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Friday, April 22, 1983
Vaisakha 2, 1905 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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C O N T E N T S

No. 37, Friday, April 22, 1983/Vaisakha 2, 1905 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday April 22, 1983/Vaisakha 2,
1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has joined the opposition parties.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has to look after the interests of all sections of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे डर है, ये किसी और को न ले जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER : Another point of view.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : This is from BJP, Mr. Vajpayee.

MR. SPEAKER : I appreciate this reciprocal arrangement.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : We want MR. Vajpayee to exchange.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : I hope it is not Tamil Nadu Chief Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Let this be the happy beginning.

प्राचार्य भगवान देव : ये गांधीवादी बने हैं, इसलिये इनको लेने गये हैं ।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Representation From Garment Exporters

+

*726. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the garment exporters have made any representation regarding the manner in which the New York Supreme Court is dealing with Indian garment exporters and U.S. importers ;

(b) if so, details of the said representation ;

(c) steps taken by Government in this respect and result achieved so far ; and

(d) if no steps taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) :

(a) to (c) A statement laid on the Table of the House.

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

Statement

Some garment exporters have represented that an importer from the USA (M/s. Eljay

Juniors Inc., New York) placed orders during May, 1982 with seven Indian exporters for the supply of readymade garments. Chemical Bank, New York opened eight letters of credit, aggregating to US Dollars 9.3 lacs, in favour of the Indian suppliers. However, the American bank reportedly did not honour the bills when presented for payment on the ground of having been restrained from doing so by an order of the Supreme Court, New York county. It has been alleged by the exporters that the Bank initially delayed making payment and, in the meanwhile, the importer moved the Court and obtained an injunction.

The Indian Mission in USA is in contact and in communication with the concerned parties. The Mission has reported that by the time the matter came to their notice it was already sub-judice. Therefore, while they have been following the developments no intervention was as possible, as the court had already issued an injunction restraining payments.

The RBI has released foreign exchange to the Indian exporters towards legal expenses to contest the Court decision. Since the Government of India is not a party to the contracts in question, it has no *locus standi* to intervene in the legal proceedings. The Apparel Export Promotion Council has decided to inform the Trade about this matter.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Sir, the statement is evasive of the real issue. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the judgement of the New York Supreme Court, because it is not mentioned here; secondly, whether the New York Supreme Court which is stated to be equivalent to sub-judge court can have any jurisdiction over such matter affecting trade between two sovereign countries—the New York Supreme Court is not the United States Federal Supreme Court which is supposed to be the Supreme Court of a country like ours; thirdly, whether it is a deliberate action of the U.S. importer to malign the credibility of Indian exporters; fourthly, is it a fact that the involvement in

the dealing was to the tune of one million U.S. dollars and many garment exporters were involved in this dealing: if so, who are they and what is the value involved in the cases of each and every exporter, and whether...

MR. SPEAKER : How can you put many questions in one?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : One question is strengthening the other.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Sir, these are parts of one question.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to ask a specific Supplementary question. Concentrate on one. It is a catalogue, not a question. Please concentrate on one specific question which you want to ask. Then I will allow you second supplementary.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Was specific quota allotted to these exporters involved in this dealing by the appropriate authority or agency empowered by the Government to do so? If so, who is that authority or agency?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The Indian exporters are;

1. M/s Creative Handicrafts
2. M/s Radnik
3. M/s Wings Wear Pvt. Ltd.
4. M/s Fashion Revival
5. M/s Harsh India
6. M/s Radha Exports
7. M/s Inter Continent (Travancore) Pvt. Ltd.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : I have got a report. That gives another side of the picture. Did the Apparel Export Promotion Council grant export quotas to these exporters without properly

examining the Letter of Credit with reference to date of expiry and other documents? It is a fact that shipments were made after the Letters of Credit were expired and the Airway Bills were obtained in back date? If that be the case, I am bringing all this to your notice to find out whether the American importers were guilty of maligning the credibility of our country as well as the credibility of our exporters or whether our own big monopolists were responsible for this sordid game? I came to know that somehow or the other that the American importers came to know about the back date shipment. Therefore, the importer rushed to the court and obtained injunction. Were the Apparel Export Promotion Council, Customs and Airlines in collusion in this Sordid affair? I also came to know that Apparel Export Promotion Council...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY ; This is important subject. At least two hour discussion should be there.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : This is a sordid affair. We have to find that out.

MR. SPEAKER : I have been trying very hard but I could not follow your question.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : There should be detailed discussion on this subject on the floor of the House. We have been stressing upon the promotion of exports. If this remains the state of affairs, then what will happen?

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : We fail to understand his questions.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Did the Apparel Export Council examine all these documents? Without examining any documents they have given clearance to these exports and these American importers took advantage of that and discredited our country and published the same in the papers. Therefore, proper enquiry should be instituted.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This is a party's brief.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : It is a fact that the Airlines in collusion issued Airway Bills on the dates even earlier than the dates on which shipping bills were presented and got stamped by the customs?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Please ask him to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : He has already asked the very question. It is you who put that understanding. Whether you examine all the relevant documents before you allow the export. That was his question.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA ; It is difficult for us to intervene. The whole matter is sub judice. But, if you like to know the whole story. I am here to explain.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY ; I cannot understand what she is talking about the story. What is that story?

श्री अटल विहारी बाजपेयी : जैसा सवाल है, वैसा ही जवाब है। अब हम लोग क्या करें?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग कानों में तेल डाल लीजिए :

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) ; Everything is sub judice including the question?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : It is not sub judice.

MR. SPEAKER : Even now he is formulating the question. So be prepared.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : I would like to know whether the garment exporters have made any representation regarding the manner in which the New York Supreme Court is dealing with Indian garment exporters and U.S. importers.

I would also like to know whether the Canara Bank in New Delhi sent a special messenger to New York to contact Chemical Bank with letter of credit and for payment. If so, whether Government will enquire into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Can I help you in any way ?

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : I would like to know how the Canara Bank has given clearance to that messenger and all those things.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : In May, 1982, a representative of US importer M/S. Ellav Junias, New York, came to India and placed orders for garments with seven Indian exporters of Delhi. It was agreed between the representative of US firm and seven Indian parties that export will be made till 25th of August. In between in July, 1982, an agent of US importer came to India and informed the Indian parties to withhold production as US importer wanted to change the style of garments. Subsequently, the Indian parties were informed that US importer would like to delay the acceptance of the merchandise till November December, 1982. But, since the letters of credit were not amended by the importer and these were about to expire by August, 1982, the exporters shipped the goods. The documents were duly encashed through the respective bankers in India and sent to USA to receive payments from Chemical Bank.

The letters of credit require that the shipment be made before 25th August, 1982, as I have already stated, and it is claimed by the Indian parties that they made the exports in time.

(Interruptions)

According to the Indian exporters, the US importer has obtained a stay order from the Court in New York on 13th September, 1982, restraining the Chemical Bank from effecting payment.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : From the Minister's reply, it came out that it is a

clear case of fraud and conspiracy against our country's interest on the part of the American businessmen and the American Court, without going into proper documents and others also took the plea on it and they worked against our interests. I would like to know whether Government regard this incident as an unfriendly act and take proper action against this type of work of foreign businessmen against our small businessmen ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The Government is not a party to this business.

These exporters had approached our Consulate in the USA seeking their help in this matter and the Consulate contacted the importer. These exporters have approached our Consulate in that country and the Consulate is doing its best to assist these exporters and they have already approached the lawyer of the importer and he has obtained the paper which has been submitted to the court, and so on and so forth. Government does not come in between.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : According to the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House:

"The Mission has reported that by the time the matter came to their notice, it was already *sub judice*."

I would like to know when the matter was first referred to the Mission ? I should also like to know the date on which the matter became *sub judice*. Don't we have a Cultural Attaché in our Mission ? Is there lack of coordination between the Diplomatic Wing and the Commercial Wing ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The U.S. importer obtained a stay order from court on 13th September in New York restraining the Chemical Bank from effecting payment. Then again in March, 1983, the New York court confirmed its earlier stay order.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: When was the Consulate informed about it ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : On 21st September, 1982.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने पूछा था कि यह मामला मिशन के ध्यान में कब लाया गया और अदालत में कब गया ?

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : मैंने बताया है कि इंडियन कंसूलेट में 21 सितम्बर 1982 को गया ।

Thereafter they came in for assistance.

श्रीयक्षम महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि कंसूलेट को कब पता लगा और कोर्ट में कब गया ? पहले गया या बाद में गया ?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The date on which it became *sub judice* was 13-9-1982.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मामला मिशन के ध्यान में पहले क्यों नहीं लाया गया ?

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : इसके लिए एक्सपोर्ट्स जवाब देह हैं, हम और आप नहीं ।

श्री भीकुराम जैन : इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड में इर्वोकेबल लैटर आफ क्रेडिट बहुत जरूरी चीज है । लैटर आफ क्रेडिट के बाद इंडियन एक्सपोर्ट्स माल भेजें और इंपोर्ट्स एक्सेप्ट न करें, अगर यह प्रथा रही तो इंडियन गवर्नमेंट इंडियन एक्सपोर्ट्स को क्या प्रोटक्षन देने जा रही है ?

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : एक्पोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल ने एक्सपोर्ट्स एंटायटलमेंट इंडीविजु-अली एक्सपोर्ट्स को इश्यू किया था । सातों

एक्सपोर्ट्स ने इस काउंसिल को लिख कर भेजा है ।

श्री भीकुराम जैन : मैंने इस विषय में नहीं पूछा है । मैंने जनरल पूछा है । यहां के एक्सपोर्ट्स का माल डिसपैच के लिए तैयार है और वहां का कोर्ट गलत बता दे तो ऐसी स्थिति में इंडियन एक्सपोर्ट्स को प्रोटक्षन देने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है ?

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : यहां जनरल सवाल नहीं है, यहां पर्टिकुलर सवाल है ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : At present the remedy is to change the Minister.

(Interruptions)

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल, जिसने एंटायटलमेंट इश्यू किया है, उसके विचाराधीन है ।

Bilateral agreements on export of garments are monitored by the Apparels Exports Promotion Council.

श्री भीकुराम जैन : मैंने सवाल इसलिए किया है क्योंकि यह बहुत गम्भीर मसला है । हमारा बहुत एक्सपोर्ट होता है इसलिए जब तक एक्सपोर्ट्स को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलेगा तब तक उनमें काफिडेंस नहीं आयेगा । गर्वनमेंट को दुबारा इस विषय में न्यान देना चाहिए ।

श्रीयक्षम महोदय : आप दुबारा सवाल पूछ लीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee . . . Then, Shri A.K. Roy.

Development of Chhota Nagpur Plateau as Tourist Centre

*728. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the Chhotanagpur Plateau could be developed for tourist centre in India ;

(b) if so, steps taken so far in that direction ;

(c) whether in the Sixth Five-Year Plan there is any move in that direction ;

(d) if so, facts in details ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) :

(a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Yes Sir. In the 2nd Five Year Plan the Department had provided Rest Houses and transport facilities in the Damodar Valley Corporation area which is part of Chhotanagpur Plateau at a cost of Rs. 6.37 lakhs. In the Sixth Five Year Plan the Department has taken up/proposes to take up the following schemes in the Chhotanagpur Plateau :

(i) A mini bus at Hazaribagh National Park at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs.

(ii) Boats at Tilaiya Dam at a cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs.

(iii) Forest Lodge at Betla in the Palamau Game Sanetuary at a cost of Rs. 46.76 lakhs.

(iv) Four elephants for viewing wild life at Betla in the Palamau Game Sanctuary at a cost of Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

(v) A joint venture hotel scheme at Ranchi between ITDC and the Bihar Tourism Development Corporation.

SHRI A. K. ROY : The meagre statement which should have been read and not laid on the Table of the House shows

that the Ministry of Tourism has definitely done injustice to Bihar in general and Chhotanagpur, in particular. Tourism though it is now earning for us Rs. 850 crores in foreign exchange, has reached the dead end. Its progress has been slow. It was 10% in 1975-76 ; in 1979 it came down to 2.2%, in 1981 it was 1.1% and this year it is only 0.5% and it, therefore, suggests a diversification and exploration of new tourism sites. And in that, Bihar, both north and south, can provide you a good avenue. It is a place where Budhism and Jainism took birth and it is having both old temples and new temples and in Chhotanagpur the Parasnath Hills are there. It is a good site for tourism. It is also having the temples of new India which Nehru called—that is, the projects and dams and your statement is absolutely incomplete and silent about all those rich sites and sites of tourist interest. . . . I am coming to the question. . . .

Your statement does not include all those water falls. That is my question. I want to know whether the Government has taken note of the rich water falls—the Hoodoo water falls the Rajarappa waterfalls, and also the Gautamidham water falls.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question.

SHRI A. K. ROY : The Parasnath temples will connect those waterfalls with the tourism facilities to enhance the tourism in that area. Are you aware that a national park in Hazaribagh which is one of the places of tourist attraction is now on the way to ruin due to unscrupulous activities of the contractors ? In view of that, will you take up the matter with the Bihar Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Roy—I will call it irrelevant—all of it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : I would like to assure the hon Member that we have not neglected Bihar or in fact any other region as far as tourism

is concerned. But it must be realised that this is a very vast country and there are numerous places and regions which have to be developed for tourism and infrastructure has to be provided in a balanced manner so that it is spread all over the country. Now, in this particular case, I would like to say that in Bihar we have in fact done much more than what we have done in some of the other States. (Interruptions) I think Vayudoot is not the only thing which will increase the tourism in that State or in the country. The infrastructure required is basically the same—accommodation and transport facility. Now, for accommodation in Bihar, you know that there are tourist lodges all over Bihar—in Bodhgaya, in Ranchi, in Netarghat and in Hazaribagh. We are also constructing a forest lodge in the Betla forest on which, as you know, we are spending Rs. 46 lakhs. Besides the transport facilities have been provided at Patna. In addition to this we have also decided to construct a hotel in collaboration with the State Government at Ranchi. The construction of this hotel will start soon. There is also proposal to mount a sound and light show. We have already given Rs. 20 lakh to Bihar State Government to prepare and do the needful work before a sound and light show is mounted.

SHRI A. K. ROY : Sir, I would like to know, can't we give up five-star tourism culture ? We have got starred questions and unstarred questions. Starred questions are replied daily in Parliament and unstarred questions are given only a written answer but we don't have five-star questions whereas ITDC is only after five-star hotels. Tourism is not only to extract money from the foreigners and then all the tourists are not rich. In the Sixth plan ITDC has taken up 400 new hotel projects envisaging 29,332 rooms accommodation. I would like to know how many of these hotels are starred hotels and how many are unstarred hotels and how many of them will be in Bihar especially in Chhotanagpur ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Members

that tourism in this country is not five-star culture only. Hardly one-third of the hotels in this country are five-star and the rest of them are from one-star to four-star. The hotel that we are constructing at Ranchi is three-star which is for low budget tourists. I hope this meets your requirement.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the forest lodge ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : This is for seeing the wild life. The wild life is so rich that we have provided the forest lodge and provided elephants so that you can ride and see the wild life in the forest. At Taliya Dam we have provided boats for boating. We are doing all this. This is not for five-star tourists. This is for all tourists and whatever facilities and infra-structure is provided is not basically for any particular type of tourists. It is for all tourists.

Cotton Exporting Agencies

*730. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) What are the names of the various cotton exporting agencies in India ;

(b) the total value of cotton exported by each of those cotton exporting agencies in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ; and

(c) the details of the measures taken by Government to increase the export of cotton in 1983-84 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) While staple cotton is allowed to be exported only by Cotton Corporation of India and States Annex Co-operative Marketing Federations, other cottons e.g. Bengal Deshi, Yellow Pickings, Assam Comillas, Zodas etc. is allowed to be exported by the private trader also. The agencies, which are exporting staple cotton, are the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Maharashtra

State Co-operative Cotton Marketing Federation and Gujarat State Co-operative Cotton Marketing Federation.

(b) The total quantity and value of export of different varieties of raw cotton by each of the exporting agencies during the 1981-82 and 1982-83 (September, 1982 to February, 1983) seasons are as follows :—

Qty. in lakh bales of 170 Kgs.
each

Value in crores of Rupees
Figures — Provisional.

Name of Agency.	1981-82 cotton season		1982-83 (Sept. to Feb.) cotton season	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Varieties of cotton exported.				
1. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.				
Staple cotton	0.46	12.10	0.37	8.70
Bengal Deshi	0.01	0.19	0.005	0.131
Yellow Pickings	—	—	0.003	0.06
2. Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Marketing Federation.				
Staple cotton	2.56	60.51	0.61	13.69
Zodas	—	—	0.02	Not available.
3. Gujarat State Cotton Co-operative Marketing Federation.				
Staple cotton.	0.47	10.85	0.06	1.42
4. Private Trade :				
Bengal Deshi	0.16	4.06	0.127	3.147
Assam Comillas	0.12	3.60	0.08	Not available.
Yellow Pickings.	NIL	NIL	0.004	0.07

(c) Government only releases quotas for export to various cotton exporting agencies from time to time. The exporting agencies in turn take requisite measures for export. However the export of cotton depends upon

the demand and supply position of each cotton season and it is premature to forecast the quantity that could be released for export during the 1983-84 cotton season.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI ; Sir, may I know when the crop season comes at what point of time the Government of India or the Commerce Ministry decide the quota to be exported and by what time they release this quota to the exporting agencies ? Some reports have appeared that the leading cotton exporting agencies have stopped contracting fresh deals for the export of cotton because of withholding the clearance by the Government of the earlier deals concluded by them, I would like to know whether it is a fact and also is there any directive by the Commerce Ministry to slow down the export of cotton ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA ; Sir, the policy of the Government is guided by the prevailing market situation, production and price that is prevailing in the country and also after the review of the demand and supply position. We have a committee, known as the Cotton Advisory Board which takes the situation into account. They meet very often and take stock of the situation and it is this body which decides whether the exports should be allowed or not. This is the procedure.

MR. SPEAKER ; How do you assess the efficacy of the Board ? Do you take note of that ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) ; The quotas that were finalised were not reduced. The hon. Member's question is whether there has been any directive from the Commerce Ministry for reduction of the quota ? That has not been done. The quota that was cleared was fulfilled. It is a question of additional quota only. The initial quotas have not been reduced.

MR SPEAKER ; Shri Panigrahi wants to know about the policy. This season when the prices went to low, it was not exported but later on it was exported when the price had moved on. The question is ; How effective is this Board ? Is it working for some self-interest or otherwise ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The Cotton Advisory Board gives its recommendations and the Government takes a final decision thereon. It is not that the Advisory Board will overrule the Government. We do see that the growers' interest is taken care of. But sometimes, some time might have been taken for assessment of the crop, and there is certain lac of getting information. . .

MR. SPEAKER : Are you satisfied with this year's performance of the Board ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The cotton growers would be grateful to you for the important question that you have put, but there is no answer.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware of the present position ?

The Board is not releasing the quotas and in anticipation of the fact that exports will be there, the middlemen and the cotton export agencies have already purchased cotton from the farmers at low price and are selling now at Rs. 400/- more. In view of this will the Government see that the Board functions effectively and properly, and the farmers get fair price for cotton ?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : It is true that the prices of cotton have come down, but recently there has been a rise in the price of cotton. We do not claim that it has been a very big rise, but it is a fact that the prices have risen recently, particularly from January to March this year . . . (Interruptions).

As far as the purchase of cotton is concerned, we know that the maximum quantity of cotton is grown in Maharashtra, they have a compulsory purchasescheme which operates there, and in the rest of the country, the Cotton Corporation of India does enter into the market and as far as practicable, we try to buy cotton. Our purchase this

year has been to the tune of 7.9 lakh bales in different parts of the country.

MR. SPEAKER : His question is about the belated decision for exports. That has led to this situation. Why this?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : And I want to know, at what price have these agencies purchased cotton from the farmers, and at what price are they selling now? Kindly see the figures given in the statement. In the year 1981-82, the Cotton exported was less in 1982-83, it was still less. And the quota has not been released in time.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : Regarding export quotas, the hon. Minister has already stated the position . . . (interruptions)

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : As far as the export quota for 1982-83 is concerned, we have released the quota of seven lakhs twenty one thousand tonnes for export. As far as this quota is concerned, there has been no cut at all. But, as the Minister has already answered, after this whether additional quota is to be released or not, for this question a review meeting will take place in the first week of next month i.e. in May and then the Government will take a decision.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : By that time the farmers will be ruined.

MR. SPEAKER : माननीय सदस्य के सवाल का तात्पर्य यह है कि जब किसान के पास से ही निकल गई, तब कुछ करने से क्या लाभ होगा।

Please clarify why was this decision delayed? When the train has gone and you are standing right on the platform, then what is the use? That is what he wants to ask?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Allow some discussion on this, Sir. Some more things are there.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, I would like to know whether the attention of the Hon.

Minister has been drawn to a news item—Top Agencies Fighting Shy of new Deals? Based on this news report, I want to know whether the Ministry or its Department or the Board has any market bulletin which studies the international cotton price range like the these we have international metal bulletin for the metals, international textile bulletin for the textiles? so, is there any international cotton bulletin for the rates of the Cotton? Sir, it is alleged that this, Board, through the CCI and the MSCMF, are availing it at the lesser rate than what is its price in the international market. And again they are purchasing from the farmers at half the rate they are getting from the international market. Sir, I would like to know what is the international market rate at which they are selling and what is the rate they are giving to the farmers. Sir, the Minister says the quota has not been reduced, but this "Agency Fighting Shy for the New Deals" news item categorically mentions that the quota has been reduced. Basing myself on the Commercial Demands Book, which the Hon. Minister has supplied, I would say that they must give more rates to the farmers, because the excess production of the agricultural produce is being exported through the Commerce Department. I would like to know what is the comment of the Hon. Minister on this?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, as far as the release of the quota is concerned, what we have stated is the correct figure. We have already made a statement in that regard. Sir, we do not have to depend upon the newspaper reports. But as far as the difference in the international and the domestic price is concerned, as the hon. Member is aware, there are various types of cotton . . .

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, the question is at what price has the Board sold and what is the international price?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The domestic price prevailing is about Rs 5,000 and the international price is Rs. 5,156, . . .

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, from which Bulletin is the Hon. Minister quoting the international rate?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिंह साहब ने अभीस इमंत्रालय का चार्ज लिया है। वह इस मसले को स्टडी करवा लेंगे। मुनासिब यह होगा कि वह एडवाइजरी बोर्ड और सी.सी.आई. के वर्किन्ग को स्टडी करें और फिर हम इस पर डिसकशन करेंगे।

अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों का नियंत्रण

+

*732. श्री जगपाल सिंह :

श्री शिव शरण वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूल्यवान विदेशी मुद्रा में वृद्धि करने के लिए अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों का नियंत्रण जारी रखा जा रहा है यदि हाँ, तो नियंत्रण के लिए अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न की मात्रा किस आधार पर निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ख) क्या नियंत्रण प्रयोजन के लिए खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा निर्धारित करते समय ऐसे नियंत्रण से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली पर पढ़ने वाले प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पर विचार किया गया था और इस संबंध में पिछले तीन वर्षों का व्यौरा क्या है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Export of foodgrains is permitted only after determining the quantities available and the quantity required for domestic consumption.

