. I want to know through you, Sir, from the Minister what is the decision taken by the Government on those proposals. Earlier there was a suggestion that, even if this project is given up because of environmental and ecological reasons, Kerala may be compensated by being given a thermal power station by the Central Government. I want to know what is the present position of the Government on this issue. I also request the Government not to hold up this issue for a long time. Either it has to be given up and we have to be compensated by being given a thermal power station or it should be sanctioned.

Similarly, some other projects are held up because of inter-State issues. Mananthawady Multipurpose Project, Kuttiyadi Augmentation and Pandiar-Punnapuzha Tailrace are held up because of inter-State issues. Regarding Pandiar Punnapuzha Tailrace, the reply of the Minister is that the Pandiar Punnapuzha tailrace scheme of Kerala can be considered for clearance only after the decision on the implementation of Tamil Nadu scheme is taken. The situation is really pathetic. Only after the decision on the implementation of Tamil Nadu scheme is taken—we do not know when the Government is going to take a decision on the implementation of Tamil Nadu Scheme this will be considered for clearance. What I am saying is that some fresh modalities and formalities should be evolved regarding the schemes which are held up because of inter-State issues and some speedy action should be taken.

Recently, on 21st of this month, I think there was a meeting of the Electricity Ministers of the Southern States of Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Pondicherry. I think the hon Minister also attended that meeting. I want to know whether any concrete decision has been taken regarding the inter-State issues of these projects and if so, what is the decision? And what are the other decisions taken in the conference of the 21st July of the Southern States Electricity Ministers in the presence of the central Minister?

As I have earlier pointed out, Karala is completely dependent on hydel projects. Now, the continuous failure of the monsoon has created a situation there where I am requesting the Government through you, to sanction some thermal power stations to Kerala to meet its power requirements.

Similarly, a request has already been made by Kerala for sanctioning of a nuclear power plant for Kerala. For that also we have put a question and the answer to that question, No. 495 dated 27-7-83 is this Prime Minister's reply - 'The report of the site selection committee appointed by the Government to select suitable sites for the location of an atomic power plant in the southern region of which Kerala forms part is under consideration of the Government.' The reply of the Prime Minister on this issue is actually an escape from the real problem. Kerala which has been supplying power generously and lavishly to other States at a small price is now actually affected by the power crisis. So I request the Government and the Prime Minister through you to sanction this nuclear power plant for Kerala without delay. I hope even though it may not concern his Ministry, the Minister will put before us Government's views and decision in this respect.

I have been tolling about the power crisis regarding Kerala only. As regards Delhi we cannot say cannot say that the issue has arisen because of failure of the monsoon or for other reasons because Delhi is mainly dependent on thermal power plants. I do not know how the power shortage has taken place in Delhi. I am accusing the Government through you that because of the deficiency in the management of the power and these thermal power plants, this power cut has taken place in Delhi and a crisis has taken place. In this connection I want to point out that even after 35-36 years of independence, we are unable to create a position where there will be no power crisis.

Every year we are facing floods in some parts of the country. Every year we are facing drought also. We are always proud of our scientific inventions and other things. I agree with you. But I am sorry to point

out that even after 35-36 years of freedom, we have not been able to evolve a strategy on scientific inventions.

Water during the floods can be utilised during the droughts and it could also be utilised to substitute the power crisis. Similarly, Sir, regarding the power problem, there have been so many reports. I am having with me the latest report of the Committee on Power, 1980 with Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha as its Chairman. I have not gone through it in details because there is no time. But, I am pointing out a certain portion of the letter written by Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha to the then Minister, Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri while submitting this report. He says :

"The present power shortage is largely due to the poor utilisation of thermal capacity and it is on this, rather than the operation and maintenance of hydel plants and transmission and distribution systems, that the Committee has focussed its attention. Past performance of thermal plants has been analysed and steps to be taken for improving maintenance practice outlined. Measures have been suggested to overcome delays in getting spares, improve the quality and reduce the duration of maintenance shut-downs, overcome constraints in full utilisation of rated capacity such as the quality of coal supplies, upgrade the skills of personnel engaged in plant operation and maintenance, harmonise industrial relations and increase productivity."

After giving these details, he is saying that 'several of these recommendations have been made by earlier Committees but not many have been implemented so far.

I want to know from the Government through you, Sir, as to what is the decision taken by the Government on this report. The report has suggested some short-term measures to be taken regarding power shortages such as Improving performance of exis-

ting thermal stations, overhauling and rectification schedules, supplies of spares and assemblies, training programmes, coal-rail power coordination, inter-State transmission lines, selection of Chairman and Board Members and other organisational changes, industrial relations gas turbines.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You need read all these. You simply tell as to what action can be taken on this Report.

SHRI A. NEELALOTHADASAN NADAR : The other short-term measures to be taken are integral to power allocation and demand management. These are clear recommendations made by this Committee. I want to know what is the attitude of the Government on this report. It has also suggested as follows. I quote :

“A high level Committee should be set up by the Central Government to draw up a time bound plan of action in all areas in consultation with the SEBS, other utilities and State Government and to monitor its implementation. The Committee should be chaired by Secretary, Department of Power and should have on it Secretaries of the following Departments/Ministries/Railways (Member Traffic), etc., etc.

I want to know what is the decision already taken and what is the decision the Government is going to take on this report and its recommendations. Similarly, Sir, the power crisis is not a matter for Kerala and Delhi alone. Other States are also affected by it. Your own State, Tamilnadu, has been affected. I have a clear-cut statement of the Tamilnadu Minister saying that Tamilnadu is facing power crisis because of the Central Government's failure to give adequate quantity of coal to Tamilnadu Thermal Power Stations.

I want to know whether the Government has gone through that Statement. If so, what is the reaction of the Government and what is the opinion of the Government about the statement of the Tamilnadu Electricity Minister that Tamilnadu is facing the

power crisis because of the Central Government's failure ?

Similarly, regarding U.R. I am told that an emergency power cut of more than 12 hours a day has been imposed especially in Gorakhpur district without any prior information to the people. How can the Government impose a power-cut without intimating the people in advance ?

Further, Sir, we had a Minister here who had stated somewhere just before the elections and after this Government came into power that he was going to hand over the whole management to the private sector. I want to know whether the present Minister also shares this view. If not, what is the present policy of the Government ? The Minister himself has said in Bangalore and it has appeared in the press that the Government has invited private sector to finance the Government in the matter of power. This press report is not clear to us. I want to know what the Minister means by it.

Lastly, I want to say that though Kerala has faced this acute power crisis and Kerala has been supplying electricity to other States at lower rates yet not a single unit of electricity power has been given to Kerala in this period of crisis from the Central power sector. Why has it taken place ? Whether there has been any request from the Kerala Government to give power from the Central sector to Kerala. If so, what action has been taken on this ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I fully share the hon. Member's concern for improvement in the power supply position in respect of Kerala state. Kerala which was normally a surplus State had to undergo power crisis because of the low hydel generation of which the Members are well aware and I have already stated that during the period April-June, 1983 the shortage has been of the order of 33.3 per cent while in the corresponding period last year it was a surplus 5.7 per cent. However, with the recent rains there is some improvement in the hydel reservoir position and the position as on 27th July is that the shortage at the moment is of only 20.93 per cent.

I need not go into the details of the power generation because the hon. Member has already indicated some of the power projects which are being commissioned or are likely to be commissioned in Kerala. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan three power plants aggregating to an installed capacity of 515 megawatts were in various stages of construction in Kerala. Out of these projects, Idamalayar will have an installed capacity of 75 megawatt and Kakkad will have an installed capacity of 50 megawatt, thus having a total capacity of 125 megawatt scheduled for commissioning during the Sixth Plan and the balance 390 megawatt were to yield benefits in the Seventh Plan. However, subsequent to the formulation of the Sixth Plan, two generation schemes aggregating to an installed capacity of 19 megawatts were also sanctioned which would benefit Kerala in the Seventh Plan period. But Kerala will receive a substantial assistance from the Central Power projects, Ramagundam Kalpakkam and also Neyveli. There was some confusion that Kapakkam power might not be available to the other Southern States. But I have made it clear that power from Kalpakkam would be allocated not only to Tamil Nadu but also to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. Of course, since it is located in Tamil Nadu, it will have some larger allocation according to a given formula, but Kerala will also get assistance Kalpakkam. So, we feel that with the assistance nearly available from the Central Power Projects, the situation in Kerala would improve and what is immediately important is that the monsoon, we hope, would be adequate and would be able to restore the hydel generation capacity to its full in this State.

The hon. Member has referred to power being given by Kerala to some other States inter-State Exchange of power usually takes place in certain situations. When a State has some surplus power, it is able to transfer it to the more needy States. In fact, we encourage this form of regional co-operation between the States. But I would like to share the views of the Member that since this crisis has developed in Kerala, there has been no transfer of power from Kerala to other States. So, on this point, we have no justification to find fault with the State Electricity Board. The hon. Member has referred to the necessity of giving early

clearance to the projects which are pending before the C.E.A. I have also before me a complete list of the projects which have been received from Kerala and I can give him the present state of the examination of these schemes. So far as Pandiar scheme is concerned, the project report has been examined. The Government proposes to utilise the regulated discharge of Pandiar hydel scheme of Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu scheme involves an inter-State dispute to which the hon. Member already referred. These are yet to be resolved and we cannot force them. We can only encourage them, induce them, but we cannot impose anything on them.

In view of this stalemate, the State Authorities have been advised to submit a revised report and they are probably doing it.

Then in regard to the Karapra Project, replies to the comments of CEA and CWC on civil design, hydrology and electrical estimates are awaited. The project authorities have indicated that the project proposal is under revision and the revised proposals are awaited by the C.E.A.

This was the position of nearly all the schemes. I would now only like to convey the Hon. Members that so far as the hydel projects are concerned, they take a little longer time in clearance because it concerns not only the CEA, but also the CWC, which also examines its project from the angle of hydrology and other factors.

I would also like to inform the Hon. Members that I had an indepth discussion with the Hon. Minister for Power from Kerala recently at the Power Ministers, Conference at Bangalore and we are taking every possible step to clear these projects as early as possible and to see that adequate number of schemes are available to the Kerala State.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN
NADAR : Are you going to stop red-tapism caused by the process of seeking clarifications that has been going on ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

This has to be undergone because this really cannot be eliminated. This is how the Administration functions.

My exercise with the power Ministers at the zonal level is really with this purpose that across the table discussions can take place. I take all the senior Officers of my organisation along with me to the conference and after a discussion takes place they themselves sit together and seek clarification across the table and come to certain conclusions I have felt that this exercise has been very fruitful. And on the basis of this exercise, I have covered nearly all the States. I can assure the Hon. Members that we will reach the target of power generation for the year 1983-84. So also for the commissioning of the new projects scheduled for the year 1983-84.

In the Power Ministers meeting I have also discussed some way or formula to give immediate assistance from the neighbouring States to Kerala. Andhra Pradesh SEB was positive in its response and we have sent to them some schemes by which with the method of displacement they can transfer some power to Kerala. Of course, we feel that Kerala is the most powerstarved State in the Southern zone at the moment.

So far as the Silent Valley project is concerned, though I am not dealing with it, yet I can tell the Hon. Member—and perhaps he already knows it—that there are some objections/reservations, from the point of view of ecology; and that this is awaiting a final decision.

About the Payankutty Scheme to which the Hon. Member has referred, we have forwarded our comments to the SEB; and their reply about the specific project referred to, is awaited. This is the position in respect of this particular scheme.

*(Interruptions**)*

There are some points in respect of electrical estimates and transmission lines and civil designs. We have referred them to the States for their comments. We shall try to see what can be done about them, as soon as possible.

We have a policy, for locating the power stations; and it is a very well formulated and sound policy to locate thermal power stations near coal pitheads. Southern region as you all know, is certainly deficient in coal. So there is a definite limitation in locating thermal power stations in Kerala and such other States.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr Minister there is no general discussion. It is a Calling Attention. You need reply only to Mr Nadar. You need not reply questions from any other Member. I am also not allowing them.

These Members can give notice of some other questions, and ask for a discussions. We have to conduct the proceedings according to the rules.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister is replying to Mr Nadar. If any Member whose name is not there, asks anything, it will not go on record. They may meet the hon. Minister and get information privately.

*(Interruptions)***

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : If we have to conduct the proceedings to the rules, only one question can be put by everybody.

*(Interruptions**)*

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must all cooperate with me in conducting the proceedings according to the rules.

(Interruptions).**

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even the Minister cannot go against the rules. Otherwise, you ask for a general discussion, as you did on Sri Lanka. Mr Minister, you reply only to Mr Nadar.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Just because it is not proper and it will not be a sound policy to locate a thermal power station in Kerala or such other States, Government have decided to locate nuclear power stations in all the regions, except the eastern region where there is an adequate quantity of coal. There, they will have super-thermal power stations. So, a thermal power station is not under contemplation. And we have already referred to the next atomic power plant, and I have clarified the position. This is going to be in the South. Its location has not yet been decided. Every State has put forward its claim. I hope a decision will be taken soon about its location.

SHRI A NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : I hope the decision will be in favour of Kerala.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : One last information I would like to give, in respect of Kerala.

It is received only today from the Kerala Minister.

It says :

"We had for some time in June 1983, because of the precarious storage position in the hydel reservoirs in this State, imposed load shedding for five hours, but the same has been given up and now there are no restrictions in the matter of supply of power for agricultural purpose either by way of load shedding or cut in the matter of consumption."

So, the farmers, the rural areas are getting adequate supply at the moment and I hope this should satisfy the hon. member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Since Mr. Nadar has raised this issue under calling attention, some announcement has been made by the Minister.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : I need not dwell at length on the power position in Delhi. I have referred to it in my statement. But power supply in Delhi was normal till 17.7.1983. There was some difficulty in the switchyard because of which the protective system operated and tripped the Machines. Delhi citizens had to face lot of difficulties on the 18th. We are sincerely sorry about it. You know, there was also an agitation by the Generation Engineers going on. That had possibly some impact, but the Lt. Governor has already appointed a committee to look into it and examine it and to reach some conclusion. We are awaiting the report of the committee. Meanwhile although Delhi suffered some difficulty for 4-5 days, the position now is completely normal; and through this House, I would like to assure the citizens of Delhi that the Centre would take every step to ensure power availability to Delhi in all situations.

About Bihar, I will refer to it in detail only after the hon. member makes his speech. About the committee on power, we have gone into it. There are a number of recommendations. We are implementing them. There are recommendations which have to be implemented by the Centre, by the States, by the Centre-States taken together, by the State Electricity Boards, at every level. This examination and implementation is going on, but it also involves the cooperation and the agreement of the State Governments. So, action is being taken on all the points referred to by the hon. member about the committee of power-Rajadyaksha Committee Report.

The most important point which was mentioned at the end is about the private

sector in power generation. We have been receiving constant pressure by the private sector that private sector should be introduced in power generation. I do not want to refer to the statement of my esteemed colleague, the former Minister of Energy, because the statement is not before me. But I want to make it clear to the House that so far as government is concerned, we are still guided by the Industrial Policy Resolution enunciated by Pandit Nehru. That permits the preperation of the private sector in a very very limited sense. We still stick to it. We have received a proposal from the FICCI. Earlier, there was a proposal from the big houses. A few months back, FICCI sent a proposal to us. But what is essentially my statement which the hon. member referred was basically this. Our target for generation for additional capacity in the 6th Plan period was 19666 MW. We are not able to reach this target. We hope with the best of efforts, we shall be able to do not more than 15,000 MW additional capacity during 6th Plan period.

But what our constraint is must be made clear to everyone. The constraint is mainly of resources. The resources are not available. We have the expertise, our engineers are capable, and we have developed the capability to manufacture electrical equipment in our country, but because of the constraint of financial resources we are not able to undertake a programme of that dimension and any proposal which does not really contribute in a substantial way to this factor will only limit or inhibit consideration on our part. So, I have made clear only this much in my Bangalore speech itself. The proposal submitted by the FICCI is being studied by us, but I want to make it quite clear to this House and to the people that we stand by our original Policy Resolution and we shall stick to it. We shall study the proposal made by the private sector, and examine it in the light of the Industrial Policy Resolution. This is all that I would like to say about this.

I am sure that I have covered all the points referred to by the hon. Member, and this should satisfy him.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN
NADAR : I want to ask one thing.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : One minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 2-15 p. m.,

13.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till Fifteen minutes past
Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch
at twentythree minutes past fourteen of the
Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
CONTD.

REPORTED POWER CRISIS IN SEVERAL
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY PARTI-
CULARLY IN DELHI AND KERALA

श्री दौलत राम सारण : उपाध्यक्ष जी,
विद्युत की कमी के सम्बन्ध में ध्यानाकर्षण
प्रस्ताव के बारे में,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, the time allotted for any Calling Attention is half an-hour. I think every one of you has read the rules. I do not blame anybody but everyday we take at least three hours. Something should be done for this, otherwise we may not be able to do any legislative business in the House. This is for your information. Now, Mr. Daulat Ram Saran.

श्री दौलत राम सारण (चुरु) : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गत 3 वर्षों से लगातार बिजली का अभाव बढ़ता जा रहा है। गत वर्ष

केरल 5.3 परसेंट इसमें सरप्लस था लेकिन इस वर्ष वहां अभाव की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। वहां 33.3 परसेंट विद्युत की शॉर्टेज है। इसी प्रकार कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु आदि दक्षिण के सब राज्य बिजली की कमी से पीड़ित हैं। बंगाल तो पहले ही पीड़ित था, कलकत्ता जैसे देश के सबसे बड़े नगर में आज यह हालत है कि वहां पर लोग 20, 20 मंजिला इमारतों में रहते हैं, एक-एक इमारत में हजारों लोग रहते हैं जहां लिफ्ट से चढ़ना-उतरना होता है जहां केवल बिजली की जिन्दगी है। वह लोग घोर संकट से पीड़ित हैं। उद्योग, व्यापार, खेती सब चौपट हो रही है।

यही हालत देश के प्रत्येक राज्य की है। उत्तर प्रदेश भी बिजली के अभाव से पीड़ित है। राजस्थान की हालत तो सब से खराब है। राजस्थान को प्रति-दिन लगभग 200 लाख यूनिट की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन इस समय उसको बहुत कम बिजली उपलब्ध है। राजस्थान बिजली के लिए पड़ौसी राज्यों और केन्द्र पर निर्भर है। वहां पर बिजली के अभाव का एक और कारण है कोटा का अणु विद्युत केन्द्र, जो कि राजस्थान के लिए एक बड़ी मुसीबत बना हुआ है। 450 मैगावाट की क्षमता वाले उसके दोनों यूनिट प्रायः बन्द रहते हैं। एक यूनिट साल भर से बन्द है और दूसरा थोड़े दिन चलता है और फिर बन्द हो जाता है। उसपर अनाप-सनाप खर्चा होता है, लेकिन बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं है।

यही हालत हाइडल पावर की है। पड़ौसी राज्य राजस्थान को उसका पूरा हिस्सा नहीं देते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश से मिलने वाली बिजली में से राजस्थान को उसका पूरा हिस्सा नहीं मिल रहा है। उसको सिंगरौली से 12 लाख यूनिट मिल रहे हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र के हिस्से में से उसको और ज्यादा बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। इसी तरह बदरपुर से राजस्थान को और ज्यादा बिजली मिलनी चाहिए, जिससे वह अपनी कमी

को पूरा कर सके। इस स्थिति में आज राजस्थान के कृषि और उद्योग बहुत बुरी हालत में है। राजस्थान तीन बरस से लगातार इस अभाव की स्थिति से पीड़ित है। उसको अप्रैल 1983 में 128.70 लाख यूनिट, मई में 125.42 लाख यूनिट और जून में 127.94 लाख यूनिट बिजली कम मिली। आप स्वयं अंदाज लगा सकते हैं कि 200 लाख यूनिट की आवश्यकता की तुलना में यह कितनी कम है। इससे राजस्थान का विकास रुक रहा है और वह प्रगति में पिछड़ रहा है। वैसे भी देश के अन्य भागों की अपेक्षा वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, लेकिन बिजली की कमी की वजह से वह और भी पिछड़ता जा रहा है।

बिजली किसी भी देश की प्रगति, उत्पादन और विकास की पहली आवश्यकता है। लेकिन बिजली की कमी की वजह से जहां देश का विकास रुका हुआ है, वहां बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है और उत्पादन गिर रहा है औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में भी और कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी। इसीका परिणाम यह है कि हमें विदेशों से लाखों टन अनाज मंगाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा है। अगर कृषि क्षेत्र को पर्याप्त मात्रा में बिजली दी जाए, तो अनाज की इस कमी को आसानी से पूरा किया जा सकता है और दुर्लभ विदेशी मुद्रा बचाई जा सकती है।

आज बेचारे किसानों की यह स्थिति है कि उन्हें मुश्किल से तीन चार घंटे के लिए बिजली मिलती है और उसका वोल्टेज भी इतना अनिश्चित होता है कि उनकी मशीनें जल जाती हैं खार खेती बरबाद हो जाती है। इस हानि के लिए उन्हें हर्जाना देना तो दूर, बिजली न देने पर भी उनसे मिनिमम चार्ज लिए जाते हैं, ऐवरेज चार्ज कैलकुलेट किए जाते हैं। राजस्थान में बिजली की दर और सरचार्ज बढ़ा दिया गया है, फ्लैट रेट की दर डेढ़ गुना कर दी गई है। राजस्थान के किसानों ने 125 स्थानों पर प्रदर्शन करके सरकार को मेमोरेंडम दिए कि

हमारी कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाए। जब बिजली विभाग ने उनकी बात नहीं सुनी, तो उन लोगों ने बिजली के पैसे देने बन्द कर दिए। इस पर बिजली विभाग ने उनके कनेक्शन काट दिए और अपने ट्रांसफार्मर उठा लिए और खड़ी खेती को नष्ट कर दिया।

जब बिजली की कमी से राजस्थान बर्बाद हो रहा है, तब केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ताप विद्युत के लिए कोटा थर्मल प्लांट को जिस तेजी के साथ पूरा करना चाहिए, उस तेजी के साथ वह पूरा नहीं हो रहा है।

एक यूनिट चालू हुई वह भी पूरा उत्पादन नहीं दे रही है, अनियमित उत्पादन हो रहा है। दूसरे का भी भरोसा नहीं। पलाना पावर प्लांट के लिए पलाना लिग्नाइट प्लांट की आवश्यकता राजस्थान महसूस कर रहा है। चार वर्ष से उस के लिए मांग कर रहा है। लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार के कान पर जुं नहीं रेंग रही है। उसके लिए पैसा देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है जिससे कि राजस्थान की प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि केन्द्र चाहे तो राजस्थान प्रगति करे, नहीं तो भूखा, नंगा और प्यासा रहे।

राजस्थान की जल प्रदाय योजनाओं का हाल यह है कि महीने महीने भर तक गांवों में पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। सारी सामुदायिक जल प्रदाय योजनाएं बिजली के अभाव में और ठीक व्यवस्था के अभाव में बन्द रहती हैं। उस की वजह से वहां पानी का भयंकर अभाव है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your question to the Minister? Put your question.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप विद्युत संकट का निवारण करने पर जरा गंभीरता के

साथ ध्यान दें और राजस्थान को खास तौर से देखें क्यों कि बोर्डर स्टेट है, दो तिहाई हिस्सा रेगिस्तान है और चार वर्ष से घोर अकाल से पीड़ित हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वहां बिजली ज्यादा देने की आपको चेष्टा करनी चाहिए। वदरपुर से उसको बिजली दें, सिंगरौली से ज्यादा बिजली दिलाएं और राजस्थान के दूसरे जो हिस्से हैं उनकी पूर्ति करवाएं मध्य प्रदेश पूरी बिजली नहीं दे रहा है। पंजाब में भाखरा से मिलने वाली बिजली को भी बढ़ाएं और दूसरे नये प्रोजेक्ट्स राजस्थान को दें।

आप के यहां जितने बिजली के उत्पादन के कारखाने हैं। उनमें पूरी क्षमता के मुताबिक उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Stick to Rajasthan. Concentrate on Rajasthan. Don't go to other States.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : सारे देश में क्षमता के मुताबिक उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है।

दूसरे, आप के जो कारखाने बनाए जा रहे हैं उनमें ज्यादा समय लगता है जिससे लागत बढ़ जाती है और बिजली पैदा होने में बिलम्ब होने के कारण संकट बढ़ जाता है। आज जितनी आप की योजनाएं हैं वह समय पर पूरी हों इस के लिए आप को ताकीद करनी चाहिए। आप ने थोड़ी देर पहले कहा कि घना भाव के कारण आपके कार्य में बाधा आती है। मैं मानता हूं कि आपके विभाग में घनाभाव है लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार को बिजली को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और इसके लिए विशेष धन आवश्यकता समझ कर इस की पूर्ति करनी चाहिए।

आप को विद्युत बोर्डों की अव्यवस्था और मिसमैनेजमेंट को भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए। जो विद्युत बोर्ड भंयकर अव्यवस्था से पीड़ित हैं उनमें बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है जोर लीकेजेज इतने ज्यादा हैं कि जिसकी कोई सीमा नहीं। 22

परसेंट तक राजस्थान में विद्युत की चोरी होती है। इस विभाग के लोग चोरियां करवाते हैं। जूनियर इंजीनियर्स एसोसिएशन ने प्रस्ताव पास पास कर के इन बोटालों और चोरियों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया लेकिन सुने कौन? यहां तो कोई सुनने के लिए तैयार ही नहीं है। न ही किसी बात पर विचार करने के लिए या कोई सुधार करने के लिए कोई तैयार है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन बुराइयों को रोकना होगा। केवल बिजली की दर बढ़ाने के लिए आप केन्द्र से निर्देश दे दिया कि दर बढ़ाईए और फण्ड इकट्ठा कीजिए, लेकिन दर बढ़ाने के बजाय लीकेज, फिजूलखर्ची और भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने तथा बचत करने के ऊपर ध्यान दीजिए। विद्युत अधिक उत्पादन कर के सप्लाई कीजिए जिससे कि आमदनी बढ़ सके। केवल रेट बढ़ाने मात्र से आमदनी बढ़ाने की चेष्टा करेंगे और बिजली देंगे नहीं तो असंतोष बढ़ेगा, उत्पादन गिरेगा और बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी।.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Minister will reply. Mr. Daulat Ram Saran, please listen to me. There are three more Members and we have to switch on to Private Members' business at 3.30. and there is some other item on the agenda. Would you not kindly cooperate?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Sir, let him speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are supporting him because you are also from Rajasthan. You must see the Agenda. Mr. Daulat Ram Saran, on some other occasion you can speak on the subject.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : इतनी देर में तो मैं अपनी बात कह देता।... (ध्वनिमान)... आप सारे मੈम्बरों का बाधा समय ले लेते हैं।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : Coming from Tamilnadu where there is scarcity of electricity you should sympathise with those States.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am willing to sympathise.