(b) Adequate care is taken to ensure that foodgrains are exported only in such quantities as would not have any adverse effect on the public distribution system. As such, the quantities of non-basmati Rice, Maize and Barley were permitted only within a limited ceiling in the last 3 years and export of wheat is banned.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी का जवाब है और जिस

समस्या पर मेरा सवाल है वह इस देश की एक ज्वलन्त समस्या है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई दफा इसका जवाब आ चुका है। मेरे ख्याल में यह सवाल आना ही नहीं चाहिए था। दो दफा इसका जवाब आ चुका है और तीन चार दफा डिक्षण हो चुका है। इसमें कोई नयी बात है नहीं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई दफा यह बात आ गई है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : फिर सवाल क्यों राना?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलती से हो गया।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : जवाब में भी मजाक किया है और वैसे भी मजाक होता है। एक तरफ तो मन्त्री महोदय सदन में कहते हैं कि पिछले तीन वर्षों से अनाज का नियंत्रण कर रहे हैं लेकिन आप जानते ही हैं कि सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 37 करोड़ लोगों को दो समय भरपेट खाना नसीब नहीं हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब दिया जा चुका है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप उनको जवाब देने से रोकते हैं। उन्होंने जवाब दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पिछले तीन वर्षों में 600-700 करोड़ का गेहूँ आयात किया गया फिर इस सदन में कह रहे हैं कि हम गल्ला नियंत्रण कर रहे हैं, तो 1981, 1982 और 1983 में कितने करोड़ का अनाज आयात किया गया और हाल में कितने करोड़ का और आयात करने जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई दफा रिकार्ड पर यह बात आ चुकी है।

It has already been done on the floor of the House. There is nothing to be said. It is the same thing : old wine in the new bottle.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : लेकिन मन्त्री जी का जो जवाब आया है उस पर मैं क्से चुप बैठ जाऊं? उन्होंने हाउस को मिसलीड किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ भी मिसलीड नहीं किया है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : गलत जवाब दे रहे हैं कि अनाज निर्यात किया जा रहा है।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब पहले दिया जा चुका है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन सालों में गल्ला आयात करने पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा लगाई गई है और इसी अवधि में खाद्यान्न के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई है?

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : मैं माननीय सदस्य को पूरा जवाब दे देना चाहती हूं। चावल, मक्का और बारले के लिए हमारा एक्स-पोर्ट पर्मिटेड है। मैं नान-वासमती राइस के सम्बन्ध में पिछले तीन सालों की फीगर्स दे रही हूं। 1980-81 में 142.47 करोड़, 1981-82 164.29 करोड़ और 1982-83 में 128.56 करोड़ का निर्यात किया गया।

जहां तक वासमती राइस का सवाल है, 1980-81 में 75.45 करोड़, 1981-82 में 174.79 करोड़ और 1982-83 में 110 करोड़ का निर्यात किया गया। हमारी ब्रौडक्षन की फीगर्स 1980-81 में 53.63 मिलियन टन और 1981-82 में 53.59 मिलियन टन रहीं।

The export of rice has been nearly 10% of our total production, which is negligible.

जहां तक मैंज और बारले का सवाल है, हमने कोई निर्यात नहीं किया है हालांकि 'उसकी पर्मीशन है और व्हीट का निर्यात टोटली बैन्ड है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : देश के लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, सरकार 600-700 करोड़ का गेहूं आयात कर चुकी है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार अगले वर्षों के लिए खाद्यान्न के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध लगाने जा रही है या नहीं?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : While considering the question of the export of foodgrains, various factors such as production, internal availability, price, trend crop prospects, stock position and the requirement of the public distribution system, etc. are taken into account. Export is allowed only of such quantities as are not likely to endanger the public distribution system in our country or unduly push up prices in the intern market.

(Interruptions)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : इसके मायने हैं कि देश की गरीब जनता.....

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : I object to it. You are not giving rice to West Bengal and Tripura, and you are exporting rice.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वया पढ़े-लिखे आदमी भी ऐसी बात करते हैं?

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : This concerns rice and food. This is very important. She has told that it does not affect the public distribution system. On the other hand, you say that

because of non-availability of rice, you cannot give it. What is the policy of the government?

MR. SPEAKER : You know it perfectly well what is the policy.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I want to bring it to the notice of the government.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री शिवशरण बर्मी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदया ने कहा है कि निर्यात से देश की जनता पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि देश के कोने-कोने में करोड़ों लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। यह सरकार देश की जनता को धोखा दे रही है। हम यह जानना चाहेंगे कि क्या देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए यह सरकार निर्यात पर रोक लगाएगी या नहीं लगाएगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब आ गया है।

Setting up of Bank by Government of West Bengal

*733. SHRI AJIT BAG :

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Reserve Bank of India is delaying the approval of setting up of a Bank by the State Government of West Bengal for a long time;

(b) If so, whether Government intend to instruct the RBI authorities not to delay the approval any further as it is hampering the State's progress; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) According to Reserve Bank of India, the request made by the State Government of West Bengal for issue of a licence to float a company for the purpose of carrying on

banking business is under their detailed examination. A final decision in the matter is possible only after this examination is completed.

SHRI AJIT BAG : The request for establishing its own bank under the Banking Regulations Act was made by the Government of West Bengal as far back as January 28, 1981. But still it is under their detailed examination. We do not know how long it will take them to take a decision since already more than two years have passed. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any other State in India has been allowed to run such a bank; and whether any other State Government request to establish a bank of their own has been pending with the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : No other State Government has applied for setting up a new Bank. The hon. Member was pleased to say that the Reserve Bank has taken two years. It is not a simple issue before the nation. If all the States come to the Reserve Bank of India asking for more number of banks, it will be very difficult to give more licences. In the course of 30 years, so far the Reserve Bank has given licences only to two banking companies. One was in 1971, that is for Purbaanchal Bank Ltd., which was set up to take over the business of Gauhati Bank Ltd, another was set up in 1973, i.e., Bharat overseas Bank in order to take over operations of the Indian Overseas Bank in Thailand etc. The Reserve Bank of India is a competent authority and it is also a statutory body. The Reserve Bank of India is an objective body and is functioning in an objective way. A decision will be taken after taking into consideration all the aspects.

SHRI AJIT BAG : The private banks are allowed to function under conditions laid down by the Reserve Bank of India. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what stands in the way of their allowing a State to run its own bank when private banks are allowed to function and whether the hon. Minister will use his good offices to expedite the process of acceding sanction by the R.B.I.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The question is not whether private banks are allowed to function or not. It is known to the hon. Member, that before 1969 all the major banks were in the private sector. The policy which we are pursuing is to extend and bring them more and more under the public control. Fourteen Banks were nationalised in 1969 and six more were nationalised in 1980. We are not permitting the private banking companies to be licensed. Here, the question is not allowing the private banking companies which are already in existence. The question is of permitting new licences and these are all matters involving larger policy.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not the policy.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : What is the larger policy matter?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If Mr. Niren Ghosh wants to provoke me, I can say that the larger policy matter is, they are interested in some sort of politicking instead of getting a licence from them.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : This is objectionable.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : His answer is politically motivated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : With your kind permission, I would like to ask one question. The hon. Minister has said that the Reserve Bank is going into the matter and examining them. Then, can the House take it that in principle you have no objection to the establishment of a bank in a particular State, under the ownership of the State? (Interruptions) This should be made clear. You have said that for the last two years they have been going into the matter. It means should it be taken for

granted that you have accepted it as a matter of principle, because if you have not accepted it as a matter of principle, why should the Reserve Bank of India be going into the matter and that too for such a long time?

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is a policy matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : My hon. friend may ascertain this matter from his colleagues in the West Bengal Government. There has been a series of correspondence; the Reserve Bank of India has concluded that there is no case. (Interruptions)

Mr. Niren Ghosh may think that his question is so simple. But the answer is not so simple. Each and every State wants to have a bank and I think the whole objective of bringing the banking system within the public control will be diluted to a considerable extent, if every State is permitted to have a Bank of its own.

AN HON. MEMBER : It will not be diluted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not yielding. I am answering their question. I would like to mention that they will utilise this in panchayat elections. That is why they are bringing it up.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : This is absurd.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Mukherjee is misusing the House for election purposes (Interruptions), by saying that we are going to use them for Panchayat elections.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : You are going to use them in Panchayat elections.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : We are not. This is a simple

question. Whether you are going to do it or not. You say 'Yes' or 'No'. You say whether you are going to do it or not.

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, I seek your protection. Mr. Mukherjee should state either 'Yes' or 'No.'

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He can not be compelled.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No point in asking further. Please is it down.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am not making any commitment on the floor of the House whether a decision will be taken or not.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are not making any commitment. Then, you are not saying 'No'

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order please.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : He will use it in the Panchayat elections. You are going to lose. This is going to be a loss for you.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : While Mr. Chakraborty and Mr. Mukherjee may have it out, outside the House, this House would like to know.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you be ready?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I will be on his side.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The cat is out of the bag.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : As far as you are concerned, it has been out long ago.

SHRIKRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : We are not afraid of that. We also accept your challenge.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is a threat ? They are going to China. I will put in my word there.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : He is also going to China.

MR. SPEAKER : So, you have taken preventive action already.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I am going as a friends of China. They are going under orders of China.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Who can order us ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to now since this is a very unusual request-the Minister has almost alleged that it is a fishy request . . .

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : No fishy request.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Is my supplementary being answered from here or there ?

(*Interruptions*)

On what grounds the West Bengal Government wants to set up a bank ? What is the scope of this Bank ? Will it be for internal

transaction or for external transaction also ? What is behind this unusual request since no other State has made such a request ? They must have put forward a proposal. In the proposal, have they laid down the reasons as to why they want to set up a bank there under their control ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The apparent reason which they have shown in their request is that the credit deposit ratio in the State has gone down from the national average, in spite of the fact that the credit deposit ratio of many more States like Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, is much less than that of West Bengal. For example Bihar's ratio is 39 and odd per cent whereas West Bengal's ratio is 58 and odd per cent. The second reason they say is that they have no control except RRBs by providing two Directors and 15 per cent to the share capital. They have no complaint about the functioning of the branches. Even in the case of credit and deposit ratio, at the end of December, 1978 their Deposit was Rs. 841 crores and the credit was Rs. 785 crores. By the end of December, 1981, within a span of three years, the deposit had gone up to Rs. 4970 crores and the credit had gone up to Rs. 2918 crores. If you look at the corresponding figures of any other State, you will find that West Bengal is in a much better position. But it is very difficult to convince those who are ready not be convinced.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : It is clear that banks play an important part in the socio-economic development of the country. Our intention is very clear. We want to serve the people. That was the intention when the banks were nationalised. I would like to know how many applications are pending particularly of the cooperative banks before the Reserve Bank for opening branches either at Delhi or Moradabad, Badoi, Banaras or Bihar, to help weaker sections and poorer artisans, who are not being fed by the nationalised banks, because they have committed themselves to the service of the monopoly houses and the capitalists ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So far as the control of the monopoly houses in

the banking sector is concerned, the hon. Member would appreciate that it is not the position. Nearly 95 per cent of the banking business is under the public control today.

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN : I do not say control, but they are serving the monopoly houses and not the poor people.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I respect of the pending licences for opening branches in the cooperative sector, I would require a separate notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decline in export of iron ore from Paradip Port

*725. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any decline in the export of iron ore from Paradip Port during 1982 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The reasons are as under :-

(i) Continued recession in the world steel industry ; and

(ii) Inability of Paradip port to receive big sized vessels and the consequent reluctance on the part of major buyers to nominate vessels to this port.

Auction of Properties of Former Rulers in Gujarat

*727. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether properties of some of the former Maharajas in Gujarat have been auctioned recently to recover tax arrears;

(b) if so, the details of the property auctioned and amount received and the amount of tax arrears; and

(c) particulars of the persons who bid for the property and the persons who actually got the property in the auction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) It is a fact that properties of some of the former Maharajas were put to auction in Gujarat to recover tax arrears. The details of such cases are under :

1. Shri Vir Bhadrasinhji K. Gohel Maharaja of Bhavnagar

The arrears in this case amounted to Rs. 23.7 lakhs. Maharaja's property known as Akhu Bagh which is in the occupation of the Income-tax Department was put to auction on 4.11.82. The auction was, however, postponed for want of bidders.

2. Shri Sayajirao P. Gaekwad, Maharaja of Baroda

There are total tax arrears of Rs. 1.22 crores in this case. The Maharaja's property being open land situated at Malabar Hills, Bombay was put to auction on 30th March, 1983. But the auction had to be postponed due to request made on behalf of persons who have put up hutments on this land.

3. Shri S.D. Jadeja, Maharaja of Jamnagar

There are tax arrears of about Rs. 1.5 crores. The property known as Coach House belonging to the Estate of his father was put to auction on 14.3.83. The auction had, however, to be postponed in view of the stay granted by the court.

4. Shri Manoharsinhji P. Jadeja, Ex-prince of Rajkot

There were wealth-tax and Estate Duty arrears amounting to Rs. 57.74 lakhs in this case, for the recovery of which 33 plots out of 75 plots of land adjacent to Ranjit Villas Palace, Rajkot were auctioned for a total consideration of Rs. 65.5 lakhs. 234 persons registered themselves as bidders in this auction held between 17th to 22nd March, 1983. The list of successful bidders is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name and address	Plot No.
1	2	3
S/Shri		
1.	Vishnuprasad Nathalal Reval, 13-7, Junction Plot, Rajkot	58
2.	-do-	46
3.	C.H. Joshi, Nataraj Nagar, University Road, Rajkot	59
4.	-do-	65

1	2	3
5.	Bharatsingh Jadeja Prabhu Krupa 6, Mill Para, Rajkot	60
6.	-do-	47
7.	Vir Vikramsinh M. Jadeja, 22, Malaviya Nagar Mamta, Rajkot	61
8.	Manilal Kurjibhai Karia, 2/4 Vardhmannagar Avdhesh, Rajkot	62
9.	Vinod A. Wadher and Hiralal Jamnadas Bhupendra Road, Rajkot	63
10.	Mahendrasinh K. Jadeja, Rajput Para Gold Commercial Centre, Rajkot	64
11.	-do-	50
12.	-do-	45
13.	Haskukh Amritlal Joshi, Nava Para, Bhavnagar	48
14.	-do-	20
15.	Suresh Kantilal Thaker, D-67, Karmachari Nagar, Ghatlodia, Ahmedabad.	49
16.	-do-	44
17.	Anantrai Ratilal Doshi, D 8/12 Jairaj Plot, Rajkot	51
18.	Hasnukh Sowbaghyachand Vasa and Nalin H. Vasa, C/o Jain Enamel Works Mandvi Chowk, Rajkot	52
19.	Pranlal Manchand Shah C/o Saroj T. Parekh, 4 Prahlad Plot, Daya Kunj, Rajkot	43
20.	Dilipkumar Himaatlal Dhruv, C/o Jain Enamel Works Mandavi Chowk, Rajkot	42

1

2

3

21.	Vinod Rai Prabhudas Mehta and Indu Kumar H. Mehta C/o Jain Enamel Works, Mandvi Chowk, Rajkot	41
22.	Kanaiyalal Govindji Datta Bharati, 2 Gaikwadi, Rajkot	25
23.	-do-	24
24.	Pravin Chabdha Mavjibhai Chotalal Shyam Bhuvan 33/35, Prahlal Plot, Rajkot	26
25.	N B. Rindanai, 35, Harihar Society, Kalawad Road, Rajkot	27
26.	-do-	19
27.	Navnitray Navalchand Shah, Sidhdharth S. Vardhaman Nagar, Palace Road, Rajkot	28
28.	Nitin Himatlal Mehta Dhupchawn, 6, Prahlad Plot, Rajkot	29
29.	-do-	30
30.	Bhogilal Chhotalal Doshi, 7/10, Bhaktinagar Station Plot, Rajkot	23
31.	Girish Jayantilal Doshi Behind Swastik Society Plot No. 22, Near Coach House, Jamnagar.	22
32.	Kamal C. Mehta, Dhebar Road, Municipal Chowk, Rajkot	21
33.	Mahendra Kantilal Rupani Kahannagar, 2nd Floor, B-Block, Near Panchnath, Rajkot,	18

CBI Raids to Unearth Bank Frauds

*729. SHRI B. V. DESAI ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has launched country wide searches to unearth bank frauds described as startling in the country's banking history ;

b) if so, whether the teams of CBI carried out simultaneous raids in almost all the big cities during the month of March, 1983 ;

c) if so, what were the places where such raids have been started ; and

d) total number of officials involved and action taken against those held responsible for bank frauds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that it has not conducted any countrywide searches, though some raids have been conducted during the course of investigation of bank fraud cases registered on the basis of complaints/information.

(b) and (c) The Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that during the month of March 1983 simultaneous raids were conducted only at the following places :

i) Gandhinagar, Gujarat ;

ii) Ahmedabad, Gujarat ; and

iii) Bombay.

d) According to the Central Bureau of Investigation, 10 bank officials and three State Government officials of Gujarat are allegedly involved in respect of the above three cases at this stage of investigation. The final action to be taken against officials involved would depend upon the findings of the Central Bureau of Investigation's report. In the meanwhile, the banks concerned have placed under suspension 14 officials in respect of the above three cases.

Tobacco Trade with China

*731. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have seen a news-item appearing in the "Business Standard" date 27 December, 1982 under the caption "Unfair practices hit tobacco trade with China" :

(b) if so, the details of defaulting cases and defaulting exporters, the quantity originally ordered and inferior quantity exported :

(c) how much foreign exchange has been withheld by China for export of inferior quality of tobacco ; and

(d) the action taken against the defaulters and efforts made to supply the tobacco of the contracted quality ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per information available with Tobacco Board, the following parties exported about 28,000 tonnes of tobacco to China against a contracted quantity of about 42,000 tonnes during 1981 :-

1. M/s. Maddi Lakshmiah & Co. (P) Ltd.

2. M/s. Maddi Vankataratnam & Co. (P) Ltd.

3. M/s. I.T.C. Ltd.

4. M/s. Sri Jayalakshmi Tobacco Co. Pvt. Ltd.

5. M/s. Sri Jayalakshmi Tobacco International.

6. M/s. Gogineni Tobacco.

7. M/s. Mittapalli Audinarayana & Co.

The claims raised against the Indian exporters for supply of alleged sub-standard quality tobacco is about US (\$ 7 million.

(d) The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection which is concerned with quality control on export of tobacco, is looking into that whole matter. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has also taken remedial measures like intensification of port inspections and surprise inspections.

आल इंडिया एक्स-सर्विसमैन बैंक एम्प्लाईज फैडरेशन की ओर से ज्ञापन

*734. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को आल इंडियन एक्स-सर्विसमैन बैंक एम्प्लाईज फैडरेशन से उनकी सेवा-शर्तों के बारे में कोई ज्ञापन मिला है;

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

(ग) सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय भूतपूर्व सैनिक बैंक कर्मचारी फैडरेशन ने मांग की थी कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में पुनः नियुक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को, उनके बेतन के नियतन में उनकी सैनिक सेवा का लाभ मिलना चाहिए, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों/रैंकों के बीच कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को सम्मित रोजगार-अवसर मुहैया कराये जाने चाहिए।

(ग) इस फैडरेशन के अभ्यावेदन पर विचार किया गया और उनके बेतन आदि के नियतन के संबंध में बैंकों को मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी किए गए हैं। सरकार और सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में सिविल पदों पर पुनर्नियुक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिक और भूतपूर्व आपात् कमीशन

अधिकारी/अल्पकालिक सेना कमीशन अधिकारी (भूतपूर्व ई०सी०जी०ज/एस०एस० सी०ओ०जं) अलग प्रकार के नियमों द्वारा शासित होते हैं। परस्पर तुलनात्मकता न होने की वजह से भेदभाव होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास के प्रयोजन से, बैंकों के लिपिकीय और अधीनस्थ संवर्ग में, उनके वास्ते क्रमशः 14½ प्रतिशत और 24½ प्रतिशत रिक्तियां आरक्षित हैं।

Utilisation of Services of Armed Forces in Assam

*735. SHRI N.E. HORO ; Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Assam has approached the Union Government regarding the utilisation of the services of Armed Forces in view of the situation and in order to maintain the law and order in that State at present; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Indian Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Army has been assisting the Government of Assam, at their request, in maintaining law and order in the State. This assistance has been in the form of conducting flag marches, cordon and search operations and dispersal of unlawful assemblies. The Air Force has assisted in air-lifting some personnel on duty. The Armed Forces are legally required to provide assistance for maintaining law* and order when called upon to do so by the competent civil authority.

Purchase of Pepper by U.S.S.R

*736. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of pepper contracted to be purchased by the U.S.S.R. during 1983-84;

(b) how much has been purchased so far;

(c) whether there is growing reluctance on the part of that country to purchase pepper from India; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) A provision of 15,000 tonnes of pepper has been included in the Trade Plan with U.S.S.R. for 1983. According to provisional figures compiled, the actual export of pepper from India to U.S.S.R. in January-March, 1983 has been 6,162 tonnes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Restoration of Air Service from Bombay to Kandla via Rajkot

*737. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that air service from Bombay to Kandla (Kutch) via Rajkot has been suspended for some time past;

(b) if so, when it was suspended and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the demand for restoration of the said service has been made by various organisations, Chambers of Commerce and Industries of Bombay, Kutch, Rajkot;

(d) if so, the details of their main demands and the action taken to concede the same;

(e) whether Gujarat Government has written to the Centre in the matter of restoration;

(f) if so, the details of recommendations made by Gujarat, and reaction of the Centre thereto and action taken thereon; and

(g) when the said service is likely to be restored?

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

(b) It was suspended on 18.3.1974 as the operation of the service had become very uneconomic.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main demand was for an airlink between Bombay and Kandla by Indian Airlines. This could not be conceded as Indian Airlines taken a policy decision to gradually phase out its turbo-prop fleet and not to undertake any new links with this type of aircrafts.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) Their recommendation was for an Indian Airlines service between Bombay and Kandla via Rajkot. This could not be agreed to for the reasons stated in part (d). The suggestion for starting a service between Bombay and Kandla is under examination.

बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड द्वारा भर्ती

*738. धी तारिक अनवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड द्वारा आयोजित लिपिक और लिपिक-एवं-टंकक की लिखित परीक्षा में सफल घोषित प्रत्याशियों को नियुक्त नहीं दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार एक ऐसा प्रावधान करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है कि लिखित परीक्षा में सफल घोषित प्रत्याशी को रोजगार उपलब्ध करा दिया जाना चाहिए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में लिपिकों तथा लिपिक एवं-टंककों की भर्ती बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों के माध्यम से की जाती है। उम्मीदवारों को पहले लिखित परीक्षा देनी होती है। लिपिक-एवं-टंककों के पद के लिए उन्हें टंकण में दक्षता परीक्षा में भी सफलता प्राप्त करनी पड़ती है। ऐसे उम्मीदवार जिन्होंने कि लिखित परीक्षा में सफलता प्राप्त की है और लिपिक एवं-टंककों के मामले में बोर्डों द्वारा ली गई दक्षता परीक्षा में भी उत्तीर्ण हुए हैं, उन्हें व्यक्तिगत साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जाता है। लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार की महत्ता का अनुपात 2:1 होता है। लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार में उम्मीदवारों के कार्यकलापों के आधार पर बोर्डों द्वारा एक योग्यता सूची (मेरिट लिस्ट) तैयार की जाती है जो कि उपलब्ध रिक्तियों की संख्या पर निर्भर होती है। पदों का आवंटन प्रत्येक बैंक में उपलब्ध रिक्तियों के आधार पर किया जाता है।

साक्षात्कार को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि इसे उन विशेषताओं को आंकने के लिए भर्ती प्रक्रिया का एक अभिन्न अंग समझा जाता है जो कि लिखित और दक्षता परीक्षा द्वारा नहीं आंकी जा सकती। साक्षात्कार को उम्मीदवारों की क्षमता के निर्धारण तथा चयन में निपुणता बनाए रखने के लिए अनिवार्य समझा गया है विशेष रूप से इसलिए कि बैंकों में लिपिकों से अनिकारियों के संवर्ग में पदोन्नतियों के अवसर बहुत अधिक हैं, और इसलिये भी कि अधिकारियों को बहुत अधिक जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करना होता है।

Loans by Regional Rural Banks Under DRI Scheme

*739. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the difference between the functioning and operation of the branches of a commercial bank and a rural bank in so far as the programmes of rural development are concerned;

(b) whether Regional Rural Banks are not allowed under Reserve Bank of India regulations to advance loans under the DRI;

(c) if so, how do the Regional Rural Bank branches serve the needs of those below the poverty line;

(d) whether the Regional Rural Banks would also be allowed to advance loans under the DRI; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken by Government/ Reserve Bank of India to promote the task of rural development and ameliorate the conditions of those living below the poverty line ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Regional Rural Banks are Scheduled Commercial banks and are entitled to carry on and transact business of banking as defined in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. They however, are required to confine their operations within the local limits stipulated in the notifications by which they are established. They have also been asked to confine their lendings to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the Agricultural Sector and to artisans, cottage and village industries and small entrepreneurs traders etc. with pre-investment incomes not exceeding Rs. 6500 per annum.

Regional Rural Banks can extend credit under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme to their borrowers either as agents of or on the basis of refinance to be provided by their sponsor banks. Since the quantum of such loans can only be limited, Regional Rural Banks have been advised to give preference to the smaller borrowers, priority being given to the applications for smaller advances from landless agricultural labourers,

rural artisans, cottage and rural industries and beneficiaries of schemes of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and weakest of the weaker sections.

Since the loans and advances of Regional Rural Banks are primarily to weaker sections of the community, even outside the limited scope of DRI lending by them, the credit assistance given by them is at concessional rates of interest.

Exports to African Countries

*740. SHRIMATI USHA PRARASH CHOUDHARI ; Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that discussions were held recently at Addis Ababa on promotion of bilateral cooperation, trade and joint ventures with African countries;

(b) what is the present position of imports and exports between India and African countries :

Year	Export	Import	(Value Rs. crores) Balance of Trade
1977-78	345.20	281.90	63.30 (+)
1978-79	338.39	152.05	186.34 (+)
1979-80	353.26	206.90	146.36 (+)
1980-81	435.15	265.38	169.77 (+)
1981-82	478.93	418.12	55.81 (+)
1982-83 (Apl. Spt.)	233.49	88.99	144.60 (+)

With a view to give a thrust to our efforts for promoting trade and bilateral cooperation with countries in the African Continent, various measures have been initiated by the Commerce Ministry. An 'Africa Plan' has been drawn up in consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Banking, RBI, ECGC and EXIM Bank. This strategy includes countrywise assessment of

(c) whether any target had been fixed for exports to those countries; and

(d) the steps proposed to bring down trade deficit and increase export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A plenary 'Heads of Missions' Conference of all Indian Missions in African Countries was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 10th to 13th Nov, '82.

The present position as regards Exports and Imports between India and African Countries is as under :—

Year	Export	Import	(Value Rs. crores) Balance of Trade
1977-78	345.20	281.90	63.30 (+)
1978-79	338.39	152.05	186.34 (+)
1979-80	353.26	206.90	146.36 (+)
1980-81	435.15	265.38	169.77 (+)
1981-82	478.93	418.12	55.81 (+)
1982-83 (Apl. Spt.)	233.49	88.99	144.60 (+)

political and economic situation prevailing in each country, and fixation of countrywise export targets. The Plan envisages substantial increase in our exports. Short term and long term export targets have been framed for individual African Countries. It has been recognised that in order to achieve the targets set in the 'Africa Plan' appropriate credit support will have to be provided. A decision had also been taken to

extend credit for the export of consumer goods to African countries.

Steps have been taken for setting up an Engineering Export Promotion Council Office in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, TDA Office in Monrovia, Liberia and PEC Office in Harare, Zimbabwe.

It is also proposed to strengthen the commercial wings of our diplomatic Missions in Africa.

For the implementation of the Africa Plan, instructions have been issued to the concerned Export Promotion Councils to step up sharply their activities in relation to Category-I countries, comprising those African countries which are politically and economically considered to be more stable and where no serious payment difficulties are anticipated. All the Councils have been directed to frame commodity-wise targets for augmenting exports to Africa.

Construction of Economy Class Hotel by ITDC

*741. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA ; Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to construct economy class hotels in different parts of the country under the India Tourism Development Corporation to boost tourism in the country : and

(b) if so, 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) Govt. of India have only one scheme for an economy class hotel viz the Ashok Yatri Niwas at Delhi. This has been taken up as a pilot project. The question of taking up more such hotels in other places will be considered after assessing the working results of this hotel.

उत्तर प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों में रेशम उद्योग का विकास

*742. SHRI HARI SHANKAR RAUT : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में ओक बनों में रेशम उद्योग के विकास की संभावना का पता लगाने के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से कोई योजना तैयार करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या भविष्य में इन क्षेत्रों में इस उद्योग का विकास करने की संभावनाओं को देखते हुए उनके मंत्रालय का विचार, प्रशिक्षण और अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प. ए. संगमा) : (क) उप-हिमालयाई क्षेत्र में ओक टसर के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड द्वारा तैयार की गई एक प्रारूप परियोजना हाल ही में वित्तीय मदद के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन के विचारार्थ भेजी गई है। एक बार इस परियोजना पर सहमति होने के बाद, इसे अंतिम रूप देने और कार्यान्वित करने से पहले सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श किया जाएगा।

(ख) केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड द्वारा भीमताल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में एक क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान उप-केन्द्र और वीर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में एक विस्तार सह-प्रदर्शन केन्द्र की स्थापना की गई है ताकि इन राज्यों के ओक टसर उद्योग का विकास किया जा सके।

Financial Assistance given by State Bank of India to Villagers

*743. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Bank of India has given financial assistance to villagers for their upliftment :

(b) if so, the names of the States where rural upliftment programmes have been taken up by the State Bank of India ;

(c) what sort of help has been extended by the State Bank of India branches in Orissa for the implementation of rural development Programme in that State ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to

(d) Various measures are being taken by the State Bank of India to provide credit assistance to the productive ventures of rural people, both in the agricultural sector and in the non-agricultural sector.

In the field of agriculture, the State Bank had outstanding direct advances of Rs. 1292 crores involving 38.6 lakh borrowing accounts as at the end of December 1982. Of these, Rs. 522 crores involving 25.2 lakh borrowing accounts are reported to be related to weaker section comprising small and marginal farmers and borrowers for allied activities requiring credit limit of not more than Rs. 10,000 each.

The State Bank of India is implementing various schemes/programmes to increase the flow of their assistance to the smaller borrowers in the rural areas. As at the end of December 1982, the Bank is reported to have adopted 41,564 villages, besides the villages directly covered by the 429 Agricultural Development Branches (ADB) of the Bank.

The Bank is also providing finance to artisans, village and cottage industries and small units requiring credit limits of not more than Rs. 25,000 each. As at the end of December 1982, the State Bank's advances to this group of borrowers amounted to Rs. 98.40 crores involving 2.17 lakh borrower accounts.

The Bank is sponsoring Regional Rural Banks and providing assistance to them so as to increase the flow of credit to the weaker sections in the rural areas. As at the end of 1982, the total number of Regional Rural Banks sponsored by the State Bank was 23 covering 39 backward and under-banked districts.

The Bank is reported to be implementing on a pilot basis, a scheme called Gramodaya Scheme with the objective of aiding economic, social and cultural development of villages. 360 villages were reported to have been covered under this Scheme during 1982. The Bank is also actively participating in the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

All these schemes/programmes are being undertaken by the State Bank of India in all the States of the country. So far as the State of Orissa is concerned, the Bank has reported that its loans for agricultural purposes in the State stood at Rs. 78.33 crores as at the end of December 1982, involving 3.14 lakh borrowing accounts. It had 29 Agricultural Development Branches functioning in the State. In addition to the villages covered by these ADBs, the Bank had adopted 3243 villages. The pilot project of the Bank viz. Gramodaya Scheme is also being implemented in 15 villages of Orissa.

Ban on Items for Export

*744. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names of the items which have been banned for export;

(b) whether it is a fact that these banned items are being still exported with the help of neighbouring countries; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard and what steps Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) ; (a) Part 'A' of Schedule I (pages 73-76) of the Import and Export Policy 1983-84 (Vol. II) which has been laid on the Table of the House on 15-4-83, contains the list of items, export of which is not normally allowed. In addition, export of the following items is also not normally allowed :—

1. Fish meal with less than 50 per cent Protein content.
2. Silver Pomfrets of sizes less than 300 grams.
3. Non-basmati Rice.
4. Raw wool above 40s quality.
5. Wood and Timber items, namely "Tokobashira" and Blanks of Sandalwood.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Machine-Made Carpet Industry

*745. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE ; Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the period 1975-77 Government licenced machine-made carpet units to be set up by big business houses despite the fact that a large labour force of over 2 lakhs was making hand-made carpets which had an export of over Rs. 130 crores ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the plea for giving licences to machine-made carpet manufacturers was that since 75 per cent of the machine-made carpet were for exports the hand-made carpet industry would not be adversely affected ;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the machine-made carpet manufacturers have now sought export subsidy ; and

(d) whether this new incentive would be allowed to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Only one manufacturing machine-made carpet unit owned by a large house received an Industrial Licence on 12-5-1976, which however, was based on a Letter of Intent issued as far back as 4-7-1973. Employment in both the hand knotted carpet sector and the machine made carpet sector was expected to grow.

(b) It was felt that the machine-made carpet and hand-knotted carpet cater to different export markets, the former being used for floor covering, which is wall to wall covering, whereas the latter is used as decorative centre-piece with hand designs. Both types of carpets look to export markets, although of different nature.

(c) and (d) Cash compensatory support at the rate of 5% of f.o.c. value is available to the machine made carpet w.e.f. 5-5-1981.

Decline in Cardamom Production :

*655. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of cardamom in India is declining due to non-availability of sufficient finance to cardamom growers ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Guatemala which was producing about 500 tonnes of cardamom about six years back, is now producing about 4000 tonnes whereas India's a production has gone down from 4000 tonnes to 2500 tonnes ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Cardamom Board has recommended cardamom development scheme to Government so as to give development loans to growers for re-planting and fresh planting of cardamom ; and

(d) the reasons for delay in sanctioning the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): a) and (b) Production of cardamom in India increased from a level of 2,900 tonnes in 1974-75 to 4,100 tonnes in 1981-82. Production during 1982-83 is expected to be about 2,800 tonnes. This decline is mainly due to adverse weather conditions.

Government do not have reliable information relating to production of cardamom in Guatemala

(c) and (d) : Cardamom Board has formulated a scheme entitled "Cardamom Plantation Development Finance Scheme" which aims at increasing productivity and improving the quality in small grower sector by providing incentives for replanting uneconomic plantations in a phased manner and also for rejuvenation of ill maintain plantations by adopting intensive cultivation measures. This scheme is receiving attention of the Government.

सरकार की ऋण नीति

8278. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क) क्या यह सच है कि रिजर्व बैंक सरकार की ऋण नीति के बारे में विचार कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस ऋण-नीति के अन्तर्गत लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई सुविधा प्रदान की जायेगी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) संभवतः माननीय

सदस्य का आशय भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की ऋण नीति से है, जिसके अनुसार बैंक विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को ऋण देते हैं। ऋण-नीति वह औजार है जिसके माध्यम से नीतिगत परिवर्तनों को, समय-समय पर मुद्रा तथा ऋणों की विद्यमान स्थिति से बराबर संबद्ध रखा जाता है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, देश की मौद्रिक तथा आर्थिक स्थिति पर बराबर नजर रखता है और वेहतर ऋण आयोजना प्राप्त करने तथा विशेष रूप से प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों में छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं और 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अधीन हिताधिकारियों के वास्ते ऋणों के निरन्तर प्रभाव को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार के परामर्श से नीति में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करता है।

(ग) और (घ). लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योग, प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र के अधीन घटकों में से एक है। सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से कहा गया है कि 1985 तक उनके कुल अग्रिमों के 40 प्रतिशत अग्रिम प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों को मिलने लगने चाहिए। इन बैंकों को फिर से यह सलाह दी गई है कि उनका लक्ष्य यह सुनिश्चित करने का होना चाहिए कि : ति वर्ष वृद्धिशील ऋणों का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत हिस्सा प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों को प्राप्त हो। यह भी लक्ष्य है कि मार्च 1985 के अंत तक "कमजोर वर्ग" को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिम प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों के अग्रिमों के 25 प्रतिशत अथवा कुल बैंक ऋणों के 10 प्रतिशत के स्तर तक पहुंच जाय। इस कमजोर वर्ग में शिल्पकार तथा कुटीर और ग्रामीण उद्योग शामिल हैं।

Gold Confiscated by customs Department

8279. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the quantum of gold confiscated by the Customs department in the country during the year 1982-83; and

(b) the number of persons arrested and to which country they belong and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMARAO) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The total number of persons arrested for involvement in smuggling activities during 1982 and 1983 (upto February) 2266 and 376 respectively. Of the persons arrested in 1982 and 1983 (upto February) 391 and 58 respectively were foreigners. Appropriate action is initiated in respect persons arrested. Compilation of the particulars of the nationalities of the foreigners arrested would involve considerable time and labour. If the Hon'ble Member specifies the case (s) in respect of which such particulars are required, the same will be collected and furnished.

राज्य व्यापार निगम में चीफ मार्केटिंग मैनेजर के पद पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवार की नियुक्ति

8280. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य व्यापार निगम 'चीफ मार्केटिंग मैनेजर' के पद के लिये सितम्बर, 1982 में आवेदन-पत्र आमंत्रित किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह पद अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित है ;

(ग) क्या इस पद के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों से सम्बद्ध कुछ अहंता प्राप्त उम्मीदवारों ने भी आवेदन किया है ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त मांगों का उत्तर सकारात्मक है, तो इस पर पन नियुक्ति करने में बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) जी हां ।

(घ) इसमें कोई देरी नहीं हुई है । चीफ मार्केटिंग मैनेजर ग्रेड-1 के पद के लिये नियुक्ति पहले ही की जा चुकी है । चीफ मार्केटिंग मैनेजर ग्रेड-11 के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम साक्षात्कार 21-3-83 को हुए थे और शीघ्र ही नियुक्ति हो जायेगी ।

Reconstitution of Central Board of Direct Taxes

8281. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Central Board of Direct Taxes has been reconstituted in the recent past;

(b) if so, the present composition of the Board;

(c) what guidelines are followed in nominating a person on the Central Board of Direct Taxes; and

(d) whether there are some persons in the Central Board of Direct Taxes against whom cases of recovery of various taxes are pending and if so, the names thereof and the amount of Taxes outstanding against each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) According to provisions contained in Section 3(2) of the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963, the Central Board of Direct Taxes consists of seven Members. Section 4(1) of the said Act empowers the Central Government to make rules for the purpose of regulating the transaction of business by the Board. According to Rule 3 of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (Regulation of Transaction of Business) Rules, 1964 the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint one of the Members to be its Chairman. At present the Board

consists of a Chairman and four Members. Two posts of Members are vacant.

The Chairman and Members of the Board also function as ex-officio Additional Secretaries to the Government of India. The posts held by them are thus covered by the Senior Staffing Scheme. Accordingly these posts can be filled by officers of an All India Service or a Central Service, Class I (now Group 'A'). Since, however, the incumbents of these posts require knowledge and experience of Direct Taxes Laws and procedures, these posts are generally filled up by officers drawn from the Indian Revenue Service (Income-tax). As the posts in question are ex-Cadre posts for the officers of that Service selection is made on merits.

(d) No, Sir.

Vigilance Cell for Vigilance on Activities of Income Tax Officials.

8282. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any Vigilance Board or Cell or Committee Circle-wise, State-wise or City-wise, to keep strict vigilance on various activities of I.T.Os, Inspecting Assistant Commissioners and other officers;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have any other machinery to watch wrongful activities of I.T.Os and other Income-tax Officials of different ranks both in offices and fields; and

(d) the existing machinery, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) In the Board, Member (Staff & Training), who is also the Chief Vigilance Officer for the Income-tax Department, is incharge of Vigilance work, Member (Staff & Training)

is also assisted by the Director of Inspection (Vigilance). In the field, Commissioners of Income-tax are incharge of vigilance work and they are assisted by Inspecting Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax (Head-quarters) and Income-tax Officers (Headquarters). Government have also recently sanctioned 5 posts of Deputy Director (Vigilance) for all the 5 metropolitan cities to strengthen the vigilance set up. Apart from the departmental machinery, the CBI also keep a watch on its own, or when cases are referred to them departmentally.

Textile Mills Operating Under N.T.C.

8283. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI ; Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Textile mills operating under N.T.C. :

(b) whether it is a fact that N.T.C. declared a lock-out in certain textile mills in the country during the year 1982-83;

(c) if so, the names of those mills and what are the reasons thereof : and

(d) for how many days these mills remained closed and the loss suffered as a result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMLRCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) There are 112 textile mills under the management of N.T.C. at present. Of these, the possession of one mill has not yet been taken over by N.T.C. due to stay order granted by the Gujarat High Court and another mill has not been re-started as it is in scrap condition.

(b) and (c) According to N.T.C. lock-out was declared in one mill viz., Gaya Cotton and Jute Mills, Gaya (Bihar) during 1982-83 due to the unruly behaviour of a group of workers.

(d) The mill remained closed for 39 days resulting in production loss of about 1.05 lakh kgs. of yarn and 2.74 lakh metres of cloth,

Income tax survey of houses of Iron/Steel Dealers in Delhi

8284. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Income-Tax Department has at any stage conducted a survey of the palatial house built by businessmen particularly the iron and steel dealers/steel pipe merchants in Kamla Nagar, Roop-nagar and Shaktinagar Colonies of Delhi with a view to check whether their value is commensurate with the Income returned by these persons and the Income-tax paid by them;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether he proposes to have such a survey made now to find out the sources of their income by which they have built such palatial buildings and being the tax-evaders to book ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) No such

specific Survey of residential houses belonging to the businessmen referred to in the question has been conducted by the Income-tax Department. However, investments made in such houses are duly examined at the time of completion of assessments. Presently survey of business premises only is being conducted in various localities of Delhi. Survey of residential houses will be taken up in due course.

Credit-Deposit Ratio of Various Banks in Districts of Varanasi Division U.P.

8285. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of FINANC be pleased to state the credit-deposit ratio in the Union Bank of India, the Central Bank of India, the Punjab National Bank and the Bank of India in every district of the Varanasi Division of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : District-wise data are published by the Reserve Bank in a consolidated manner for all Scheduled Commercial Banks. Latest available data on Deposits, Advances and Credit-Deposit Ratio as on the last Friday of December 1981 in each of the districts of Varanasi Division of Uttar Pradesh is given below :

(Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the District	Deposits	Advances	C:D Ratio %
1.	Varanasi	24223	9994	41.3
2.	Ballia	5376	1410	26.2
3.	Ghazipur	4717	1359	28.1
4.	Jaunpur	5267	1227	23.3
5.	Mirzapur	8248	6121	74.2

Enhancement in washing Allowance applicable to Class IV Employees of Government of India

8286. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the home Ministry has approached the Finance Ministry to enhance the washing allowance applicable to Class IV employees of Goverment of India :

(b) whether there are some class II or III officers having Government uniforms

and using the same daily but not getting due washing allowance in view of the increased charges in the market now-a-days :

(c) if so, number of such Ministry/Department Officers who are using official uniforms and the washing allowance they are drawing monthly :

(d) whether Government are aware that due to the increase of dry-cleaning and other charges they are not in a position to afford the same ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ; (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) to (e) : The rates of washing allowance of the employees entitled to uniforms are fixed by the administrative Ministries concerned themselves who at their discretion refer the cases to the Ministry of Finance for advice. The information about the number of Class II, III and IV employees, who are using uniforms and the rates of washing allowance is not, therefore, centrally available with the Ministry of Finance. The rates of washing allowance of several categories of employees have, however, been revised in the past from time to time.

Cooperation of National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development in states

8287. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU ; Will the Minister of FINANCE वित्त मंत्री be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the operation of the National Bank of Agricultural and Rural Development in different States since its inception ; and

(b) how far Government have succeeded in their aim in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA COJARI) : (a) and (b) National

Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is providing refinance assistance to eligible institutions for extension of production and investment credit to Agriculture and allied activities and also to small industry, services and Business segment under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, NABARD is also endeavouring to build up institutions through measures for rehabilitation of weak Land Development Bank, District Central Cooperative Banks, restructuring of credit institutions, training of personnel etc. It is, however, too early to assess the impact of NABARD's operations on the rural Development in different States,

Income Tax Exemption for Research Fellowships/Scholarships

8288. SHRI R.R. Bhole : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes is following uniform policy in regard to giving exemption from Income-tax to all research fellowships and scholarships under the relevant provisions in the income Tax Act, 1961 ;

(b) whether the Research Associateships, Fellowships and Contingency grants from the University Grants Commission, Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowships and similar other awards are exempt from Income-tax ;

(c) whether the Fellowships awarded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, Indian Council of Historical Research, Indian Council of Philosophical Research, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, National Institute of Education, Planning and Administration and similar other bodies are also exempt from income tax ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor : and

(e) whether any discrimination in the matter is proposed to be done away with immediately ?