SHRI BIKHU RAM JAIN (Chandi Chowk) : With the proviso that he does not speak only for Rajasthan. Scarcity is all through.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : आज हालत यह है कि गांवों को एलेक्ट्रिफाई कर दिया गया लेकिन कनेक्शन नहीं मिलते हैं। केवल ट्रांस-फार्मर लगा दिए गए हैं, कागजों में गांव एलेक्ट्रिफाइड हैं लेकिन कनेक्शन नहीं हैं क्योंकि बिजली ही नहीं है। इस तरह से सारी योजना अस्त-व्यस्त है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप योजनानुसार बिजली उत्पादन को व्यवस्थित कीजिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त मेरा सुझाव है कि बिजली का उपयोग सेक्टर-वाईज न्याय के साथ करना चाहिए। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में 60.6 परसेंट बिजली दी जाती है और लघु उद्योगों को केवल 6.4 परसेंट बिजली दी जाती है। 80 परसेंट लोगों को रोजगार देने वाला कृषि क्षेत्र जो 33 हजार करोड़ रुपए की सम्पत्ति पैदा करता है, उसको आप केवल 15.4 परसेंट बिजली दे रहे हैं। वह बिजली भी आप इस ढंग से देते हैं जिससे कि खेती बर्बाद हो जाती है। इसलिए न्याय-संगत ढंग से सेक्टरवाइज बिजली दी जानी चाहिए। कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए आप जितनी अधिक बिजली देंगे उतनी ही अधिक पैदावार और रोजगार देश में बढ़ सकेंगे। आज आप उपलब्ध साधनों का उचित उपयोग करने की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। आज जलविद्युत में हमारी उपलब्ध क्षमता 400 के डब्लू एच है लेकिन हम केवल 10 परसेंट का ही उपयोग कर पाए। इसी तरह से कोयले, डीजल, गैस इत्यादि से

पैदा होने वाली बिजली के लक्ष्यों को भी हम अधिक नहीं पाए है।

एक अजीब तमाशा और भी है। जब हम यहां पर प्रश्न करते हैं कि बिजली की शार्टेज क्यों है तो उत्तर मिलता है कि कोयला नहीं मिला। जब हम पूछते हैं कि कोयले की शार्टेज क्यों है तो उत्तर मिलता है कि डिब्बे नहीं मिले और जब हम पूछते हैं कि डिब्बों की शार्टेज क्यों है तो उत्तर आता है कि घन नहीं मिलता। यह कोयला कौन निकालता है, कौन इसको ढोता है, विद्युत के लिए कौन कोयला पहुंचाता है और कौन बिजली पैदा करता है? सारी जगह सरकार ही है। वही सारा काम करती है। लेकिन एक सरकार का दूसरी सरकार के साथ तालमेल और समन्वय का अभाव होने की वजह से सारी योजनाएं लड़खड़ा रही हैं। इसलिए आप इन सारी बातों को दुरुस्त कीजिए और आपस में समन्वय और तालमेल बिठाइये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; I am not permitting Shri Saran further. Minister may reply to him.

Minister will also be as short as possible in his reply.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय- पहली बात तो माननीय सदस्य ने यह रखी कि बिजली की कमी लगातार बढ़ रही है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहूंगा कि स्थिति इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत है। यह भावना केवल इसलिए बन गई है क्योंकि बिजली आज हमारे जीवन का एक अभिन्न अंग बन गई है और इसकी कमी ज्यादा से ज्यादा महसूस की जाती है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहूंगा कि 1979-80 में 16.1 परसेन्ट बिजली की शार्टेज थी, 1980-81 में वह घटकर 12.6 रह गई, 1981-82 में 10.8 रह गई, 1982-83 में 9.2 परसेन्ट रह गई और 1983-84 का वर्ष जो चल रहा है उसमें ऐसी सम्भावना है कि यह कभी घटकर 6.3 परसेन्ट रह जायेगी। इस

प्रकार से ज़हिर है कि बिजली कमी आज भी मौजूद है लेकिन वह लगातार घट रही है।

जहां तक काम करने की क्षमता क्षमता है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगा कि वे स्वयं गौर करें कि आज़दी के समय 1947 में यूटिलिटीज में लगभग 1700 मेगावाट की कैपेसिटी सारे देश में थी। और आज मार्च, 1983 तक यह बढ़ कर 35 हजार मेगावाट की कैपेसिटी हो गई है। ज़हिर है कि इसमें कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और इस के लिये क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं।

जहां तक राजस्थान का प्रश्न है राजस्थान में कमी निश्चित रूप से है। अभी उसकी आवश्यकता 15.81 मिलियन यूनिट्स है, जब कि उपलब्धता 15.63 मिलियन यूनिट्स की है और तात्कालिक स्थिति यह? कि यह अभाव बहुत ही माजिनल है। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये दूसरी जगहों से बिजली की आपूर्ति करने की चेष्टा की जा रही है। माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि दूसरी जगहों से, जहां राजस्थान का हिस्सा है, वहां से उसे बिजली नहीं मिल पाती है...सम्भवतः यह स्थिति नहीं है। अप्रैल, 1982 से मार्च, 1983 तक भाखड़ा सिस्टम से बिजली उस के हिस्से से ज्यादा ली गई है तथा उसकी राशि 159.54 मिलियन यूनिट्स है। इसी प्रकार के आंकड़े दूसरी जगहों के हैं। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—जैसा उन्होंने खुद भी विश्लेषण किया है, जो कमी है ज़हिर है कि वह “आणविक शक्ति घर” से है। “रेप” का जो यूनिट है उस में लगातार उत्पादन नहीं हो पाता है तथा उसमें अनेक कठिनाइयां हैं। उस का एक यूनिट तो लगभग एक वर्ष से बन्द था, दूसरा यूनिट भी अच्छे ढंग से काम नहीं कर रहा है, कोटा का जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है, उसकी स्थिति भी संतोषजनक नहीं है। लेकिन आज की स्थिति यह है कि “रेप” का उत्पादन पहले से ज्यादा बेहतर है तथा कोटा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थिति भी पहले के मुकाबले सुधरी है। दोनों यूनिट्स कमीशन हो चुके हैं

लेकिन स्टेबिलाइज होने में, स्थायित्व आने में थोड़ा समय लगता है। इस लिये आज की स्थिति बहां की ऐसी है जिस में कुछ कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं।

आज राजस्थान सरकार इस काम में पूरी चेष्टा कर रही है। मैंने देखा है—राजस्थान के बिजली मंत्री और राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से इस में दिलचस्पी ली है तथा आज भी दिन भर में 6 घंटे बिजली किसानों तक पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था की है।

श्री दौलतराम सारन : केवल चार घंटे और उस में भी तीस बार जाती है।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : आगे की स्थिति के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी कुछ और नये प्रोजेक्ट्स सेंट्रल इलैक्ट्रिसिटी अथॉरिटी ने मंजूर किये हैं, यद्यपि अर्थभाव की वजह से अभी प्लानिंग कमीशन ने स्वीकृति नहीं दी है, लेकिन राजस्थान का हिस्सा-अपने रैप यूनिट और कोटा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के अलावा सिंगरौली में है। आगे जो यूनिट्स आने वाले हैं उन में दूल्हस्ती, रिहन्द सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन और नरोरा एटामिक प्रोजेक्ट इन तीनों में भी राजस्थान का हिस्सा है। उन के कमीशन होते ही वहां से भी राजस्थान को बिजली मिलेगी।

अन्त में मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह कहना चाहूंगा—पिछले फरवरी और मार्च महीने में रबी की फसल के लिए राजस्थान को बिजली की बहुत सख्त जरूरत थी। उस समय हम ने ऐसी व्यवस्था की कि नार्दन ग्रिड में जितनी बिजली सरप्लस उपलब्ध थी, सभी को हमने राजस्थान भेजने की व्यवस्था की और उनको सहायता दी गई।

आज भी औसतन 50 मैगावाट की सहायता प्रति दिन सिंगरौली से राजस्थान को दी जा

रही हैं और इस प्रकार से राजस्थान की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने की हम चेष्टा कर रहे हैं।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के लोगों की तकलीफ के प्रति हम लोगों को पूरी सहानुभूति है और जो भी सम्भव उपाय हैं, वे आज भी हम कर रहे हैं और भविष्य में भी करने की चेष्टा करेंगे।

श्री विजयकुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो आंकड़े 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 के पेश किये और अभी जो साल चल रहा है, उसकी जो उपलब्धियां हैं, उनकी जो चर्चा की, तो उसका नतीजा तो यह होना चाहिए था कि आम लोग इस को फील कर सकें और किसानों को बिजली मिल सके, इंडस्ट्रीज को बिजली मिल सके और दूसरे जो सेक्टर हैं हमारे, उन तमाम लोगों को बिजली मिल सके लेकिन सच्चाई यह नहीं है और देश के कई हिस्सों में लोगों को बिजली इस वर्ष भी पूरी नहीं मिल सकी है। बिजली का जो यह मामला है, यह बहुत ही क्रोनिक मामला है और और सरकार को इस कोर सेक्टर पर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए था एडवान्स प्लानिंग की मार्फत, जो आवश्यकता आगे आने वाले दिनों में होने वाली थी, उस को देखते हुए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और यही वजह है कि देश में आज बिजली की बहुत कमी है। बिजली एक ऐसी चीज है, जो यकायक पैदा नहीं हो सकती और इसके पैदा करने में टाइम लगता है। पहले से इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और इस से निश्चित तौर पर देश का नुकसान होगा और आज जो हम लोग इस स्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं, यह उसी का परिणाम है। जो डिमांड और सप्लाई में गैप है, इस से देश को गहरा नुकसान हो रहा है।

दूसरी तरफ स्थिति क्या है ? पैसे की बात कही जाती है और कहा जाता है कि कमी है लेकिन देश के अन्दर पैसा मौजूद है और ब्लैक मनी एक पैरेलल एकोनामी की तरह काम कर रही है। आज बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में, एकाधिकार घरानों के हाथों में पैसा है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावट्टरागंज) :
ये तो भाषण कर रहे हैं।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : ये पैसे की बात कर रहे थे। भाषण तो यहां होता ही है। आप भी भाषण करते हैं और मैं भी भाषण करता हूं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि कहा यह जाता है कि पैसे की कमी है लेकिन पूंजीपतियों के खिलाफ ये जाना नहीं चाहते, मत जाइए। तो मेरा यह कहना है कि पैसे की दिक्कत आज से नहीं है, तब से है जबसे आप की पार्टी सरकार में आई है और तभी से यह रोना रोया जा रहा है। यह सही है कि पैसे की दिक्कत है लेकिन पैसा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर है और अगर आप में हिम्मत है तो उस तरफ उसको लेने के लिए आप हाथ बढ़ाइए।

मैं इस सिलसिले में बिहार की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। बिहार के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने खुद भी कबूल किया है और उन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस में कहा है कि बिहार की हालत काफी गम्भीर है। बिहार की स्थिति यह है कि यहां पर दो थर्मल पावर प्लांट हैं और दो हाइड्रो पावर प्लांट हैं, जिन की टोटल जनरेशन कैपेसिटी जो है वह 849.30 मेगावाट की है। इस के अलावा जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना है, उस में 725 मेगावाट पावर जनरेशन का इनका टार्गेट है। अब बिहार की स्थिति यह है कि यहां पर टोटल 87,885 गांव हैं, जिनमें से मार्च 1980 तक 19,715 गांवों में ही बिजली जा सकी है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 15,557 गांवों में

बिजली पहुंचाने की इनकी योजना है। अगर इन का यह टार्गेट एचीव भी हो जाता है तब भी करीब 53 हजार गांव ऐसे बच जाते हैं, जहां पर बिजली नहीं पहुंच सकेगी। तो हमारे यहां बिहार में यह स्थिति रहेगी। इन्होंने अपने बयान में, जो इनका यह स्टेटमेंट है, उस में यह बताया है कि हमारा थर्मल पावर प्लांट तो ठीक रहा लेकिन मानसून की कमी की वजह से, वर्षा की कमी की वजह से वहां हाइडल पावर प्लांट से पैदा होने वाली बिजली में कमी आई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक बिहार का सवाल है, वहां मेजर पावर जनरेशन कैपेसिटी थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स की है। चाहे आप बरौनी को ले लीजिए, चाहे पतरासु को ले लीजिए। इन दोनों स्थानों की क्या स्थिति है ? जो इनकी जनरेशन कैपेसिटी है वह आज तक बिहार में कभी भी पूरी नहीं हुई है। ये प्लांट्स कभी पूरी पावर जनरेट नहीं कर सके हैं और न कभी भी ठी से यह फंक्शन कर सके हैं। वैसे ही देश में और खास तौर पर बिहार में बिजली की बहुत कमी है। इस बिजली की कमी से बिहार में उद्योगों और एग्रीकल्चर पर बहुत असर पड़ रहा है। वहां ड्राट की वजह से पेयजल की भी कमी हुई है। बिजली की कमी के कारण और भी लोगों को पानी नहीं दिया जा सका है। आज यह स्थिति बिहार में है। इस सिलसिले में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि वे कब तक इस स्थिति में सुधार लायेंगे ?

इन्होंने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि :—

वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान 4157 मेगावाट बिजली क्षमता तैयार किए जाने का एक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है जिसमें से 1060 मेगावाट क्षमता चालू की जा सकी है।

इसमें बिहार का कोई नम्बर आता है या नहीं, यह हम जरूर जानना चाहेंगे। आपने जो

अचीवमेंट्स बताई है, उनका ब्यौरा दिया है, उनमें बिहार कहाँ स्टेण्ट करता है ?

पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में बहुत बात कही जाती है। हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर इस क्षेत्र के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में बहुत मजबूत है। वहाँ एक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक इस क्षेत्र में भी मल्टी नेशनल को मौका देने की बात हो रही है। एक ब्राउन बौवरी कंपनी को चन्द्रपुरा में पांच सौ मैघावाट को तैयार करने का ठेका देने की बात की गई है : हालांकि हमारे बी० एच. ई. एल. ने भी टेण्डर दिया था जिसका टेण्डर लोअस्ट था लेकिन फिर भी उसको काम न दे कर के विदेशियों को देने की बात कही गई है। इस सिलसिले में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ बिहार की एक क्वेलकारी स्कीम है। उसको कभी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में लेने की बात करती है, कभी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने हाथ में लेने की कई वर्षों से सेंट्रल और स्टेट के बीच बात करती है। यह स्कीम लटकी चली आ रही है। पता नहीं उसका क्या होगा ? वह अभी भी लटकी रही है। कभी स्टेट उस स्कीम को लेती है, कभी सेंट्रल लेता है। यह स्थिति बिहार की है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कभी बिहार नहीं गए। अगर आप वहाँ जाते तो आपको भी वहाँ से हमदर्दी होती है।

बिहार से सुदूर क्षेत्रों में थर्मल पावर प्लांट लगाये जायेंगे लेकिन बिहार में जहाँ कि कोल पिट्स हैं, जहाँ कि कोयले की खानें हैं वहाँ थर्मल पावर प्लांट नहीं बनेंगे। जहाँ कोयले का भंडार है, वहाँ थर्मल पावर प्लांट्स बन सकते हैं। बिहार में जहाँ कि कोयला है, उसके अगल बगल में मन्त्री महोदय का जिला है। वहाँ मोर नालन्दा, गया, नवादा जिले में जहाँ कि ये प्लांट्स बन सकते हैं और जहाँ कि कोयला आसानी से पहुंच सकता है क्योंकि कोयले की खानें बिल्कुल नजदीक में पड़ती है लेकिन वहाँ के लिए इस तरह की कोई योजना नहीं है। इन जिलों के अन्दर सेंट्रल पूल बनाने की

बात कही जाती है। हम लोगों को अपना तजुर्बा है कि बिहार के लोगों को दो स्थितियों में बिजली मिलती है— एक तो जब बिजली मजदूर स्ट्राइक करता है और उसको स्ट्राइक गवर्नमेंट तोड़ना चाहती है और दूसरे जब हिंदु और मुसलमानों का राइट होता है। इन स्थितियों में दिन-रात हर समय बिजली मिलती है। पता नहीं उस समय बिजली कहाँ से आती है ? यह वहाँ की जनता का अनुभव है और इसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है।

अभी इन्होंने कहा है कि हम सेंट्रल पूल में से आपको दे रहे हैं, लेकिन हमको बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री के बारे में मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। वे तमाम ऐसी बातों का दावा करते हैं जो वे बिहार में नहीं करते हैं।

कहा गया है कि बिजली दी जा रही है, लेकिन स्थिति यह है कि बिजली नहीं मिल रही है।

अभी में कुछ दिनों से यहां हूँ, हो सकता है वर्षा के कारण किसानों को बिजली की जरूरत न हो। इससे पहले स्थिति बहुत गंभीर थी। बिहार सरकार ने 6.8 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की थी। ट्रांसफार्मर बदलने का काम किया जाना था। हमारे यहाँ लगभग 3-4 हजार ट्रांसफार्मर बदलने हैं। अकेले नालन्दा जिले में 350 ट्रांसफार्मर बदलने हैं बिहार के अन्दर कई हजार किलोमीटर इलेक्ट्रिक तार चोरी चला गया है। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूंसी में ही 1600 किलोमीटर तार चोरी चला गया है। जब आल पार्टी डेलीगेशन प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था तो उनको भी मैंने इस बात की जानकारी दी थी। आप कहते हैं कि स्थिति सुधार पर है, लेकिन स्थिति बिल्कुल विपरीत है। कम से कम जो बहुत आवश्यक चीजें हैं, उनकी तरफ अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए और सुखाड़ से लड़ने के लिए बिजली की

पैदावार बढ़ाना अति आवश्यक है। लेकिन इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार बिहार सरकार की मदद नहीं कर रही है। सोवियत सरकार का न्यूक्लियर प्लांट लगाने का एक आफर आया है। इसके बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया गया है या नहीं लिया गया है। जब आपको पावर चाहिए और इस तरह से आफर आया है तो उसको स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।

बिहार की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर है। अगर इसी तरह से बिहार की उपेक्षा की जाती रही तो अन्य राज्यों की तरह बिहार भी कब उठ खड़ा हो, कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता।

14.56 Hrs

SHRI R. S. SPARROW in the Chair

मैं इस बारे में विस्तार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में बिजली की आपूर्ति के लिए आप क्या योजना बना रहे हैं। वहाँ पर कोयले की कमी नहीं है। आप जहाँ भी योजना बनाएंगे पैसा हर जगह खर्च होगा। बिहार की हर मामले में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उपेक्षा की जाती रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में आप कितनी नई योजनाओं को स्वीकृति देने जा रहे हैं। कोलतार योजना की क्या पोजीशन है और बोकारो की क्या पोजीशन है। कौन सी नई स्कीम बनाई जा रही है। इन सब के बारे में मैं विस्तार से जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने बिहार में बिजली की आपूर्ति के संबंध में जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, उससे मैं पूर्णतः सहमत हूँ और उनकी भावनाओं की कद्र करता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि जितना बिजली का संकट बिहार में है उतना और किसी राज्य में नहीं है। लेकिन यह कहना यहां पर उचित नहीं होगा कि इसकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है।

माननीय सदस्य ने इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि वहाँ पर 40 प्रतिशत बिजली की

कमी है। पिछले 30 जून को अपने सभी अधिकारियों के साथ मैं पटना गया था और मुख्यमंत्री तथा राज्य सरकार और बिजली बोर्ड के अधिकारियों के साथ विस्तार पूर्वक वार्ता हुई थी।

उसके फलस्वरूप आज हम बिहार को सिंगरौली से काफी सहायता दे रहे हैं।

प्रो अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : वहीं से ही क्यों दे रहे हैं...

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : भविष्य में जो बनाएंगे उसे आज तो हम बिजली नहीं दे सकते हैं।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : सिंगरौली से कितनी दे रहे हैं ?

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मैं पूर्व के नहीं केवल। जुलाई से 24 जुलाई तक के आंकड़े आपको देने की स्थिति में हूँ। इससे जाहिर होता है कि 24 दिन के अन्दर 12 दिन लगभग जो बिहार को सहायता दी गई उसकी राशि डेढ़ सौ से ढाई सौ मैगावाट के बीच में रही और बाकी बारह दिनों में इसकी आधी रही। इसका मतलब है कि 75 और 125 मैगावाट के अन्दर सहायता दी गई। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि कितनी सहायता आज बिहार राज्य को उत्तरी ग्रिड से मिल रही है। खुद प्रधान मंत्री ने भी बिहार की बिजली की स्थिति के बारे में अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की और उनकी प्रेरणा की वजह से यह सम्भव हो सका है कि इतनी मात्रा में बिहार को बिजली की सहायता दी जा सकी है।

जहां तक आगे का सवाल है मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी अगर इससे अधिक बिहार बिजली देने की व्यवस्था की भी जाए तो उनका सिस्टम उस बिजली को ग्रहण करने की शक्ति नहीं रखता है, एबजाव

एक्सेप्ट करने की ताकत उसमें नहीं है। इसके लिए प्रापर ट्रांसमिशन लाइज को स्टैग्थन करना होगा और साथ ही साथ अपने डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को उनको मजबूत करना होगा। उन्हें इसकी सलाह दी गई है और सम्भवतः उस पर वे कार्रवाही कर रहे हैं। आज जो सूचना हमारे पास है उसके अनुसार गांवों को कम से कम चार घंटे बिजली मिलने की व्यवस्था उन्होंने की है यद्यपि हमने जो बिजली की सहायता दी वह मुख्य तौर से खरीफ के मौके पर और खास तौर से पहली जुलाई और पंद्रह जुलाई के बीच में वर्षा की कमी के माहौल को ध्यान में रखते हुए दी, किसानों को सहायता पहुंचाने के लिए बिजली यहां से भेजने की चेष्टा की। आज की स्थिति में इससे अधिक बिजली की सहायता देना सम्भव भी नहीं है। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को कहना चाहता हूं कि 1984 में सम्भवतः सितम्बर और अक्टूबर के लगभग जो भूतान में हमारा चौखा हाइडल पावर प्रोजेक्ट बन रहा है, उसका पहला यूनिट कमिशन हो जाएगा और बिहार का भी और बंगाल का भी उस में हिस्सा है और बिहार को उससे बिजली की सहायता मिल सकेगा और सिंगरौली के भी और यूनिट के आने से यह बिजली की सहायता अधिक बढ़ सकती है। लेकिन इसके लिए जैसा मैंने कहा ट्रांसमिशन लाइज को मजबूत बनाने की आवश्यकता है जिस के लिए शायद बिहार सरकार और बिहार स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने आगे की स्कीम का भी जिक्र किया है। कोयलकारों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकार ने, मुख्य मंत्री ने पंद्रह मुद्दों का एक पत्र भारत सरकार को लिखा था जिस में उन्होंने मांग की थी इन शर्तों को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये जैसे जमीन का मुआवजा, पुनर्वास, उनको नौकरी देना आदि।

सम्भवतः जितने मुद्दे हो सकते हैं सभी का उन्होंने जिक्र किया था। मैं 23 मार्च को रांची गया था और वहां एक सम्मिलित बैठक में जितनी मुख्य मंत्री जी बातें कही थीं उन सब को हू-ब-हू, शत प्रतिशत हमने कबूल कर लिया, जमीन की कीमत के बारे में, पुनर्वास के बारे में, नौकरी के बारे में, ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में। जितनी बातें थीं सभी कबूल कर ली गई हैं। हमें आशा है कि माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर ध्यान देंगे शायद अब यह सम्भव हो सके कि जमीन हमें मिल सके और उसके साथ ही हम तेजी के साथ कोयलाकारी का काम शुरू करने की स्थिति में हैं, उसके लिये घनराशि की कमी नहीं है, वह उपलब्ध है।

कहलगांव का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में इतना ही कहूंगा कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय ने सब से ऊंची प्राथमिकता 1983-84 में इसको देने का निश्चय किया है और अगर कोई सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन सेंट्रल सैंक्टर में लगाया जायगा तो कहलगांव में ही शुरू किया जायगा। आज घनराशि की काफी कमी है, हमारे पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि इस काम शुरू कर सके, लेकिन हम उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में सोवियत रूस ने औफर किया है, लेकिन उसमें जो कमी है वह यह कि हमें इक्विपमेंट तो वह देते हैं लेकिन जो रूपी रिसोर्सज है, अपना काम करने के लिये जो साधन चाहिये, उसकी व्यवस्था उनके औफर के अन्दर नहीं है। यह उसमें अभाव है। दूसरे कुछ देशों ने कमप्लीट फाइनेंसिंग पैकेज का औफर किया है, लेकिन वह अभी विचारधीन है, उस पर भारत सरकार को निर्णय लेना है। लेकिन कहलगांव की सम्भावना अधिक उभर कर सामने आयी है और मैं समझता हूं निकट भविष्य में हमारे लिये उसको लेना सम्भव हो सकेगा। लेकिन आज की स्थिति का मुख्य कारण है कि पतरातू और बरौनी दोनों जगह जैनरेशन इतना कम

है कि कितनी भी बाहर से सहायता दी जाय वह अपर्याप्त रह जाती है। इसीलिये हमारी टीम्स पहली तारीख को बरौनी और पतरातू पहुंच गई है, उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कि 15 दिनों के अन्दर क्या काम करना है और 30 जुलाई तक क्या काम करना है। आज भी हमारे अधिकारी 1 महीने के काम का ब्यौरा लेने के लिये वहां मौजूद हैं और बरौनी और पतरातू पावर स्टेशन के बैटरमेंट का कार्यक्रम ठीक समय से पूरा हो इसके लिये हम मानीटरिंग कर रहे हैं ताकि समय पर काम पूरा हो जाय और अधिक जैनरेशन हो सके।

माननीय सदस्य ने कांटी के बारे में कहा। मैंने पहले भी कहा है हमारी चिन्ता है कि कांटी पावर स्टेशन के कमीशन की टारगेट डेट मार्च 1984 है, हमारी चेष्टा है कि कांटी पावर स्टेशन समय पर कमीशन हो जाय उससे बिजली वहां के लोगों को मिलने लगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ वित्तीय सहायता के बारे में जिक्र किया है। उनको मालूम होगा कि एक-एक प्रोजेक्ट पर केन्द्र से वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी जाती है। इसका फारमूला और तरीका है जो प्लानिंग कमीशन उसको देखता है और उनके अन्दर केन्द्र सहायता देता है, और फिर राज्य सरकार भी अपने साधन इकट्ठा करती है उनके अनुसार प्लान आउटले उनका तैयार होता है। और उसकी मंजूरी दी गई है। फिर भी पिछले समय हमने कहा था अगर 3 महीने के अन्दर सभी ट्रांसफॉर्मर्स की मरम्मत कर देंगे, उनको रिप्लेस कर देंगे और नए ट्रांसफॉर्मर्स की जगहों पर पहुंचा देंगे तो केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी दूसरे रूप में कुछ इस पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार है और इस पर आपको ध्यान रखना है।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने करनपुरा के बारे में कहा। करनपुरा का कोई प्रोजेक्ट हमारे पास नहीं है। तैनुघाट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का

प्रोजेक्ट है, वह क्लीयर्ड है, उसमें कोई बाधा नहीं है। उसका काम इसलिये नहीं शुरू हो पा रहा है...

संभवतः उनके पास साधन नहीं है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : कर्णपुरा में जहां कोयले का अक्षय भंडार से वहां थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाने के बारे में बतायें।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : जब राज्य सरकार उसकी योजना बनाकर कोई स्कीम देगी तब उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : लिग्नाइट वाला क्या हुआ राजस्थान का ?

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया कि हड़ताल के समय बिजली मिल जाती है, यह तो बिजली कर्मचारियों की कार्यक्षमता की बात है, ज्यादा तौर से उनकी बात है, लेकिन मैं उस पर अपनी राय जाहिर नहीं करना चाहता।

माननीय सदस्य ने ब्राउन बावेरी के संबंध में कहा है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र की नीति इस मामले में साफ है। हमारे पास जो इंडीजिनस कंपैसिटी है, हम उसको प्रोत्साहित करना चाहते हैं। इसमें ब्राउन बावेरी का प्रस्ताव सरकार ने नहीं माना है, इसलिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने ग्लोबल टेंडर इसके लिये किया है, फिर उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

राजस्थान में लिग्नाइट के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है और जांच की जा रही है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज केन्द्र से जो भी उपाय बिजली भेजकर मदद करने की

संभावना के हैं वह किये जा रहे हैं और अगले 5 साल में भूटान प्रोजेक्ट, सिंगरौली प्रोजेक्ट, कोयलकारों व कहलगांव के जरिये और सभी उपाय किये जायेंगे। कांटी एक छोटा स्टेशन है, इसलिये उसका नाम नहीं ले रहे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं अभी जो कमी है, वह आगे आने वाले दिनों में पतरातू और बरौनी के उत्पादन में जब वृद्धि होगी, उसके बैटरमेंट के प्रोग्राम को लागू किया जायेगा और सहायता दी जायेगी तो वह पूरी हो जायेगी। इस तरह से अगले 6 महीने में निश्चित रूप से बिजली की आपूर्ति में सुधार होगा, यह संभावना स्पष्ट नजर आती है।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : कहलगांव के बारे में बताइये।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : कहलगांव नई योजना है।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : यह पुरानी योजना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : All Hon. Members may very Kindly understand that Calling Attention is restricted to only one point that has been raised and answers are given by the Hon. Minister pertaining to that.

(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly listen for a while. If someone does something wrong it is not applicable everywhere. So, Kindly sit down.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : सभापति महोदय, बिजली आर्थिक विकास की रीढ़ है देश में जो बिजली की हालत है, खासकर बिहार में, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का कोई मंशा है कि इसको सेंट्रल सैंक्टर में ले लिया जाये ?

सभापति महोदय : आप इस बात को समझ लीजिये कि यह ओपन डिस्कशन नहीं है। यह कालिंग अटेंशन है और उस पर जो साहब बोलते हैं, उसका जबाब दिया जाता है।

(Interruptions).**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly don't put questions on right and left. Kindly restrict to your own angle.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने इस पर काफी रोशनी डाली है। मैं इस सदन का बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। बिहार और यू०पी० का सवाल आ चुका है, लेकिन मैं कुछ बुनियादी नीतियां सरकार को बताना चाहता हूं। हमारा योजना आयोग इतना इन-कैपेवल है कि वह किसी भी विभाग की योजना सही ढंग से नहीं बनाता है।

बिजली वाले मामले में भी वरसों-वरसों से 5,000 मेगावाट का स्टेशन लगाने के वास्ते प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है, लेकिन आज तक उस पर भी पूर्णतया विचार नहीं हो पाया है। देश में बिजली के संकट को खत्म करने के लिये बड़े स्टेशन, थर्मल पावर और सूपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन लगाने की बात सरकार के विचाराधीन है, देश में बिजली का संकट बढ़ता जा रहा है, लेकिन मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे थे कि मैं नहीं जानता। कि इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहिए कि इसके लिए वह और उनकी सरकार जिम्मेदार है। इस सरकार की योजनाएं समय पर पूरी नहीं होती, उनके लिए पैसा नहीं है और उनको पूरा करने की मंशा भी नहीं है। तब यह संकट कैसे दूर होगा ?

मैं जनता सरकार की बढ़ाई नहीं करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि उसके द्वारा

बिजली के उत्पादन के लक्ष्य को 97, 98 परसेंट तक पूरा किया गया, जिसको इस सरकार ने भी स्वीकार किया है। लेकिन यह सरकार 1978 के बाद बिजली के उत्पादन को 46, 47 परसेंट पर ले आई है। इसके कौन जिम्मेदार है ? इसके लिए इस सरकार की नीतियां जिम्मेदार हैं, और वे नीतियां वही हैं, जो देश के पूंजीपति चाहते हैं। पूंजीपति चाहते हैं कि देश पिछड़ा रहे और इसका विकास बहुत धीरे धीरे हो, ताकि वे लम्बे समय तक इसका शोषण कर सकें।

आज देहात के पिछड़ेपन का मुख्य कारण यह है कि देहात में बिजली उपलब्ध कर के वहां उद्योगों की स्थापना नहीं की जा रही है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के कैपिटलिस्ट देश के पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में उद्योग न लगाएं, तो सरकार उन्हें मजबूर करे कि वे बिहार, उड़ीसा, नागालैंड, मिजोराम, और आसाम आदि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में इंडस्ट्रीज लगाएं। लेकिन वहां पर बिजली उपलब्ध करने और इंडस्ट्री लगाने का सरकार का मंशा ही नहीं है। अभी कहा गया है कि राजस्थान की बिजली परियोजना के पैसा नहीं है। यह बात कम से कम इस सरकार का नहीं कहनी चाहिए, जो वर्ल्ड बैंक और इन्टरनेशनल मानिटरी फंड से करोड़ों अरबों रुपयों का कर्ज लेकर यहां पर एशियाड करवा सकती है। वह इन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं से कर्जा लेकर राजस्थान कैनाल की परियोजना को भी पूरा कर सकती है। लेकिन वह यह चाहती नहीं है। उसका मंशा खेल-कूद करवाना हो सकता है, लेकिन देश के पिछड़ेपन और गरीबी को खत्म करना तो निश्चित रूप से नहीं है।

आज साउथ के राज्यों की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। आज केरल, आंध्र, तामिलनाडू और कर्नाटक में ड्राएट है। वहां बारिश नहीं हुई है, ट्यूबवैल नहीं लगे हैं और ट्यूबवैल को चलाने के लिए थर्मल पावर भी नहीं है।

आज संसद् में जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, वह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योगों के लिए एक क्राइसिस पैदा हो गया है। उन्हें समय पर कोयला और बिजली नहीं मिलती है, जिसके कारण वे पूरा उत्पादन नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इस कारण इस देश की पूरी इकानामी अस्त-व्यस्त होने जा रही है। इसके लिए हम विरोधी दल जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए यह सरकार जिम्मेदार है।

जापान, कनाडा, सोवियत संघ और कई दूसरे मुल्कों ने 16 मुल्कों ने-हमारी 22 परियोजनाओं के लिए मशीनरी और सहायता देने के आफर किए हैं। सरकार क्यों नहीं उनसे सहायता लेकर इन परियोजनाओं को पूरा करती, ताकि बिजली के संकट को खत्म किया जा सके ? सरकार की तरफ से कहा गया है कि हमारे देश में बने हुए प्लांट और मशीनरी इतने खराब हैं, वी एच ई एल के टरबाइन्ज और जेनोरेट इतने डिफेक्टिव है कि सरकार यह सोचने पर मजबूर हो गई है कि इन परियोजनाओं के लिए पूरे के पूरे प्लांट विदेशों से खरीदे जाएं। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में उपलब्ध वैज्ञानिक जानकारी और देश के इंजीनियरों के द्वारा इन परियोजनाओं के लिए प्लांट और मशीनरी तैयार की जाए। कम से कम मैं और पार्टी इस पक्ष में नहीं हैं कि इनको खरीदने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस तरह की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है। और अगर है तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उसको खत्म करें। आप अपने देश में यह सारी चीजें पैदा कर सकते हैं। मशीनरी के लिए वर्ल्ड बैंक से आप को लोन मिलने वाला था। क्या वह लोन मिला है और मिला है तो वह हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली परियोजनाओं पर क्यों नहीं खर्च किया गया ? 250.7 मिलियन वर्ल्ड बैंक से इन योजनाओं के लिए मंजूर हो चुका है। यही नहीं, इन्टरनेशनल

डवलपमेंट एसोसिएशन से करीब 147 मिलियन रुपया मंजूर होने वाला था। वह मंजूर हो गया है तो अभी तक उस रुपये को आप ने खर्च किया या नहीं और नहीं किया तो इस सदन को एश्योर कीजिए कि कितने समय में इन लोन्स को आप विद्युत परियोजनाओं पर खर्च करेंगे।

हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों की हालत तो और भी खराब है। उस की स्थिति बंद से बदतर होती जा रही है। आप किसान से साढ़े बाईस रुपया प्रति हास पावर वसूल करते हैं और पूंजीपतियों को दो पैसा, तीन पैसा या अधिक से अधिक चार पैसे प्रति यूनिट बिजली देते हैं। बिजली की सब से बड़ी चोरी हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज के अंदर होती है जहां आप के व्यूरोक्रेट्स उन के साथ मिल कर यह चोरी करवाते हैं। करीब 30 परसेंट आप की बिजली की चोरी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज के अंदर होती है। आप उस को रोकने के लिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं? यह जो 30 परसेंट बिजली की चोरी होती है उस को बन्द करवा कर देश के किसानों को अधिक बिजली देने पर आप विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं किसान के लिए? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सब से ज्यादा इनजस्टिस जो गरीब से गरीब है उन के साथ हो रही है, उनसे साढ़े बाईस रुपया प्रति हास पावर वसूल कर रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपतियों को दो पैसे, तीन पैसे, मैक्सिमम चार पैसे में आप बिजली दे रहे हैं, क्या इस डिस्क्रिमिनेटरी पालिसी को आप खत्म करेंगे या नहीं? करने की नीयत रखते हैं तो बताएं कितने समय बाद किसान को सस्ती बिजली मुहैया करने में सफल होंगे? मंत्री महोदय का बयान है, इन्होंने पिछले दिनों कहा कि अतिरिक्त 7 हजार मेगावाट बिजली की योजना, योजना आयोग के विचाराधीन है। मेरा सवाल है कि उन परियोजनाओं को कब तक इस देश में स्थापित करेंगे क्योंकि बड़ी योजनाएं अगर नहीं होंगी तो बिजली की कमी की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकेगी।

इस देश की संसद और इस देश का सब से बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि यह सरकार अभी तक पानी पर कंट्रोल नहीं कर पाई है। जिस पानी की वजह से बरसात के अंदर करोड़ों करोड़ रुपये बाढ़ और उसकी रिलीफ पर सरकार खर्च करती है उस रुपये से कभी मानसून आने के पहले बाढ़ को कंट्रोल करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार नहीं सोचती। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार के पास इस तरीके की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है जिससे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर बाढ़ का प्रकोप भी खत्म हो जाय और जो बाढ़ का पानी है उस के लिए इस प्रकार के टैंक या सागर बनाएं जायं सारे उत्तर भारत में जिससे कि उस पानी से ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली पैदा की जा सके? यह सवाल बार-बार इस संसद में आया लेकिन इस तरह की अन्धी सरकार दुनिया के और किसी मुल्क में नहीं है। बाढ़ का जो पानी हमारे लिए वरदान हो सकता है वह हमारे लिए अभिशाप हो गया है। हिन्दुस्तान के हजारों लोग हर साल उजड़ जाते हैं और वही लोग भूखे मरते हैं। खेती खराब हो जाती है बिजली के द्वारा पानी न मिलने से। यह आंकड़ों का खेल हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री तथा उनके मंत्री लोग खूब खेलना जानते हैं। मैं कहता हूं इस को बन्द करो। हिन्दुस्तान के लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि बिजली की स्थिति क्या है। लोगों को बिजली मिल नहीं पा रही है। इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं चल रही है। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कोयले का इतना बड़ा भण्डार हमारे मुल्क के पास है कि आप जितने चाहें थर्मल पावर स्टेशन चला सकते हैं, लेकिन आप की नीयत सही माने में इस देश की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने की नहीं है।

मैं इन सवालों के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूं। एक तो जो आपको लोन मिला है उसके बारे में आप जवाब दीजिए कि वर्ल्ड बैंक और इंटरनेशनल डेवलपमेंट

एसोसिएशन से कब लोन मिला और वह खर्चा क्यों नहीं किया गया ? दूसरे आप यह बताने की कृपा करें कि जो आपकी बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ विचाराधीन हैं उनको आप कब तक पूरा करेंगे ?

इसके अलावा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आपने 19,666 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा करने का टारगेट बनाया था, तीन साल अब तक बीत चुके हैं और अभी तक आप केवल 7058 मैगावाट बिजली पैदा कर सके हैं फिर इस पंचवर्षीय योजना का टारगेट आप किस तरह से पूरा कर सकेंगे ? आपने अपने बयानों में यह भी कहा है कि आने वाले समय में आप अतिरिक्त बिजली पैदा करेंगे । ये आपके कंट्राडिक्टरी स्टेटमेंट्स हैं ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इन सारी बातों की सफाई देने की कृपा करें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I call upon the Minister. But, before I call upon the Minister, I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to make a statement. Then we will continue the call Attention.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : We will finish these two items. We have to finish the calling Attention. We have also to finish the statement of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will finish with these two items and also the statements thereon. We have to first finish with the statement of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. The time that we eat up from out of the Private Members' Business, that will have to go in the form of extension so that it is also complete, after 6 p.m.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Please explain ; I do not follow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will have two and a half hours for discussing Private Members' Business.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : What time do we start ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was to start at 3.30 P. M. But now it will have to be extended by half-an-hour or so. You will get full time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : This Private Members' Business always starts at 3.30 P. M. If you accept this practice then there will be no end. Let the call Attention be after this Private Members' Business. The Private Members' Business should start at 3-30 P.M. and the Call Attention can be taken up at 6 P.M.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister can make his statement in the next five minutes. Call Attention should stop right now and then let us take up the Private Members' Business after five minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is all right.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Let the Minister reply to the Call Attention after the Private Members' Business is over.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I only hope that the submissions are also included in the Parliamentary Affairs Minister's statement.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Yes ; but no more of Call Attention now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : That is the only thing which can be done now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Now the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will make his statement, followed by the submission by other Members.

15.13 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 1st August, 1983, will consist of :-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's order Paper.

2. Consideration and passing of :

(a) The Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, 1983.

(b) The Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill, 1983.

3. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 and consideration and passing of the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

4. Consideration and passing of :-

(a) The Emigration Bill, 1983.

(b) The Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Bill, 1983.

(c) The Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : सभापति महोदय, अगले सप्ताह से प्रारम्भ होने वाली लोक सभा की कार्यवाही में मेरे निम्नलिखित विषयों को भी सम्मिलित करने की कृपा करें :-

1. देश के विभिन्न भागों में विशेषकर सम्पूर्ण उत्तर भारत में लगातार हो रही मानसून

की भारी वर्षा से बाढ़ की स्थिति अत्यन्त गम्भीर होती जा रही है। अनेक नदियाँ उफान पर हैं, और कई नदियों में बाढ़ का पानी खतरे के निशान को पार कर चुका है। वर्षा के इस प्रकोप से सड़क और रेल-यातायात बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, असम और पश्चिम बंगाल बाढ़ से सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हुए हैं जहाँ हजारों हेक्टेयर भूमि पर खड़ी फसल डूब गई है और जन-धन की काफी हानि हुई है।

2. देश भर में जीवनोपयोगी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में दिन प्रतिदिन भारी वृद्धि होती जा रही है जिससे जन-साधारण के मन में रोष एवं असन्तोष की भावना बढ़ती जा रही है। गरीब एवं मध्यम वर्ग के लोग मंहगाई के इस भार को सहने में अपने को असमर्थ पा रहे हैं। यदि यही स्थिति रही तो हालात और भी अधिक बिगड़ने की सम्भावना है। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस सदन में विचार कर इस समस्या का तुरन्त निराकरण किया जाय।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (BARASAT) : I wish that following items be included in the List of Business for the week commencing from August 1, 1983.

TEESTA WATERS

(i) Ad hoc agreement on the sharing of Teesta Waters has been arrived at between Bangladesh and India in the meeting of the Joint River Commission held recently at Dhaka.

Under the agreement 39 per cent of Teesta water has been allotted to India, and 36 percent to Bangladesh. The remaining 25 per cent remains unallocated.

With only 39 per cent of the Teesta Waters allotted to India, West Bengal's irrigation potential for raising Badi and Aus crops under Teesta Barrage Project, would be drastically reduced. The Teesta Barrage-

Project visualised to offer irrigation water for 10.26 lakh acres of land. But with the ad hoc agreement, the irrigation potential will be reduced to about 4 lakh acres only.

The State Government of West Bengal have described this ad hoc agreement as 'disappointing'.

The Government should make a statement and it should BE FOLLOWED BY a discussion.

DANDAK PROJECT

(ii) The Dandakaranya Project was conceived for the speedy resettlement of the displaced persons from East Pakistan. Integrated development of the area was also the broad objective of the project.

Since the inception more than Rs. 100 crores have been spent. But the progress of rehabilitation programme has been utterly unsatisfactory.

A team of MPS after an on the spot study, in their report mentioned about the unsatisfactory implementation of the project.

It is reported that the Government have taken a decision to hand over the assets and infrastructural institutions to the State Governments concerned. This would be a sad tragedy for the displaced persons. A statement from the Minister of Rehabilitation is urgently called for on this subject.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, देश में कपड़ा उद्योग का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। परंतु विगत वर्षों में कपड़ा तथा कृत्रिम रेशा बनाने के उद्योग की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। जिसके कारण एक ओर जहां औद्योगिक उत्पादन प्रभावित हुआ है वहीं इस उद्योग में कार्यरत बहुत बड़ी संख्या में श्रमिकों की स्थिति चिन्ताजनक है। बम्बई कपड़ा मिलों की हड़ताल की स्थिति से वहां के उद्योग और श्रमिकों की दशा अत्यन्त चिन्ताजनक है।

मध्य प्रदेश में जहां इन्दौर और उज्जैन के कपड़ा मिलों का भविष्य अनिश्चित है वहीं इन्दौर के होप टैक्सटाइल्स के बंद हो जाने से करीब 4 हजार मजदूर और उन पर आश्रित परिवारों के सदस्य 20 हजार लोग असहाय स्थिति में हैं। होप टैक्सटाइल्स मिल के अचानक बंद कर दिये जाने के कारण मजदूरों में व्यापक रोष और असन्तोष है।

ऐसी विषम स्थिति में मेरा उद्योग और वाणिज्य मंत्री से आग्रह है कि देश में कपड़ा उद्योग की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये तथा इन्दौर के होप टैक्सटाइल्स को चलाने के लिये तत्काल आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाय तथा आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में उपरोक्त विषय सम्मिलित किया जाय।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central) : I would like to suggest the following item for inclusion in the List of Business :-

1. Order issued by Directorate of Vanaspati under Civil Supplies Ministry to produce only 90 per cent of these small packaged Vanaspati that was produced during November 1982 to October, 1982. This order is to come into force from 1-9-83 on the eve of Festival season.

As a result of this order 800 tonnes of small packaged vanaspati will be produced less when the demand for festival season rises by 40 per cent.

50 per cent reduction in the production will result in artificial scarcity leading to hoarding, black marketing and adulteration. 25 lakh consumers from middle and lower middle class who prefer small packaged vanaspati for its purity, hygienic contents will be hard hit.

The order should be withdrawn immediately.

2. Two digit inflation has pushed up prices of all the essential commodities and is

pushing down more and more people below poverty line.

Prices of tea, a drink of the masses, have gone beyond the reach of common man. He is being deprived of the only stimulating drink he was enjoying to keep himself working.

A full discussion on the price rise and the steps taken to control the prices and streamlining the public distribution system is necessary.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आज की कार्यसूची में क्रमांक 8 में संसदीय कार्य मंत्री को अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में निम्नलिखित सुझावों को सम्मिलित करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

1. ईख की खेती में प्रति वर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है, चाँनी के मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं परन्तु किसानों के कच्चे माल यानी ईख की कीमत घटती चली जा रही है। बिहार में 4 मई 1983 से गन्ने का मूल्य मिल गेट पर 19 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल कर दिया जो 1980-81 और 1981-82 में क्रमशः 22 रुपये और 20.50 रुपये था। क्रय केन्द्रों पर किसानों से काटा जाने वाला भाड़ा भी 75 पैसे से बढ़ा कर 1.50 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल कर दिया गया है। मूल्य कम कर लगभग 45 करोड़ किसानों का रुपया मिल मालिकों की तिजोरी में डाल दिया गया है और उधर मिल मालिकों ने नेपाल से आने वाले अवैध गन्ने को मात्र 10 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल खरीद कर स्थानीय किसानों को हतोत्साहित किया है। बैंक की कर्ज सीमा बढ़ाना अस्वीकार करने का बहाना बना कर मिल मालिक किसानों की बकाया राशि भुगतान करने में असमर्थता प्रकट कर रहे हैं। अतः सरकार को बकाया राशि का भुगतान एवं बिहार ईख अधिनियम 1981 के अनुसार बकाये पर 7.5 प्रतिशत की दर से देय ब्याज दिलाने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये।

2. सामाजिक विकास की प्रक्रिया में असन्तुलन कम करने, प्रशासन में सभी वर्गों की हिस्सेदारी तथा राष्ट्र की उन्नति में बहुसंख्यक वर्गों की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिये बी० पी० मंडल आयोग की सिफारिशों को अविलम्ब लागू करना आवश्यक हो गया है। इसके लिये देश के विभिन्न भागों से मांग उठ रही है। बिलम्ब से लोगों में असंतोष बढ़ रहा है। अतः आयोग की सिफारिशों को अमली जामा पहनाने के लिए अगले सप्ताह एक विधेयक लाने का सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर बहस चाहता हूँ :

1. मण्डल आयोग की रिपोर्ट को संसद में रखे दो साल हो गए हैं। सदन में उस पर आपने बहस भी कराई तथा सभी पक्षों के सदस्यों ने उसकी सिफारिशों के तत्काल कार्यान्वयन की माँग भी की थी लेकिन सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई अभी तक नहीं की गई है। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार उसमें कोई खास दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रहीं हैं। दूसरी ओर महाराष्ट्र, बिहार आदि प्रान्तों में आन्दोलन भी शुरू हो गए हैं। 9 अगस्त को दिल्ली में पिछड़ा वर्ग यूनियन की तरफ से आन्दोलन भी शुरू होने वाला है, जिसमें करीब एक सौ संसद सदस्य अपनी गिरफ्तारी देंगे। यदि सरकार ने शीघ्र मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं किया, तो राष्ट्र-व्यापी आन्दोलन छिड़ सकता है। अतः सरकार से माँग है कि सरकार मंडल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को तत्काल लागू करे अन्यथा इस सम्बन्ध में बहस करायी जाए।

2. अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के आयोग एवं आयुक्त ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सदन में पेश कर दी है। रिपोर्ट को पेश किए काफी समय हो गया है लेकिन दुःख है कि अभी तक लोक सभा में उस रिपोर्ट पर बहस नहीं हो सकी है। आजादी के 35 वर्षों के बाद भी सरकारी सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के सदस्यों की संख्या नगण्य है। आज भी उन पर पहले जैसा ही शोषण एवं जुल्म हो रहा है और छुआछूत वरकरार है। अतः आग्रह है कि अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के आयोग एवं आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट पर अगले सप्ताह में बहस कराई जाए।

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय, आज की कार्य सूची की मद संख्या 8 में मुझे निम्नलिखित संशोधन पेश करने की इजाजत दी जाय।

(क) बिहार के गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों को इस वर्ष अपार कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा है। उनके खेतों में चीनी मिलों के बन्द हो जाने के बाद भी गन्ना लाखों क्विंटल पड़ा रह गया है। चकिया, मोतीहारी का तो मेरा प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव है।

अब मिलें बन्द हैं लेकिन करोड़ों करोड़ रुपया किसानों का मित्र-मालिकों पर बकाया है।

किसानों को केन्द्र सरकार की सहायता के सिवा कोई आशा नहीं।

अस्तु, मेरी माँग है कि अगले सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में इसको दर्ज कर लोक सभा में बहस होनी चाहिए कि समस्त गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों के वकाए का भुगतान अविम्ब हो ताकि गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों की परेशानियाँ दूर की जा सकें।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, दिनांक 1 अगस्त 1983 से प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में मैं निम्नलिखित विषय सम्मिलित कराना चाहता हूँ —

इस समय देश की कानून व्यवस्था जर्जर हो चुकी है। सामान्य नागरिक की नींद हराम हो रही है। वह असुरक्षा अनुभव करते हुए तनाव की स्थिति में जी रहा है। दिन-दहाड़े हत्याएँ हो जाती हैं। डकैतियाँ हो जाती हैं और अपराधी पकड़े नहीं जाते। मेरे जन-पद इलाहाबाद में ही पिछले छः महीने के दौरान सौ से अधिक हत्याएँ हो चुकी हैं। दिल्ली में ही प्रायः प्रतिदिन हत्याएँ हो रही हैं, और अपराधी पकड़े नहीं जा रहे हैं। लोगों में यह भावना प्रवल होती जा रही है कि जिन पर कानून व्यवस्था को लागू करने का उत्तरदायित्व है, वे ही इसे तोड़ते जा रहे हैं। इस गम्भीर समस्या के लिए सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनैतिक एवं प्रशासनिक आदि कई कारक उत्तरदायी हैं।

अस्तु, देश की कानून-व्यवस्था पर सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए और उसे मजबूत बनाने के उपाय निकाले जाने चाहिए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I would like to suggest the following item for inclusion in the List of Bussiness :

“Huge investments in Indian Companies by Mr. Swaraj Paul, a British Industrialist of Indian Origin.”