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

(b) to (e) Scholarships granted to meet the cost of education are exempt us 10 (16) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The fact whether a particular payment falls within the provision of the law has to be decided in the facts and circumstances of the case.

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा पारित किए गए संकल्प

8289. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा जनवरी, 1980 से 20 मार्च, 1983 तक पारित किए गए संकल्पों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उनमें उन संकल्पों का व्यौरा क्या है, जिन्हें क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है ; और

(क) जिन संकल्पों को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है, उनका व्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके कारण क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. पी. सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग) जनवरी, 1980 से 20 मार्च, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा पारित संकल्पों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल.टी. 6466/83] यह स्पष्ट है कि दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड ने 478 संकल्प पारित किए थे; जिनमें से केवल 15 संकल्प कार्यान्वित नहीं किए गए। 15 संकल्पों को कार्यान्वित न किए जाने के कारण विवरण के अनुबंध 'क' में किए गए हैं। सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल.टी. 6466/83].

Silk Export Promotion Council

8290. श्री G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish a Silk Export Promotion Council; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present silk export promotion work is being attended to by two councils, viz the Handloom Export Promotion Council and the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council. A separate Export Promotion Council exclusively for looking after promotion of exports of silk goods is being established in Bombay.

Indigenous Rayon Industry

8291. श्री SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the indigenous rayon industry suffers from an accumulated stock of six weeks' production by the end of February; and

(b) if so, whether Government's policy to import rayon filament and rayon fibre without imposing stiffer tariff helps either to check depletion of foreign exchange or the clearance of accumulated Indian stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Statement showing the average Annual Demand, Consumption requirements, annual production and imports of Viscose Filament Yarn and Rayon Fibre for the last three years is attached alongwith the stock position at the end of February' 83.

Compared to the average annual production, the stocks do not appear to be abnormal.

Imports are necessary to meet the gap between consumption requirement and indigenous production as well as to ensure stable prices.

The custom duty on Viscose Staple Fibre has been increased from the level of 10% at the beginning of last year to 40% in the current budget. Similarly custom duty on high performance Rayon Fibre has been increased from 0% to 40%. Customs duty on Viscose Filament Yarn has been increased from 5% to 15%.

Statement

Average Annual Demand :

(Figures in tonnes).

(A) Viscose Filament Yarn	43,000 tonnes.
Rayon Fibre	150,000 ,,

Demand for rayon fibre can fluctuate considerably depending on Cotton prices and cotton availability.

(B) (1) Viscose Filament Yarn :

	1980	1981	1982
Production	41,483	40,191	35,885
Imports	2,596	1,319	2,584

(2) Rayon Fibre :

Production	74,638	94,204	52,480
Imports	62,293	78,674	62,860

These figures are taken from the February 1983 bulletin published by the Association of Man-Made Fibre Industry.

(C) Stock Position as on February, 1983 :

Viscose Filament Yarn	2953 tonnes.
Rayon Fibre	4939 ,,

Figures of stock furnished by D.G.T.D.

Posts of Examiners under Collector of Customs, Calcutta

*8292. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some ad-hoc promotees in the direct recruits quota for examiners under the Collector of Customs, Calcutta were retained for undue period and then some of them were regularised without holding D.P.C. ;

(b) was the action of the Calcutta Customs Collector for filling up the posts of Examiners of the direct recruit category in terms of Establishment order No. 148/75 para (iv) ; and

(h) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Certain ad-hoc promotions made against the direct

rectruitment quota in the grade of Examining Officer in Calcutta Custom House were continued till their regularisation was completed by holding Departmental Promotion Committees on a year to year basis in 1982.

(b) and (c) under Calcutta Custom House Establishment Order No, 148/75 promotion of an officer to officiate as Examining Officer on ad-hoc basis was ordered.

Trusts in Haryana Exempted under Income-tax Act

8293, SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many trusts, societies or foundations of Haryana have been exempted from Income-tax under section 10(22) of Income-Tax Act, 1961; and

(b) the details, mentioning the purpose/objective and names of executive members in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The number of trusts, societies, or foundations of Haryana assessed in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Rohtak which have been exempted in regular assessment proceedings on returns filed by them during the financial year 1982-83 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The purpose/objective and the names of executive members in each of the cases referred to in part (a) of this reply will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेंशन को एक समान करना

8294. श्री राम सिंह शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1962, 1965 और 1971 की लड़ाइयों में लड़ने वाले भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन की राशि उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की तुलना में कम है जिन्होंने इन लड़ाइयों में भाग नहीं लिया था और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या कुछ ऐसे भी भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं जो बहुत बाद में नियुक्त किए गये थे लेकिन उन्हें उन सैनिकों की अपेक्षा अधिक पेंशन मिल रही है जो इन लड़ाइयों में लड़े थे; और

(ग) क्या सरकार सभी भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन में एक रूपता लाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो किस तारिख से और पेंशन के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में कितनी कठिनाईयों का अनुभव किया जा रहा है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) : (क) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन उनके निर्मुक्त/सेवामुक्त होते समय प्रचलित वेतन और पेंशन पर आधारित होती है।

(ख) पेंशन की वर्तमान दरें 1.1.1973 से लागू किए गए संशोधित वेतनमानों पर आधारित हैं जो लोग 1.1.1973 से पहले सेवानिवृत्ति हुए हैं, वे संशोधन-पूर्व वेतनमानों के अनुसार पेंशन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, जो कि संशोधित स्केल से कम हैं। इसके अलावा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की पेंशन उनकी सेवानिवृत्ति से पूर्व धारित रैंक पर भी आधारित होती है।

(ग) पेंशन में समानता लाने का प्रश्न सिविलियन सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा सैनिक कर्मचारियों-दोनों से ही जुड़ा हुआ है और इस संबंध में नीति संबंधी निर्णय वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जाता है।

Payment of lump sum amount in lieu of LTC

8295. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2078 on 15th October, 1982 regarding payment of lump sum amount in lieu of L.T.C. and state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the recommendations contained in the Report submitted by the Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee for giving option to the Central Government employees to encash the Leave Travel Concession admissible to them.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to (a) above be in the negative, the date by which the decision is expected to be taken ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The whole matter has to be considered very carefully. Government have also announced the appointment of Fourth Central Pay Commission and this matter may have to be considered by that Body.

Reservation Policy of Government in State Bank of India

8296. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the reservation policy of Government has been implemented in the State Bank of India, all over the country ;

(b) how many posts of officers and employees and other wise were reserved after that year wise and how many of those posts were filled up during these period in State Bank of India ;

(c) how many general posts of Officers were filled up during those period ;

(d) how many specialists posts i.e., medical officers, engineers and advocates etc, have been filled up after adopting the policy of reservation;

(e) how many specialised posts have been filled up by SC and ST candidates, against how many posts ;

(f) total number of medical officers who have been appointed in the SBI throughout the country during those period ; and

(g) the number of posts of medical officers filled up by the reserved candidates?

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

Attracting Indian and Foreign Tourists to Places in Bihar

9297. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) which are the places of tourism in Bihar accepted officially and what steps are being taken to develop them to attract Indian and foreign tourists;

(b) whether steps are being taken to develop sites of ancient remains and museums etc. as places of tourism; and

(c) if so, the details thereof from Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Department has taken up/proposes to take up the following schemes in Bihar :

(i) Construction of a Youth Hostel at Patna at a cost of Rs. 33.15 lakhs.

(ii) Construction of a Forest Lodge at Betla, Palamau Game Sanctuary at a cost of Rs. 46.76 lakhs.

- (iii) Mounting a Sound and Light show at Buxar at a cost of Rs. 30.69 lakhs.
- (iv) Joint venture hotels project at Ranchi between Bihar Tourism Development Corporation and India Tourism Development Corporation at a cost of Rs. 141.00 lakhs.
- (v) Expansion of a Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya by ITDC at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs.
- (vi) A Japanese type Innealed Indo-hokke hotel is being set up at Rajgir by the Hotel Corporation of India in collaboration with the Hokke Club of Japan at a cost of Rs. 151.00 lakhs.

(b) and (c) In 1981, the Department, in consultation with the State Government, identified three travel circuits in Bihar including places of historical importance and museums such as Panta, Nalanda, Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Sasaram, Buxar, Vaishali, Sitamadhi. The development of these places will be taken up in a phased manner with the combined resources of Centre, State and private sector.

Non-Landing of A.I. Plane at Trivandrum Airport on 18.2.83

8298. SHRI B.K. NAIR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 18th February, 1983 Air India plane arriving from Kuwait could not land at the Trivandrum Airport since the lights on the runway went off at the last minute, just at the point of touch-down, and it had to suddenly go up and away to Madras Airport for landing ;

(b) whether the lighting arrangements at the airport are in adequate ;

(c) whether equipments worth about Rs. 4 crores meant for this purpose and imported quite sometime ago are lying unused and rusting in the airport godowns ;

(d) Whether it is due to the in-fighting amongst the Civil Aviation Officers that the installation of these equipments has been delayed so long ; and

(e) Steps proposed to be taken to remedy this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir. the runway lights at Trivandrum aerodrome failed at 1950 hours IST on 18.2.1983 when Air India flight AI 928 was in the process of landing because of the failure of the constant current regulator which feeds power to the runway lighting system. The flight was subsequently diverted to Madras airport, where it landed at 2110 hours IST.

(b) and (e) The minimum lighting arrangements for night operations required to be provided are medium intensity runway lighting and abridged Visual Approach Slope indicator System. These facilities are available at Trivandrum Airport. A stand by generator has also been installed. To further improve the night landing facilities at the airport, the medium intensity runway lighting is being converted into high intensity runway lighting; AVASIS on runway 32 is being converted in to 3-Bar VASIS; and 3-Bar VASIS is being installed on runway 14.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

Demand of Employees of Regional Rural Banks

8299. SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether supervision, direction and management of business of a Regional Rural Bank shall vest in the Board of Directors who would exercise all the powers and discharge all the functions which otherwise a Regional Rural Bank itself is expected to do ;

(b) if so, number of Directors of Regional Rural Banks who could be nominated by Unions/Organisations of the employees and Officers during the last one year;

(c) Whether a Sponsor Bank, if requested by a Regional Rural Bank can send such number of officers on deputation to the Regional Rural Bank as might be necessary for the efficient performance not exceeding five years ;

(d) whether Government have received certain suggestions from various Rural Bank Associations/Unions for improving the lot of employees working in Rural Regional Banks ; and

(e) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet their legitimate demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA PCOJARY) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 does not provide for appointment of a nominee of Union/Organisation of the employees and officers of the Regional Rural Bank as director on the Board.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) and (e) The Government and the Reserve Bank of India have been receiving petitions/representations / memoranda etc. regarding different aspects of service conditions of officers and staff of the Regional Rural Banks. These are examined by Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India wherever the suggestions/ demands have been found reasonable/justified, they have been accepted and suitable guidelines issued to the Regional Rural Banks. This is however, a continuing process.

Setting up of Factories of Cotton and Jute

8300. SHRI BHUBANESWAR BHUJAN ; Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any plan to set up new Industries in Assam with a view to bring this border State at par with other industrially developed States of India ;

(b) if so, the proposed factories and industries and the names of the places, and whether they are under public sector or under both, along-with the availability of raw materials like cotton and Jute and their allied products; and

(c) the expected dates by which each of the proposed factories and industries would be set up and start production of cotton cloths and carpets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARY SINHA) : (a) to (c) There are plans to expand one NTC mill (Public Sector) in Gauhati. Permission to expand has also been given to a private spinning mill in District Darrang. Letters of Intent have also been given to M/s. Assam Industrial Development Corporation and Assam State Textile Corporation (both State Corporation) for setting up spinning mills in Goalpara Distt. There are also proposals for setting up two Co-operative spinning mills at Sibsagar and Goalpara. Date of installation of 10, 250 Powerloom allotted to the State under the IV plan had been extended upto 31 December, 1984. In addition to this, 2000 looms have been earmarked for installation by Handloom Co-operative Societies in Assam. An Institute of Handloom Development Technology has been set up at Gauhati and training programmes for modernisation in the handloom sector have been initiated. Letter of Intent has been issued to the Assam Industrial Development Corporation (State Corporation) for setting up a jute mill in Darrang District.

Assam is jute producing State, while cotton can be purchased from other parts of the country. Completion of these programmes would depend on the progress achieved by the concerned public sector corporation, private parties involved and the State Government in making financial arrangements with banks and Financial institutions..

हरियाणा और महाराष्ट्र में पायलटों की नियुक्ति

8301. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के नियमों के अनुसार, अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों के विमान के लिए दो पायलटों का प्रावधान है और हरियाणा तथा महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इन नियमों का उल्लंघन करके दो के स्थान पर तीन पायलट नियुक्त किए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा गही है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सुशील प्रालम खां) : (क) किसी भी प्रकार के विमान के लिए एक प्रचालन कार्मिक की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएँ उस विमान के उड़ान-योग्यता प्रमाण-पत्र में विनिर्दिष्ट हैं। जहाँ तक मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा अन्य उच्चाधिकारियों के वहन के लिए प्रयुक्त किए जाने वाले निजी स्वामित्व के/राज्य सरकार के विमानों का संबंध है, नागर विमानन के महा निदेशालय ने एक परामर्शी परिपत्र जारी किया है जिससे कि ऐसी उड़ानों के प्रचालन के उच्चतम स्तरों/मानकों को सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इस परिपत्र में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह उल्लेख किया गया है कि जब कभी व्यवहार्य हो प्रधान विमानचालक के अलावा, एक सुयोग्य विमानचालक भी साथ में ले जाया जाए। तथापि राज्य सरकारें अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए विमानों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए कितने ही विमानचालक नियुक्त करने के लिए स्वतंत्र हैं। वे किसी नियम का उल्लंघन किए बिना विमान में दो से अधिक विमानचालक भी ले जा सकती हैं बश्ते कि उसमें सीटें उपलब्ध हों तथा कॉकपिट में उनकी संख्या उसमें उपलब्ध सीटों की संख्या तक ही परिसीमित हो।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं है।

लक्ष्मी कामशियल बैंक की आगरा शाखा के प्रबंधक द्वारा धन का कथित गवन

8302. श्री चर्तुर्भुज :

श्री सुशील मट्टाचार्य : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस रिपोर्ट की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि लक्ष्मी कामशियल बैंक (आगरा) के शाखा प्रबंधक ने दो करोड़ रुपए का गवन किया है; यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या लक्ष्मी कामशियल बैंक एम्पलाइज यूनियन के जनरल सेक्रेटरी ने उक्त बैंक के गवन काँड़ की ओर भारत सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार लक्ष्मी कामशियल बैंक लि. की आगरा स्थित शाखा के प्रबंधक द्वारा स्वीकृत अनियमित अग्रिमों के कुछ मामले उनकी जानकारी में आए हैं। लक्ष्मी कामशियल बैंक लि. द्वारा संबंधित शाखा प्रबंधक को निलंबित कर दिया गया है और मामले की आगे जाँच की जा रही है।

Branch of Skiing Institute at Chilka Lake in Orissa

8303. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal of opening a branch of skiing Institute of Srinagar at Chilka Lake in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the details ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

मुरार, ग्वालियर, मध्य प्रदेश में फर्जी
शैक्षणिक प्रमाण पत्रों के आधार
पर वार्ड सहायकों की भर्ती

8304. श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरार, ग्वालियर-6, मध्य प्रदेश में अधिकारियों ने जालसाजी कर फर्जी शैक्षणिक प्रमाण-पत्रों के आधार पर वार्ड सहायकों की भर्ती की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसकी कोई जाँच कराई गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो दोषी पाए गए अधिकारियों का विवरण क्या है और उनको क्या सजा दी गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के. पी. सिह देव) : (क) से (घ) सैनिक अस्पताल ग्वालियर (मुरार) में फरवरी 1982 के दौरान सात वार्ड सहायिकाएं भर्ती की गई थीं। इन उम्मीदवारों के नाम रोजगार कार्यालय ग्वालियर ने भेजे थे और इनका चयन विधिवत गठित अफसरों के बोर्ड ने योग्यता क्रम के आधार पर किया था। इस पद के लिए अपेक्षित अर्हता मिडिल परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण होना था। भर्ती के समय अभ्यर्थियों के प्रमाणपत्रों की जाँच की गई थी और वे जाली नहीं पाए गए थे। लेकिन पाँच अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा जाली प्रमाणपत्र पेश करने के संबंध में शिकायत प्राप्त होने पर, उनके प्रमाणपत्र संबंधित अधिकारियों के पास सत्यापन के लिए भेजे गए। तीन प्रमाणपत्र वापस मिल गए हैं जिनमें से दो पर टिप्पणी है कि ये ठीक हैं और एक पर टिप्पणी है कि अभ्यर्थी 1973 में हाई स्कूल की परीक्षा में बैठा था। दो प्रमाणपत्रों की वापसी की अभी प्रतीक्षा है।

News Item Captioned "Bombay IT men Demand Chief's Removal"

8305. PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH :

SHRI KAMALNATH : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted the news-item captioned "Bombay I-T men demand Chief's removal" in the Times of India, dated February 16, 1983 ;

(b) full detail of the recent events leading to indiscipline in the Income Tax Department in Bombay ;

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that officers could function freely ;

(d) the full details of steps being taken to deal with the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) on account of some incidents which occurred in January, 1983 at Bombay, there had been agitation both by gazetted and non-gazetted staff. On 15.1.83 some members of the non-gazetted staff are alleged to have manhandled an Income Tax officer for the reason that he had given some adverse remarks to a Stenographer in confidential report. On 17.1.83 an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax is alleged to have misbehaved with a lady clerk. It is reported that the activists of the non-gazetted staff union allegedly manhandled the Assistant Commissioner. Complaints were filed with the police by the Assistant Commissioner against the union activists and by the lady clerk against the Assistant Commissioner. The police arrested five officials who were later released on bail. The staff did not attend to work on 20th, 21st and 22nd January, 1983. However, at the intervention of the union leaders, the agitation was withdrawn and normal work was resumed from 23.1.83. The gazetted officers were also agitated against the repeated instances of indiscipline and misbehaviour on the part of the non-gazetted staff.

Action has been taken to charge-sheet two officials for indiscipline. The Assistant Commissioner who was alleged to be involved in the incident has also been transferred out of Bombay. Appropriate action will be taken against those found guilty.

खाद्यान्नों और खाद्य वस्तुओं का आयात और निर्यात

8306. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1980-81 और 1982-83 के दौरान, अलग-अलग, खाद्यान्नों और खाद्य वस्तुओं का कितनी मात्रा में कितने मूल्य का आयात और निर्यात किया गया ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) : उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के आधार पर, खाद्यान्नों और खाद्य पदार्थों की प्रमुख मदों के सम्बन्ध में आयातों और निर्यातों के विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 6467/83]

Indo-USSR Joint Medical Experiments in Space

8307. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to conduct joint medical experiments in space with the USSR; and

(a) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain Bio-medical experiments are planned to be conducted during the proposed Joint Indo-Soviet Manned Space Flight. The details of experiments will be finalised by the concerned specialists of the two countries.

Complaints from Foreign Textile Importers

8308. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Textile Committee has made regulations called "Mill-made Cotton Cloth Inspection Regulations, 1966" requiring compulsory pre-shipment inspection and quality control of all textile exports;

(b) whether the Textile Commissioner/Acting Secretary, Textile Committee passed the agenda in the main Textile Committee meeting held on 10 December, 1982 to authorise exports of mill-made cloth to USSR without inspection, in contravention of the regulations and against the directives of the Minister of Commerce;

(c) whether there are allegations of illegal gratification against the Textile Commissioner/Secretary, Textile Committee; if so, details thereroft; and

(d) whether the whole matter is proposed to be entrusted to the C.B.I. for investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) The Textiles Committee has made Regulations called the Mill-made Cotton Cloth Inspections, 1966 with regard to pre-shipment inspection and quality control of all mill-made cotton textiles exports. However, the regulation excludes cloth marked as 'seconds', narrow width cloth and other cloths like duster cloth, mop cloth and cotton waste blanket as may be specified by Textiles Committee. Further, Regulation 4 (c) provides that in the case of foreign buyers nominating other agencies to inspect the materials before shipment, the material will not be re-inspected by the Committee provided that the stipulated conditions mentioned therein are fulfilled.

A suggestion was made by the Joint Committee of Textile Export Promotion

Councils that inspection by the Textiles Committee of Cotton textiles, meant for export to USSR, should be dispensed with as being superfluous in view of the inspection being carried out by the Russian Inspectors on behalf of the Soviet buying organisation. The Textiles Committee considered this suggestion at their meeting held on 10.12.82 and decided that the Textiles Committee would issue an authorisation for export of mill-made cotton cloth to USSR on the basis of certificates issued by the Russian inspectors without the requirement of a second inspection by the Committee, with effect from 1.1.1983. No prior directive had been given to the Textiles Committee against such a proposal in respect of Mill-made Cotton Cloth.

Some general complaints received are being looked into departmentally. The Government by its order dated the 20th February, 1983 has stayed the implementation of the decision of the Textiles Committee and sought the advice of the Law Ministry as to what action can be taken in cases where the Textiles Committee oversteps its jurisdiction.

Under Assessment Cases

8309. SHRI CHITA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases of under-assessment of more than Rs. 5 lakhs have come to the notice of Government during the last 3 years; and

(b) if so, the details of such cases and the total revenue loss due to this during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. It is not correct that a large number of cases of under assessment of more than Rs. 5 lakhs have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years. The figures of cases of under assessment of more than Rs. 5 lakhs are not available with the Government. However, details of cases of under assessment, which, inter alia, may include cases above Rs. 5 lakhs also, reported by the receipt audit and the internal audit, are as under:—

Year	As a result of receipt audit		As a result of internal audit	
	No. of items	Amount involved (in lakhs)	No. of items	Amount involved (in lakhs)
1979-80	26703	2342.54	40580	4984
1980-81	18227	3076.21	31832	3320
1981-82	17798	3305.66	23855	3245

The above, inter alia, include cases of mistakes in giving effect to appellate orders, issue of excess/irregular refunds, non-levy/short levy of interest, omission/short levy of penalty, avoidable or incorrect payment of interest by the Government and such other minor/miscellaneous mistakes.