On 28th February, 1983 the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee presented to Parliament the Central Budget for 1983-84. which contained provisions providing for new concessions to non-resident Indians abroad for investments in Indian Companies.

Strangely enough, in the very first week of March 1983 Shri Swaraj Paul, a British

industrialist of Indian origin, remitted huge amounts in a bank in Delhi for investments in Indian Companies ESCORTS and D.C.M. It is reported that in these transactions the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 have been violated. Besides serious doubts have been expressed about the source of huge amounts, which Shri Swaraj Paul seeks to invest in Indian Companies. The role of the financial institutions in the decisions about transfer of shares is also very important.

All these issues need to be discussed in the House thoroughly and so I suggest that this item be included in the List of Business of Lok Sabha.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As hon. Members are aware, most of these subjects were discussed in the meeting which the hon. Speaker had with the leaders of the opposition parties. I should say that out of 12 or 13 subjects mentioned here, nearly 7 were covered in that meeting and have been accepted by the hon. Speaker to be brought before the House ; either as subjects for discussion separately or in one form or the other. For example, the flood and drought situation, the price rise situation and...

SHRI A. N. BAHUGUNA : It is not only price rise, it is inflation also, I do not want Mr. Azad only to be here. If you call it price rise, only—I went to the Speaker yesterday and gave an adjournment motion ; it is price rise and inflation. Therefore, essentially it is to be dealt with by the Finance Minister. Therefore, I do not want to be missed on that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This question has many facets. One is as was mentioned by Mr. Bahuguna and the other is which I am mentioning here because these are listed here. Otherwise, I would have clubbed that also.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : About yesterday's adjournment motion, the Speaker has said 'inflation' also.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I agree with what you say. Mr. Bahuguna, I am not contest-

ing what you say. What I say is that I am reading what has been listed here. That is the other facet of the problem—price rise and inflation. But they are the same.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : They are different also.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : They are inter-connected I should say, as Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and Mr. Bhauguna are the same.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I do not mind being looked at as the same if, as you say, it controls inflation.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, most of these problems have already been covered in the meeting which the hon. Speaker had with the Leaders of the opposition. Therefore, these issues can be taken up as per the decision arrived at and some of the problems hardly are a subject matter of discussion in this hon. House...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Take them up before the conclusion of the Session.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : ...because B. D. Singhji's point-law and order situation in the country-is primarily a State subject and we cannot take it up here. It is for the Opposition to decide.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : You appoint the Inspector General of Police from here for a State and you say it should not be discussed here ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : But look at the map of our country, you will find that in respect of law and order, by and large the States will be hesitant to have it discussed in this House.

SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN : In Delhi also ?

AN. HON. MEMBER : He says, 'in the country'

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Delhi also is in the country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Country is much bigger than Delhi.

Similarly, Sir, the management of educational institutions in various States also is a subject which you can take up in one form or the other, but as a subject to be discussed in this House, I am afraid, is not possible.

About the subjects mentioned by the hon. Members through their points here, most of them will be covered by the agreement which the hon. Speaker has arrived at with the Leaders of Opposition. Others can form...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : शैड्यूलकास्ट-शैड्यूल ट्राइब कमीशन की रिपोर्ट बहुत पहले आ चुकी है। उस पर किसी सेशन में डिसकशन नहीं हो रहा है।

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I will take it up before the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मण्डल कमीशन पर तो करवाइए ही, लेकिन शैड्यूल कास्ट और शैड्यूल ट्राइब कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर भी डिसकशन करवाइए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I might clarify one point about Mr. B.D. Singh in relation to the mismanagement of educational institutions. That part was not dealt with in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, So you have to take into account.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, it is not allowed. It is a State subject.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : About other subjects which the hon. Members mentioned, naturally we will take them up before the

Business Advisory Committee and we will seek their guidance.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has failed to mention about B.P. Mandal Commission. This morning only the Speaker said that in the next week's business it should be included for discussion and because he has named all the items which are being accepted and not being accepted except B.P. Mandal Commission's Report, I want to know...

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I wish to remind you that the Speaker had said that particular point will be put up before the Business Advisory Committee...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : For the next week's discussion? *(Interruptions)*. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister should take note of that. This, Mr. Speaker conveyed to me personally also this morning that it will be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is all right. That will have to emanate from the Speaker's side to him. It will have to come up from him. He is the last person to say something. So, you can't speculate at the moment.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As a matter of fact I overheard it. I was there.

AN HON. MEMBER : Did you also hear?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you co-relate between you.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I want to know whether he heard it or overheard it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Hon. Speaker is already seized of the matter. He has told the hon. Member. He is taking care and he will take it to the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : And incidentally he did not whisper.

That is over-hearing for whispers only.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Something private, I should not over-hear.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is talking of hon. Speaker's chamber, There are two chambers now. There may not be confusion.

I am not talking of hon. Speaker's private chamber. I am talking about Lok Sabha Chamber where he said this morning that I have conveyed it to you and it will be taken in next week's business. That is why all the members conceded. This is what I want to say. This morning it has been decided in the Lok Sabha Chamber.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will go before the Business Advisory Committee, he said. Therefore, we have to go through that and cannot force him to take it

As decided, the House will now move on to Private Members Business. Shri Ajitsinh Dabhi,

15.50 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixtieth Report

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira) : I beg to move :

“That this House agree with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Reso-

lutions presented to the House on 27th July, 1983.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That this House agree with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 27th July, 1983.”

The Motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up Bills for introduction. Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) ; I do not want to introduce Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of article 331, etc.)

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 155

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI B. V. DESAI : I introduce the Bill.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : I do not want to introduce Banning of Communal Parties in India Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL***AMENDMENT OF PREAMBLE, ETC.**

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : (Madhubani) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : I introduce the Bill.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)*
BILL*****(INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLES
125 A AND 221 A)**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is ;

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee is not here.

**INDUSTRIAL WORKERS'
INSURANCE BILL***

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for life insurance of industrial workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for life insurance of industrial workers.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL***AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE (326)**

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I introduce the Bill.

**AGRICULTURAL WORKERS'
FAMILY PENSION AND OTHER
AMENITIES BILL***

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) :
I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill

to provide for pension and other amenities to the families of agricultural workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for pension and other amenities to the families of agricultural workers.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : I introduce the Bill.

**AGRICULTURAL WORKERS’
COMPENSATION BILL***

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment by the Government to the agricultural workers of compensation for injury by accident.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE : I introduce the Bill.

**INDIAN SOCIAL DISPARITIES
ABOLITION BILL***

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of social disparities, casteism and removal of educational and social backwardness of Harijans, Girijans and other backward classes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of social disparities, casteism and removal of educational and social backwardness of Harijans, Girijans and other backward classes.

The Motion was adopted.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Harish Rawat/
Not present.

Shri K. Ramamurthy - Not present.

**CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

(AMENDMENT OF LONG TITLE, ETC.)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I introduce the Bill.**

**PUBLICATION OF POLITICAL
PARTY ACCOUNTS BILL***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce

*Published in Gazette of India extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dt. 29.7.83

**Introduce with the recommendation of the President.

a Bill to provide for the compulsory publication of annual accounts by recognised political parties.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory publication of annual accounts by recognised political parties.”

The Motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

SUPREME COURT (ADDITIONAL DISCRETIONARY POWERS) BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to confer additional discretionary powers on the Supreme Court to issue writs in certain cases.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer additional discretionary powers on the Supreme Court to issue writs in certain cases.”

The Motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL* (AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 356)

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA (Garhwal) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : I introduce the Bill.

PROMOTION OF A CASTELESS AND RELIGIONLESS SOCIETY BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shrimati Vidya Chennupati on 6 May, 1983, namely:-

“That the Bill to provide for the promotion of a casteless and religionless society in India, be taken into consideration.”

She may continue her speech.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House is today discussing the Promotion of a Casteless and Religionless Society Bill. This is a very important measure. The time has come to transcend the considerations of caste and religion to strengthen nationalism and human equality. Caste and religion have been running the country. In the name of communalism the unity and integrity of the country are being threatened.

Sir, we are well aware what had happened in the past whenever the communal forces gained upper hand and how it ultimately led to the partition of the country. It is a matter of shame that again communal forces are raising their ugly heads in different parts of the country to weaken the nation. Unless the secular forces are united to wage a war against casteism and communalism, the forces of dis-integration in the garb of

caste and religion will try their best to retard the onward march of the nation on secular and scientific lines.

Hence, the need of the hour is the promotion of casteless and religionless society. We should promote nationalism and human dignity.

Our nationalism is essentially secular. It is opposed to communal sectarianism. The freedom movement in the country strengthened the forces of secularism and people were not giving importance to caste or religion. The nationalist movement brought to the fore the latent energies of the nation to combat the forces of communalism. However, the "divide and rule" policy of the British rulers encouraged communalism and casteism and other sectarian considerations. The communal representation extended to the Muslims in 1909, and the separate electorates to the sikhs in 1919 and the attempt to do so even in the case of Scheduled Castes paved the way finally for the partition of the country in the name of religion. Hence, let us learn lessons from history.

In this age science and technology are making rapid strides. Science enables us to break the barriers that divide people and bring them closer to live in a global village. The revolution in communications and other scientific advancements enable us to cross hitherto unsurmountable barriers. We could reach the moon; explore the outer space. But, the barriers in the name of caste and religion are making strangers of their own brothers. Science enabled us to cross the physical barriers, but the mental barriers of caste and religion still divide people.

We are marching ahead towards a post-religious society. The sectarian considerations have no relevance to the aims and aspirations of the people in the society who cherish an egalitarian society free from sectarian and religious considerations.

We are well aware why the historians termed the Middle Ages in Europe as the Dark Ages. The historians termed them as Dark Ages as religion had complete hold over the lives of the people and retarded the onward march of society freely.

Ours is a forward looking nation. We have a bright future in the comity of nations. The future of India is not linked with the sectarian considerations of caste or communalism. India's future is linked with secularism and socialism.

Religion can continue as a personal matter. State has nothing to do with religion. Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Nation, stated the same in unequivocal terms immediately after achieving Independence. Mahatma Gandhi, while addressing a meeting at Wood Lands, Alipur in West Bengal, on 23rd August, 1947, emphasised the same. Let me quote his historic words from HARIJAN of August 31, 1947.

"Religion was a personal matter and if we succeeded in confining it to the personal plane, all would be well in our political life. The manifestation of brotherhood which we witnessed to-day would prove a passing show if we did not consolidate it by suitable acts in the social and political spheres. If the officers of the Government as well as members undertook the responsibility and worked wholeheartedly for the creation of a secular State, then only, could we build a new India that would be the glory of the world."

Thus Mahatma Gandhi emphasized the necessity to strengthen secular state by making religion a personal matter.

By the bold step taken by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in 1976 the Indian Constitution was amended and in the Preamble the words "Secular and Socialist" were added. The same constitutional amendment incorporated some fundamental duties in the constitution which include among other things "spirit of enquiry, Scientific outlook and Reform." Another fundamental duty emphasizes the necessity of developing brotherhood among people.

Secularism and social reform are part and parcel of the national movement. Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak Said: "If God

ordained untouchability, I will not recognise that God," Mahatma Gandhi went further and said: "If untouchability is to be regarded as part of Hinduism; I cease to be a Hindu." (quoted from Dr. S. Radhakrishnan's article on Ambedkar). Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in his "Annihilation of Caste" clearly realised that untouchability and caste were intertwined and caste cannot be abolished without touching religion. Ambedkar made it very clear that "It is not possible to break caste, without annihilating the religious notions on which it, the caste system, is founded." (Ambedkar in "Annihilation of Caste").

Ambedkar and Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru tried their best to mould the Indian Constitution on secular lines. Untouchability was abolished and discrimination in any form was prohibited. Thus Ambedkar and Jawaharlal Nehru promoted secular outlook in all fields of life. The word "Secularism" did not figure in the constitution then. But the founding fathers of the constitution, opposed and defeated the amendment of Shri H. V. Kamath to invoke the name of God in the Preamble to the Constitution. Opposing the amendment of Shri Kamath to start the preamble with the words, "In the name of God", the great liberal, Pandit H. N. Kunzru said; "Such a course of action is inconsistent with the Preamble which promises liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship to every one." Pandit Kunzru further said: We invoke the name of God, but I make bold to say that while we do so, we are showing a narrow, sectarian spirit, which is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution."

(Constituent Assembly Debates, 17th October, 1949, page 441).

Nationalism transcends the obligations and loyalties of caste, tribe, race and religion. In a national state, the relationship between the citizen and the Government is only concerned with his or her loyalty to the nation. Government should not be concerned with anybody's religious or non-religious views. Religious or non-religious views are Personal views and they are subjective feelings.

When the whole society is moving towards the post-religious society and towards the concept of United Nations, the very awareness of caste and religion, as they are sectarian and divisive, threaten the existence of the national State.

In the modern social organisation, there is too much stress of divided loyalties on the individual, The commitment to family, personal convictions, responsibility of the profession, loyalty to nation and overall sympathy with the concept of one humanity are there. In such circumstances the State should recognise every citizen only as a citizen only as a citizen, shorn of all other divisive and sectarian affiliations like, caste and religion. Then divisive and sectarian feelings are discouraged and pushed aside and as unimportant matters for the main stream of national and social life. If the Government itself is interested in knowing the differences of caste and religion, people will naturally think that as the government is also interested in knowing caste and religion of the citizens, such a feeling among the citizen promotes a nonnational aspect. As caste and religion promote non-national feelings, there is a danger that by the conspiracy of circumstances non-national feelings may promote anti-national feelings. Such a situation aggravates the divided loyalties between the national feelings and anti-national sectarian feelings.

Hence by removing the columns of caste and religion from all the forms Government would create a congenial atmosphere for promotion of national integration. If the government continues to emphasise on the caste and religion of its citizens, Government will be reminding citizens of their caste and religious differences, even though the State is not promoting them.

In a Society of continuity and change, tradition minded average people tend, more towards continuity rather than change. In that situation, the very presence of the columns of caste and religion make the common people believe that the government wants to know the caste and religion of every citizen. Then the average government servant, would not accept when someone says that he or she has no caste or religion. Then it becomes

at injustice to those, who do not believe in caste and religion. It hinders the progress of non-caste and non-religious approach to society. As nationalism itself is a non-caste, non-religious approach to social harmony, and hindrance to non-caste and non-religious approach damages the cause of nationalism itself.

Sir, the Government of India has issued orders for abolition of references to caste and sub-caste. But, the columns continue to be in the forms. This leads to complication. I would like to draw your attention to a specific case where two children of an atheist, were dismissed, from the government elementary school, for not filling the columns, of caste and religion. in the application form. The children were studying in the first class. Then, the atheist parent the went to the Andhra Pradesh High Court challenging the dismissal of his two children. Honourable Justice, Sri P. A. Chowdary of Andhra Pradesh High Court admitted a writ petition (N. 493 of 1980) on January 29, 1980 and directed the Headmistress, Elementary School of Gandavaram to Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh, to allow the children to attend the school hwy were dismissed from the school for not mentioning caste in the admission form. The final decision of the court in the case is still to come.

But, Sir, how many parent can go to the court and file writ petitions? The best course would be to abolish the references to caste and religion from the application forms. Let us strive for a casteless and religionless secular society.

In our country, we are committed, to promote a casteless and secular society. For this we are promoting inter-marriages. But again, when efforts will be made to know the castes of the inter-caste married or the religions of the inter-religious married, are we not defeating the very purpose of the inter-marriages? Then, further, when we try to know the caste and religion of the children of the inter-married, are we not imposing a caste and a religion the children of the Intermarried? The children of the inter-married should be treated as members of a casteless and religionless society. When the children of the inter-married families go

to school or to fill in any form in which the columns of caste and religion are there, they get confused. Particularly, when it is insisted, by unsympathetic officials, that they should fill those columns is it not defeating the idealism and the efforts for social equality?

The tragedy of our present day society is, caste and religion are loosened, but the caste-consciousness and religion consciousness are increased. As the awareness of caste and religion often misguide people into divisive and sectarian considerations, there is a danger to national unity and social brotherhood.

Whatever impressions children gather in their childhood, they will leave, a deep impression, on their future life. We have to give training to our children for a casteless and religionless secular society. If they are constantly reminded that they should belong to a caste and a religion, we are giving them training to think always on the lines of caste and religion. In order to bring up our children as future citizens, it is our responsibility to bring them up, without any mention of caste and religion.

Sir, let me clear one thing. When I use the terms "casteless and religionless", let not the Honourable Members of the House misunderstand that I wish to promote something immoral. Let me make it clear that caste and religion have nothing to do with the promotion of morality. One can be good and do good to others without religion. This has been amply demonstrated by the atheists, humanists, rationalists and progressive-minded people all over the world. In India, Periyar E.V. Ramaswami, Gora and M.N. Roy are shining examples in this regard.

Sir, let me repeat that the removal of reference to caste and religion in application forms is a small, but significant step, in the direction of national integration. The abolition of the column will not affect the interests of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and others who have reservations. They will enjoy the benefits by filling a separate form for that purpose.

Sir, in the modern age, the Government is an important instrument of social change. Government should promote secular values and secular outlook. Communal riots must go. Caste barriers must fall. Religion should be only personal affair. State has nothing to do.

When we march towards castelessness and secularism, Government and people would devote their time and energies to the real problems.

Poverty, hunger and inequality are the real enemies of social progress. Hence, I appeal to all the Hon'ble Members to consider this bill for the abolition of caste and religion columns in all the Government applications and pave the way for social and economic change in this country.

***SHRI AJIT BAG (SERAMPORE) :**
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the spirit and objective of this Bill which has been brought forth by the hon. Lady Member Shrimati Vidya Chennupati. But the manner in which it has been drafted raises doubts about its practicability and possibility. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill it has been stated. I quote :

"The society in our country is torn by divisive factors like caste, religion and language. Communal and caste feuds have been taking place from time to time in different parts of the country. All these factors are standing in the way of national integration. The goal of national integration can be best achieved if a casteless and classless society is established."

Sir, we also want a classless society. But a classless society cannot be established from within the type of society in which we live today. From the form in which this Bill has been presented, I will humbly submit, that the hon. Member is probably ignorant about what is a classless society. Otherwise, may be she has knowingly brought forth this Bill in this form so that the main problem may be sidetracked. What it is the type of the social system in which we are living today? It is a system based on different classes and where exploitation of one class by another is quite rampant. This

class exploitation has generated communal and caste differences and feuds. If we think that we will be able to eradicate communalism and casteism very easily only if no mention of caste or religion is made in the admission form of educational institutions or in the forms of public bodies like the Public Service Commissions, the employment exchanges etc., then we will be very much mistaken. Sir, this is a very big curse on our society. If we study our social conditions minutely, we will find that it is the neglected, exploited and down trodden classes who are mostly sacrificed on the altars of casteism and communalism. I feel that the hon. Lady Member has tried to oversimplify this problem. As if one will easily escape from the curse of casteism and communalism if we tell him not to write his caste or religion in the forms of educational institutions or employment exchange etc. Is it possible? Let us take the case of one student belonging to the Scheduled Caste who does not mention his caste in the admission forms of his college. After completing his education he goes back to his village will he be given social recognition and equal status with other high caste people? Will his caste or religion be overlooked? Will he be given a respectable status in the society and provided with respectable employment? That will never be! This curse of casteism and communalism on our society is being by passed in this Bill. Then there is one contradiction also. Section 4 of Article 15 of our Constitution provides for job reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Articles 25 and 26 again provides for freedom of religion. We do not think that an amendment of Constitution also will remove this evil. It is true that the British imperialists used this casteism, communalism and other system of exploitation to their own advantage to perpetuate their own colonial exploitation and therefore encouraged this evil. Moreover, they utilised these for the success of their own policy of 'divide and rule' as has been mentioned by the hon. Lady Member also. During their rule these evils got a boost. Will it not be a negation of the truth if we say that before the British imperialists came, there was no casteism or communalism prevalent in our country? Sir, caste and religion evolved at the dawn of civilization. At that

time, fear, food and struggle for existence gave birth to caste and religion. The society was based on exploitation. One class turned exploiters and another was exploited. The exploiters used caste and religion to perpetuate their oppression on the exploited classes. I again say that we are trying to oversimplify the issue. This oversimplification was attempted by our hon. Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi also in 1976. At that time the two words 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were added to the preamble of our Constitution through an amendment. But what did we find after that? After that communal and caste feuds and clashes were on the increase all over the country. However in West Bengal, I am proud to say that we have succeeded in keeping caste and communal considerations at bay in all our democratic movements. But in all other places in the country, serious caste and communal clashes are taking place and thereby the poor people the working classes are being crushed. Sir, the main question is one of providing employment to the people. If we are able to provide work and means of livelihood, then the economic condition of the people, will improve and thereby their social status will also improve. In West Bengal at the time of 'Barga-recods'; the sharecroppers were not considered on the basis of whether they belonged to low classes or Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The main consideration was economic backwardness. But in about 55% cases it was found that those people belonged to Scheduled Castes or Tribes. Their bargas were recorded. From this it is clear that the evils of caste and religion are being imposed upon the poor people by the so-called higher castes who are usurping all the benefits in the society.

In what type of system can we eradicate casteism and communalism? The world today is clearly divided in two camps. If we look towards the socialist countries we do not find any trace of caste or communalism. This has been possible because in the socialist system, the people are free from exploitation. In that exploitation free society, opportunities exist for every man for education, employment and other means of livelihood. There the people do not have to struggle for his right to work, which is, in fact, his birthright. That is why in those

countries we do not find any problem of caste or religion. But in our country we find that caste and communal clashes are constantly rising in spite of bold promises in the Constitution.

We should clearly understand that if we really want a casteless and religionless society, then we will have to totally uproot the present social system which is founded on exploitation of man by man. For that it is essential that the means of production should be controlled by the exploited working classes and farmers. These should be taken away from the exploiters and handed over to them who put in hard labour and actually produce the national wealth as we find in the Socialist countries. Merely adding the word 'Secular' in our Constitution is not going to help. We know in our country one Chief Minister of a State discarded his surname which indicated that he was a Brahmin. But did this gesture remove the fact that he was a Brahmin? That is not so. Therefore, not mentioning one's caste and religion in the application form is not going to eradicate this evil. For this we will have to go deeper. We will have to abolish the present 'exploitation based' social system. We shall have to adopt the socialist system, where there will be work for everybody and there will be rarely any economic problems. Even in the Socialist system we will have to struggle hard to eradicate caste and religion which have been deeply ingrained in our blood over the centuries. We know that in some Socialist countries a long struggle had to be waged to fight similar evils through cultural revolutions, because they were so deeply rooted. This is not such a problem that can have a simple solution.

Therefore, Sir, I have my doubts that although many laudable things have been said about the objects of this Bill, although it has been said that we want a casteless and classless society and national integration, in fact it has been brought forth to confuse and mislead the people and to sidetrack the main problem. Therefore although I support the spirit of the Bill, I will urge upon the hon. Lady Member that if she is sincere about a casteless and classless society in our country, then she should bring another comprehensive Bill in another form for the purpose of changing the economic and social structure of our existing society that only will solve the basic

problem. Otherwise I will only say that she is trying to confuse and bypass the main problem behind the facade of a noble intention.

श्री बृद्धिचन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नूपति ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। एक महा पुरुष ने कहा है -

“When a society without caste comes into existence and when there shall be no Brahmins, no Kshatriyas, no Vysyas and no Shudras, all will be Indians, sons of mother India and will glorify her by their deeds.”

कहने का अर्थ यह है कि जब तक हम जाति-विहीन, वर्ग-विहीन समाज की रचना नहीं करते तब तक छुआछूत रहेगी, भेदभाव बने रहेंगे और हम कभी रामराज्य की कल्पना को साकार नहीं कर सकेंगे।

जाति की कुप्रथा हमारे देश में हजारों वर्षों से चली आ रही है। इस कुप्रथा को समाप्त करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी और बड़े-बड़े क्रान्तिकारी महापुरुषों ने, अनेक साधू सन्यासियों ने, अनेक नेताओं ने इस कुप्रथा को समाप्त करने की कोशिश की परन्तु समाप्त नहीं कर सके। इसको समाप्त करना बहुत कठिन काम है।

अंतरजातीय विवाहों के बारे में अभी तक बहुत से राज्यों में कानून नहीं बना है। इस और अभी तक कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। जो लोग अंतरजातीय विवाह करते हैं उनकी संतानों के विवाहों में बड़ी भारी कठिनाई पैदा होती है। मेरे एक मित्र हैं जो बहुत प्रगतिशील हैं। उन्होंने दूसरी जाति में शादी की। अब उन्हें अपनी संतानों का विवाह करने में बहुत कठिनाई आ रही है। उनकी लड़की 29 वर्ष की हो गई है। बहुत योग्य हैं परन्तु उसकी शादी अभी तक नहीं हुई। यह कठिन स्थिति

हमारे सामने है। जब इस प्रकार के उदाहरण सामने होते हैं तो बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। कौन इस प्रकार का खतरा मोल ले, यह स्थिति आती है। इसलिए अंतरजातीय विवाहों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को कानून बनाना चाहिए। राज्य सरकारों को भी कानून बनाना चाहिए। केवल कानून बनाने से ही काम नहीं होगा। जितने भी सामाजिक कानून होते हैं, जब तक सामाजिक क्रांति नहीं आती, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता इसके लिए तैयार नहीं होते, तब तक उनमें प्रगति नहीं हो सकती।

हमारी बहन ने अभी जो भाषण जाति-विहीन, वर्ग-विहीन और धर्म-विहीन समाज के बारे में दिया, उसमें धर्म-विहीन समाज को मैं उचित नहीं समझता। संविधान में भी धर्म-निरपेक्ष शब्द कहा गया है।

धर्म-विहीन का अर्थ और हो जाता है।
सैक्यूलर जो हमारा दृष्टिकोण है...

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Sir, I am on a point of order. Sir, very often many of us do wrongly translate the word 'secular' as 'dharamnirpekshata' or even against the 'dharam'. Now the correct translation has been accepted. In its 1982 edition in Hindi, the Constitution has adopted the word 'pant nirpekshata' for the term 'secular' because 'dharam' is something wider and deeper. Religion can be translated as 'Sampradaya' or 'Majahab' or 'pant' and not 'dharam'. For example, I may be irreligious, but not 'adharmi'. I am requesting Mr. Jain to keep this in mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is clarifying the position. There is no point of order.

स्पीच में आप कह सकते हैं। यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है। आपको भी मौका मिलेगा और उस वक्त आप बोल सकते हैं।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : हमारे मित्र कम्युनिस्ट हैं और कम्युनिस्ट विचारधारा से आप बात कह

रहे हैं। मैं कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हूँ। इसलिए मैं धर्म निरपेक्ष शब्द का प्रयोग करता हूँ। संविधान में भी इसी शब्द का प्रयोग किया गया है। हमें अपने देश में धर्म को महत्ता देनी पड़ेगी अलग-अलग जो परसनल लाज हैं उनको हम मान्यता देंगे, उनकी हम रिसपैक्ट करेंगे। मुसलमान अपना रिलिजन फालो करें, क्रिस्चियन अह्ना करें, जज अपना करें।

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): धर्म पर चलें।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : चलेंगे भी।

हमें अपने धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य में जातिवाद को समाप्त करना होगा। जातिवाद को समाप्त करने के लिए सब से पहले हमें छूआछूत को खत्म करना होगा। इसको हम अभी तक खत्म नहीं कर पाए हैं। अभी तक भी हरिजनों को मन्दिर प्रवेश की आज्ञा नहीं है। जिन के मन्दिर हैं उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत मन्दिरों के नाम से उनको सुशोभित कर दिया है ताकि ये लोग प्रवेश न कर सकें। अभी तक भी गांवों में इनको कुओं से पानी भरने की आज्ञा नहीं दी जाती है। जाति प्रथा को अगर समाप्त करना है तो यह आवश्यक है कि छूआछूत को पहले समाप्त किया जाए। इसको समाप्त करने के लिए महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धान्तों पर हम को चलना होगा और कार्य करना होगा।

इस विधेयक में एडमिशन के अन्दर जाति वगैरह नाम न लिखने की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह बिल्कुल सही है और यह आवश्यक भी है। ऐसा हम करेंगे तो जाति के कारण जो एक दूसरे में डिफरेंस पैदा हो जाते हैं, मतभेद पैदा हो जाते हैं वे समाप्त हो जाएंगे। परन्तु अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के लोगों को जाति लिखनी पड़ेगी और अगर नहीं लिखते हैं तो कैसे मालूम होगा कि ये अनुसूचित जातियों या जन जातियों में आते हैं या नहीं आते हैं.....।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सर्टिफिकेट में लिखी होती है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : उस में भी लिखनी पड़ती है।.....यह लिखना पड़ता है कि वह जाति अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों में आती है। इसी तरह से वैक्वर्ड क्लासिस में भी जाति लिखनी पड़ती है और यह दिखाना पड़ता है कि वह जाति वैक्वर्ड क्लासिस में आती है। अनुसूचित जातियों, जन जातियों, वैक्वर्ड क्लासिस में भी जो जातियां हैं उस प्रथा को भी हमें मिटाना पड़ेगा। हमें एक दिन यह भी सोचना होगा कि जो रिजर्वेशन किया गया है उसको भी समाप्त किया जाए।

अगर रिजर्वेशन समाप्त नहीं करेंगे तो जाति प्रथा बन्द नहीं हो सकती। अभी तक अनुसूचित और जनजातियों की हालत मजबूत नहीं हो पायी है, अभी भी काफी पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र और जातिशां हैं जिनकी हालत खराब है, इसलिए रिजर्वेशन का प्रावधान रखना पड़ेगा। लेकिन अगर जाति प्रथा को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं तो सोचना पड़ेगा इन रिजर्वेशन को भी समाप्त करना पड़ेगा। और अगर रिजर्वेशन रखें भी तो अनुसूचित, जन जाति या वैक्वर्ग क्लासेज के आधार पर नहीं बल्कि फाइनेंशियल पोजीशन के आधार पर सोचना पड़ेगा। जो भी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं उन्हें ऊपर उठाना पड़ेगा चाहे वह किसी जाति के भी हों। तभी जाति प्रथा समाप्त होगी, अन्यथा नहीं समाप्त होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, यह बिल देखने में तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी बिल आ रहा है, जाति रहित, धर्म रहित समाज के निर्माण के लिए। लेकिन पढ़ने के बाद ऐसा कुछ नहीं मिला। पहले ऐसा लगा कि सत्ताधारी पार्टी की

माननीय सदस्या में यह हिम्मत आ गई और उन्होंने ऐसा क्रांतिकारी बिल सदन के सामने रख दिया। लेकिन.....।

श्री उत्तम राठौर (हिगौली) : उन्होंने शादी भी इन्टर कास्ट की है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : लेकिन जितना क्रांतिकारी बिल यह देखने में लगता है उतना नहीं है। बाकई में कुछ ऐसे मसले हैं देश के सामने, जैसे जाति या रिजर्वेशन की बात, मैं माननीय जैन साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह किस तरह जाति रहित समाज का निर्माण करेंगे? उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिए, छूआछूत के बारे में उन्होंने कहा, अछूतों के मन्दिर प्रवेश के सम्बन्ध में प्रकाश डाला, लेकिन उस धर्म के निदेश के अनुसार ही अनटचेबिलिटी डेवलप हो रही है। मन्दिरों में प्रवेश इसलिए बन्द कर दिया गया कहीं कहीं पौराणिक कथाओं में यह उल्लेख है कि कुछ जातियों को यह अधिकार नहीं है। आज भी दिमागी तौर पर लोगों की स्थिति ऐसी बनी हुई है। उस धार्मिक संकीर्णता के कारण लोगों का वैसा ही दिमाग बना हुआ है।

माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे। दर्शन शास्त्र के अनुसार धर्म की कुछ और परिभाषा हो सकती है, सत्य की खोज हो सकती है। लेकिन जिस संदर्भ में यहां चर्चा करते हैं, मान्यवर, यह बात 1948 में संविधान सभा में भी आयी देश के निर्माण के लिए एक ऐसे समाज का निर्माण हो जिसमें जाति प्रथा और धार्मिक संकीर्णता समाप्त हो। उस प्रस्ताव में यह कहा गया था : यह प्रस्ताव-पारित हुआ और तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री पंडित नेहरू ने इसका समर्थन किया। एक जमाना गुजर गया लेकिन जाति प्रथा की जड़ें मजबूत होती रहीं। इस प्रस्ताव के पास होने के बाद इस पर अमल करने के लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं हुआ, चर्चा नहीं हुई। वह बता रही थीं कि प्रीएम्बल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ तबदीलियां हुईं। जाति प्रथा

खत्म करने का तरीका हो सकता है? हमने अपने मित्र को देखा है। प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि किस जाति का है, लेकिन जब शादी-विवाह की बात आती है तो हमारे सामने जाति वाली बात विशेषरूप से आ जाती है।

यह बात आती है कि नाम नहीं लिखा जाना चाहिए, धर्म का उल्लेख नहीं होना चाहिए, यह ठीक है कि नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन बुनियादी जड़ कहां है, उस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। शादी के बक्त रोटी-बेटी का सवाल जब आ जाता है। आज लोग रोटी खाने लगे हैं, लेकिन बेटी के सवाल पर आज भी लोग उसी तरह सख्त हैं जैसे कि पहले थे। 2, 4 ऐसे परिवार हो सकते हैं जिन्होंने परिवर्तन करने की कोशिश की हो। जैन साहब अभी बता रहे थे कि उनके एक दोस्त हैं, उन्हें अब कैसी दिक्कत हो रही है।

जाति प्रथा समाप्त करने के लिए यह बिल है, इन्टरकास्ट मैरिज की बात है। इस बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऊपर के समाज के लोग छोटे समाज की लड़कियों से बात करें, यह ठीक है। यह होता रहा है और चलता रहेगा। कुछ लोग कहेंगे कि हमने बहुत उदारता बरती है, लेकिन निम्न समाज के लोग वहीं रह जायेंगे। उनकी लड़कियां तो चली जायेंगी लेकिन वे वहीं रहेंगे।

आजकल हिन्दुस्तान में धार्मिक संकीर्णता इतनी बढ़ गई है कि हर बात में धर्म की बात आ जाती है चाहे मुसलमान हो, सिख हो, क्रिश्चियन हो हिन्दू हो जैन हो। जाति के मामले में तरह-तरह की बातें आ जाती हैं। मुस्लिम देशों की कल्चर अलग हैं, आपने इंडोनेशिया में देखा होगा, इसी तरह जावा-सुमात्रा में कल्चर अलग है वहां लोग इन्टर रिलीजन मैरिज करते हैं। समाज उन्हें उसी तरीके से स्वीकार करता है। समाज यह नहीं देखता कि इसने किस से शादी की है? इस आधार पर उसका समाज में स्थान नहीं है, ऐसी बात

नहीं है, लेकिन हमारे यहां अभी ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति बनाने के दो ही तरीके हैं एक तो कानून बनायें या समाज में ऐसा रिवोल्यूशन लायें।

डा० लोहिया कहा करते थे कि कास्ट, जाति-प्रथा घनी-उत्सर्ग है जो स्थायी बनी हुई है और वर्ण व्यवस्था चलायमान जाति है जो डेवलप कर रही है। इन्होंने कास्टलैस सोसाइटी की बात कही, मुझे पता नहीं वह कहां से उसमें आ गया। आप कास्टलैस सोसाइटी की बात करते हैं। बुनियादी बात यह है कि जाति-प्रथा को तोड़ना चाहिए, जबदस्त कुल्हाड़ी से तोड़ना चाहिए। कानून को इस तरह बनाना होगा कि वह प्रभावित करे आकर्षित करे। कम-से-कम पढ़े लिखे लोगों को नौजवानों को आकर्षित कर सकते हैं। क्या ऐसा कानून है ?

चौधरी साहब बता रहे थे कि 5 परसेंट गजेटेड अफसर हैं क्या उन्हीं के लिए इसे लागू कर दिया ?

मेरा कहना यह है कि जो व्यक्ति इंटर-कास्ट मैरिज कर के आता है उसको और सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए। इससे आकर्षण बढ़ता है, लोग आगे बायेंगे। लेकिन कोई कानून नहीं है। अपने समाज से भी हाथ धोना पड़ता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य थे, वह लोक-सभा के भी मੈम्बर रहे हैं। सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के बहुत अच्छे नेता थे हमारे बगल के जिले के थे, उन्होंने अपने बच्चे की शादी दूसरे समाज में कर दी। जब वह समाज चुनाव के लिए आया तो उनके समाज ने जबदस्त विरोध किया। शादी कर लेना दूसरी बात है लेकिन व्यावहारिकता का अवसर आप क्या प्रदान कर रहे हैं। साथ ही साथ समाज के अपने स्तर को भी हम खो देते हैं। आप इसकी बुराई की तरफ भी गौर करें। चौधरी साहब उस दिन उसका उल्लेख कर रहे थे।

1833 में सर जैम्ज केम्ब्रिज विश्वविद्यालय को एड्रेस कर रहे थे। उन्होंने लड़कों से कहा कि बताओ हमने भारत कैसे जीता। लड़कों ने कहा कि भारत के लोग विद्वान और अवलमंद नहीं थे। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। लड़कों ने कहा कि भारत का कोई कल्चर नहीं है। वह बोले कि भारत कल्चर का इतनी घनी है कि अगर इंग्लैंड का कल्चर वहां चला जाए और भारत का कल्चर यहां आ जाए, तो हम फ़ायदे में रहेंगे। तब लड़कों ने कहा है कि भारत के लोग बहादुर नहीं थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान के सिपाहियों ने कई मोर्चों पर लड़ कर यह साबित कर दिया है कि वे बहादुर हैं। आखिर में उन्होंने बताया कि उस ज़माने में हिन्दुस्तान में मुसलमान, सिख, राजपूत, अहीर और जाट थे, लेकिन कोई हिन्दुस्तानी नहीं था। इसी राष्ट्रीय एकता की कमी के कारण हम लोगों को हजारों वर्षों तक गुलामी में रहना पड़ा। हिन्दुस्तान की कुछ ही कौमों का यह अधिकार और दायित्व था कि वे विदेशी आक्रमण का मुकाबला करें। सारा मुल्क कभी भी एक हो कर नहीं लड़ा। और जब वह एक हो कर लड़ा, तो हमने देखा कि निश्चित रूप से कुछ बात बनी।

आज भारतीय फौज में राजपूत राइफल हैं, जाट और सिख नामों से रेजिमेंट्स हैं। यह ठीक है कि यह पुरानी परम्परा के कारण चल रहा है, लेकिन आज भी भारत राइफल नाम की कोई रेजिमेंट हमारी फौज में नहीं है।

हमें इन बुनियादी बातों पर गौर करने की जरूरत है। इस विधेयक को तो सरकार को आंख बन्द करके पास कर देना चाहिए। मेरे ख्याल में इसमें कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है कि इसका विरोध किया जाए। जहां तक नाम के पीछे कास्ट या टाइटल लिखने की बात है, जिसे छोटा बर्ग कहा जाता है, उसमें भी यह प्रथा हो गई है। हमने अनुसूचित जाति के एक

भाई से पूछा कि तुम अपने नाम के साथ "विप्रा" क्यों लगाते हो। उन्होंने कहा कि पहले पढ़े-लिखे लोग अपने नाम के साथ "विप्र" लिखते थे, हमने "विप्रा" लिखना शुरू कर दिया। इन बातों को रोकने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। खास तौर से एजुकेशन इंस्टीट्यूशनज और एम्प्लायमेंट के सम्बन्ध में ऐसे नामों की अनुमति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की एकता की भावना को जाग्रत करने के लिए सरकार को पहल करनी चाहिए और एक ऐसा विधेयक लाना चाहिए, जिससे इस देश में एक जाति रहित और धर्म रहित समाज का निर्माण हो।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल पढ़ कर मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई है। यह बड़ा अच्छा बिल है, मगर इसका जो मकसद है, वह कानून से पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। पहले भी बहुत से कानून बनाए गए हैं, लेकिन उनसे कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है जैसे लैंड रिफार्मज का कानून बनाया गया, लेकिन किसी को जमीन नहीं मिली। जब तक लोग तैयार न हों, तब तक कोई काम नहीं हो सकता।

इस बिल में रिलिजनलैस और क्लासलैस सोसायटी की बात कही गई है। क्लासलैस सोसायटी, तो बन गई है। पंजाब में खालिस्तान मांग रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हिन्दू हमें तंग करते हैं और हमें हिन्दू कहा जाता है। बेचारे पंद्रह करोड़ हरिजन कहते हैं कि हमें हिन्दू माना जाए, लेकिन उनकी बात नहीं मानी जाती है। लेकिन जो लोग अपने आप को हिन्दू नहीं मानते हैं, उन्हें कहा जाता है कि वे अपने आप को हिन्दू मानें लोग विरादरियों में बंट गए हैं।

यह आप का 36 साल से हो रहा है सब लोग विरादरी में बंट गए हैं। हर एक आदमी हर जगह पर कब्जा करना चाहता है। महात्मा गांधी की बात करते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ महात्मा गांधी की बात कोई माने तो? किसी ने उनकी बात मानी भी है जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं उनके लिए महात्मा गांधी ने कहा है :

"All our learning, or recitation of Vedas, correct knowledge of Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and what not, will avail us nothing if they do not enable us to cultivate absolute purity of heart. The end of knowledge must be building up of our character."

केरेक्टर तो हमारा ऐसा हो गया है कि हम हर एक चीज पर कब्जा करना चाहते हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा है :

"I suggest we are thieves in a way. If I take anything that I do not need for my own immediate use and I keep it, I thieve it from somebody else."

महात्मा गांधी जी की बात इस तरह से चले तो ये सारा किस्सा ही खत्म हो जाय। वह कहते हैं कि अगर हमें किसी चीज की जरूरत नहीं है और वह हम अपने पास रखते हैं जब कि दूसरे को उस की जरूरत है तो हम चोर हैं। इस तरह से हम सब चोर हैं। जब हम सभी चोर हैं तो कैसे किसी चीज पर अमल होगा?

पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की बात ही मान लें। पंडित जी हमेशा गरीबों के लिए आवाज उठाते रहे और उनकी मदद करने की कोशिश करते रहे। पं० जवाहर लाल जी ने कहा है :

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:

“I trust the Consitution itself will lead us to real freedom than we have clamoured for and real freedom in turn will bring food to our starving people, clothes for them and housing for them and all manner of opportunities of progress.”

“What Nehru said in the Constituent Assembly remains relevant today as it was then and the most important question in India is how to solve the problem of the poor and the starving. Wherever we turn, we are confronted with this problem. If we cannot solve this problem soon, our paper Constitution will remain useless and purposeless.”

जो सारे मर रहे हैं उनके लिए रोना आता है। कानून आप का वहां कहां चलेगा ? आज तक कोई कानून चला है ? लैंड रिफार्म का कानून क्या चला ? लैंड रिफार्म हो जाता तो चौधरी चरणसिंह को क्यों यह सब करना पड़ता ?

जो नेशनल कान्फरेंस के मेम्बर बोले थे वह कह रहे थे कि हिन्दू लोग जो हैं वह समिति बना रहे हैं। मैंने कहा कि जिन पर मार पड़ी है वह समिति न बनाएं ?

Swami Vivekananda :

“All expension is love. All contraction is death. All love is expansion. He who loves lives. He who is selfish is dying. Therefore, love for love's sake because it is the only law of life.”

(व्यवधान)

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : पासबान कैसे आदमी हैं ?

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं। हरिजनों के लिए बहुत ज्यादा बोलते रहते हैं।

लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं, जहां तक रेलिजन की बात है।

Religions are difference roads converging on the same point. What does it matter if we take different roads so long as we reach the same point?

असल बात यह है कि कास्टलेस होना चाहिए। रेलिजनलेस नहीं। हमें तो परमात्मा को मानना है और दूथ क्या है उसको जानना है। (व्यवधान)

Unselfishnes is the test of religion. He who is unselfish is more spiritual and is near to God, but he who is selfish, although he has visited all temples, seen all places of pilgrimage and painted his face like leopard, is still away from the Heavens, from God.

लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि दुनिया मैटीरियलिज्म की तरफ जा रही है। (व्यवधान)

मैं आपको एक बात बताना चाहता हूं कि हमें हुक्मत करनी है आप चाहे जितना भी एक्सप्लायट करते रहें। महात्मा गांधी कम लेते थे और सोसायटी को ज्यादा देते थे। हरिजनों के पास भी न मकान हैं, न दुकान हैं। वे भी सबसे कम लेते हैं लेकिन सोसायटी को सबसे ज्यादा देते हैं। इसीलिए मालिक ये लोग बने हुए हैं मैं हैरान हूं या तमाशा क्या है ? वहर हाल आखिर में हमें ही हुक्मत करनी है, हमारा वक्त आ रहा है। लेकिन यह जो सोसायटी के लोग हैं वह बड़े क्लेवर हैं इसीलिए हर जगह हम लोगों को दबाया जाता है।

हमारे लिए जो कानून बनाये गये सब बहुत अच्छे थे, हम बड़े खुश थे, कहा जाता था कि हम गरीबों के लिए कर रहे हैं, लेकिन करते कुछ नहीं थे, कानूनों पर सही तरह से अमल नहीं हुआ—

“All our civilisations and culture and Swaraj depend upon not multiplying our wants and self-indulgence but on restricting our wants and self-reliance.

यह सब कौन कहता है। महात्मा गांधी कहता है, आप जुबान से उस की बात को कहते हैं लेकिन उसकी बात को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। आप महात्मा गांधी को एक्सप्लैट करते हैं, आप भी करते हैं और हम भी करते हैं। आप को बतलाता हूँ—मैंने थोड़ी बहुत जमीन उस जमाने में पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू से मिल कर ली थी, वरना हम को कोई भी जमीन के नजदीक नहीं आने देता था। यह पता नहीं लगता था कि तुम मालिक हो या हम मालिक हैं। अगर उस वक्त हम डा० अम्बेडकर की बात मान लेते तो हमारी यह हालत नहीं होती, आधा हिन्दुस्तान हमारा होता। उस वक्त 9 करोड़ मुसलमान थे और 6 करोड़ हम थे। आज हम दो-दो मरले जमीन के लिए दरबारा सिंह के पास जाते हैं—यह क्या तमाशा हो रहा है। अगर जस्टीफाई करना है तो आप अपने आप को ठीक करो। हरिजन ठीक हैं, वे गरीब हैं, जितना आप उन को एक्सप्लैट करोगे वे उतना आगे बढ़ेंगे। जो हम को चीट करेगा वह मरेगा—इस बात को समझ लो।

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहन विद्याजी ने जो विधेयक सदन के सामने पेश किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि आप इस को तुरन्त मान लें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज कल इस देश में जाति प्रथा की काफी चर्चा चल रही है और ऐसा लगता है कि जात-पात खत्म होने के बजाय दिनोदिन इस की जड़ें और ज्यादा मजबूत होती जा रही हैं। हमारे मित्र जैन

साहब, शायद इस समय नहीं हैं, जब उन्होंने अपना भाषण शुरू किया।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : वे धर्म की बात कह रहे थे।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : यदि वह धर्म की बात कर रहे थे तो धर्म की बुनियादी ही जाति पर है। जैन धर्म क्यों बना, बुद्ध धर्म क्यों बना इस की जड़ जाति-व्यवस्था थी।

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन : बिलकुल गलत।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : जाति-व्यवस्था इसलिए थी कि जब बुद्ध को और महावीर को यह अहसास हुआ कि इस देश में आदमी-आदमी के प्रति भेद भाव है, आदमी-आदमी से नफरत करता है, तब उन्होंने कहा था—बुद्धं शरणम् गच्छामि। मैं बुद्ध की शरण जाता हूँ। इस युग में सबसे बड़ा पीड़ित और दलित डा० अम्बेडकर थे। जिस आदमी के पास इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी डिग्रियां हों, जो इतना बड़ा विद्वान हो, जिस ने संविधान को रचा हो, जिस को संविधान का पिता कहा जाता है, उस आदमी के सामने भी, चूंकि वह दलित था, फाइल फेंकी जाती थी। आज उस के नाम पर यूनीवर्सिटी के नाम करण की बात आती है तो आन्दोलन किया जाता है। इसी लिए उस ने कहा था—जाति विशेष में जन्म लेना मेरे बल-बूते की बात नहीं थी, लेकिन किसी जाति में रहूँ या न रहूँ यह मेरे बस की बात है। इसीलिये उन्होंने कहा कि मैं हिन्दू धर्म को त्यागता हूँ और बुद्ध की शरण में जाता हूँ।

इसलिये आज सब से महत्वपूर्ण विचारणीय प्रश्न यह है कि एक अमीर आदमी गरीब हो सकता है, एक गरीब आदमी अमीर हो सकता है, लेकिन एक हरिजन ब्राह्मण नहीं हो

सकता और एक ब्राह्मण हरिजन नहीं हो सकता ।

यह जो व्यवस्था बनी हुई है यह इसलिए बनी हुई है यह इसलिए बनी हुई है कि यह जो शोषक वर्ग है, जिस ने हजारों साल से राज्य किया है, जिस दिन यह क्लासलैस और कास्ट-लैस सोसाइटी हो जाएगी, उस दिन उसका ग्रिप उसके ऊपर से हट जाएगा । आज हिन्दुस्तान की करीब 90 पर सेंट जनता ऐसी है और आप मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को पढ़िये, उस ने राजपूत को भी वैकवर्ड माना है और ब्राह्मण को भी वैकवर्ड माना है । मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि 85 प्रतिशत जनता ऐसी है जोकि वैकवर्ड है और उसका रेप्रेजेंटेशन किया है ।

अभी हमारे एक साथी बोल रहे थे और उन्होंने राम राज्य की कल्पना की । मैं राम राज्य का विरोधी हूँ । मैं इस को नोट करवाना चाहता हूँ । मैं फिर से शंबूक का वध नहीं कराना चाहता हूँ । राम राज्य में राम ने शंबूक का वध किया था । शंबूक का कसूर क्या था ? वह पढ़-लिख रहा है और तपस्या कर रहा था । (व्यवधान)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPALNAIDU : It is not historical.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : If it is not historical then don't discuss about it.