Alleged Cheating by Cigarette Companies

8310. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is true that a large number of cigarette companies in the country are cheating Government to the tune of crores of rupees by evading excise and creating black money in league with cigarette shops as reported in the Indian Express dated 22nd March, 1983; and

(b) if so, the names of those ciga-

rette manufacturing companies who are stamping low price on the packet and thus paying correspondingly low duty and then instructing shopkeepers to sell it at a much higher price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Though there is no statutory control, as such, to regulate the sale price of cigarettes, yet the law relating to Weights and Measures, and the rules made thereunder with regard to packaged commodities, which are aimed at ensuring fair trading and price discipline in respect of the commodities sold to the consumers in a prepackaged form, do envisage that the packaged commodity will not be sold at a price higher than that marked on the packet. In the context, *inter alia*, of report in the Indian Express of the 22nd March, 1983, referred to in the Question, the authorities concerned with the enforcement of this law, have alerted their field formations to ensure strict compliance of the Packaged Commodity Rules by the retail dealers in such commodities.

As regards Central Excise Duty, in terms of notification No. 36/83-CE of 1.3.1983, the duty leviable on 'cigarettes packed in packages' is no longer ad valorem, but specific. The reference in the notification to the 'adjusted sale price' (which, in terms of the explanation therein, is relatable to the declaration of price marked on the retail packets) seek, in effect, to delineate and define the different categories of such cigarettes which subject to the other conditions specified in the notification, attract the specific duty at the rate prescribed against each such category. The duty is being paid accordingly.

While there is no specific information if the sale of cigarettes in retail at a price higher than the one marked on the retail packets, such as there is, is in pursuance of any specific instructions to this effect of the manufacturers of those cigarettes, the situation is being kept under watch; and such measures, legislative and others, as may be necessary,

to cope with the developing situation, will be considered.

Representation of Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry

8311. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received any representation from the Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry ASFI in August/September, 1982 that the indigenous producers of polyester filament yarn had incurred heavy losses due to imports of polyester filament yarn under OGL;

(b) whether Government had increased the import duty by Rs. 15,000 per tonne with effect from 23.11.1982 after verifying the indigenous industry's cost of production and consulting the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and if not, the reasons for not doing so;

(c) whether the indigenous producers of polyster filament yarn raised their selling prices of indigenous yarn by as high as Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 per tonne; and

(d) whether the high incidence of customs duty has also resulted in smuggling of yarn and textiles and if so, the smuggled quantities detected by the authorities during 1981-82 and 1982-83 to date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A representation was received from the Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry which, *inter alia*, stated that cheap imports of polyester filament yarn and partially oriented yarn were causing losses to the indigenous manufacturers. The Association requested that these yarns should be removed from the list of items under Open General Licence and the import duty on these should be increased. The question of the level of import duty was examined, not only in

the context of this representation but also having regard to all other relevant considerations. It was seen that the c.i.f. prices of these yarns had been steeply declining and a large number of contracts for substantial quantities were registered with the Textile Commissioner for import under the O.G.L. Imports of the yarn at the then prevailing rates were providing unintended windfall to the importers at the cost of revenue. It was in this context that the import duty was raised by Rs. 15 per kg. with effect from the 23rd November, 1982. The cost of production of the indigenous industry was not of any direct relevance in the aforesaid context.

(c) The prices of indigenous yarns vary from time to time. It is correct, however, that after the increase in import duty, there was an increase in the prices of indigenous polyester filament yarn.

(d) As the extent of smuggling is not directly related only to the incidence of import duty, it will not be possible to indicate the impact of the incidence of customs duty on smuggling.

Number of Airmen and Commissioned Officers Stationed in Delhi

8312. SWAMY INDERVES : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Airmen and Commissioned officers have been stationed in Delhi for more than five years against the rules; and

(b) if so, the number of such Officers and Airmen with reasons for their over-stay and whether they would be transferred to some other place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Postings and transfers of officers and Airmen of IAF are decided on administrative considerations. In some cases, it becomes necessary to extend the stay of Air Force personnel at one station for a longer

period due to exigencies of service or on compassionate and medical grounds.

At present there are 199 Airmen who have been stationed in Delhi for more than 5 years. Of these, 196 have been retained due to service reasons and the remaining on compassionate grounds. As regards Commissioned Officers, 54 officers have been in Delhi for more than 5 years. Of these, 50 Officers have been retained in Delhi due to exigencies of service and the remaining on compassionate grounds.

Transfer of the above officers and men out of Delhi will be made as and when administratively necessary.

चीनी का नियंत्रित

8313. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस वर्ष चीनी का नियंत्रित करने हेतु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों का पता लगाने के प्रयत्न किये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राजश मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) : (क) और (ख) भारत चीनी के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में बना हुआ है। नियंत्रित राज्य व्यापार निगम की मार्फत सरणीबद्ध है।

Cess Collection From Rubber Growers

8314. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) how much money was collected as cess from the rubber growers since 1980 and what is the accumulated amount :

(b) how much was spent and for what purpose out of the total cess since 1980; and

(c) what is the object of cess collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) Total natural rubber cess collection; under the Rubber Act, 1947, from the rubber growers, who are sole crepe producers, during 1979-80 to 1982-83 is Rs. 1.96 lakhs. Cess on other grades is collected from the rubber goods manufacturers since 1-4-1961. Estimated balance on account of rubber collections in the Consolidated Fund of India as on 31-3-1983 is about Rs. 22.54 crores.

(b) and (c) Cess is levied and collected under the provisions of Rubber Act, 1947 for the following main objectives :

- (i) Undertaking, assisting or encouraging scientific, technological and economic research;
- (ii) supply of technical advice to rubber growers;
- (iii) improving the marketing of rubber;
- (iv) securing better working conditions and the provisions and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers;
- (v) to meet the expenditure of the Rubber Board.

Total expenditure of the Rubber Board for achieving the above objectives during 1979-80 to 1982-83 is Rs. 21.53 crores.

Loan Applications Submitted To Nationalised Banks For Implementation Of I.R.D.P. in Gujarat

8315. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of loan applications submitted to the nationalised banks for implementation of IRDP in Gujarat during the year ending 1982;

(b) the number of applications cleared and the amount of fund sanctioned and distributed during the year ended 1982;

(c) the number of applications rejected and pending as on 31 December, 1982; with reasons for non-sanction of loan; and

(d) the rate of interest charged for advancing these loans under the I.R.D.P.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c) Although the Reserve Bank of India have prescribed a format for reporting by bank branches to block development officers, to indicate the number of application received, sanctioned, returned/rejected and subsidy received, since this returned is meant for coordination at the ground level, data except that regarding the number of beneficiaries and term credit mobilised are not consolidated. According to latest available information, as against a target of 1,30,000 beneficiary families for 1982-83, up to February, 1983, 1,17,389 families had been assisted in Gujarat—the term credit involved being Rs. 26.89 crores.

(d) I.R.D.P. loans are advanced at concessional rates of interest. These, however, vary according to the size and purpose of the advance.

Income Tax Exemption to Sports Organisations

8316. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Income-tax Act, exemptions have been given to sports organisations who are conducting or are responsible for

the development/promotion of games i.e. foot-ball, hockey, cricket, etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these games were included many, many years ago when the Indian games had not developed and were not played on national/international level;

(c) whether Government now propose to enlarge the exemption list so that the Indian teams are included in it; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Ministry so far and by what time it is proposed to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. Any income of a sport association for institution established in India having as its object the control, supervision, regulation or encouragement in India of the games of cricket, hockey, football, tennis or such other games or sports as the Central Government may specify in this behalf from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette is exempt from income-tax subject to the following three provisos :

(i) the association or institution applies its income, or accumulates it for application, solely to the objects for which it is established;

(ii) no part of the income of the association or institution is distributed in any manner to its members except as grants to any association or institution affiliated to it; and

(iii) the association or institution, is for the time being, approved for the purpose of this clause by the Central Government by general or special order;

(b) to (d) The Government considers proposals to enlarge the list of notified sports from time to time on

merits and so far twenty-nine more sports and games including Kabbadi and Kho Kho have been notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette.

Tobacco Industry's Withdrawal from Sikkim

8317. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the withdrawal of exemption from excise duties had impelled tobacco industry to withdraw from Sikkim with an apprehension of a large number of people going unemployed; and

(b) if so, the estimated number and the corrective steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Reportedly 6 factories manufacturing cigarettes have stopped production out of 9. ITC having two factories have reportedly decided to close down one and increase the capacity of the other. Though the exact figures of unemployment relating to such closure of factories are not known, a rough estimate of unemployment likely to result in such closure of units has been placed at 530. Apart from this one Biri factory has also reportedly closed down its production.

Participation of Big Industrial Houses International Trade Fair, 1982

8318. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the big industrial houses of India participating in the India International Trade Fair, 1982;

(b) the total amount of expenditure incurred on account of the said Fair;

(c) the specific purposes served by the Fair; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Trade Fair Authority of India has say in granting licences to big industrial houses in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) M/S. Modi Rubber Ltd. and M/S. Escorts Ltd. were the two industrial houses which participated in India International Trade Fair'82.

(b) The budgeted expenditure for India International Trade Fair'82 was Rupees three crores.

(c) The main purpose of India International Trade Fair'82 was to promote trade between India and other countries. The Fair resulted in generating business worth Rs. 1301.78 Crores.

The other aim of the Fair was to project the image of India as a modern industrially developing nation so as to develop trade and economic relations between India and the third world. India's achievements in Industrial, technological and managerial competence were also displayed at the Fair. The Fair offered a unique opportunity for many countries to develop trade with India. Notable among them were the USSR and the countries in the European Economic Community.

(d) No, Sir.

Redressal of Grievances of I.A. Engineering Officers' Association, Delhi

8319. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :**
SHRI A. NEELALOHTTHADASAN NADAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Engineering Department of Indian Airlines, there are cadres of (1) Engineering Officers who are Graduates and Post-Graduates, and (2) Aircraft Maintenance Engineers who are not engineering graduates or diploma holders but mostly Matriculates and high schools pass;

(b) if so, the number of each category and nature of work;

(c) whether there is distinction against qualified and highly educated engineers with regard to grade, pay and other benefits, etc.;

(d) if so, the comparative details for each category;

(e) whether the Indian Airlines Engineering Officers' Association, Delhi had approached many times Indian Airlines management and placed their grievances with regard to discrimination etc.;

(f) if so, the full details; and

(g) steps being taken to examine their grievances with a view to redress them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The different categories of engineers in the Engineering Department of Indian Airlines, their strength, qualifications required and the nature of work are as under:—

Category of Engineers	Total strength	Qualification required	Nature of work
Aircraft Maintenance Engineers	622	<p>The qualifications required for Aircraft Maintenance Engineers is : possession of an Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Licence (s)/ Approvals (s) granted by the DGCA for maintenance/ overhaul of aircraft/engine or its components and certification of airworthiness of the aircraft, engine etc. as required in the Aircraft Rules. For the issue of licence, DGCA has prescribed the following qualifications :—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Higher Secondary with Science: and (ii) 4 years' experience on the type of aircraft for which the licence is required. 	The AMEs are responsible for Maintenance, over-haul of aircraft, engine and its components and the certification of aircraft for its airworthiness as required under the Indian Aircraft Rules.
Technical Officers—75))	For these categories of Engineers, the possession of a Degree in the respective Engineering Discipline is required.	The Technical Officers are deployed in the support activities in the Engineering Department and they deal with production, planning and control including provisioning of stores and matters relating to maintenance of records of components etc. The Industrial Engineers undertake system studies and determine the work norms. Training Officers impart training to different categories of employees. Civil Engineers look after civil works and Plant Engineers look after the maintenance of workshop machinery and Ground Equipments.
Industrial Engineers —15)			
Training Officers —28)			
Civil Engineers — 23)			
Plant Engineers —66)			

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) to (g) Indian Airlines Engineering Officers' Association had requested the I.A. Management for the extension of the Incentive Scheme (Qualification Pay) to the Technical Officers and others as admissible to AMEs. This Incentive Scheme was extended to AMEs to motivate them to obtain additional licences on different types of aircraft. This benefit was not extended to Technical Officers and others as these categories were not required to obtain licences nor do their duties and responsibilities require possession of any such licence (s). Some of the Technical Officers filed a writ petition before the High Court of Delhi alleging discrimination and praying for qualification Pay as admissible to licensed engineers. Their petition has been dismissed.

Effect of Bombay Textile Strike on Various Mills

8320. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether it is correct that the Bombay Textile strike has adversely affected various mills despite claims to the contrary as revealed from Bombay Dyeing having had to extend its financial year by 6 months (18 months—see Business India February 14—27, 1983) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The Bombay Textile workers strike has adversely affected the cotton textile mills in varying degrees as already indicated on earlier occasions.

Export Figures for January-March 1983

8321. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what were the actual export figures for the months of January, February and March, 1983?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The export figures for these months are not yet available.

Carpet Exports

8322. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage share of India in the world carpet exports during the last three years; and

(b) the nature of assistance and encouragement proposed by Government to increase our volume of carpet exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The percentage share of India in the world hand knotted carpet exports during the last three years is as follows :—

1979	—	13%
1980	—	14%
1981	—	17%

(b) The following steps are being taken to assist and encourage exports of carpets from India;

(1) A separate Export Promotion Council has been set up for Carpets.

(2) Efforts are being made to explore new markets like Gulf countries and to develop existing markets.

(3) A study Group has been asked to study the problems of exports credit for handicrafts including the carpet industry.

(4) Training in carpet weaving is being continued to enlarge the production base.

(5) 30 percent import of raw wool of 48s count or below is allowed duty free against exports to increase the sheen of the carpets.

Blanket Government Permit for Hiring Foreign Technicians for Joint Venture.

8323. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the Telegraph, Calcutta dated 28 March, 1983 in which Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has called upon Government of India for a blanket Government permit for hiring foreign technicians, promotion of joint ventures with multinationals and acquisition of funds for research from foreign firms and independent agencies : and

(b) if so, what is reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The general approach to be adopted by Government for technology upgradation, in certain respects, is contained in Chapter 19 of the Import & Export Policy (Volume I), 1983-84; announced on 15th April, 1983, a copy of which is available in Parliament library. The specific suggestion made by Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry will have to be examined in detail.

Compensation Paid in Lieu of Baggage Lost in A.I.

8324. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage of compensation paid if a person lost his baggage while being a passenger in Air India as per rules; and

(b) how many persons were given such compensation within the last five years, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVAITION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Compensation is paid by Air India for less/damage/delayed delivery of baggage carried by Air India on their international flights under the Warsaw Convention and under the provisions of the Carriage by Air Act. The maximum liability of Air India is restricted to US \$ 20 per Kg. for the checked baggage and US \$ 400 per passenger for the hand baggage, unless higher value for the baggage is declared and valuation charges are pre paid by the passenger.

For non-international flights, compensation is paid by Air India for loss/damage to baggage in accordance with the statutory provisions and the Maximum Liability of Air India is restricted to Rs. 160/- per Kg. for checked baggage and Rs. 1000/- per passenger for hand baggage.

(b) Details about the number of persons to whom the compensation was paid by Air India are not available. Details about the total payments made, in this regard, however, are as under :

Year	Amount (paid Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	40.31
1979-80	54.90
1980-81	43.74
1981-82	43.88
April, 82 - January, 83	39.67

Increase in Civilian Authorisation in Army Records Offices.

8325. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) have Government received representations from civilian employees work-

ing in Army Records Offices for increasing their authorisation from the existing 20 per cent as in the case of civilians employed in Training Centre/ Regts;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for revision of 20 per cent to 50 per cent authorisation of civilian personnel serving in Signals Records of Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh); and

(c) what action has been taken by Government to increase authorisation of civilian personnel in Signal Records after lapse of 30 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the matter of composition of Establishment, all Record Offices function on the same pattern and Signals Records is, therefore, not an exception.

Request by Garment Exporters for Restoration of Incentives Under Section 35B of Income-Tax Act.

8326. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
SHRI H.N. NANGE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether garment exporters have urged his Ministry to reconsider the proposal to withdraw all incentives under Section 35B of the Income-tax Act,

(b) if so, whether it is true that discontinuance of expenditure on travel, entertainment and publicity would aggravate the deteriorating financial situation of the exporting community ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been contemplated by Government in this regard to give a boost to garment exporters in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ((SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO)) : (a) yes, Sir. Representations have been made by, *inter alia*, garment exporters against the proposed discontinuance by the Finance Bill, 1983 of the tax concession allowed under section 35B of the Income-tax Act.

(b) and (c) The amendments proposed under the Finance Bill do not have the effect of discontinuance of the grant of deduction in respect of the expenditure on activities specified in that section, but only seek to restrict the deduction to 100 per cent. of such expenditure, instead of 133¹ per cent. at present.

चाय बागान

8327. श्री पीयूष तिरको : क्या बाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के 90 प्रतिशत चाय बागान 50 वर्ष से भी अधिक पुराने हैं और ये बागान आधुनिकीकरण तथा उन्नित आयोजन के अभाव में सब से अधिक खराब हालत में पहुंच गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1981-82 में चाय उत्पादन 5 करोड़ किलोग्राम तक कम हो गया है और इसका निर्यात 4 करोड़ किलोग्राम तक कम हो गया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो चाय का उत्पादन और निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है;

(ङ) क्या चाय बागानों को बन्द होने से बचाने के लिए छठी योजना में 42 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसका उपयोग किस प्रकार करने का विचार है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (भीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) से (च) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

1980-81 और 1981-82 में चाय के उत्पादन और निर्यात के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(मिलियन कि०ग्रा० में)

	उत्पादन	निर्यात
1980-81	564.4	231.74
1981-82	556.8	223.09
1981-82 में गिरावट	7.6	8.65

उपरोक्त आंकड़ों से देखा जा सकता है कि 1981-82 में उत्पादन में 7.6 मि० किग्रा० की कमी हुई है जबकि निर्यातों में 1980-81 की तुलना में 8.65 मि० किग्रा० की गिरावट आई है ।

उत्पादन में कमी का मुख्य कारण उत्तरी और दक्षिणी भारत दोनों में सूखे की स्थिति है । सूखे के कारण निर्यात योग्य चाय की किस्मों की उपलब्धता पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा । इसके अतिरिक्त विदेशों में भारत के कुछ परम्परागत बाजारों में वित्तीय अभाव के कारण 1981-82 में निर्यातों पर और प्रभाव पड़ा ।

देश में चाय का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश से चाय बोर्ड द्वारा अनेक विकास योजनाएं लागू की जा रही हैं । इनमें शामिल

हैं : बागान वित्त योजना, पुनर्रोपण तथा नवीकरण योजना तथा सिचाई मशीन किराया खरीद योजना । सरकार ने हाल ही में दार्जिलिंग के चाय बागानों के लिए ब्याज उपदान योजना के अनुमोदन को स्वीकृति भी दे दी है । अन्य विकासात्मक योजनाओं में छोटे चाय उपजकर्ताओं को वित्तीय सहायता और गैर-परम्परागत क्षेत्रों में सुधरी हुई चाय खेती की व्यवस्था है । इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पर्याप्त कृष्ण और उपदान दिये जा रहे हैं । चाय बोर्ड अत्यधिक उपज देने वाली पौध सामग्री उपलब्ध कराने के लिए भारत के विभिन्न भागों में क्लोनल नर्सरियाँ भी चला रहा है । भारत में विभिन्न अवस्थाएँ चाय खेती के सुधरे हुए तरीकों का विकास करने के लिए अनुसंधान किये जा रहे हैं । ऐसे अनुसंधान के उद्देश्यों में चाय की उत्पादकता बढ़ाना एक है ।

चाय बोर्ड, कलकत्ता स्थित अपने मुख्यालय और विदेशों में स्थित छः कार्यालयों तथा विभिन्न देशों में स्थापित चाय परिषदों के माध्यम से तथा अलग-अलग देशों में भारतीय द्रूतावासों की सहायता से व्यापक और एक-राष्ट्रीय संवर्धन कर रहा है । इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत से चाय के निर्यात में सुधार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों में ये शामिल हैं :—

- (1) 14-2-1979 से चाय पर से निर्यात शुल्क की समाप्ति ।
- (2) जनवरी, 1979 से पैकेट चाय निर्यातों पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की वापसी की प्रणाली को पुनः लागू करना ।
- (3) चाय की थेली बनाने वाली मशीनों के आयात को खुले सामान्य लाइसेन्स के अन्तर्गत रखना ।

(4) चाय की थैली बनाने वाली मशीनों पर आयात शुल्क को 75 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 30 प्रतिशत करना ।

(5) पैकेट चाय तथा चाय की थैलियों के निर्यात पर नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता देना ।

(6) चाय की थैलियों के निर्यात के लिए आयातित माल पर आयात शुल्क और उत्पादन शुल्क की वापसी की अखिल उद्योग दर को 1-6-82 से से थैली के घड़ा वजन के आधार पर 85 रु० प्रति किग्रा० से बढ़ा कर 90 रु० प्रति किग्रा० करना ।

(7) इंस्टेंट चाय और पैकेट चाय के प्रति पंजीकृत निर्यातिकों पर आर०ई०पी० लागू करना ।

(8) बागानों से निर्यातों पर पूरे उत्पादन शुल्क की राहत और बागानों के अतिरिक्त निर्यातों के लिए 44 पैसे प्रति किग्रा० तक की उत्पादन शुल्क राहत ।

सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान चाय उद्योग के लिए 41 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की है। इससे चाय बोर्ड की चाय रोपण और पुनर्रोपण, चाय मशीनरी सिंचाई उपस्कर किराया खरीद, नये चाय एकक, अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण की योजनाओं और अन्य विकासात्मक योजनाओं को वित्त प्रदान किया जाएगा ।

India Left Behind in Export of Iron Ore.

8328. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India was a big exporter of iron Ore in 40's

and 50's when biggest producers like Brazil and Australia were not on the world map of producers and exporters but recently had been left far behind the above two countries; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Export of iron ore by India in the 40's and 50's was nominal. Iron ore exports picked up thereafter. Since mid-60's India has been able to maintain its share in the world export market of iron ore at around 6% in face of heavy competition from Australia and Brazil. This has been achieved despite problems relating to port and shipping facilities, natural freight disadvantage, shift in emphasis for demand from lumps to fines, etc.

Demand of Handloom Products in Foreign Countries.

8329 SHRI R.N. RAKESH ; Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) items of Indian handlooms products gaining popularity in various countries;

(b) total demand of these handloom products at present (item-wise and country-wise); and

(c) name and address of Government Agency, if any, governing the export of Indian handloom products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) Exports of handloom fabrics, floor coverings, pillow covers, table cloth, towels and napkins and other made-ups as well as mulberry and tassa silk goods have shown an increasing trend in the period April, 1982 to January 1983 as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. Handloom products are mostly exported to

North America, Western Europe and some countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania. Demand for handloom items is dependant upon a variety of factors including fashion trends. A statement showing value of exports of handloom fabrics, made-ups, garments and silk

products to various regions during 1980-81 is attached.

(c) The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) is the registering authority for export of handloom products.