अगर डिस्कस करते हो, तो यह एक फैक्ट है ।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाडमेर) : हम ने तो एक अच्छी भावना से यह कहा था ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ठीक है लेकिन फैक्ट यह है कि शंबूक नाम का एक तपस्वी जब तपस्या करने के लिए जाता है और किसी का लड़का मर जाता है, तो यह कहा जाता है कि लड़का क्यों मरा बाप के रहते । इस पर लोगों

ने कहा कि एक शुद्र तपस्या कर रहा है, जिससे ऐसा हुआ । राम से इतना भी नहीं हुआ कि वह जा कर पूछता कि क्या बात है । वह तसवार लेकर जाता है और जाकर गर्दन काट देता है ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : गलत है ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : जो मैं जानता हूँ, वह कह रहा हूँ । (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : ये राम गोपाल रेड्डी हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : ये रामगोपाल रेड्डी हैं, तो मैं भी राम विलास पासवान हूँ । इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि मैं इसका विरोधी हूँ क्योंकि राम राज्य में ऐसा हुआ था । राम राज्य में और बहुत सारी चीजें अच्छी हो सकती लेकिन हैं यह प्रसंग जब तक रामायण में रहेगा, मैं उसका विरोधी रहूंगा और हमारे जैसा आदमी उसका विरोधी रहेगा ।

इसी तरह से आप द्वापर युग में देखिये । महाभारत में आप ने पढ़ा होगा कि एकलव्य का अंगूठा काटने का जिक्र उस में आता है । जब तक उस में एकलव्य के अंगूठा काटने का मामला रहेगा, मैं उसका विरोधी रहूंगा । एकलव्य शुद्र था और उस को ज्ञान नहीं दिया गया ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : अभी तो आप रामायण की बात कर रहे थे और अब महा-भारत पर आ गये हैं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वही मैं कह रहा हूँ । अब मैं रामायण से महाभारत पर चला आया हूँ । एकलव्य सीखने के लिए द्रोणाचार्य के पास जाता है और द्रोणाचार्य उस को शिक्षा नहीं देता है । वह पूछता है कि तुम किस जाति के हो । उसने कहा कि मैं शुद्र हूँ ।

तब द्रोणाचार्य उससे कहता है कि शुद्र को शिक्षा देने के लिए मेरे यहां कोई जगह नहीं है। इस पर वह जंगल में चला जाता है और जंगल में रहता है। इस देश का यह दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि ब्राह्मण और क्षत्रिय दोनों मिल गये। एक राजा बनेगा और दूसरा एडवाइज करेगा। राम राज्य करेगा, तो वशिष्ठ एडवाइज करेगा और द्वापर में कृष्ण राज्य करेगा, तो द्रोणाचार्य एडवाइज करेगा, और जनकपुरी में जनक राज्य करेगा, तो विश्वामित्र एडवाइज करेगा। तो डिवाइड एण्ड रूल करने की बात पहले से चली आ रही है। दोनों ने मिलकर शक्ति को अपने हाथ में ले लिया। आपने इतिहास में पढ़ा होगा कि पहले ब्राह्मणों और क्षत्रियों का युद्ध हुआ था और अब वैक्वर्ड और फारवर्ड का युद्ध हो रहा है, हरिजनों और नान-हरिजनों का युद्ध हो रहा है। (व्यवधान) इस विश्वामित्र की कहानी को मैं यहीं छोड़ देता हूं लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि द्रोणाचार्य और अर्जुन, भीम, नकुल और सहदेव जब जंगल में यह देखते हैं कि एक कुत्ता है और उस के मुँह में वाण पड़ा हुआ है और उस के मुँह से न आवाज निकलती है और न खून निकल रहा है, तो यह पता लगाने के लिए कि वह धनुर्धारी कौन है वे आगे चलते हैं और देखते हैं कि एक तपस्वी तपस्या कर रहा है। जब उसकी तपस्या खत्म हुई, तो वह उस से पूछते हैं कि तुम कौन हो। उसने कहा कि मेरा नाम एकलव्य है। द्रोणाचार्य ने पूछा कि तुम्हारा गुरु कौन है? उसने कहा कि मेरे गुरु द्रोणाचार्य हैं और मैं उनका चेला हूं। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि द्रोणाचार्य तो मैं हूं। उसने कहा कि मैंने तो उनसे शिक्षा ग्रहण की है। इस पर द्रोणाचार्य ने कहा, मैं इस को द्रोणाचार्य की नीचता तो नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि इसमें एकलव्य की बड़ी महानता थी क्योंकि जब द्रोणाचार्य ने उस से यह कहा कि जब तुमने हमारे नाम से शिक्षा ग्रहण की है, तो क्या तुम हमें गुरु-दक्षिणा नहीं

दोगे और उन्होंने कहा कि गुरु-दक्षिणा में तुम अपना अंगूठा काट कर हमें दे दो। अब जिस ने शिक्षा न दी हो, वह अंगूठा कटवा कर ले ले, तो उस को आप क्या कहेंगे लेकिन एकलव्य तो केवल अंगूठे से ही वाण चलाने में निपुण नहीं था, वह तो अपने प्रत्येक अंग से वाण चला सकता था। यही नहीं, द्रोणाचार्य ने उस से यह भी कहा कि तुम महाभारत की लड़ाई में कहीं भी नहीं जाओगे। तो यह चीज द्वापर में हुई थी।

हम को क्या फिर से त्रेता युग में ले जाना चाहते हैं? डा० अम्बेडकर की कहानी आप तो याद है। मैं अंग्रेजों का बहुत विरोधी हूं लेकिन कुछ मामलों में मैं उनका कायल भी हूं। उन्होंने इस देश में एक काम किया। सबको इक्विलिटी विफार ला उन्होंने दी। सब के लिए उन्होंने एजुकेशन के दरवाजे खोल दिए। आप यह बताइये आपके द्वापर, त्रेता और सत युगों में क्या सब को पढ़ने का अधिकार था? नहीं था। (व्यवधान)

मैं मनुस्मृति के बारे में आपसे कहना चाहता हूं। आप मनुस्मृति को पढ़ लीजिये। उसमें लिखा है कि अगर कोई ब्राह्मण हत्या करता था तो उसके लिए क्या दण्ड था, क्षत्रिय हत्या करता था तो उसके लिए क्या दण्ड था, वैश्य हत्या करता था तो उसके लिए क्या दण्ड था और शूद्र हत्या करता था तो उसके लिए क्या दण्ड था? ब्राह्मण और क्षत्रिय को प्रिविलेज मिला हुआ था लेकिन उस युग में शुद्र गर्दन उठा कर नहीं देख सकता था हमारी कमर में रस्सा बांध दिया जाता था और कहा जाता था कि दौड़ो। जिससे कि पता चल जाए कि शुद्र आ रहा है। यह मनुस्मृति में लिखा हुआ है। लेकिन कम से कम इस प्रथा को तोड़ने का काम अंग्रेजों ने किया। लोगों को उन्होंने एजुकेशन दिलवाई। मैं आज भी कहता हूं कि आजादी के पहले कितने हमारे नेशनल लीडर इस कन्ट्री से बाहर पढ़ कर आये हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा एजुकेशन पाई है?

पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने, सी० आर० दास ने, डा० लोहिया ने, जय प्रकाश नारायण ने कहां जाकर पढ़ाई की ? जो लोग हमारे देश की आजादी में अगुआ थे वे सब शिक्षा वेस्टर्न कंट्रीज से लेकर आये । अगर अंग्रेजों ने इस देश के लोगों के लिए एजुकेशन के दरवाजे बंद कर दिए होते तो वे हजार साल तक इस देश पर राज करते । आज हिन्दुस्तान का शैड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शुद्र जो है उसको अगर एजुकेशन न दी जाए तो वह क्या कर सकता है । जिन लोगों ने इस मुल्क में एजुकेशन पाई है वे फूल हैं ।

मैं योरोपियन कंट्रीज में गया हूँ । मैंने वहां किसी कंट्री में भूख से मुर्झाया हुआ चेहरा नहीं देखा । वहां के माली के बाग में सब फूल खिले हुए मिलते हैं, कोई मुर्झाया हुआ फूल नहीं मिलता । हमारे माली पर बहुत गर्व है और यहाँ बाग में उसके दो-चार फूल खिले मिलेंगे, बाकी सब मुर्झाये फूल मिलेंगे ।

हिन्दुस्तान में बीस करोड़ लोग हैं और 56 करोड़ देवी देवता हैं । इसके बावजूद भी हमारे देश में सब से ज्यादा मुशीबत है, हमारे यहां सब से ज्यादा लक्ष्मी की पूजा होती है, इसकी पूजा मैंने कहीं नहीं देखी, लेकिन उसके बाद भी हमारे देश में सब से ज्यादा कंगाली है । मैं नहीं जानता कि हमारे देश में सरस्वती की पूजा और कहीं होती है या नहीं, लेकिन बिहार में सरस्वती की पूजा सब से ज्यादा होती है और विद्यादायिनी सरस्वती जाता कहा है लेकिन बिहार में ही सब से ज्यादा मूर्ख लोग हैं ।

मैं तो अभी वद्रीनाथ घाम गया था । मैंने सोचा कि ये हमारे देवी-देवता हैं इनको तो देखूँ कि इनमें कितनी शक्ति है । अगर इनमें शक्ति है तो इन्हें बोर्डर पर लगा दीजिए जिससे कि वे हमारे वाडर की रक्षा करते रहें ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं यह कहता हूँ कि हमें रिजर्वेशन क्यों चाहिए तो इसलिए कहता हूँ कि इस देश में आज तक जो जाति व्यवस्था चली आ रही है, पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था चली आ रही है, इसको पहले खत्म कर दिया जाए, फिर राम विलास पासवान ही सब से पहला व्यक्ति होगा जो रिजर्वेशन को खत्म करने के लिए कहेगा । (व्यवधान) आप भी नहीं चाहते हैं तो मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि क्या किसी मंत्री के यहां पूजा ब्राह्मण को छोड़कर कोई करा सकता है ? क्या रोड पर झाड़ू देने वाला किसी दूसरी जाति का हो सकता है ?

मैं पूछता हूँ कि जूता बनाने वाला चमार के अलावा दूसरा क्यों नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : रामावतार शास्त्री ब्राह्मण नहीं हैं ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : वह भी आपको बताता हूँ । जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि जाति व्यवस्था खत्म होनी चाहिए, रिजर्वेशन खत्म होना चाहिए, उन लोगों से मैं आग्रह करूंगा..... ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In Bata Company, People who are employed for shoe making are from every community. They are all not cobblers.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : वहां पर तो जूता बेचने का काम वह कर सकता है लेकिन अगर उनको कहिए कि रोड पर जूता बेचिए तो सोसायटी उनको हटा देगी ।

अगर लोग सिक्ख राष्ट्र मुस्लिम राष्ट्र का नारा देते हैं तो लगता है कि सिंहासन डोल रहा है, लेकिन "हिन्दू राष्ट्र" कहने की आजादी है । मैं हिन्दू राष्ट्र का नारा देने वालों से पूछता हूँ कि हजारों सालों से तुम अछूतों को लातें मारते आए हो, फिर भी कहते हो

कि हम हिन्दू हैं। गाय को माता कहते हैं, उसका दूध पीते हैं और जब वह माता मर जाती है तो उसको हमारे कंधे पर क्यों फेंक दिया जाता है। उसका दाह संस्कार क्यों नहीं किया जाता? अगर गाय आपकी माता है और उसको आप हमारे कंधे पर फेंक देते हैं तो अपनी माँ को भी मरने के बाद हमारे कंधे पर रख दीजिए। हम उसको भी ढोने के लिए तैयार हैं। इस तरह से दो तरह की बात नहीं चल सकती।

इसी सदन में जगजीवन राम जी के बारे में कहा गया था। जगजीवनराम जी जब संपूर्णानन्द की मूर्ति का उद्घाटन करते हैं तो उस मूर्ति को धोया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि चमार का हाथ लग गया है। दूसरे दिन ही कहा जाता है कि जगजीवन राम जी के बेटे को रिजर्वेशन क्यों मिले।

आज तिलमिलाहट इस बात की नहीं है कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है, तिलमिलाहट इस बात की है कि गद्दी पर जो कुछ लोगों का अधिकार था, उसका शेयर क्यों हो रहा है।

कहा जाता है कि इनएफिशेंसी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इतने रेलवे एक्सीडेंट हो रहे हैं और अस्पतालों में इतने लोग मर रहे हैं, क्या वहाँ ऊंची जाति के तमगे वाले लोग नहीं हैं? शंकरानंद जी यहां बैठे हैं, वे बता दें कि किस शेड्यूल कास्ट डाक्टर के हाथ से मौत हुई है।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसी रेजोल्यूशन पर एक कानून बना दीजिए कि मन्दिर का पुजारी कौन होगा। एक विद्यालय खोल दीजिए और तय कर दीजिए कि जो सब भाषाओं का ज्ञाता हो, वेद, कुरान बाइबल, गुरुग्रन्थ का ज्ञाता हो वह मन्दिर का पुजारी होगा, चाहे वह किसी भी जाति का हो। चाहे हरिजन हो या ब्राह्मण

हो। आज तो यह हो रहा है कि मन्दिर के नाम पर जगह एक्वायर कर ली और दम मारो दम करते-करते उसको स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री बना ली। आज मन्दिर स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री हो गए हैं। रोड पर जाकर जमीन पर कब्जा कर लेंगे, हमसे चढ़ावा लेंगे, हम से ही बनवा लेंगे और हमारे लिए ही मन्दिर का दरवाजा बंद कर दिया जाता है। कहा जाता है कि अब तो यह हमारी प्रापर्टी हो गई।

मेरठ में क्या हुआ। वहां पर सांप्रदायिक दंगा कैसे हुआ? एक मकान को कहा गया कि इसको तोड़ो। कहा गया कि यह मन्दिर बन गया है। मन्दिर बन गया है तो पुलिस अफसर डर गया। दूसरे आदमी ने कहा कि यहां मजार है। जब इमरजेंसी खत्म हो गई तो एक ने कहा यहां मन्दिर है, दूसरे ने कहा यहां मजार है, बस इसी बात पर कम्युनल रायट हो गया। पटना, लखनऊ, जहां भी चले जाइए, इसी तरह की बातें मिलेंगी।

मैंने तो यह भी कहा था कि चारों शंकराचार्य देश को तोड़ने का काम कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए मुझे बहुत कुछ कहा गया। कई गाली देकर चिट्ठियां मुझे लिखी गईं। मैं स्वयं जोशी मठ में गया था और वहां पर दोनों शंकराचार्यों से मिला था। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या आपका मामला कोर्ट में चल रहा है कि कौन शंकराचार्य बने? उन्होंने कहा कि हां, हमारा मामला कोर्ट में चल रहा है। मैंने पूछा कि क्या यहां आपका भगवान फेल हो गया जो आपको कोर्ट का सहारा लेना पड़ा?

शंकराचार्य अपने मामलों को कोर्ट में ले जाते हैं, और देश को कहते हैं कि हम भगवान के अवतार हैं। देश को तोड़ने का यह सब काम हो रहा है। हिन्दू मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई, हिन्दुओं में ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वेश, शूद्र, और शूद्रों में खिलानी जाति, चलना जाति, एक के ऊपर दूसरी जाति का नाम पड़ा हुआ

है। इस तरह से देश की प्रगति कभी नहीं हो सकती है। मैं यूरोपियन देशों में गया हूँ। वहाँ हैल्थ का लोगों को सब से पहले ध्यान है। गाय को काटा भी जाता है तो पहले मशीन पर उसको खड़ा कर यह देखा जाता है कि इसे कोई बीमारी तो नहीं है, यह खाने लायक गाय है या नहीं है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ जो कल मरने वाला मुर्गा आदि होता है जो बीमारी से ग्रस्त हो जाता है उसको सब से पहले मारा जाता है और कहा जाता है कि जल्दी से काट कर इसको खा जाओ। हमारे देश में हैल्थ की किसी को कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। हिन्दू सिख मुसलमान ईसाई सब धर्म का उपदेश दे रहे हैं लेकिन हरिजनों को लात मारी जाती है जो जैन धर्म के रक्षक हैं उस में क्या कहा गया है? चींटियों को भी चीनी खिलाओ लेकिन आदमी को खूब मारो।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : बिल्कुल गलत है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दूसरा पार्ट गलत है लेकिन पहला ता सही है। जैन बौद्ध धर्मों में यही कहा गया है कि चींटी को भी चीनी खिलाओ, मानवता से प्रेम करो, झाड़ू बुहार करके चलो ताकि किसी जीव की हत्या न हो। लेकिन हमारे देश में जति के नाम पर रोज हरिजनों की हत्या की जा रही है। देवली में क्या हुआ, 29 हरिजनों को कत्ल कर दिया गया, रामपुरा में क्या हुआ, साढ़ूपुर में, पिपरा में, वेलचं में क्या हुआ। देश में विषाक्त वातावरण पैदा हो गया है।

मेरा कहना है कि आप सब से पहले मन बनाओ, विल पावर होनी चाहिए, हिम्मत होनी चाहिए कि कत्ल को सभी मंदिरों, मस्जिदों, गुरुद्वारों के लिए कोड आफ कंडक्ट बनाया जाए, कौन पुजारी होगा, यह तय किया जाए। लेकिन आप इसके लिए तैयार नहीं है।

यहाँ ठीक कहा गया है कि धर्म का नैशनलैलिटी से तथा सम्बन्ध है? हिन्दू भी देश के

प्रति गद्दार हो सकता है और मुसलमान और दूसरे लोग हम से ज्यादा बफादार हो सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान का युद्ध हुआ। उसने साबित कर दिया कि मुहम्मद उस्मान.....।

श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया (गुना) : हिन्दुओं पर ही क्यों बरस रहे हैं?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इस वास्ते कि मैं स्वयं हिन्दू हूँ और हिन्दू होने के बावजूद भी....।

श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया : हिन्दू होते हुए भी आप हिन्दुओं की इस तरह से आलोचना कर सकते हैं और हम सब लोग सुनते—रह सकते हैं, क्या यह हिन्दुत्व का वडप्पन नहीं है?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैजोरिट को सुनना पड़ता है। सिन्धिया जी मानेंगे यदि हिन्दू धर्म में लचीलापन होता, सम्यक दृष्टि रहती तो यह संसार पर छाया रहता.....।

श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया : सब पर बरसिये, सिर्फ हमारे ऊपर ही नहीं।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सब नहीं है, इसलिए आप पर बरस रहा हूँ।

हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान का युद्ध हुआ। परम वीर चक्र किस को मिला? मुसलमान को मिला। फिर आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि वे दो नम्बर के नागरिक हैं?

श्री माधवराव सिन्धिया : नहीं कह सकते हैं।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। मोनाक्षीपुरम में शूद्र मुसलमान बने। मैं, चन्द्रशेखरन, कांग्रेस आई के अरुणाचलम आदि एस.सी. एस.टी. कमेटी की तरफ से वहाँ गए थे। एक लड़के से हमने उसका नाम पूछा

और उसने अपना नाम मुहम्मद इस्माइल बताया। हमने पूछा तुम पहले क्या थे, तुम्हारा क्या नाम था। उसने कहा सबैय्या। हमने पूछा क्यों धर्म परिवर्तन किया? उसने कहा मैं बम्बई में था। वीए पास हूँ। बम्बई से आया और चाय की दुकान पर चाय पीने चला गया। मैंने चाय मांगी मुझे मिल गई। चाय मिलने के बाद पूछा कि किस जाति के हो। जब मैंने जाति बताई तो मुझे लप्पड़ मार दिया और मैंने भी लप्पड़ मार दिया।

हमने पूछा कि थप्पड़ क्यों मार दिया... (व्यवधान)... उसने भी थप्पड़ मार दिया। हमने कहा कि थप्पड़ क्यों मारा तो उसने कहा कि अछूत होकर तुमने हमारे यहां चाय पी ली है। तो मैंने पूछा कि वहां पर अछूत कैसे चाय पीते हैं। उसने बताया कि जब चाय ठंडी हो जाती है तो ऊपर से मुंह में डाली जाती है। आजादी के 35 वर्ष के बाद भी देश में यह स्थिति है। हमने एक डाक्टर का इन्टरव्यू लिया। उसने बताया कि हम जूता पहन कर और कंधे पर चादर रख कर नहीं जा सकते हैं। पता चल जाएगा कि शूद्र हैं तो छीन लिया जाएगा और पिटाई लगाई जाएगी। इंजीनियर से पूछा, उसने भी यही कहा। इसका मतलब जब हम हिन्दू हैं तब हम रोड पर नहीं चल सकते और जब मुसलमान हो जाते हैं तो रोड के दरवाजे हमारे लिए खुल जाते हैं। अब आप ही बताइए, आप मेबर आफ पार्लियामेंट हैं, हम क्या करें। इसके लिए जब हम लोग बात करना चाहते थे, उससे पहले ही गृह मंत्री जी का बयान आ जाता है कि इसमें विदेशी हाथ है। कैसा विदेशी हाथ है? अट्रासिटीज को आप कम नहीं कर सकते हैं तो वह स्वतंत्र है कहीं भी जाने के लिए। आप उसको रोकने वाले कौन होते हैं। हम उसकी निन्दा करने वाले कौन हैं। आप इस बात को हमें

समझाइए। आप यह मत समझिए कि मैं ऐसे ही आप पर बरस रहा हूँ।

मैं कहता हूँ कि आप कास्ट को वर्क से क्यों जोड़ रहे हैं। सिंधिया जी आप तो विदेशों में बहुत जाते हैं। क्या किसी जूता बनाने वाले को चमार कहा जाता है? वहां पर राष्ट्रपति का बेटा भी जूता बनाने वाला हो सकता है। कपड़ा धोने वाला हो सकता है। चीफ सेक्रेटरी का बेटा झाड़ू लगाने वाला हो सकता है। वहां पर वर्क की डिग्नटी है। वहां पर आदमी काम करता है, उसको पैसा मिलता है। मैंने न्यूयार्क में देखा एक होटल में एक साउथ इंडियन लड़का बैरे का काम कर रहा था। मैंने उससे पूछा कि तुम यहां पर क्या करते हो। उसने बताया कि मैं पी. एच. डी. कर रहा हूँ। मुझे यहां पर 400 डालर मिलते हैं। यहां पर अगर कोई बी. ए. पास लड़का होटल में बैरे का काम करे और गांव से उसका कोई जानने वाला आ जाए तो तब तक वह लाज के बाहर नहीं निकलेगा जब तक उसका परिचित वहां से चला नहीं जाएगा। नहीं तो वह गांव में जाकर कहेगा कि पंडित जी का बेटा, बाबूजी का बेटा होटल में बैरे का काम करता है। हमारे साथ सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि हमने कास्ट को वर्क के साथ जोड़ दिया है। झाड़ू देने वाला दूसरा कोई नहीं मिलेगा, शूद्र ही मिलेगा। मन्दिर का पूजारी ब्राह्मण ही होगा। डा० कर्णसिंह 5 भाषाओं के विद्वान हैं लेकिन एक छोटे से मन्दिर पुजारी नहीं हो सकते। यह जो कुव्यवस्था है इसको तोड़ना आपके लिए लाइलाज है। इसको तोड़ने का सबसे वैस्ट तरीका यह है कि कास्ट लैस और क्लास लैस सोसायटी को बढ़ाया जाए। इसके लिए रिजर्वेशन का सहारा लिया जा सकता है। वह इसलिए कि यहां पर गरीबी है। दूसरे एशिया के देशों में या यूरोपीय, अमरीकन देशों में गरीबी नहीं है।

वहां लोग नहीं जानते कि मूख से भी कोई मर सकता है। वहां पर लोगों को बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि यहां बेटे की शादी बाप करवाता है। जहां अमीरी है, खुशहाली है वहां सब चल सकता है। अपने यहां एक रोटी के ऊपर आदमी भी झपटता है और कुत्ता भी झपटता है। इसलिए यहां पर गरीबी सबसे बड़ी जड़ है। इसलिए इसी गरीबी पर हमें हमला करना होगा। कास्ट लैस और ब्लास लैस सोसायटी के बारे में हम लोगों का दृष्टिकोण बड़ा साफ होना चाहिए। मैं इस बात की तारीफ करता हूं। नेशनलिटी और रेलिजन का आपस में कोई संबंध नहीं है। दोनों को एक साथ जोड़ने का काम नहीं होना चाहिए। कास्ट लैस सोसायटी के लिए सबसे अच्छा तरीका यह है कि जो भी लड़का या लड़की अंतरजातीय विवाह करे उसको गवर्नमेंट प्रोटेक्शन दे, उसको एंप्लायमेंट दे; अगर आप शुरू करना चाहते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि यहां से शुरू हो सकता है। लेकिन जब चर्चा हो जाती है तो सिंधिया जी आप हम लोगों की फीलिंग को भी सोचा कीजिए।

आज श्री जगपाल सिंह जी ने एक मामला उठाया, सिनेमा में उन्होंने कुछ देखा। सिनेमा में अछूत की तुलना एक कुत्ते से की गई है। 'सौतन' फिल्म की बात यह कह रहे थे। उसमें यह है कि यह कुत्ता है, दरवाजे से बाहर रखो। इस हकीकत से भी हम मुंह नहीं मोड़ सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उस स्टेट से आते हैं जो परियार का स्टेट है, जिसमें एक शूद्र राज्य चला रहा है। वह शूद्र उस राज्य से बढ़िया राज्य चला रहा है जोकि एक ब्राह्मण चला रहा है। इसलिये जो क्राइटेरिया दिया जाता है इन-एफीशियेंट और एफीशियेंट का, यह सब कुछ नहीं है। जिसके हाथ-पांए बांध रखे हैं, उससे आप अपेक्षा नहीं रख सकते हैं कि वह तुरन्त दोड़ना शुरू कर देगा। आपको वाता-

वरण क्रिएट करना होगा। इसलिए रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये यह वातावरण के क्रिएट करने में सहायक है। उससे चिढ़ नहीं होनी चाहिये जैन साहब कि रिजर्वेशन क्यों मिल रहा है।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : रिजर्वेशन अभी की आवश्यकता के लिए आवश्यक है, लेकिन बाद में हमें निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : निर्णय क्या लेना पड़ेगा? मैं तो कहता हूं कि यह रिजर्वेशन तब तक रहना चाहिये तब तक रहेगा जब तक या तो इस देश से जाति व्यवस्था खत्म नहीं हो जाती या सब जाति का रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं हो जाता। इस बात को हमको समझ लेना चाहिये।

MR. DEFUTY-SPEAKER : Reservation will be there as long as the caste system exists.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Yes, yes. That is what I am saying. Thank you, Sir. That is what I am saying. No reservation is needed in a casteless society.