Value of export of Handloom products of Cotton and Silk

(Figures in Rs. '000's)

	Cotton Handloom Fabrics	Cotton Handloom Made-ups	Cotton Handloom Readymad Garments	Natural Goods
Asia	129751	183550	71595	102993
Africa	369970	17416	4484	7289
Europe	132751	272899	753238	288888
America	102577	73906	514972	113088
Oceania	17259	61264	10180	11552

Source : Handloom Export Promotion Council.

बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत बैंकों के जरिये हथकरघा बुनकरों को दिया गया ऋण

8330. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नये बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत बैंकों के जरिये हथकरघा बुनकरों और ग्रामीण कारीगरों को कितना ऋण दिया गया और उसका राज्यवार विवरण क्या है;

(ख) आवेदन-पत्र देने के बाद बैंकों से कितने समय में ऋण मिलता है और क्या इस बारे में कोई समय सीमा निश्चित की गई है या नहीं; और

(ग) क्या जिन व्यक्तियों को बैंक ऋण नहीं देना चाहता उनको ऋण न देने के कारण लिखित रूप में बताये जाते हैं या नहीं तथा आवेदन पत्र का कितने समय में निपटान कर दिया जाता है?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनावर्ण पुजारी) : (क) रिजर्व बैंक की सूचना प्रणाली में, अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा हथकरघा बुनकरों और ग्रामीण शिल्पकारों को दी गई ऋण सहायता के सम्बन्ध में अलग से आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। अतलबत्ता, विवरण में दिए गए आंकड़े, अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा शिल्पकारों, ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को व्याप्त करने वाले ऋणकर्ताओं की संमिश्र श्रेणी को जिसमें बुनकर तथा ग्रामीण शिल्पकार शामिल हैं, दिये गए अंग्रेजी की बकाया राशि को दर्शाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे व्यक्तियों से प्राप्त 10,000 रुपये तक के छोटे ऋण आवेदनों का, उनकी प्राप्ति से 3-4 सप्ताहों की अवधि के भीतर निपटान कर दें। यद्यपि बैंकों से यह अपेक्षित नहीं है कि आवेदनकर्ताओं को

उनके ऋण आवेदनों की अस्वीकृति के कारणों से अवगत करायें, जिला औद्योगिक केन्द्रों अथवा जिला ग्रामीण विकास अभिकरणों (डी० आर० डी० ए०) द्वारा प्रायोजित आवे-

दनों के सम्बन्ध में बैंक शाखाओं से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे प्रायोजक अभिकरणों को उनके द्वारा प्रायोजित आवेदनों की अस्वीकृति के कारणों से अवगत करा दें।

विवरण

जून 1981 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा शिल्पकारों, ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को दिए गए क्रृष्ण

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र का नाम	एककों की सं०	बकाया अधिशेष (लाख रुपये)
हरियाणा	5022	285.65
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3736	124.96
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	7138	172.16
पंजाब	12272	402.41
राजस्थान	28127	395.15
चण्डीगढ़	18	2.30
दिल्ली	931	23.84
असम	7331	89.45
मणिपुर	547	6.93
मेघालय	257	4.10
नागालैंड	657	29.03
त्रिपुरा	609	21.82
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	44	1.05
मिजोरम	40	1.27
सिक्किम	48	0.49
बिहार	22112	699.16
उड़ीसा	24325	324.18
पश्चिम बंगाल	25800	559.59
अण्डमान तथा निकोवार		
द्वीप समूह	18	1.61
मध्य प्रदेश	21458	654.93
उत्तर प्रदेश	5046	1511.86
गुजरात	18064	491.40
महाराष्ट्र	7410	522.49
गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	348	14.62
दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	18	0.17
आंध्र प्रदेश	34611	755.81
कर्नाटक	25311	433.19
केरल	35031	399.11
तमिलनाडु	48621	483.38
पाञ्जिचेरी	546	7.25
लक्षद्वीप	1	0.17

Allocation to States for Tourism Development During Sixth Plan Period

8331. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what are the details of the plan, programme and amount sanctioned for the development of tourism in different States and Union Territories during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : The tourism allocation in the Central Sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 67 crores (Rs. 25 crores for Department of Tourism and Rs. 42 crores for the I.T.D.C.). The Department does not make allocations for development of tourism in various States and Union Territories State-wise.

The programmes undertaken by the Department of Tourism in the Sixth Five Year Plan relate to the construction of Forest Lodges, Youth/Tourist Hostels, Tourist Villages, provision of transport facilities in the Game sanctuaries/lakes/rivers, installation of Sound and Light shows and flood lighting of monuments. The Department also undertake preparation of master plans for integrated development of places of cultural and historical importance. The State also have their separate allocations in States budget.

Vayudoot Service for Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)

8332. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh) is proposed to be air-linked by Vayudoot services in the near future;

(b) if so, do Government propose to take up necessary repairs of the aerodrome there; and

(c) when the Civil Aviation Department will actually operate the services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Vayudoot has no immediate plans to airlink Cuddapah with its air services.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No definite date can be indicated at this stages.

Proposal to Reduce Price of Tea

8333. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government realise that tea has become an essential item of our domestic life to be used in every family;

(b) if so, do Government propose to reduce the retail price of tea in the domestic market ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to extend the area of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Government are mindful of the interests of domestic consumer of tea. Agencies such as NAFED, N.C.C.F. and T.T.C.I. sell teas in the domestic market. The Tea Trading Corporation of India has implemented programmes for the supply of teas through the public distribution system so that the consumers get good quality teas at reasonable prices. Government have also urged upon tea trading organisations the need to ensure that there is no wide gap between auction and retail prices so that the domestic consumers obtain tea at reasonable prices.

(c) A number of developmental schemes are being implemented by the Tea Board in order to augment tea

production in the country. These include the Plantation Finance Scheme, Replantation and Rejuvenation Scheme and Irrigation Machinery Hire Purchase Scheme. Government have also recently accorded approval to the Interest Subsidy scheme for Darjeeling tea gardens. Other developmental schemes envisage financial assistance to Small Tea Growers and improved tea cultivation in non-traditional areas. Under these schemes substantial loans and subsidies are being granted. The Tea Board also runs clonal nurseries in different parts of India to provide high yielding plant material. Research on developing improved methods of tea cultivation is being carried on at the various research establishments in India. One of the primary objectives of such research is to increase the productivity of tea.

The area under tea cultivation has increased from 331,229 hectares in 1961 to 378,447 hectares in 1982.

Institutional Finance Through Nationalised Banks for Tribal Sub Plan and Special Component Plan

8334. SHRI GRIDHAR GOMAN-GO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the institutional finance made available for Tribal Sub Plan and special component plan from his Ministry through the nationalised banks and cooperative organisations during Annual Plans of Sixth Plan and the guidelines issued to them regarding the schemes thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The present statistical reporting system does not yield information separately in respect of credit assistance from public sector banks to borrowers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under different schemes/programmes included in Tribal Sub Plans/Special component plans. However, as at the end of December 1981, the public sector banks had total outstanding advances of Rs. 471.2 crores involving 26.72 lakh accounts

of borrowers belonging to these communities.

Recruitment—Promotion Rules and Other Conditions of Service of Employees in Public Sector Undertaking

8335. SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that there are a number of Public Sector Undertakings which have formulated and implemented Recruitment—Promotion Rules and other service conditions of their employees through bi-partite/tri-partite settlements with their respective trade unions/associations;

(b) if so, the details of such undertakings; and

(c) if the reply to (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken by Government to direct such public sector undertakings as have not entered into settlements so far on the above subjects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The recruitment—promotion rules and other service conditions for the employees in the public enterprises are required to be formulated by the Managements of the public enterprises, keeping in view the broad parameters laid down by the Government in this regard with the approval of their Board of Directors. Suggestions made by the trade unions/officers' associations during bi-partite/tri-partite settlements are kept in view by the Managements while carrying amendments to the rules so framed by them.

A list of the public enterprises who had notified recruitment/promotion rules after obtaining the approval of their Board of Directors, based on information collected in July, 1978 is enclosed.

Statement

Public Sector Undertakings Which Have Framed Their Recruitment Rules with the Approval of Board of Directors/Administrative Ministries.

Recruitment Rules with the approval of

Administrative Ministries		Board of Directors	
Sl. No.	Name of Enterprises	S. No.	Name of Enterprises
1	2	3	4
1.	L.I.C. of India	1.	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Co. Ltd.
2.	National Textile Corporation	2.	Bharat Earthmovers Ltd.
3.	Central Fisheries Corporation	3.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.
4.	Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation	4.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels
5.	Trade Fair Authority of India	5.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation
		6.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors
		7.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.
		8.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute (Following the rules of CIL)
		9.	Central Warehousing Corpn.
		10.	Indian Petrochemicals Corpn.
		11.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.
		12.	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.
		13.	Fertilizer Corp. of India
		14.	Film Finance Corporation
		15.	General Insurance Corp. of India
		16.	Handicrafts & Handlooms Corp. of India
		17.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
		18.	Hindustan Photo Film
		19.	Hindustan Steel Works Ltd.
		20.	Indian Airlines
		21.	Indian Motion Picture Corp. of India
		22.	Instrumentation Ltd.
		23.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.
		24.	L.I.C. of India
		25.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.
		26.	Managanese Ore India Ltd.
		27.	The Moghul Lines Ltd.
		28.	National Building Constrn. Corp. of India
		29.	National Industrial Dev. Corpn.

1 2

3 4

30. Natioal Mineral Dev. Corpn.
 31. National Projects Constrn. Corpn.
 32. National Textile Corporation
 33. Paraga Tools Ltd.
 34. State Trading Corporation
 35. Uranium Corpn. of India
 36. Western Coalfields Ltd.
 37. Central Fisheries Corpn.
 38. B.H.E.L.
 39. Industrial Development Bank
 40. Electronic Corporation of India
 41. Industrial Finance Corpn.
 42. Bharat Refractories Ltd.
 43. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
 44. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
 45. Trade Fair Authority of India
 46. Central Cottage Industries Corporation,

Reservation for SCs/STs in Recruitment of Group Executives in STC.

8336. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a reservation for SCs/STs in the direct recruitment of Group Executives of State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the total number of Officers recruited to the above post and percentage of SCs/STs Officers—separately recruited during the last three years 1980, 1981 and 1982; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. For the purposes of reservation, the post of Group Executive is grouped with the post of Chief Market-

ting Manager Grade-I and a combined roster is maintained.

(b) and (c) The total number of officers so far recruited for the above two cadres is 35 out of which 9 vacancies were reserved for SC/ST candidates according to the 40 point roster. 8 posts of SC/ST have already been filled upto date. Out of the 8 posts, 4 posts (2ST and 2SC) were filled in April, 1983. As a result of this recruitment one reserved point for SC candidate has occured. As and when the next vacancy arises it will be filled up as per reservation orders in this regard.

Conversion of Kanyakumari into an Attractive Tourist Centre

8337. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there proposals under the

consideration of Government to convert Kanyakumari into an attractive tourist Centre; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TUORISM AND CIVIL AVAITION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The State Government of Tamil Nadu have prepared a master plan for over-all development of Kanyakumari. This proposal is under examination of the Department in consultation with the State Government to determine the essentiality of the components of the plan, inter se priority for the essential components, the sector, centre, state or private, that can take up such components etc.

Refusal of Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee Amritsar to Submit Gold Account

8338. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of Sharmani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar has refused to submit gold account to Income-tax authority; and

(b) if so, action to be taken against the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir. Sharmani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar have not been required to submit gold account to Income-tax authorities.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question above.

Embezzlement in Gujarat Branches of State Bank of India

8339. SHRI R.P. DAS :

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) is it reported that more than Rs. 5 crores have been embezzled in the Gujarat branches of the State Bank of India in more than 150 fraud cases :

(b) if so what the vigilance cells of the banks were doing in all those cases;

(c) whether Government are going to fix responsibility on the high officials of the vigilance cells of the Bank for dereliction of duty and prosecute them;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The report, according to the information furnished by the State Bank of India, appears to be exaggerated;

(b) to (e) State Bank of India has further reported that it has a vigilance machinery at its Central Office and also Vigilance Cells at each of the 12 Circles of the Bank. The Vigilance Cell at Ahmedabad local Head Office, on receipt of necessary source information with regard to the perpetration of various frauds, had taken up investigations wherever considered necessary. A number of fraud cases have also been referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation and the local police for a more thorough investigation. The accountability of the staff, including officers, wherever vigilance angle is involved, is also being monitored by the Vigilance Department of State Bank of India. According to State Bank of India, there has no dereliction of duty on the part of functionaries in the Vigilance Cells of the Bank.

एशियाड पर खर्च की गई विदेशी ऋण की राशि

8340. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1982 के दौरान बाहरी देशों से ऋण के रूप में प्राप्त हुई धनराशि में से कुछ राशि एशियाड पर भी खर्च की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) नहीं।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Export Houses to Import Edible Oil.

8341. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the rationale as well as the justification for allowing export houses to import edible oil under replenishment and additional licences when the public sector undertaking STC is there for doing the job;

(b) the criteria for selecting such export houses;

(c) tonnage allotted to them so far since the system has been started, with export house-wise details on yearly basis; and

(d) whether Government are going to consider the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d) Import of edible oils is canalised through State Trading Corporation Limited. There is no provision in the import policy to allow Export Houses to import edible oils against replenishment and Additional licences.

The import policy for registered exporters contains only a limited provision for import of crude palm oil/palm oil, coconut oil and soyabean oil as replenishment against exports of specified products.

Foreign Exchange Earned from Cash Crops.

8342. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) foreign exchange earned by the cash crops during the last three years; year-wise; and

(b) State-wise and crop-wise contribution to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Based on available data the value of exports in respect of principal cash crops during the last 3 years is attached.

(b) State-wise data for exports/imports are not maintained.

Statement

Export of Principal Cash Crops

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Commodities	1980-81	1981-82 (P)	April—Nov. 1982 (P)*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cashew Kernels	140.13	168.81	106.39
2.	Vegetable & Fruits other than cashew kernels	79.58	102.43	91.33

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Tea	425.50	373.29	237.94
4.	Coffee	214.24	132.47	151.73
5.	Tobacco unmanufactured and tobacco refuse	124.41	197.22	179.73
6.	Oil seeds and oleagineous fruits	60.49	31.05	15.25
7.	Cotton, raw	164.88	35.00	72.69
8.	Jute, raw	4.88	15.03	8.71

Sources :—DGCI&S, Calcutta

P*—The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

**Iron Ore Imported by South Korea
From Paradip Port.**

8343. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total tonnes of iron ore imported by South Korea from Eastern Paradip Port in 1982-83;

(b) the target set for the export of iron ore from the Eastern Paradip Port to South Korea in the 1983-84 financial year; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) South Korea imported 7.19 lakh tonnes of iron ore through Paradip Port during 1982-83.

(b) and (c) Contract for sale of iron ore to South Korea during 1983-84 has not been finalised so far.

Export of Monkeys

8344. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a press Communiqué the Controller of Exports had stated that export of monkeys above six lb, were to be permitted

for export for medical research and medical preparation; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government are encouraging exporters to send these monkeys outside for cruelty, suffering and death in the name of medicine and research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. The report is based on a news item which appeared in one of the Newspapers which reproduced the text of a Press Note issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on 25th February, 1958. The Press Note dealt with the policy for export of monkeys at that time i.e., 25 years ago.

(b) Does not arise. Export of monkeys is banned since 23rd November, 1977.

**Reprinting of Financial Regulations,
Part I (1963 Edition).**

8345. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of revising/reprinting the Financial

Regulations Part I, 1963 Edition was taken up more than six years ago by various representatives of the people as the edition has become obsolete and useless because of thousands of corrections therein and promises have been made to bring the same upto date but without any success to date;

(b) if so, what are the details for this inordinate delay and will a target date be indicated by which the publication may be expected; will a copy of the same be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) what are the reasons that the publication has been marked as "For Official Use only"; are there any such more publications which have been marked as such?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) In view of a large number of corrections, the revision work was taken up in August, 1978. The next portion of Financial Regulations Part I, to be published as Financial Regulations Part I, Volume I, has been already sent for printing on priority basis. In respect of the Appendices portion, to be published as Financial Regulations Part I, Volume II, efforts are being made to send the manuscript for printing on priority basis soon.

(c) As the Publication is meant primarily for official use, the same has been marked as such like a number of other similar publications.

Daily Allowance Admissible to ITDC Employees

8346. DR. A.U. AZMI :

SHRI KAMLA MISRA MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Idnia Tourism Development Corporation has formulated its

own TA/DA Rules for the government of its officers and staff members;

(b) if so, the details thereof while comparing the same with the Central Government Rules and other public sector undertakings such as Indian Airlines, STC, Indian Oil Corporation, International Airports Authority;

(c) whether daily allowance payable to ITDC employees is linked with the actual expenditure on their boarding and lodging; if not, the reasons therefor,

(d) when are the D.A. Rules formulated and notified; and

(e) when was the scale of daily allowance payable to the ITDC employees last fixed and whether it is linked with the cost of living index; if not, the reasons and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) ITDC is following the Central Govt. TA/DA Rules. However, the rates of D.A. are different. A copy of the office Order dated 22 Feb 69 laying down the rates of daily allowance for officers/ employees on tour is at statement—laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library see. No LT.-6506/83]

The comparative position regarding the TA/DA Rules of Central Govt., ITDC, State Trading Corporation, Indian Oil Corporation and International Airports Authority of India is under preparation and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Except in the case of the Chairman & Managing Director/Managing Director, the daily allowance payable to ITDC employees is not linked with the actual expenditure on their boarding and lodging.

ITDC has hotels and other tourist accommodation units at most of the places visited by the touring officials. In view of this, the need for reimbursement

of daily allowance on actual basis has not been felt except at places where ITDC has no such establishments.

(Whenever free boarding and lodging facilities are provided at ITDC establishments, the employees are paid 1/4 daily allowance).

(d) and (e) The rates of daily allowance were notified in Feb 69 and reimbursement of daily allowance on actual basis was made permissible in the case of Chairman & MD/MD in December 1971. The position regarding permissible rates of daily allowance is proposed to be reviewed, keeping in view the various aspects including cost of living index.

Separate Cadres of Service and Civilian Officers in DGI for Promotion,

8347. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that there are two separate cadres of service and civilian officers in the Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) and as such, if at all, inter seseniority rules are required only for short term officiating arrangements;

(b) on what basis have Government fixed the norms of establishing the inter se seniority between the two cadres for purposes of promotion in view of the vast differences in the terms and conditions of service of the cadres;

(c) whether it is a fact that inspite of the above position, the rules announced on 17th December, 1981 have been utilised to promote civilian officers; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the said rules were aunounced without any prior consultation with the Department concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) While

Service officers and Civilian Officers of DGI belonging to separate cadres, prior to bifurcation of posts in August 1982, several posts in the DGI were tenable by either Service or civilian officers and it was in that context that a procedure was devised for determining "inter-se seniority". The inter-se seniority was reckoned with reference to appointment to comparable levels of posts.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

AI Stopped Catering Arrangements with Chefair

8348. SHRI MOHAMMED ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that HCI unit has been running Chefair Flight Kitchens in aeroplanes;

(b) if so, since when and what are its rates for different items served ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Air India stopped the catering arrangements by Chefair recently and awarded the contract for running kitchens to Taj Hotel, Bombay; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the rates of items served, as approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. No flight kitchens are being run by Hotel Corporation of India in aeroplanes.

(b) Hotel Corporation of India flight kitchens supply food items to various airlines. Chefair flight kitchens at Bombay and Delhi have been operating since 1969 and 1970 respectively. The price of food items is fixed on the basis of menu selected by the airlines.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Air India had to transfer part of the business in

Bombay from Chefair to Taj Hotels due to labour problems at Chefair, Bombay. As mentioned above, Chefair is supplying a number of food items and the price varies according to quantity and quality of the menu selected by the airlines.

Promotion of Section Officers (Accounts) as Accounts Officers in Defence Accounts Department.

8349. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of FINACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Section Officers (Accounts) belonging to SC/ST communities serving in the Defence Accounts Department as Accounts Officers grades have not been promoted so far by the Controller General of Defence Accounts, R.K. Puram, New Delhi even though they had become eligible for promotion in July, 1982;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what action is being taken to fill up the reserved vacancies for Accounts Officers in the Defence Accounts Department;

(c) what is the number of Accounts Officers both permanent and officiating in the D.A. Department and how many posts have been filled in from the reserved categories; and

(d) how many reserved vacancies (including those carried forward and exchanged from Scheduled Tribe to Scheduled Caste or vice versa) of Accounts Officers are lying unfilled in the D.A.D. and what are the reasons for not filling up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Promotion to the grade of Accounts Officers from Section Officers (Accounts) is made after adjudication of fitness by a duly constituted Departmental Promo-

tion Committee. Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are also considered for promotion alongwith other candidates. The last batch of promotion belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe was made in December, 1982.

(c) 1032 of which 114 belong to reserved categories.

(d) At present 145. Action is being taken to convene a Departmental Promotion Committee shortly for the purpose.

Promotion Examination from Auditors to Section Officers (Accounts) Conducted by Controller General of Defence Accounts.

8350. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sub-ordinate Accounts Services examination conducted by the Controller General of Defence Accounts is a departmental promotion examination from Auditors to Section Officers (Accounts);

(b) if so, the year-wise breakup of the number of general and reserved candidates who have passed the said examination during 1976 to 1981; and SC/ST candidates who have passed by acquiring a general standard;

(c) year-wise breakup for 1976-81 of SC/ST candidates who passed by relaxed standard to make up the deficiency in the reserved quota as required under orders;

(d) the percentage of relaxation and competent authority therefor; and

(e) if the above quota was not completed, the year-wise shortfall during 1976-81; if so, reasons therefor, measures taken to complete the quota and the expected date?

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

(b) Year	Number of general candidates	Number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates	Number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates by acquiring general standard.
1976	502	36	20
1977	230	27	6
1978	392	42	13
1979	512	36	22
1980	290	17	10
1981	194	24	14

(c) Year	Number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates
1976	...
1977	...
1978	...
1979	...
1980	...
1981	...

(d) There is no fixed percentage for relaxation. The extent of relaxation is decided by the Controller General of Defence Accounts as per extent orders on each occasion after taking into account all the relevant factors.

(e) Year	Reserved		Provided		Shortfall	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1976	77	39	36	—	41	39
1977	38	20	25	2	13	18
1978	65	32	41	1	24	31
1979	80	40	36	—	44	40
1980	47	23	15	2	32	21
1981	20	10	22	2	—	8

Relaxation to the extent feasible in the qualifying standard is already being allowed as per the existing rules. The quota can be filled in only when sufficient number of candidates become available.