इसलिए इसमें हम लोगों का दिमाग, कम-से-कम जो मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट हैं, पब्लिक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हैं, उनका दिमाग साफ हो जाना चाहिये।

मैं तो कहता हूं कि आज यदि आप चाहते हैं तो आज जिनके हाथ में सम्पत्ति है, उस सम्पत्ति को उनसे छीन लीजिये, नेशनलाइज कर दीजिये, किसी के पास सम्पत्ति न रहे।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : क्या कह रहे हैं ये? मैं समझता हूं कि तुम हिन्दू नहीं हो? तुम हिन्दू हो, 15 करोड़ तुम्हारी आबादी है। ये हिन्दू तो एनकरेजेबल हैं। हम हिन्दू हैं, हम उनको ठीक कर देंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि जाति व्यवस्था की पकड़ को जितना ढीला करने का काम है, इसमें सब संवर्गों के लोग आपका साथ देंगे। मैं तो यह मानकर चलता हूँ कि हमारे सबसे बड़े दोस्त सिंधिया जी हैं, हरिकेश जी हैं, इस देश में कास्ट व्यवस्था को तोड़ने का काम भी उन्होंने ही किया है। भगवान बुद्ध वैकवर्ध नहीं थे, हरिजन नहीं थे, क्षत्रीय थे। डाक्टर अम्बेडकर ने कहा "बुद्धम् शरणम् गच्छामि"। विवेकानन्द जी हरिजन नहीं थे। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐ ऊँची जाति के लोगो समय रहते अपने अधिकार इन शूद्रों को दे दो। विवेकानन्द ब्राह्मण थे। दयानन्द सरस्वती आर्य समाजी थे वे ब्राह्मण थे लेकिन उनको भी जहर देने का काम ब्राह्मण ने ही किया, हरिजन ने नहीं किया।

इसलिये जितने प्रोग्रेसिव तत्व हैं, उनसे मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इस पर सोचें। लोग कहेंगे कि राम विलास पासवान जब बोलता है हरिजनों और वैकवर्ध की बात करता है, रामविलास पासवान कास्टिस्ट है, लेकिन जिस दिन श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी, मुझे खुशी है कि वह बोलते हैं, सबसे अच्छा बोलते हैं, सिंधिया जी, व्यास जी-वेद-व्यास जी, हरिकेश जी, बोलना शुरू कर देंगे, उस दिन मैं समझता हूँ कि सही मायने में कास्ट सिस्टम की जड़ उखड़ेगी।

श्री माधव राव सिंधिया : बोल रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं समझता हूँ कि उस दिन कास्ट-लैस सोसायटी होगी।

श्री माधव राव सिंधिया : आप जो कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दू धर्म में यह बुराइयाँ हैं, इनके विरुद्ध हमें भी एक अभियान चलाना है। आप इस गलतफहमी में न रहें कि हम शिड्यूल कास्ट्स के खिलाफ हैं। हम केवल यह कह रहे थे कि आपकी आलोचना का केन्द्र बिन्दु हिन्दू धर्म ही बन रहा है, आप थोड़ा आस पास भी

देखें। दूसरे धर्मों में भी बुराइयाँ हैं, अपनी आलोचना का सारा केन्द्रीकरण हमारी तरफ ही न कीजिए।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उन धर्मों में ये बुराइयाँ हिन्दू धर्म से ही गई हैं। अगर इस्लाम में कास्टिज्म और अनटचेबिलिटी है, तो वह सिर्फ हिन्दू धर्म के कारण है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अंत में मैं सब सदस्यों से कहूंगा कि वे इस बुराई की जड़ को पहचानें। जिस धर्म में जो खराबी या दोष है, उसके संरक्षकों का काम है कि वे उन दोषों को निकालें। अगर हम इस देश में रिजिजन को खत्म नहीं कर सकते, तो कम से कम एक ऐसा वातावरण तैयार करें, जिसमें जाति-व्यवस्था के कोढ़ को तो निश्चित रूप से खत्म किया जा सके। उसके लिए हमको पहल करनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा हमारे देश में जो आर्थिक केन्द्रीकरण हो गया है, उसका विकेन्द्रीकरण करना चाहिए और जो गंगा अभी शंकर की जटा में गूम रही है, उसको जमीन पर उतार कर समाज के सब तबकों में वितरित करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नूपति के विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नूपति, ने जो जाति रहित तथा धर्म-रहित समाज निर्माण विधेयक, 1983 प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल की भावना तो बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन एक बिल में जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएँ होनी चाहिए, वे सब व्यवस्थाएँ इसमें मौजूद नहीं हैं। इसलिए सरकार की तरफ से एक पूरा और विस्तृत कानून लाया जाना चाहिए, ताकि इस देश में जाति और धर्म के नाम पर जो झगड़े-टंटे होते हैं, हम उनको समाप्त कर सकें

और इन सब खराबियों को दूर किया जा सके।

मैं माननीय सदस्या के विचारों की तारीफ करता हूँ। इस बिल के उद्देश्यों में कहा गया है :

“हमारे देश में हमारा समाज जाति, धर्म और भाषा जैसे विभाजनकारी कारणों कारणों से विभाजित है। देश के विभिन्न भागों में साम्प्रदायिकता और जातिवाद के कारण समय-समय पर दंगे होते रहते हैं। ये सभी बातें राष्ट्रीय एकता सुनिश्चित करने में बाधक हैं।

राष्ट्रीय एकता का उद्देश्य जाति-हीन और वर्गहीन समाज के निर्माण द्वारा ही पूरा किया जा सकता है।”

मैं समझता हूँ कि सिर्फ शिक्षा संस्थाओं वगैरह में जाति न लिखने से ही एक जातिहीन और वर्ग हीन समाज का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सकता। इसके लिए कई और व्यवस्थाएं करनी पड़ेंगी और एक अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार करना होगा।

अभी श्री पासवान हमारे धर्म की आलोचना कर रहे थे कि हिन्दू धर्म में इस प्रकार की खराबियां हैं। मगर जिस लीडर के तहत वह कई वरसों तक रहे, जिसने केवल जातिवाद के आधार पर अपना प्रभुत्व जमाने की कोशिश की, उसकी उन्होंने कभी आलोचना नहीं की।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह लीडर कौन हैं ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : यह समझने की बात है। यहां पर नाम लेना उचित नहीं है।

हमारे देश में जो लोग जाति, धर्म और सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर लोगों का शोषण करते

हैं, अपने आप को नेता बनाते हैं और अपना वर्चस्व कायम करने की कोशिश करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों से हमें सतर्क और सावधान रहना चाहिए।

वैस्टर्न यू० पी० में जो चुनाव होते हैं, क्या सब लोग वहां पर वोट देने के लिए जा सकते हैं ? क्या वहां पर दूसरे वर्ग के लोगों को वोट देने का अधिकार है ? एक तरफ कहते हैं कि हम जाति, धर्म और सम्प्रदाय के आधार पर चलने वाली व्यवस्था को ठीक करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ लोगों को वोट देने का जो अधिकार दिया गया है, वे उन्हें उस अधिकार का उपयोग नहीं करने देते हैं। वे लाठी ले कर खड़े हो जाते हैं कि कोई आदमी हमारे सिवा किसी दूसरे को वोट नहीं दे सकेगा।

पौलिंग बूथ्स कैप्चर कर लेते हैं। सब प्रकार की अव्यवस्था पैदा करने में कोई कमी नहीं उठा रखते। इस प्रकार की भावनाओं से प्रेरित होकर देश में जिस प्रकार का जहर फैलाने की कोशिश उन्होंने की है उसके नतीजे क्या हो रहे हैं, इस को भी सभी लोग भली भांति जानते हैं। इसलिए हमारा यह कहना है कि इस प्रकार की गलत बातें हमारे देश में होती हैं तो उस के अच्छे अंजाम नहीं होते हैं। आज पंजाब में जो हो रहा है उसके पीछे वही कारण है या आसाम में जो हो रहा है उस के पीछे भी यही कारण है। लोग जाति और धर्म के नाम पर लोगों का शोषण करने में लगे हैं। इसीलिए इस प्रकार की गलत व्यवस्थाएं सारे देश में पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं। आज हमारे कम्युनिस्ट या मार्क्सिस्ट भाई यहां बैठे हुए हैं..... (व्यवधान)..... मैं इन्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

मैं इसलिए यह कह रहा हूँ कि लोग इस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इन्होंने अभी चुनाव करवाया

काश्मीर में। वहां इन्होंने क्या किया? अगर जाति और धर्म के नाम पर वोट की बात में नहीं करते तो निश्चित तरीके से वहां की स्थिति ऐसी नहीं होती। जिस प्रकार की भावनाएं पहले वहां थीं वही भावनाएं अब नहीं रहीं। इन्होंने भी देश के गरीब लोगों का शोषण किया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... वहां की स्थिति आज बिगड़ गई।

इन्होंने वहां कम्यूनलिस्ट लोगों से हाथ मिलाया। साम्प्रदायिक भावनानों को उभाड़ने में कोई कसर उठा नहीं रखी। (व्यवधान) ... इस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था जो लोग भी फैलाते हैं वह गलत बात है, चाहे वह हम फैलाते हैं तब भी गलत है और चाहे दूसरे लोग फैलाते हैं तब भी गलत है। इस से देश को नुकसान होता है, कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता है।

इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करूंगा कि अगर इस देश को महान और मजबूत बनाना है तो जाति और धर्म अथवा सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर जिस प्रकार का शोषण कर रहे हैं उस शोषण को बिल्कुल बन्द कीजिए तब जाकर लोगों को समान तरीके से आगे बढ़ने का मौका दे सकते हैं। (व्यवधान)

मैं सबको कह रहा हूं। सारे देश के लिए कह रहा हूं, एक आदमी के लिए नहीं। इनके यहाँ पर भी इस प्रकार की वारदातें हुई हैं इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं। इन्होंने भी शोषण करने की कोशिश की है। यह शोषण वहां पर भी समाप्त होना चाहिए और दूसरी जगह भी समाप्त होना चाहिए। मेरा मकसद केवल कश्मीर, बंगाल, पंजाब या आसाम से नहीं बल्कि सारे देश से है। सारे देश के लोगों को इस प्रकार की भावनाओं से प्रेरित होकर ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिससे देश मजबूत हो सके। (व्यवधान)

अभी पासवान जी बात कर रहे थे, मैं उनकी बातों से एग्री नहीं करता। जब यहां

मण्डल कमिशन के बारे में डिस्कशन हुआ था तब भी मैंने कहा था कि इस देश में आर्थिक आधार पर बैकवर्डनेस और रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए, जातीय और धार्मिक आधार पर रिजर्वेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। जहाँ पर जाति और धर्म के नाम पर रिजर्वेशन होता है वहां शोषण होता है। आज कितने आइ० ए० एस० आफिसर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के बन गए हैं। आज क्या वे उनके बीच में जाकर बैठते हैं? वे तो ब्राह्मणों से भी ऊपर हो गए हैं। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट को कौन पूछता है? उनके लड़के अंग्रेजी स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं जबकि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लड़के ऐसे स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं जहाँ टाट-पट्टी और दरी भी नहीं है, किताबें भी नहीं हैं। इसका मकसद तो यह हुआ कि आप एक ओर फिर का परस्ती पैदा करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं इस प्रकार की भावनाएँ नहीं पैदा होनी चाहिए। आज एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एम० पी० बन गया, उसका स्थान शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों में ऊंचा हो जायेगा और उनके बराबर नहीं रहेगा। यह रिजर्वेशन जो हमने गरीब लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए किया है उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो बड़े लोग हैं, जो अच्छी स्थिति में आ गए, करोड़पति बन गए, उनको भी रिजर्वेशन देते रहें। आज जगजीवन राम जी के लिए कहा जाता है हो इज रिचेस्ट पालिटीशियन इन दि कंट्री।

अगर ऐसे लोगों के लड़कों को भी रिजर्वेशन दिया जाए तो निश्चित रूप से बुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होगा। ऐसे लोगों के लिए रिजर्वेशन रखा जाना चाहिए जोकि आर्थिक तौर पर कमजोर हैं, जिनके पास पूरा भोजन नहीं है, जिनके पास मजदूत हाथ हैं लेकिन करने के लिए काम नहीं है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में भी आज ऐसे लखपति और करोड़पति हैं जिनको रिजर्वेशन की आवश्यकता नहीं है। इसलिए यह रिजर्वेशन सभी धर्म के लोगों के लिए होना चाहिए जोकि आर्थिक तौर पर कमजोर हैं—चाहे वे मुसलमान

हो, ईसाई हों, सिख हों, पारसी हिन्दू हों हो, या अन्य । किसी भी धर्म में जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनको रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिए ताकि इस देश के तमाम गरीब लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत किया जा सके । वर्तमान रिजर्वेशन के चलते शोषण चलता रहेगा, बड़ी मछली छोटी मछली को खाती रहेगी । धर्म की कटुता कितनी भी क्रिएट की जाए, पहले जो भी वर्ण व्यवस्था रही, जो भी शोषण हुआ, राजपूतों, ब्राह्मणों ने किया या महाजनों ने किया, वह अलग बात है लेकिन आज जो समाज हम बनाना चाहते हैं उसके लिए इन व्यवस्थाओं को तोड़ना आवश्यक होगा । मैं पूछना चाहूंगा आज किस जाति में ऐसे लोग नहीं है जिनके पास हजारों एकड़ जमीनें हैं लेकिन उनके ऊपर कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है । क्या वे लोग आपके कानून के शिकंजे में आ रहे हैं ? मैं बड़े-बड़े राजा-महाराजाओं, पूंजीपतियों, जागीरदारों को जानता हूं जोकि आज भी गलत तौर पर सैकड़ों हजारों बीघे जमान लेकर बैठे हुए हैं । क्या उनकी जमीनें और सम्पत्ति जो उनके पास जरूरत से ज्यादा है, जिसके लिए हमने, हमारी पार्टी और हमारी सरकार ने कानून बनाए हैं, हमारी नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कानून बनाए हैं, उनका इंप्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है और उनसे वह जमीनें और सम्पत्ति वापिस ली गई है ? मैं समझता हूं आज इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को दुरुस्त करने की आवश्यकता है । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हर एक आदमी सिवाय टीका-टिप्पणी करने के और कुछ नहीं कर रहा है । अगर मैं अपने रिश्तेदारों को बचाने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं तो दूसरा अपने रिश्तेदारों को बचाने की कोशिश कर रहा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ऐसा सब्जेक्ट है जिस पर मैं बहुत सी बातें कहना चाहता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, two hours were allotted for this Resolution. There are about 15 hon. Members still wanting to speak. What is the sense of

the House ? Shall we extend the time by one hour ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. It is extended by one hour. Shri Vyas may continue his speech. He has to finish in another five minutes.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारी बातें तो मैंने इस बिल की भावना के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन की है । आज जाति और धर्म किस प्रकार से काम कर रहा है । आज आप रियास्तों में देखें.....।

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Are we not adjourning now ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This discussion will go on till 6-20 p.m. when the Calling Attention will be taken up.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि आज जातिवाद जहर बन कर समाज में फैल रहा है । आप तमाम स्टेट्स के अन्दर जाकर देखिए—जो आदमी किसी डिपार्टमेंट का हैड बन जाता है वह अपनी जाति के लोगों को सिलैक्ट करने के सिवाय दूसरा काम नहीं करता है । इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आज हमारी तमाम स्टेट्स में बनती जा रही है । इतना ही नहीं हमारे यहाँ ऐसी स्टेट्स भी हैं जिन में मान लीजिए 32 हैड आफ दि डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं तो उनमें 30 हैड एक ही जाति के हैं । एक जाति के लोगों को बराबर प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है, उनको आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है और उन के जरिए दूसरी जातियों का भयंकर शोषण किया जा रहा है । जिस के कारण दूसरी जातियों के दिलो-दिमाग पर भयंकर असन्तोष है । इसकी वजह से जिस प्रकार से विकास की गति आगे बढ़नी चाहिए, गरीब लोगों में आर्थिक सम्पन्नता आनी चाहिए, उन की तरक्की के लिए काम काज होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है ।

ऐसी व्यवस्था जहाँ पर भी हो, उसको रोकना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा गृह विभाग से अनुरोध है कि वह जाँच करवाए कि ऐसी कौन-कौन सी स्टेट्स हैं जिनमें जाति के आधार पर हैड आफ दि डिपार्टमेंट, सैक्रेटरीज, आफिसर्ज, बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी जो चार-पाँच हजार रुपये मासिक वेतन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, ऐसे लोगों को रख कर जातिवाद को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है और दूसरी जाति के लोगों का बराबर शोषण करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था निश्चित तरीके से हमारे देश के लिए घातक है।

मैंने बहुत सी पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स में देखा है—अगर कोई अधिकारी किसी जाति का वहाँ आकर बैठ जाता है तो वह समझता है कि मेरा उस पर अधिकार हो गया है, दूसरी जाति के लोगों को वहाँ पर आने नहीं दूँगा। इसी तरह से किसी प्राविन्स का कोई आदमी वहाँ आकर बैठ जाय तो वह समझता है कि उसी प्राविन्स के लोगों को वहाँ पर एम्प्लायमेंट मिलनी चाहिए, दूसरे को नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। आज जब हम सारे देश को एक साथ ले कर चलने की बात करते हैं, एक जुट हाकर चलना चाहते हैं, वहाँ इस तरह की व्यवस्था का निर्माण हो—इसका आगे चल कर ब्या परिणाम निकलेगा—आप इस का अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि इस प्रकार की हरकतें आप की निगाह के सामने हो रही हैं। हम उन को रोकने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं, दिन-प्रति-दिन इस प्रकार की हरकतें चारों तरफ बढ़ रही हैं—उनको रोकने का प्रयास मंत्री महोदय न आप की तरफ से और न आप के मंत्रालय की तरफ से हो रहा है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि आज गृह मंत्रालय सजग नहीं है। उस के सजग न होने की वजह से इस देश के लोगों के मन में बहुत दुख है। इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चित तरीके से आप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी

चाहिए जिस से यह व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से चल सके।

आज जातिवाद के नाम पर लोग झगड़े और टन्टे करवाते हैं। हमारे भोलवाड़े में एक जाति के लोगों ने दीवार बना कर मन्दिर बनाने की बात की तो दूसरी जाति के लोगों ने उसको तोड़ने की बात की। इस तरीके से धर्म और जाति के आधार पर, जहाँ ऐसा संकुचित मामला हो, उस को तुरन्त रोकने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—ऐसी जातियाँ भी देश के अन्दर हैं जो काफी ताकतवर जातियाँ हैं, जिन के पास लाठी की ताकत है, बन्दूक की ताकत है, सब प्रकार की ताकत है, वे तो हम पर ज्यादाती करती ही हैं, लेकिन कुछ बुद्धिजीवी ताकतें भी हैं जो बुद्धि के आधार पर, चाहे उनकी परसेन्टेज 0। परसेन्ट भी नहीं है, चारों तरफ से शोषण करने में लगी हुई हैं। इस प्रकार की जातियाँ बड़े पैमाने पर अपना प्रभुत्व जमाने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऐसे 90 परसेन्ट बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी लोग, चाहे वे सैक्रेटरी हों, हैड आफ दि डिपार्टमेंट हों, आई० ए० एस० हों, इस प्रकार के अधिकारी वहाँ जा कर बैठ जाते हैं।

ऐसे लोगों को जो निश्चित रूप से जातिवाद को पनपाने के सिवाय कोई काम नहीं करते हैं और हमारे देश की व्यवस्था को विगाड़ने में पूरी ताकत लगा रहे हैं, उसको रोकने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। ऐसे लोगों को ऐसे कार्य करने से भारत सरकार को रोकना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) मैं कोई नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर जाति का वर्चस्व हो जाता है, वहाँ पर करप्शन भयंकर रूप से बढ़ जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your age?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I am younger than you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Then you have not given wrong age.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Everybody calls me Youth Congress leader.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : He was one of the Members of our National Council when I was President of the Youth Congress.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चैक और बैलेस होना डेमोक्रेसी में आवश्यक है और अगर चैक और बैलेस नहीं होता है, तो सारी व्यवस्था बिगड़ जाती है। जहाँ एक जाति का प्रभुत्व हो जाता है और जब एक राजा का प्रभुत्व हुआ, तब आप ने देखा कि हालचाल क्या हुआ और सारी व्यवस्था बिगड़ी। उस राजा को बदला और मुश्किल में बदला। अब भी लोग एक जाति का राज्य लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। एक जाति के राज्य से कितना करणन बढ़ेगा, इसका अन्दाजा आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं, क्योंकि, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मद्रास में देखा और दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी यही हुआ कि जहाँ जहाँ पर इस प्रकार के लोगों ने अपनी जाति का वर्चस्व बढ़ाने की कोशिश की, वहाँ पर निश्चित रूप से खराबी आई। इस तरह की खराबी को दूर करने का एक ही तरीका है कि सभी जातियों का समान आदर हो, सभी धर्मों का समान आदर हो और सभी लोगों को आगे बढ़ने का बराबर मौका मिले। अगर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, तो वह स्टेट बिल्कुल बरवाद हो जाएगी। इसलिए मैं आप के जरिये से गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके इस देश में इस प्रकार की सामंती प्रवृत्ति के लोग आज भी बैठे हुए हैं जो जाति के नाम पर और जो धर्म के नाम पर अपना वर्चस्व बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार के लोगों को रोकने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है वरना आप को पछताना पड़ेगा। समय निकल जायेगा और फिर आप याद

करेंगे कि गिरधारी लाल व्यास ने एक चेतावनी दी थी मगर हमने उस पर समय पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जिस की वजह से हमें बहुत बड़ा नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है। इसलिए आप इस सम्बन्ध में माकूल व्यवस्था कीजिए। आपको सारी व्यवस्था को ठीक प्रकार से बनाना होगा, यही इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please stop now with this warning. This warning may be taken note of. That is a warning on the wall.

You are already tired.

Now you conclude in one minute.

SHRI D.P. YADAY : He is determined to speak on the same point.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Now something about the Bill also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has has made very valuable points.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे बहुत सारी बातें कहनी हैं और मैं अगली मीटिंग में भी इसके बारे में बोलूंगा। (व्यवधान) ..

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय एक बात मैं साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इस देश के अन्दर जो साम्प्रदायिक दंगे चलते हैं, अलग-अलग धर्मों के लोगों में जो ये झगड़े होते हैं, तो वे इस कारण होते हैं कि आप-जिन लोगों को पूरे अधिकार दे देते हैं, पूरी ताकत दे देते हैं, वे ही लोग ये झगड़े कराते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही आप नहीं करते और उसमें भाई-चारा आ जाता है। कोई मिलने वाला आ जाता है और कोई दूसरे प्रकार का आदमी आ जाता है, जिसकी वजह से उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। ऐसे लोगों को एगजम्पलरी पनिशमेंट मिलना चाहिए। तभी जाकर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे स्टेट में कम होंगे। हमारा देश इस मामले में सारी दुनिया में

बदनाम हैं क्योंकि यहां पर धर्म के नाम पर लोग लड़ते हैं, जाति के नाम पर लोग लड़ते हैं। और जगहों पर जायदाद के नाम पर लड़ाई होती है लेकिन यहां पर धर्म के नाम पर लड़ाई होती है। और जगहों पर ऐसा नहीं होता। हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा मुल्क है जहां पर धर्म के नाम पर हिन्दू-मुसलमानों में, हिन्दू-सिखों में और हिन्दू-क्रिश्चियन में लड़ाई होती है। इस प्रकार की लड़ाई यहीं पर है। ये सारी बातें हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें बड़ी गिरावट आती है। हमारी इसमें गलती रही है, हमारे सरकारी अधिकारियों की गलती रही है। जिस क्षेत्र में जिस जाति, धर्म का बहुमत होता है उस क्षेत्र में उसी जाति या धर्म के अधिकारी को भेजा जाता है जो कि वहां के ऐसे लोगों को जिनमें कि जाति विद्वेष भरा होता है, प्रोत्साहन देता है। इससे साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं। वहां पर जहर फैलाया जाता है जिससे कि लोगों के दिलो-दिमाग में बुरी बातें आती हैं।

मैं आपको बताऊं मेरे क्षेत्र में एक हिन्दू लड़के की साइकिल से एक मुसलमान की टक्कर हो गई। उस पर झगड़ा हो गया। दस-बीस आदमियों के सिर फूट गये। वहां पर काफी तादाद में पुलिस लगाई गई। ऐसी छोटी-छोटी बातों पर लड़ाई होती है। जो लोग लोगों के दिलो-दिमाग में इस प्रकार का साम्प्रदायिक जहर फैलाते हैं उन लोगों के साथ यदि सख्ती से नहीं निपटा जाएगा तो ये दंगे कभी खत्म नहीं होंगे। आपके अधिकारी लोग इनको प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। मैं किसी एक ही धर्म के लोगों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। चाहे किसी धर्म के हों, जाति के हों, ये दंगे बिना अधिकारियों के प्रोत्साहन नहीं हो सकते हैं। अगर ये दंगे हो भी जाएं तो उग्र रूप धारण नहीं कर सकते। इनको रोकने का उपाय यही है कि ऐसे लोगों को ऐसे क्षेत्रों में आप मुकर्रर करें जो इन दंगों को प्रोत्साहन न दें। अगर

आप ऐसा कदम उठायेंगे तो निश्चित तरीके से जो लोगों में राइवलरीज पैदा होती है, जो उनके दिलों-दिमाग में जहर फैलता है उसको रोका जा सकता है। इसलिए इसके लिए आपको माकूल व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

जब तक प्रशासन मजबूत नहीं होगा, जब तक लोगों को यह महसूस नहीं होगा कि प्रशासन में ताकत है, तब तक ये गुण्डे और बदमाश कभी भी प्रशासन से खौफ नहीं खायेंगे। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ आप जब सख्त कार्यवाही करेंगे तो उन लोगों में खौफ होगा। लेकिन इसके साथ ही यह न हो कि आप भले आदमी की टोपी उछाल दें और उसे बंद कर दें। अगर जो बदमाश लोग इस तरह की हरकत करें, जो लोगों में द्वेष फैलाने का काम करें उनके खिलाफ आप माकूल व्यवस्था करें तो इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ी रुक सकती है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कहना तो बहुत था। मगर आप घंटा बजा रहे हैं इसलिए आपकी आज्ञा को मानते हुए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए बैठ जाता हूं। हालांकि इस बिल में गड़बड़ियां बहुत हैं। मैंने पहले ही होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहा था कि हमें इस देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए जिससे कि नौकरियों में, शिक्षा में जातिवाद की व्यवस्था खत्म हो। सभी धर्मों, जातियों और सम्प्रदायों को मिला कर ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे कि सब एक रहें। यह तभी हो सकता है जबकि इस देश में सभी लोगों को समान अधिकार प्राप्त हों, इस देश में जो भी पैदा हो, उसका सभी को समान वितरण हो, देश की सम्पत्ति का बटवारा भी ठीक हो, तभी यह व्यवस्था ठीक हो सकती है। इस व्यवस्था को ठीक करने की और आप कदम उठायें, यह कहता हुआ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमती विद्या चैन्नुपति के

इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। क्योंकि यह भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक विषमताओं के उन्मूलन की दिशा में एक क्रांतिकारी विचार है। इन्होंने जो यह बिल लाने का प्रयास किया है उससे लगता है कि श्रीमती विद्या जी के हृदय में यह है कि समाज के अन्दर जो विषमताएँ हैं, जाति धर्म, भाषा और दूसरी अनेक प्रकार की जिनसे कि समाज में विभाजनकारी तत्व उभरते हैं उनसे वे ऊब चुकी हैं। वस्तुतः आज देश की स्थिति ऐसी है हम अपने देश में विभिन्न प्रकार के जातिवाद, भाई भतीजावाद, धर्मवाद, भाषावाद, प्रान्तीयतावाद और अन्य नाना प्रकारों केवादों के चक्कर में हम घूम रहे हैं। इस प्रकार से देश के अन्दर विधि प्रभाव, सामाजिक स्वच्छन्दता का भयंकर अभाव हो गया है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में अगर देखा जाए तो यह सब अलग-अलग जातियों और धर्मों द्वारा अलग-अलग मार्ग अपनाने के कारण हुआ है। भारतीय संविधान में भी यह व्यवस्था थी कि सब लोगों को समानता का अधिकार दिया जाए। सब को एक जैसा न्याय मिले और समान अवसर मिले। संविधान में लिखे होने के 36 वर्षों के बाद भी अभी तक समाज में इसका प्रयोग नहीं हो पाया है। केवल किताबों के पन्नों पर ही यह बात रह गई है। संविधान में बताया गया है कि 15 वर्षों में हरिजनों, गिरिजनों और आदिवासियों को सबके समान बना दिया जाएगा। आज 36 वर्षों के बाद भी हम समाज में समानता नहीं देख पा रहे हैं। जाति युद्ध, साम्प्रदायिक युद्ध, भाषा युद्ध, प्रान्तीयता युद्ध देश में कलह के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में देश में ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण करना होगा जिसमें हम जातिगत भावनाओं से ऊपर उठ सकें।

सारे देश में लगभग 2500 जातियाँ हैं। इन जातियों का कोई मूल स्रोत या इतिहास नहीं है। सब कर्म पर आधारित हैं। गीता में बताया गया है कि—

चातुर्वर्ण्यं मया सृष्टं गुण कर्म विभागशः।

जो चार वर्ण हैं वे कर्म के आधार पर हैं। जन्म से नहीं हैं। जन्म से सभी समान होते हैं—

जन्मना जायते शूद्रः

संस्कारात् उच्चयेत द्विजः।

अर्थात् जन्म से सभी शूद्र होते हैं। संस्कारों द्वारा मनुष्य श्रेष्ठ बनता है। हमारे देश में नाना प्रकार के पंथ और ऋषि, मुनियों के गलत प्रचार करने के कारण बहुत से वर्ग पैदा हो गए और समाज छिन्न-भिन्न हो गया। वेद शास्त्रों में इस तरह की कोई बात नहीं है। हिन्दू धर्म शास्त्रों में यह बताया है

“अयं निज परोर्वर्तते गणना लघुयेतषाम,
उदारं चरितो नान्तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्।”

सारे विश्व के लोग एक परिवार हैं। कहीं भेद-भाव नहीं है। लेकिन हम लोग अलग-अलग समाजों में बंट गए और एक दूसरे के प्रति संकीर्ण होते चले गए और जातीय भावनाओं के अन्दर आ गए। यही कारण है कि समाज के अन्दर “वीकर इन द इंट्रेस्ट आफ द स्ट्रांगर” या “मत्स्य न्याय” अथवा “बन्दर बांट” के सिद्धांतों पर समाज को कुचला जा रहा है। इस परिस्थिति से उबरने के लिए कोई क्रांतिकारी कदम जरूरी है। अगर कोई जाति है तो वह मानव जाति है - स्त्री जाति है। यह इसलिए कि प्रकृति ने दोनों को अलग-अलग रूप दिया है। भारत में विभिन्नताओं में एकता की बराबर चर्चा होती है। भारत के राजनीतिक और आर्थिक विचारक सब यही कहते हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ बात करने से कुछ नहीं होगा। जब तक व्यवहार रूप में नहीं लाया जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may continue next time.

18.19 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—CONTD.**

**REPORTED POWER CRISIS IN SEVERAL
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, PARTICULARLY IN DELHI AND KERALA**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we continue with the Calling Attention. Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय जगपाल सिंह जी ने बहुत से मुद्दों की बात की। इस समय हर बात की चर्चा करना मैं आवश्यक नहीं समझता।

माननीय सदस्य ने जनता पार्टी की उपलब्धि से अपना भाषण शुरू किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको सही स्थिति की जानकारी नहीं थी, अन्यथा यह गलती वे नहीं करते।

मैं उसके बारे में बहुत विस्तार से बताना आवश्यक भी नहीं समझता और उनकी परेशानी को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता। आंकड़े साफ हैं। 1979-80 में पूरे देश में जो बिजली की कमी थी वह 16.1 परसेंट थी, 1980-81 में 12.6 प्रतिशत, 1981-82 में 10-8 प्रतिशत, 1982-83 में 9.2 प्रतिशत और 1983-84 में सम्भव है कि 6.3 होगी। जाहिर है कि हम बिजली की कमी को लगातार कम करने में कामयाब हुए हैं और स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है।

जहां तक क्षमता के प्रयोग का सवाल है प्लांट लोड फैक्टर, कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइजेशन जिसे कहते हैं वह 1977-78 में जब आपातकालीन स्थिति थी उस समय देश में सबसे अच्छी स्थिति प्लांट लोड फैक्टर की थी और वह 56 परसेंट थी। 1979-80 में जिस समय आपकी पूरी प्रशासनिक उपलब्धि की विरासत मिली तब यह 44.3 प्रतिशत थी। 1980-81 में यह बढ़कर 44.6 प्रतिशत हो गई। 1981-82 में 46.8 प्रतिशत हुई। 1982-83 में 49.8

प्रतिशत हुई, लगभग पचास प्रतिशत और चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में हम लोगों का लक्ष्य है कि हम बढ़ाकर कम से कम 51 प्रतिशत करने की चेष्टा करें।

माननीय सदस्य ने वर्ल्ड बैंक फंड्स की चर्चा की है। सम्भवतः अभी हाल में जो नैगोशिएशन हुई, दो महीना पहले, उसी की ओर उनका संकेत था, और उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह नैशनल ग्रिड डिवेलेपमेंट प्रोजेक्ट के तहत राशि उपलब्ध हुई है और उसका काम तत्काल शुरू कर दिया गया है। मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम जो निर्धारित तिथि में पूरा होना है उसी के अनुसार हम उसको पूरा करने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। पूरी सम्भावना है कि वह समय पर उपलब्ध होगी।

माननीय सदस्य ने भेल की चर्चा की है। मेरे भाषण की तरफ शायद उनका संकेत था। मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि हमें इस बात की शिकायत नहीं है कि भेल की जो सामग्री है, इक्विपमेंट है वह खराब है। अपने देश में बिजली के संयंत्रों के उत्पादन के लिए क्षमता हमारे लिए तैयार करना आवश्यक था। उसके लिए प्रयास हुआ तो यह स्वाभाविक था कि शुरू में इक्विपमेंट में कुछ न कुछ कमी होती। लेकिन इस में निरंतर सुधार हुआ है।

आज स्थिति यह है कि पिछले वर्ष में यानी 1982-83 में भेल के 200 मेगावाट या 210 मेगावाट के जो प्लांट्स थे उसका औसत प्लांट लोड फैक्टर 60 प्रतिशत के ऊपर रहा है जो बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय है। उसमें निरंतर सुधार हुआ है और हम उसे प्रोत्साहन देने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। अपने देश में बिजली तथा दूसरी चीजों के मामले में अपने ऊपर भरोसा कर हम आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया कि बहुत सी विदेशी कम्पनियों के आफर्ज मौजूद हैं। यह

सही है कि वे मौजूद हैं और हम उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। जो कठिनाई है वह भी जाहिर है। अगर हमारे पास साधन होगा, तब हम उसका उपयोग अपने देश में इक्विपमेंट खरीदने में लगाएंगे लेकिन पास अगर साधन नहीं होगा और हमें अपनी कैपेसिटी को बढ़ाना आवश्यक होगा तो उस अवस्था में हम विदेशी कम्पनी या विदेशों के आफर पर विचार कर उसको मंजूर करने के लिए आगे बढ़ेंगे। लेकिन यह प्रश्न उतने तक ही महदूद नहीं है, संकुचित नहीं है। इसमें फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री, इकोनोमिक एफेयर्ज मिनिस्ट्री के भी काफी विचार की बात आती है। मुख्य बात यह है कि हमारे देश में विदेशी ऋण को वहन करने की कितनी क्षमता है। हम अपने देश को ब्राजील बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं। हम अपनी आजादी को वरकरार रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिए आवश्यक है कि हम विदेशी ऋण के बोझ में दब न जाएं, इसका ख्याल हमारे सामने रहे। लेकिन हम इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं और आशा करते हैं कि जल्द से जल्द इसके सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया जा सकेगा।

जहां तक किसानों को बिजली देने का सम्बन्ध है अभी की स्थिति हमें मिली सूचना के अनुसार यह है कि 27 जुलाई तक उत्तर प्रदेश में 9 घंटे बिजली देने की व्यवस्था की गई थी देहात के किसानों को, लेकिन 27 तारीख के बाद से इसे बढ़ाकर 10 घंटे प्रतिदिन की व्यवस्था की गई है। आमतौर से उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति इस मामले में संतोषजनक है। हम उमीद करते हैं, जो हमारे सामने आगे का नक्शा है, कि अगले महीने मानसून के बाद जहां हाइड्रो जेनरेशन की कैपेसिटी काफी है, उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की आपूर्ति में काफी संतोषजनक सुधार हो सकेगा और आज जो वहां कठिनाई है, वह दूर करने में हम सफल हो सकेंगे।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : छठी प्लान में जो आपका टारगेट था, उसका एक-तिहाई भी आप नहीं कर पाये हैं।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : 19,066 के टारगेट का मैंने पहले भी जिक्र किया था, इसीलिए दोबारा इसे रिपीट नहीं किया। यह हमारा टारगेट था, लेकिन इसके लिये हमारे पास वित्तीय साधन पूरे उपलब्ध नहीं हो सके इसलिए इसे पूरा करने में हम सक्षम नहीं हो सके, लेकिन फिर भी इस कमी के बावजूद मैंने आपको बतलाया कि हम छठी योजना में 15 हजार मेगावाट तक की कैपेसिटी लगाने में कामयाब हो सकेंगे और उस ओर हमारा निश्चित प्रयास है। हमें निश्चित संभावना है कि हम अपने लक्ष्य को 15 हजार मेगावाट शक्ति पैदा करने में सक्षम होंगे।

डा० ए० यू० घाजमी (जौनपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हफ्तों से अखबारात की सुर्खियां आ रही हैं कि देश के कोने-कोने में पावर की ब्रेकेज और शार्टेज है। पावर ब्रेकेज का आलम यह है कि आज जब उस पर कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन आया और डिस्कशन हुआ तो डिस्कशन में भी ब्रेकेज हुआ।

इससे पहले 4 मुअजिज मेम्बरान इस इशू पर बोल चुके हैं और उन्होंने बहुत तफसील से बातें कही हैं, तमाम आंकड़े दिये हैं। मैं उसकी ताइद करते हुए एक बात अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर मौसूफ ने तमाम बातों का जवाब देते हुए एक बात कही है - "यह बात विचाराधीन है, अंडर-कंसीडरेशन है।" यह जुमला ऐसा है कि अब इससे डर लगने लगा है।

माफ कीजिये, माली से लेकर, जो हमारे लान में काम करता है, मिनिस्टर, चीफ मिनिस्टर, प्राइम मिनिस्टर तक जब हम कोई

कम्प्लेंट करते हैं, कोई बात लिखते हैं तो यही जवाब आता है कि "अंडर-कंसीडरेशन" है और उसको कभी पूरा होते नहीं देखा। मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि मैं स्वामाख्वाह यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। यह तजुर्बे की बात है। सदन में आप यकीन दिलायें कि जिन बातों को आपने कहा है कि "अंडर कंसीडरेशन" है, यह कितने दिनों में पूरा करेंगे और कब तक उसकी रिपोर्ट हमको मिलेगी ?

बहुत इंतजार करते-करते यह वक्त आ गया, शाम के साढ़े छः बज चुके हैं। मुअज्जिज मेम्बरान थक गये हैं। हाऊस से जाने की जल्दी में हैं तमाम बातें हो चुकी हैं, जवाब आ चुके हैं। फिर दोहराना, अपने दोस्तों को नाराज करना होगा। मैं ऐसे वक्त में सिर्फ अपने क्षेत्र के और देहली की चन्द प्रावलम आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा जो पूरे मुल्क के और खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश की प्रावलम हैं।

इस पावर ब्रेकेज में सरकार की तरफ से कमी तो है ही। उसने इस पर पूरी तवज्जह नहीं दी है। इसी के साथ-साथ हमारे सेंट्रल और प्रावींशियल कर्मचारियों का भी इसमें हाथ है। दो साल से मैं खत लिख रहा हूँ कि दिल्ली कंट भी साइड में कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं कि वह पावर एक दूसरे को बेचते हैं। एक के नाम मीटर है, उसने पावर दूसरे को दे रखी है, वह इस्तेमाल कर रहा है, इसको आंका जाये। यह स्वामाख्वाह का वर्डन पावर पर पड़ता था। उनका जवाब यही आता है कि अंडर कंसीडरेशन है, देख रहे हैं। यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह दो फैमिलीज का आपस में झगड़ा है, इसलिये ये सब बातें लोग कहते हैं। अगर मैं इस बात को मान भी लूँ, तो लड़ाई-झगड़े में सही बातें मालूम तो होती हैं, लोग एक दूसरे के खिलाफ हो जाते हैं और बीक पायट सामने आते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको दो फैमिलीज की लड़ाई कह कर टाकना सचाई पर पर्दा डालना है। इस पर तवज्जुह

दी जाये और यह देखा जाए कि इस तरह की बातें आईंदा न हों।

सेंट्रल थर्मल पावर कार्पोरेशन हर जगह बड़े-बड़े प्लांट बनाता है और हर स्टेट को पावर देता है, लेकिन वहां के लोगों की कम्प्लेंट हैं कि उनके आफिस में बिजली नहीं है, पंखे नहीं हैं। यह बहुत हैरत की बात है। जो दूसरों को खाना खिलाये खुद भूखा मरे।

मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ। वहां आलम यह है कि जनवरी में एक रात को मैं एक गांव में पब्लिक मीटिंग कर रहा था। अचानक बिजली आ गई और कुछ लोग खड़े हो गए कि हमने खेत में पानी देने जाना है। लेकिन दस मिनट बाद ही वे गाली देते हुए वापस आ गए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अपने मेम्बर को ?

डा ए० यू० आज़मी : मैं उन गालियों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता, क्योंकि ऐसा करने पर मेरे खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन आ जाएगा। वे गालियां सरकार को और कनसर्न्ड मिनिस्टर को दे रहे थे।

वे लोग आकर बैठ गए और जब तक गुफ्तगू होती रही, वे बराबर गाली देते रहे। बिजली न मिलने की वजह से किमान परेशान हैं। बिहार में भी ऐसी ही परेशानी है। मिनिस्टर मौसूफ अगर किसान होंगे। तो इस की ताईद करेंगे। हमारे गांवों में यह हालात है कि जब लोग रात को खा-पी कर बिस्तर पर सो जाते हैं, तब बिजली आती है।

जौनपुर में एक सब स्टेशन है जो शहर की बिजली सप्लाय कन्ट्रोल करता है। वहां कर्मचारी आफिस में बैठे रहते हैं। अगर कहीं पावर कट हो गया, तो जब तक वे दस पंद्रह रुपये नहीं ले लेंगे, तब तक वे बिजली की कटिंग ठीक नहीं करते। इस वजह से रोज

मार पीट और झगड़े होते रहते हैं। अगर तीन दुकानों की बिजली एक साथ गई, तो वे दो में बिजली जोड़ देंगे जो पैसा दे चुका है और एक को छोड़ देंगे इसलिए कि उसने पैसे नहीं दिए हैं।

एक बार मेरे मकान और आस पास के बहुत से मकानात में बिजली नहीं थी। वारिश नहीं हुई थी जिसकी बजह से बड़ी सस्त गर्मी थी। बार बार शिकायत करने पर सब स्टेशन वालों ने बिजली ठीक नहीं की। मालूम हुआ कि महल्ले के कुछ लड़कों ने, जो निहायत शरीफ और बड़ी अच्छी फेमिली के लड़के हैं, जिनके खिलाफ कभी कोई चार्ज नहीं रहा है, पावर हाउस में वहां के कर्मचारियों को मारा। उनके खिलाफ चार्ज लग गया और मुकदमा कायम हो गया। मैंने लोगों को कहते सुना कि अगर इसी तरह से होता रहा, तो शायद कर्मचारी लोग चौराहे पर मारे जाएं। इसलिए जो कर्मचारी इस तरह की हरकतें करते हैं, उनको चैंक किया जाए। साथ में यह भी सवाल उठता है कि शरीफ घरों के शरीफ लड़के ऐसा करने पर क्यों मजबूर हुए मिनिस्टर मौसूफ इस पर खसूसी तवज्जह दें।

पिछले सात्र में एक कस्बे में मीटिंग कर रहा था। शाम को बिजली थी। मैंने अपने लोगों से कहा कि जहां ट्रांसफार्मर है, वहां जा कर बैठ जाइए, वना बिजली आफ हो जाएगी, क्योंकि यह आपोजीशन की मीटिंग है। वे लोग अभी वहां पहुंचे भी नहीं थे। कि बिजली गुल हो गई। उन्होंने वहां जाकर उन आदमियों को पकड़ा, दो चार हाथ मारे, धमकी दी, तब बिजली चालू की गई। और फिर बिजली रात भर रही।

गांवों के लोग हमसे कहते हैं कि हमने कहा था कि आप बिजली दिलाओ, आपने तो सिर्फ तार खिंचवा दिए और मीटर लगवा दिए, बिजली तो नहीं आई है। मिनिस्टर

मौसूफ मुझे को बता दें मैं उन लोगों को क्या जवाब दूं? क्या ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है कि बिजली के प्राडक्शन के हिसाब से ही लोगों को बिजली दी जाए। देखा गया है कि जितनी प्राडक्शन है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा कनेक्शन दे दिए जाते हैं, जिसकी बजह से यह सब गड़बड़ होती है।

जो बातें कही जा चुकी हैं, उनको दोहराने का वक़्त नहीं है। इसलिए ये चन्द जरूरी बातें कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि मिनिस्ट्री पूरी-पूरी तवज्जह देकर बिजली के मामले को हल करेगी और मुल्क की तमाम जनता और खास तौर पर किसानों की मुश्किलों को हल करेगी।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आजमी साहब की कठिनाइयों को महसूस करता हूं। वे पूरी सिरीज की आखिरी गिन्ती में थे इसलिए जो हालत पांचवें सवार की होती है लगभग वही हालत अभी की बहस में हो रही है। सभी वक्ताओं ने, जो इसके मुद्दे थे उनकी चर्चा की है और उनके बारे में मुझे भी जो कहना था वह मैंने अपनी ओर से बयान किया है।

उन्होंने जो कैंटूनमेंट की चर्चा की है उसको दर असल डेफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री देखती है। आप अगर संबंधित मन्त्री को लिखेंगे तो उसके सम्बन्ध में वे जरूर विचार करेंगे। जहां तक एन० टी० पी० सी० का सम्बन्ध है, मैं आपसे जिक्र करूं यह खुशी की बात है कि एन. टी. पी. सी. ने पिछले वर्षों में अपनी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाई है, जिससे यह सम्भव हो सका है कि अधिकांश बल्कि शत प्रति शत प्रोजेक्ट्स, जो एन. टी. पी. सी. चला रहा है, वह शेड्यूल में पूरे हुए हैं। अब अपने देश में यह ताकत पैदा हो गई है कि पावर प्लान्ट चार वर्षों में खड़ा किया जा सकता है। रामगुण्डम का प्लान्ट जो तैयार हुआ, वह 44 महीने में पूरा हो गया

जोकि एक रिकार्ड है। और भी जो दूसरी कार्पोरेशन्स हैं उन्होंने भी काफी अच्छा काम किया है।

माननीय सदस्य ने यहां पर जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर हम पूरी तरह से ध्यान देंगे। माननीय सदस्य जौनपुर के हैं तो जौनपुर की बिजली आपूर्ति के बारे में खास तौर से हम नजर रखेंगे और कहेंगे कि सुधार लाया जाए। आपने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उनके बारे में हम स्टेट एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड से कहेंगे कि वे उन पर ध्यान दें।

जहां तक किसानों का सम्बन्ध है, हमने पहले ही कहा था कि अभी जो सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड से मिली है उसके मुताबिक 27 जुलाई तक 9 घंटे बिजली देने की व्यवस्था थी लेकिन 27 जुलाई के बाद से अब 10 घंटे बिजली किसानों को दी जा रही है। आपको शायद इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि खरीफ सीजन के शुरू से ही हम लगातार राज्य सरकार को लिख रहे हैं, तमाम मंत्रियों को

हमने व्यक्तिगत तौर पर भी लिखा है कि किसी भी तरीके से किसानों को बिजली कम से कम 8 घंटे रोज मिलनी चाहिए, इसकी व्यवस्था एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड करे और इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ कार्यवाही हुई भी है जिसको मैंने आपके सामने बयान किया है।

मैं आशा करता हूं सभी माननीय सदस्यों को इस स्पष्टीकरण से संतोष होगा। हमें यह उम्मीद है कि चालू वित्त वर्ष का अन्त होते होते निश्चित रूप से बिजली की स्थिति में सुधार हो सकेगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday, the 1st August, 1983.

18.38 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 1, 1983/Sravana 10, 1905 (SAKA).