सेवा-निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पेंशन

8351. श्री मोती भाई आर० घोषरी :
श्री रेणुपद दास :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों को पेंशन मन्जूर करने के मामले में भेदभाव बरता जाता है और क्या जो व्यक्ति 31-3-1979 के पश्चात सेवा-निवृत्त हुए हैं उन्हें इस तिथि से पहले सेवा-निवृत्त हुए व्यक्तियों से अधिक पेंशन प्राप्त होती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं :

(ग) क्या सभी व्यक्तियों को समान दर पर पेंशन मन्जूर किए जाने का निर्णय लिया जाएगा;

(घ) क्या उच्चतम न्यायालय न भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहा है कि पेंशन समान दरों पर दी जाए और यदि हाँ, तो इस कब तक कार्यान्वयित किया जाएगा; और

(ङ) क्या सभी व्यक्तियों को समान दर पर पेंशन देने पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पद्माभिराम राव) : (क) 31-3-1979 को अथवा उसके पश्चात सेवा-निवृत्त हुए व्यक्ति उन व्यक्तियों से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक पेंशन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं जो इस तारीख से पहले सेवा निवृत्त हुए थे।

(ख) विद्यमान नियमों के अनुसार, सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पेंशन, उनके सेवा-

निवृत्त होने के समय लागू नियमों के अनुसार विनियमित होती है। चूंकि पेंशन की गणना करने की पद्धति 31-3-79 से उदारीकृत की गयी थी, इसलिए ऐसे व्यक्तियों को, जो इस तारीख से पहले सेवा-निवृत्त हुए, उन आदेशों का लाभ नहीं दिया गया।

(ग) से (ङ) उच्चतम न्यायालय ने 17.12.82 को दिए गए अपने निर्णय में यह कहा था कि 31.3.79 को अथवा उसके पश्चात सेवा-निवृत्त हुए, व्यक्तियों और उन व्यक्तियों, जो इस तारीख से पहले सेवा-निवृत्त हुए थे तथा केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (पेंशन) नियमावली, 1972/आर्मी पेंशन विनियमावली द्वारा प्रशासित होते हैं, के सम्बन्ध में पेंशन गणना प्रणाली एक समान होनी चाहिए। यह सूचना मिली है कि उपर्युक्त निर्णय के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा उच्चतम न्यायालय में समीक्षा के लिए दायर किए गए आवेदन-पत्र का हाल ही में निर्णय हुआ है। परन्तु समीक्षा के लिए इस आवेदन-पत्र पर उच्चतम न्यायालय का निर्णय सरकार को अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। आगे कार्रवाई निर्णय की प्रति प्राप्त होने के पश्चात दी जाएगी।

Tourism Projects of ITDC Incurring Losses

8352. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that there are a number of Tourism Department Projects, managed by ITDC, which are incurring losses, and are reimbursed by the Department of Tourism to ITDC every year;

(b) if so, what are the details of such projects/units and the reasons for their losses in each case separately;

(c) what steps have so far been taken to get reduced the losses of such projects;

(d) whether any effort was made either to transfer these economically unviable projects especially the seasonal ones to the respective State Governments or close them down; and

(e) if not, the reasons and the justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The projects operated by the ITDC on behalf of the Department of Tourism in 1981-82 are shown in Annexure-I. The request of ITDC for reimbursement of the losses on these projects has not so far been acceptable to the Government as granting such subsidy is considered as not being consonant with the guide lines of the Government of India on this subject.

(c) The aggregate losses of the projects have declined from Rs. 23.56 lakhs during 1980-81 to Rs. 21.24 lakhs during 1981-82. A number of steps have been taken to reduce the losses on such projects. These include better supervision, standard of service and maintenance, financial budgetary and cost controls, intensive sales promotion and marketing efforts etc.

(d) and (e) These projects were taken up as promotional projects keeping in view the potentiality of the area from the tourism angle and so the question of transferring them to the State Governments was not considered.

However, with increased involvement of the State Governments tourism activity, the question of some of these projects being operated by the State Government is under contemplation. There is however no proposal to close down these projects as these are needed for catering to tourists.

Statement

Statement showing details of projects of the Department of Tourism and reasons for their losses.

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Project/Unit	1981-82		Reasons for losses
		Turn over	Net loss	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kovalam Palace Hotel	0.71	1.26	Un-economical size and seasonal operation.
2.	Kovalam Beach Centre	1.39	6.99	Intended as facility for tourists.
3.	Kosi Restaurant	5.45	2.59	Lack of adequate demand and competition from subsidised Haryana Govt. restaurant.
4.	Bharatpur Forest Lodge	11.28	2.55	Seasonal operation.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Kaziranga Forest Lodge	2.52	3.57	Restriction on entry of foreigners and seasonal operation.
6.	Sasangir Forest Lodge	2.03	1.95	Remote location and seasonal operation.
7.	SEL Sabarmati	0.29	1.73	Deliberate provision of law tariff to popularise the message of Father of Nation.
8.	SEL Shalimar	2.19 (—)	0.60 21.24	Seasonal operation.

Selling of Shares of companies by Public Sector Financial Institutions

8353. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minsiter of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of shares and the names of private sector MRTP concerns to whom the public sector financial institutions have sold the equity shares of other companies held by them during the past three years, along with the names of companies to whom the shares belonged;

(b) whether the Ministry have ensured that in all such cases the concerns which bought the shares have taken written permission of the Company Affairs Department; and

(c) whether any cases have been taken to the Court on this score and if so, the details of the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The information relating to the names of the Companies whose shares have been sold by the Public Sector Financial

Institutions, the names of the MRTP Companies to whom these shares have been sold and the quantum of shares sold during the last three years is given in the attached statement.

(b) The financial institutions acquire and sell shares of companies in the normal course of their operations keeping in view sound economic and commercial principles and the interests of the institutions. It is understood that in such cases of sale of shares, the onus of obtaining the approval/permission of the Department of Company Affairs is on the Companies buying the shares. Any violation/non-compliance of the relevant provisions of the Company Law and MRTP Act would be dealt with by the Department of Company Affairs in accordance with the provisions of the relevant statutes.

(c) According to information available, only the sale of shares of India Cements Ltd. (ICL) to the India Tobacco Company (ITC) Group of Companies has been challenged in the Madras High Court. One of the grounds on which the sale has been challenged is the want of permission under the provisions of Company Law and MRTP Act. The case is pending in the Court.

Statement II

Name of the Institution which sold shares	Name of the Company whose shares have been sold	Name of the MRTCP Company to whom shares have been sold	Quantum of shares sold
1. Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India	India Cements Ltd.	India Tobacco Company (ITC) Group of Companies	32,64,770 equity shares of face value of Rs. 5/- each
2. Industrial Development Bank of India	Toshiba Anand Lamps Ltd.	Crompton Greaves Ltd.	25,000 equity shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each.
3. Unit Trust of India	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	Wadia Group	60,000 shares of face value of Rs. 25/- each.
4. Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India	Ashok Paper Mills	India Tobacco Company (ITC) Group of Companies	Equity shares of total face value of Rs. 107.45 lakhs.
5. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India	Protein Products of India Ltd.	Ralli Machines, WT Suren & Co. Ltd. and Rali-Wolf Ltd.	60,663 shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each.
6. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India	Uttar Pradesh Steels Ltd.	Saraswati Industrial Syndicate Ltd.	49,750 shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each.

ओद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा सीमेन्ट संयंत्रों को बन देना

8354. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में बंगलौर में मिनी सीमेन्ट संयंत्रों की हुई विचार-गोष्ठी में कुछ व्यक्तियों ने यह शिकायत की थी कि उनकी परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्त की व्यवस्था करने के मामले में ओद्योगिक वित्त निगम भेदभाव बरतता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जनादेव पुजारी) : (क) इस आशय का एक समाचार सरकार की जानकारी में आया है।

(ख) भारतीय ओद्योगिक वित्त निगम (आई०एफ०सी०आई०) मिनी सीमेट परियोजनाओं का वित्त पोषण कर रहा है। 31.12.1982 तक, आई०एफ०सी०आई० ने सहायता के बास्त चुनां गई 16 मिनी सीमेट पारियोजनाओं को 1831.95 लाख रुपए स्वीकृत किए हैं। अतः यह आरोप कि आई०एफ०सी० आई० मिनी सीमेट परियोजनाओं के वित्त पोषण में रुचि नहीं ले रहा है, आधार-हीन प्रतीत होता है।

Rules regarding purchase of Furniture

8355. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have framed any rules regarding purchase of furniture for its use and offices under Government control; and

(b) if so, whether any preferential treatment has to be given to rural industries and Khadi and Village Industries Commission Boards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No separate rules have been framed for purchase of furniture. The general rules for purchase of stores apply to purchase of furniture also.

(b) No specific preference is given to Rural Industries and Khadi and Village Industries Commission/Boards as such. But preferences available to Small Scale industrial units in Government purchases irrespective of their location are also applicable to Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Some of the steel furniture items like steel chairs, steel desks, steel racks etc. have been reserved for exclusive purchase from small scale sector.

Charter of Demands of JAC in ITDC

8356. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) at what level negotiations are going on the Charter of Demands submitted by the Action Committee of Trade Unions in ITDC (JAC) in July, 1982 and by what date the settlement is likely to be arrived at;

(b) the number and categories of employees to be covered by the above settlement;

(c) whether there is any proposal to grant Interim Relief to the ITDC Employees pending the finalisation of the decision on their above charter of demands;

(d) if so, the proposed amount and the basis of payment of the same to different categories of employees in ITDC; and

(e) if the reply to (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Bipartite negotiations at official levels on the Charter of Demands are expected to commence shortly. After these are

concluded, ITDC would seek approval of the Govt. to the proposals for revision of wages, emoluments structure, etc. Efforts would be made to arrive at a mutually acceptable settlement as expeditiously as possible.

(b) Nearly 7300 non-officers employees in hotel & catering and other establishments of the Corporation are expected to be covered by the settlement.

(c) to (e) The matter is under examination by the management.

News-Item "Garments Exports Prospects Bleak"

8357. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the news-item captioned "garments-exports prospects bleak" which appeared in the "Economic Times" dated 15th January 1983; and

(d) details of the action which Government propose to take to maintain or increase the exports during the current year 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Larger quantities for export of Readymade garments are available for utilisation in quota countries with effect from 1-1-1983. Segment wise transfer of quantities in respect of readymade garments in various countries/categories has been done considering the pace of utilisation and the demand trend. Rates of Cash Compensatory Support effective from 1-1-83 have been announced. Floor prices have been rationalised in respect of certain categories. A number of units have been sanctioned under the 100% Export Oriented Scheme for manufacture of garments for export. Besides, additional emphasis is being placed on export promotion measures such as participation in International Trade Fair/Exhibitions, sponsoring of Buyer-seller meets, market surveys etc. to boost exports

Rent Paid on Hiring I.T.D.C. Corporation Office Buildings

8358. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ITDC still continues to pay lakhs of rupees per annum on hiring and maintenance of its Corporate Office Buildings;

(b) if so, the quantum of amount paid to the different organisations/individuals on hiring its Hqrs buildings and amount spent on the maintenance of the different buildings till date if possible otherwise during the last four years; with the justification and reasons for not having its own office buildings so far; and

(c) what efforts are being made to have its own office building like other public sector organisation as soon as possible taking into view that at present this is the cheapest proposition for ITDC when the construction cost and rents in the time to come will be enormous and heavy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) During the last four years (1979-80 to 1982-83), ITDC incurred an average expenditure of the order of Rs. 15.30 lakhs per annum on rent & maintenance in respect of accommodation for its Corporate Office Buildings.

(b) and (c) A statement giving the requisite information is attached. With a view to effecting economies in rent and maintenance expenses, ITDC is participating to the extent of 31545 sq ft in the public sector office complex being built by SCOPE in the Lodi Road, Institutional Area. Keeping in view the needs of additional accommodation commensurate with the growth of its activities, the Corporation has applied for office accommodation to the extent of 40000 sq ft in the second public sector office complex in the Laxmi Nagar District Centre.

The above steps have been taken, as efforts to obtain suitable land for ITDC's own office building have not borne fruit so far.

Statement

Quantum of amount paid to different organisations/individuals on hiring buildings and maintenance during 1979-80 to 1982-83 in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8358 for 22.4.1983.

Name of building	Name of organisation/ individuals	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		Rent	Mainten- ance	Rent	Mainten- ance	Rent	Mainten- ance	Rent	Mainten- ance
1. Jeevan Vihar	Life Insurance Corporation of India	7.93	0.04	8.22	0.06	8.59	0.17	8.59	0.12
2. New Delhi House	Flat owners	2.09	0.11	2.09	0.11	2.09	0.11	2.09	0.12
3. Himalaya House	Flat owners	2.17	0.12	2.17	0.12	2.17	0.12	2.17	0.12
4. Surya Kiran Building	Flat owners	2.15	0.31	2.15	0.13	2.15	0.20	2.15	0.27
TOTAL :—		14.34	0.58	14.63	0.42	15.00	0.60	15.00	0.63

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा की जाने वाली
नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव देने
के लिए आयोग की नियुक्ति

8359. श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार :
क्या मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड द्वारा
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में की जाने वाली नियुक्तियों
के सम्बन्ध में जांच करने और सुझाव देने के
लिए एक आयोग की नियुक्ति की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त आयोग
केवल प्रोवेशनर आफीसरों के पदों पर चयन
के सम्बन्ध में ही सिफारिशें देगा;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार बैंकिंग
सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड द्वारा लिपिक आदि पदों पर
भर्ती के लिए अपनाई जा रही प्रक्रिया से
साक्षात्कार आयोजित करने की प्रथा को
समाप्त करने का है और तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा
क्या है;

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो ऊपर भाग (घ) के
सम्बन्ध में आयोग अपनी सिफारिश कब तक
प्रस्तुत कर देगा; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या
हैं ?

विस मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री
जमार्दन पुजारी) : (क) ऐसा आयोग नियुक्त
करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) से (च) ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं
होते।

Export of Marine Products

8360. SHRI DAULAT SINGHJI
JADEJA :
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
SHRI KRISHAN DUTT
SULTANPURI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state :

(a) the value of export of marine
products made during the year 1982-83
(upto December, 1983);

(b) the names of the countries to
whom the export of marine products is
being made;

(c) whether it is a fact that there
is a decline in the export of marine
products during the current year;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps are being taken to
increase our export of marine products
during the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) The value of export of marine products
during the year 1982-83 (upto December 1982) was Rs. 27035.81
lakhs.

(b) The main countries to which
marine products are being exported are
Japan, USA, Australia, Singapore,
Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Belgium,
France, FRG, Netherlands, U.K., Sri
Lanka, USSR, Taiwan, Spain, Italy,
Oman, Hong Kong and Algeria.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Steps being taken to increase
export of marine products during
1983-84 include promotion of prawn
farming, participation in specialised
overseas trade fairs/exhibitions, publici-
city through press advertisements,
collection and dissemination of market/
product information through Trade

Promotion Offices of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, products and market diversification, sponsoring of seafood delegations, organisation of Indian seafood trade fair in India, tightening of quality control measures etc.

Newsitem Captioned "Taxing Disputes"

8361. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of blocking of tax revenues of excise and customs held up in Courts involving Rs. 2,000 crores and over 8000 cases in the higher courts and, if so, corrective steps proposed (India Today 15th Feb. 1983 captioned "Taxing disputes"), and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to simplify tax laws and remove various loopholes leading to multifarious interpretations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A number of matters in which various issues in dispute relating to Customs and Central Excise are being contested either by the Department or the parties, are pending in different courts of law. While it is not feasible easily to make any firm or accurate estimate of the amount of revenues locked up in such litigation, such legislative and other measures aimed at reducing the areas and scope for such disputes and expediting the finalisation of the pending disputes, as are considered necessary from time to time, continue to be taken.

Increase in Export of Electronic Equipment

8362. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual exports

from India of electronic equipment have gone up tremendously;

(b) in which particular areas of electronic technology has this export taken place;

(c) what place professional electronics and computer software exports hold in these exports; and

(d) what future targets are to be achieved by the industry in its massive export drive, along with details of the facilities that Government are planning to give to exporters to and to their enthusiasm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Exports of Electronic equipment from India have gone up substantially in the recent years.

(b) As per DGCI&S figures for 1980-81, particular areas of electronic technology in which exports have taken place are as follows :

—Office Machines

—X-Ray & other Medical Equipment.

—Electromagnets

—Telegraph & Telephone Equipment.

—T.V. Receivers & Parts

—Radios and Parts

—P.A. Equipment

—Mica Products (excluding mica powder)

—Other electronic components

—Sound recording and reproducing Equipment

—Electronic detecting Equipment

(c) Separate figures for export of professional electronic components and equipment are not available.

(d) The export target for electronics for 1983-84 has been provisionally fixed at Rs. 175 crores by the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC). The Government has initiated a number of measures to boost export of electronics amongst which are introduction of Export Oriented Units Scheme, extension of special facilities to non-resident Indians for setting up electronics industry in India etc. EEPC has carried out a number of Promotional efforts in this field recently viz. organising participation in Electronic '82 Exhibition at Copenhagen, sending Software Delegation to Europe and U.S.A. and holding Indo-West European Conference on supply of ancillaries at Dusseldorf and Stockholm.

Action Against Foreign-Owned Drug Companies for Non-Compliance with R.B.I. Directions.

8363. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken action against foreign-owned drug companies for alleged non-compliance with the Reserve Bank of India's directive requiring it to dilute the foreign holdings to the level of 40 per cent;

(b) if so, whether the RBI has referred the cases for legal action to the Enforcement Directorate attached to the Finance Ministry after the expiry of the time given to the companies for compliance with the order; and

(c) if so, the details of such cases, the names of the drug companies and the value involved?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Attention is invited to reply given in respect of Unstarred Question No. 4587 dated the 25th March, 1983 where the latest position regarding FERA compliance by drug companies has been indicated. The reply also indicates action initiated for non-compliance.

M/s. Smith Kline & French (I) Ltd., has, however, represented.

Vayudoot Service between Ahmedabad and Falna (Rajasthan)

8364. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) which are the routes operated by Vayudoot service now;

(b) whether there are any proposals to start more routes by the service, particularly to link up backward areas,

(c) if so, details of the same; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider Vayudoot service between Ahmedabad and Falna (in Rajasthan)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) At present Vayudoot operates to the following stations:— Gauhati, Shillong, Silcher Chabua, Tezu, Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Rourkela, Ranchi, Delhi, Ludhiana, Dehradun, Chandigarh, Kulu.

(b) and (c) Subject to development of infrastructural facilities and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to connect the following stations in a phased manner:— Ghazipur, Pantnagar, Rae Bareli, Jagdalpur, Raipur, Bilashpur, Jharsuguda, Purnea, Bhagalpur, Kota, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Surat, Kandla, Daman, Dwarka, Amreli, Diu, Cuddapah, Rajamundry; Warangal, Nanded, Tanjavur, Chettinad, Tirunelveli, Mysore, Hubli, Raichur, Calicut, Cooch Behar, Along, Zero, Daporijo, Passighat.

(d) No, Sir.

जाली विशेष धारक बांडों की विकास

8365. श्री शांतुभाई पटेल :

श्री चित्तामणि जेना :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि भारत में तथा कुछ अन्य देशों में जाली विशेष धारक बांड छापे और बेचे जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) सरकार द्वारा की गई जांच से जाली विशेष धारक बांडों के अस्तित्व, परिचलन अथवा तरस्करी का कोई विशिष्ट उदाहरण नहीं मिला है।

Implementation of Recommendation of Bhoothalingam Committee on Minimum Pension.

8366. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV
SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Committee on minimum pension have since been considered by Government;

(b) if not, what are the reasons for delay; and

(c) since when they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The present Government does not treat the Report of the Study Group on

Wages, Incomes & Prices as providing a basis for its policies on Wages and Incomes.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Assistance to Business Houses by Public Sector Financial Institutions

8367. SARI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some public sector financial institutions have recently been helping some business houses to acquire controlling interest in companies belonging to other houses, by selling shares held by them to interested brokers;

(b) if so, whether a new role in inter-corporate warfare has been assigned to the financial institutions; and

(c) Government's reaction to such public misconduct ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The term lending financial institutions acquire and sell shares of companies in the normal course of their operations. The decision to acquire or sell shares has to be taken on the basis of the best commercial judgement of the institution(s) and not by any other considerations.

(b) The role of the public financial institutions is well defined and they function within the parameters.

(c) Does not arise.

Incentives to Handicraft Producers

8368. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the production of handicraft products for the last five years;

(b) the incentives given to the handicrafts producers to raise their products;

(c) the market position of the handicrafts in the country; and

(d) the incentives Government propose to provide to the tribal people to start handicrafts business?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) As the handicrafts sector is highly decentralised with a wide dispersal of production units, no reliable data on the value of production of handicrafts are available. However, some rough estimates have been made for the last 3 years, on the basis of export figures. These estimates are as follows:

Year	Value of production including Gem & Jewellery
1979-80	Rs. 2050 crores
1980-81	Rs. 2300 crores
1981-82	Rs. 2800 crores

(b) The following incentives/facilities are available to handicrafts producers;

(1) Credit facilities for artisans under the DIR Scheme, and the Composite loan Scheme.

(2) Working capital at concessional rates of interest of tiny sector.

(3) Institutional and Apprenticeship training schemes in various crafts to enlarge the production base.

(4) Design and Technical Assistance for product development.

(5) Supply of improved tools at subsidised rates.

(c) The marketing of handicrafts is mostly in the hands of private trade. Some Central and State Corporations have also been set up for this purpose.

(d) The incentives mentioned in (b) above are available to tribal people also.

भारतीय अध्रक व्यापार निगम द्वारा अध्रक श्रमिकों को रोजगार

8369. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय अध्रक व्यापार निगम, धातु और खनिज व्यापार निगम के एक सहायक निगम की स्थापना के समय भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मन्त्री स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने 1972 में सार्वजनिक रूप से यह घोषणा की थी कि इस व्यापार निगम में कम से कम 5,000 से 10,000 अध्रक श्रमिकों को रोजगार दिया जाएगा;

(ख) क्या पिछले बारह वर्षों से लगभग 1,000 श्रमिकों को रोजगार दिया गया है जबकि भारतीय अध्रक व्यापार निगम और नियांतकर्ताओं पर 50:50 का नियम लागू होता है; और

(ग) क्या नियांतकर्ताओं और डीलरों ने 30,000 श्रमिकों को रोजगार नहीं दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय अध्रक व्यापार निगम कम से कम 5,000 श्रमिकों को रोजगार देकर अध्रक मजदूर संघ की इस उचित माँग को कब तक पूरा करेगा ताकि 50,000 वेरोजगार श्रमिकों को कुछ राहत मिल सके?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) हमारे पास भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मन्त्री स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र के सम्बन्ध में आरोपित वक्तव्य के बारे में कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है। इस समय मिट्टियों में 900 कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं। प्रत्येक उद्योग अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार नियोजित कर्मचारियों की संख्या निर्धारित करता है।

Financial Assistance Sought by Orissa Government from World Bank for Power Projects and Electricity and Irrigation Facilities

8370. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance sought by Orissa Government from the World Bank of power projects, electricity and irrigation facilities;

(b) whether the World Bank team has visited Orissa to examine the proposed projects by the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The second Orissa Irrigation Project and the Upper Indravati Hydro-electric Project have been appraised by the World Bank Group for credit/loan assistance. The Upper Indravati Hydro-electric Project has been recently negotiated for assistance. However, details would be known after the Project is presented to the Board of Executive Directors of the Bank and necessary agreements signed in due course.

आयुष-सेवा निगम में सीनियर स्टोर कीपरों के वेतनमान

8371. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के क्रियान्वयन से पूर्व आयुष सेवा निगम में सीनियर स्टोर कीपरों के वेतनमान क्या थे और तीसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा उन कर्मचारियों के लिए किस वेतनमान की सिफारिश की गई थी जो उस समय 150 रुपये प्रतिमाह की दर से मूल वेतन ले रहे थे;

(ख) क्या इन सीनियर स्टोर कीपरों को

पुनरीक्षित वेतनमान नहीं दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या विशेष श्रेणीकरण समिति की सिफारिश पर सरकार ने आयुष सेवा निगम के स्टोरकीपरों को 330 रुपये का मूल वेतन देने की सहमति दी थी और यदि हां, तो उन्हें किस तारीख से उक्त वेतनमान दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार कब तक इसे क्रियान्वित करने का निर्णय ले लेगी ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें लागू होने से पहले सेना आयुष कोर के वरिष्ठ स्टोर कीपर का वेतनमान 150-5—160-8—240-द० रु 8-280—10-300 रुपए था। तीसरे वेतन आयोग ने उस स्टोर कीपिंग स्टाक, जो 150/- रुपये का मूल वेतन ले रहा था, के लिए किसी विशेष वेतनमान की सिफारिश नहीं की थी। लेकिन जो वरिष्ठ स्टोर कीपर 150/- 300 रुपये के वेतनमान में काम कर रहे थे उनके लिए वेतन आयोग ने 330-०—380-द० रु०—12-500—द० रु०—15-560 रुपये के वेतनमान की सिफारिश की थी।

(ख) जी नहीं। तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार वरिष्ठ स्टोरकीपरों को सही ढंग से 330-560 रुपये का वेतनमान दिया गया था।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Keenness of EEC to Invest in India

8372. SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European Economic Community has shown any keenness to

invest in India in fields like automotive components, electronics computer equipment, telecommunications, leather, etc., and

(b) if so, what progress has been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Indo-EEC Commercial and Economic Cooperation Agreement signed in June, 1981 provides for promotion of investments in accordance with national policies and regulations. In pursuance of this, the Commission of the European Communities recently took the initiative to encourage EEC firms to invest and enter into collaborations with Indian partners for setting up joint ventures in this country. In the first phase the Commission organised three Seminars at Dusseldorf in Federal Republic of Germany, Paris in France and Stratford-on-Avon in U.K. in November, 1982 with the objective of acquainting European businessmen with India's potential, the government's policies and priorities, Indian laws pertaining to foreign investments etc. This was followed by a conference in New Delhi from the 16th to 18th January, 1983 organised in cooperation with the Indian Investment Centre providing a forum for bringing together potential European investors and suitable Indian firm interested in such collaborations. This conference was attended by about 100

European businessmen and 300 Indian entrepreneurs. While there was special emphasis on the sectors of automotive industry, electronics, communications, industrial machinery and bicycles and bicycle components, some of the participants were interested in various other sectors also. As a result of the Conference, exploratory negotiations for collaborations were started in a number of cases but it is too early to say how many of these will result in concrete collaborations.

Financial Assessment of Functioning of Vayudoot

8373. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any financial assessment of the functioning of Vayudoot service in the country; and

(b) if so, the sector-wise break-up of the figures ?

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

(b) Route-wise break-up of the profit/(Loss) made by Vayudoot for the period April, 1982 to December, 1982 is given below :

S.No.	Name of the Route	Profit/(loss) (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Delhi/Ludhiana/Delhi	(0.56)
2.	Delhi/Dehradoon/Delhi	(11.09)
3.	*Delhi/Hissar/Chandigarh/Kulu	(3.72)
4.	Gauhati/Shillong/Silchar/Gauhati	(10.54)
5.	Chabua/Tezu/Chabua	(1.85)
6.	Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Rourkela/Ranchi/Patna/Rauchi/Jamshedpur/Calcutta	(19.46)
7.	**Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Ranchi/Gaya/Patna/Muzaffarpur	(19.19)
8.	Agartala/Kailasbar/Agartala	(2.37)

*Hissar was introduced on 11.10.1982.

**Muzaffarpur was withdrawn on 18.6.1982 and Gaya introduced on 15.9.1982.

Expansion of Tourist Bungalows and Panthashalas

8374. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a expansion of tourist bungalows and panthashalas in States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, how many tourist bungalows and panthashalas have been identified in Orissa for expansion during the current plan period; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to expand some of the Travellers Lodges which were (formerly known as Government of India Tourist Bungalows) operated by the ITDC. There is no proposal with the Government of India to undertake expansion of Panthashalas in States and Union Territories. However, there is a proposal for the construction of a dharamshala at Puri through the Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti.

The following scheme pertaining to Travellers Lodges has been identified in Orissa for expansion during current plan period—

Expansion of Hotel Kalinga (Ashok) Bhubaneshwar by ITDC.

(This was formerly known as Travellers Lodge but subsequently converted into a hotel.

इसपगोल, जीरा, गवारगम आदि का निर्यात

8375. श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1981-82 के दौरान कितने देशों को जीरा, इसपगोल, गवारगम तथा सरसों का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) इनके निर्यात से सरकार को कुल कितनी आय हुई और किन फर्मों के माध्यम से किन देशों को निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम बुलारी सिंहा) : (क) से (ग) 1981-82 के दौरान जीरे, इसपगोल तथा गवार गोंद के कुल निर्यात तथा मुख्य देशों के नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं । निर्यात अंकड़े नियतिक बार नहीं रखे जाते हैं । 1981-82 के दौरान आमतौर पर सरसों का निर्यात करने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी ।

मद	कुल निर्यात (मूल्य लाख रु० में)	मुख्य देश
जीरा	685.31	सं० राज्य अमरीका, सिंगापुर, सऊदी अरब
इसपगोल	995.6	सं० राज्य अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, जापान, फ्रांस, कनाडा, दुबई, सिंगापुर ।
गवार गोंद	8653.0	सं० राज्य अमरीका, फ्रांस, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, इटली, ब्रिटेन, स्पेन, जापान, नीदरलैंड, आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा ।

**Loans from Middle East Countries,
Japan and Asian Countries**

8376. SHRI BABURAO PARANJAPE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the loans taken by Government of India from the Middle East Countries, Japan and other Asian countries during the last three years, giving country-wise and amount-wise details;

(b) the purpose for which these were taken, the extent to which these have been fully/partly utilised and still to be utilised; and

(c) the details of terms and conditions of the loans and how these will be repaid ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) A statement showing the details of loans taken by the Government of India from the Middle East Countries and Japan is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library, See No Lt. 6468/83) No loans have been taken from any other Asian country.

**Suggestions Made in Seminar on
"Business Opportunities Through
World Bank Procurement"**

8377. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the principal suggestions made in the one-day Seminar on "Business Opportunities through World Bank procurement" organised jointly by the Engineering Export Promotion Council and ICICI in Calcutta in January 1983;

(b) whether the Indian exporters have failed to make a dent in the world Bank aided projects so far as procurement of equipment is concerned; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Some of the principal suggestions made at the one day seminar on business opportunities through the World Bank Procurement organised jointly by Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) & ICICI Ltd. at Calcutta in January, 1983 were as follows:—

(i) The volume and variety of procurement under World Bank aided projects is large and there is considerable potential for Indian businessmen to exploit the opportunities available.

(ii) Experience in projects in India itself is a useful credential particularly for consultants, and efforts should be directed towards this end.

(iii) The Indian consulting firms are capable and experienced in solving the types of problems arising in less developed countries. besides, costs are much less. In order to exploit these inherent advantages, Indian firms should look for joint ventures with more established firms from developed countries or with local firms in developing countries.

(vi) Consulting firms should develop language capability in French, Spanish etc. as this is considered during evaluation of proposals.

(b) India's participation in World Bank projects in the past two years has been around US \$ 400 million. Moreover, there has been a gradual increase in Indian participation in World Bank aided projects overseas.

(c) The steps being taken to improve India's participation in World Bank aided projects are as follows:

(i) Advance information relating to projects likely to be financed by World Bank is brought to the notice of exporters by the

E.E.P.C. through its publication 'Project Export News.'

- (ii) General Procurement Notice and invitiations for prequalification are published by the EEPC in 'Project Export News' and also disseminated among its member firms.
- (iii) The recently concluded one day seminars on World Bank Opportunities and procurement policies were organised by EEPC jointly with ICICI with a view to bring about awareness of the potential and increase Indian participation in World Bank aided Projects.
- (iv) In order that manufacturers, contractors and consultants in the other parts of the country are also informed of the World Bank Opportunities, the Engineering Export Promotion Council is considering organising similar seminars in other cities also.

Formula to Boost IMF's Resources

8378. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have agreed

on a formula to boost the IMF's resources; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The Government have cast an affirmative vote on the Resolution of the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund proposing an increase in Fund quotas to approximately SDR 90 billion from SDR 61 billion.

Imports from and Exports to Romania

8379. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI ARVIND NETAM :
SHRI A. C. DAS :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the main commodities being exported to Romania and what are the main imports from that country; and

(b) their respective value in rupees during the last three years, year-wise and item-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Main commodities exported to Romania from India

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

S. No. Name of the commodity

Years

1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (April-Sept. 1981)
---------	---------	----------------------------------

1 2

3 4

5

1.	Iron ore and concentrates	3413	3424	1489
2.	Leather	681	736	359
3.	Coffee	—	671	13

1	2	4	4	5
4.	Feeding stuff for animal	—	208	186
5.	Rice	—	159	151
<i>Main commodities imported from Romania into India</i>				
1.	Chemicals and related products	3183	5123	1607
2.	Iron and steel.	641	1851	1567
3.	Paper, paper board and articles of paper pulp, paper and paper board.	621	1334	1069
4.	Machinery and transport equipment.	95	755	637

Source : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Foreign Exchange Spent on Avoidable Imports

8380. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is correct that from 1985 onwards the country will have to pay over Rs. 1000 crores as interest on loans, and

(b) if so, full details of such interest payments including repayments of capitals for the next 10 years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Interest payments on loans/credits contracted upto March 31, 1982 will remain below Rs. 1,000 crores during 1984-85 and beyond.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes of Nationalised Banks in Helping SCs/STs and Backward Classes

8381. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : SHRI A.C. DAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes through which the nationalised banks are supposed to help the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward classes for their economic and educational uplift; and

(b) whether Government propose to make any changes in the said schemes on the basis of the experience gained during the last five years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Banks have been asked to formulate specific schemes for self-employment ventures in areas/sectors/activities in which SC/ST communities predominate and to include them in their District Credit Plans. They have also been advised to increase the flow of credit SC/ST communities by extending full support to all the schemes of agencies which may be engaged in promoting self-employment ventures of SC/ST communities. Under the I.R.D.P. Programme which envisages assisting about 600 beneficiary families per block per year, to rise above the poverty line through investment in capital assets and productive ventures, financed partly through subsidy and partly through

bank credit, it has been stipulated that the families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will constitute at least 30 per cent of the number of families assisted.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have also been included in the concept of weaker section evolved recently. This section is slated to receive 25% of priority sector advances or 10% of total bank credit by the end of March 1985. Under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme also the banks have been advised to ensure that the SC/ST borrowers account for not less than 40% of the credit under the scheme.

Banks have also been advised to simplify their lending procedures, ensure quick disposal of loan applications and extend relaxations of security and margin requirements for extending credit to SCs/STs and other backward classes.

Loans Given by Nationalised Banks to Agriculturists

8382. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total loans given by nationalised banks to agriculturists during 1981 and 1982 (State-wise);

(b) how many agriculturists have been benefited (State-wise); and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to change the present procedure of financing agriculturist operations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Data regarding Statewise distribution of advances of public sector banks to agricultural sector as at the end of December 1980 and December 1981 are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. L.T. 6469/83]

(c) In order to facilitate flow of

credit to agricultural sector, application forms and procedures etc. have already been simplified. However, this is a continuing process.

Development of Konark and Puri as International Tourist Centres

8383. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK :

SHRI A.C. DAS :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to develop Konark and Puri as International tourist centres;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far to implement the above proposals; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A master plan for the development of Konark has been prepared by Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Works and Housing. This plan has been submitted to the State Government for approval and notification. In Puri, the Department has a proposal for construction of a dharamshala through Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, a registered society. In addition, a joint hotel project between the ITDC and the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation has been sanctioned for construction.

Measures to Unearth Blackmoney

8384. SHRI K. LAKKAPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the measures being taken to unearth blackmoney ;

(b) how much blackmoney was unearthed during last two years and dur-

ing the current year as a result of these measures; and

(c) details of prosecutions launched against the operators of blackmoney ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) All possible measure to unearth black-money including administrative, legislative and institutional are being taken from time to time, after constant review.

(b) and (c) The Income-tax authorities seized prima-facie unaccounted assets of approximate value of over Rs. 19 crores, Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 27 crores in the searches carried out by them during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83, respectively. During these years 200, 300 and 675 (provisional figure), respectively, prosecutions for concealment of income/wealth were launched.

सिक्योरिटी पेपर मिल होशंगाबाद में नई मशीनें लगाना

8385. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सिक्योरिटी पेपर मिल, होशंगाबाद में ठीक तरह से नई लगाई गई मशीनों के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है और कास्टिक सोडा की खरीद में की गई अनियमितताओं के कारण करोड़ों रुपए का घोटाला हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) सरकार का ध्यान

प्रश्न में उठाए गए विषय की ओर हाल ही में आकर्षित किया गया है। इस मामले का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :

सिक्योरिटी पेपर मिल, होशंगाबाद का प्रतिवर्ष 3,300 मैट्रिक टन से 6,000 मैट्रिक टन तक विचार करने और उसका आधुनिकीकरण करने के सम्बन्ध में 4 मई, 1978 को मैसर्स पोर्टल्स लिमिटेड, यूनाइटेड किंगडम के साथ दो करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। उनमें से एक करार जिसका नाम "परियोजना करार" है उसका सम्बन्ध, परियोजना प्रबन्ध इंजीनियरी सेवाओं, तकनीकी सहायता तथा भारतीय कार्मिकों के प्रशिक्षण के बारे में मैसर्स पोर्टल्स लिमिटेड को देय फीस और परियोजना के निष्पादन के सम्बन्ध में मैसर्स पोर्टल्स लिमिटेड और भारत सरकार के उत्तरदायित्वों से है। दूसरा करार जिसका नाम "पूर्ति करार" है वह मैसर्स पोर्टल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अनुसूची "क" में वर्णित उपस्करों की पूर्ति से सम्बन्धित है। आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना के लिए खरीद जाने वाले उपस्करों और मशीनरी को 3 सूचियों में विभक्त किया गया है, अर्थात् (i) एक तो वह जिसके अन्तर्गत सीधे मैसर्स पोर्टल्स लिमिटेड से खरीद की जाएगी (जिसे अनुसूची "क" कहा गया है)। (ii) दूसरी वह जिसके अन्तर्गत विश्व स्तर पर प्रतियोगी आधार पर निविदा (टेंडर) मांगा कर आयात किया जाएगा (जिसे अनुसूची "ख" कहा गया है)। (iii) तीसरी वह जिसके अन्तर्गत स्वदेशी स्रोतों से खरीद की जाएगी (जिसे अनुसूची "ग" कहा गया है)। उपस्करों तथा मशीनरी की खरीद, सम्मत अनुसूचियों के अनुसार ही की गई है। अनुसूची "क" की मदों की खरीद मैसर्स पोर्टल्स लिमिटेड से स्वामित्व के आधार पर की गई थी। अनुसूची "ख" की मदों की खरीद, लद्दन में भारतीय उच्चायोग के पूर्ति

स्कंध के माध्यम से सभी देशों से प्रतियोगी निविदाओं के आधार पर की गई थी। अनुसूची "ग" की अधिकांश मदों की खरीद स्वदेशी स्रोतों से पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के माध्यम से की गई थी। सिन्योरिटी पेपर मिल होशंगाबाद द्वारा कुछ ऐसी फुटकर मदों की ही खरीद सीधे की गई थी। जिनकी आवश्यकता निर्माण (फेन्रिकेशन) और संस्थापना (इरेक्शन) के लिए थी। उपस्करों की संस्थापना मैसर्स पोर्टल्स लिमिटेड के साथ-साथ अन्य पूर्तिकर्ताओं के अहंताप्राप्त तथा सक्षम इंजीनियरों एवं तकनीकज्ञों के मार्गदर्शन में की गई थी। जैसा कि आरोप लगाया गया है, मशीनरी की संस्थापना में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं की गई है। तथापि आधुनिकीकृत मिल में आधुनिकतम इलेक्ट्रानिक उपस्करों के कार्य प्रचालन में कुछ त्रुटियाँ पाई गई थीं और इनकी ओर सफलतापूर्वक ध्यान दिया गया है और रेंग टियरिंग लाईन नाम की एक मशीन को ठीक करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। अगस्त/सितम्बर 1982 में मशीनों की पहली जोड़ी के प्रचालन में आ जाने के बाद उसके "स्टार्ट अप" के परीक्षण किए गए। चूंकि उत्पादित कागज के गुण धर्म प्राचलों (प्रोपर्टी पेरामीटर) में करार में परिकल्पित प्राचलों की तुलना में कुछ सीमा तक अन्तर आ रहा था इसलिए यह विचार किया गया है कि इस महीने में मशीनों की दूसरी जोड़ी को प्रायोगिक आधार पर चलाने के साथ-साथ मशीनों की पहली जोड़ी को प्रायोगिक आधार पर दुबारा चलाया जाएगा। 20 प्रतिशत फर्निश सहित प्रायोगिक आधार पर दुबारा किए गए प्रचालन परियोजना करार में दी गई विशिष्टियों से कम पाए गए हैं जबकि 100 प्रतिशत काटन/रेस/हाईवेस्ट सहित प्रायोगिक आधार पर किए गए स्टार्ट अप प्रचालनों के परिणाम 25 अप्रैल तक प्राप्त होने की आशा है। मैसर्स पोर्टल्स द्वारा

कागज की संशोधित विशिष्टियाँ स्वीकार करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। जहाँ तक उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ने के आरोप का सम्बन्ध है, उत्पादन में कमी आने का कारण यह है कि कागज बनाने वाली एक जोड़ी मशीन अप्रैल, 1982 से अक्टूबर, 1982 तक और दूसरी जोड़ी नवम्बर, 1982 से मार्च, 1983 तक बन्द रही थी जिसकी आवश्यकता विस्तार और आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम के कारण हुई थी जो अभी निष्पादित किया जा रहा है। 1982-83 में उत्पादन में कमी होने का अन्य कारण यह था कि मध्य प्रदेश में, विशेषतः सितम्बर और अक्टूबर, 1982 के महीनों में विद्युत संकट हो गया था और यह भी कि नई मशीनरी से पूरा निर्धारित उत्पादन प्राप्त करने में समय लगता है।

जहाँ तक कास्टिक सोडा की खरीद और उसके उपयोग के बारे में कथित अनियमितताओं के आरोप का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने मार्च, 1982 में जांच के आदेश दिए थे और जांच का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

Perks for Armed Forces Personnel

8386. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the perks recently announced to the Armed Forces personnel for each category;

(b) the date with effect from which they have been implemented; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which they would be implemented and the reasons for delay in implementing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) A Statement containing the details of the perks an-

nounced by Government on January 25, 1983 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. L.T. 6470/83]

(b) January 25, 1983.

(c) Government orders for implementing the revised rates of various allowances and perks announced by Government on January 25, 1983 have already been issued and hence there is no delay in implementing them.

Decline in Deposits

8387. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a decline in the bank deposits;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has constituted a working group to examine the factors responsible for the decline in the bank deposits;

(c) if so, whether the said group has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, what are the details of recommendations made and the action taken to implement them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) After showing sluggish growth in the first half of 1982, the bank deposits picked up since the Middle of June, 1982. According to available provisional data, the deposit growth in the first half of 1982 was low at Rs. 1302 crores compared to that of Rs. 3649 crores in the first half of 1981. However, the deposit growth in the second half of 1982 at Rs. 5246 crores was higher than that of Rs. 3574 crores in the corresponding period of 1981.

(b) A Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, was constituted by Reserve Bank

of India to look into the factors affecting deceleration in Deposits and the measures needed to correct this trend.

(c) and (d) The Working Group is reported to have submitted its recommendations to Reserve Bank of India, which are under consideration. However, based on the interim recommendations of the Working Group, the Governor, Reserve Bank of India had introduced with effect from 26.10.1982 a new category of deposits of over five years maturity bearing a rate of interest of 11 per cent per annum.

AI and HCl to Open Hotels in Foreign Countries

8388. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Air India and Hotel Corporation of India made any attempt to have hotels in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, what is the progress achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) Air India and Hotel Corporation of India have no plans at present to have hotels in foreign countries. The Hotel Corporation of India is, however, a share-holder to the extent of 49% in the India Tea and Restaurants Limited, a company formed in collaboration with the Tea Board. This Company operates a restaurant in Sydney, Australia and proposes to open another in London.

Regularisation of Services of Casual Labourers/Muster Roll Workers

8389. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADESHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that casual

labourers/muster roll workers are being employed by his Ministry or Departments/Subordinate Offices under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the number of such employees employed in his Ministry as well as in each Department and Sub-ordinate Office under his Ministry;

(c) whether their services are not being regularised even after the lapse of considerable period; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in respect of regularisation of their services instead of keeping them as casual labourers or only muster roll employees for years together?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Recruitment to Class III Posts in Nationalised Banks

8390. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment to Class III posts in the nationalised banks is made in such a manner that candidates belonging to backward and hilly States have to compete with their counterparts from the plains;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the hilly States regions generally get virtually little share in recruitment under the circumstances;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to ensure that such safeguards are provided as encourage the young-men from these States to get due share in recruitment to posts in branches located in such States; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to recruitment to the clerical cadre of the nationalised banks. All direct recruitment to the clerical cadre of the nationalised banks are made through Banking Service Recruitment Boards (BSRBs). Each BSRB has been assigned a geographical area comprising one or more States for the purpose of clerical recruitment. Normally, each State/Union Territory constitutes a separate recruitment zone for recruitment to the clerical cadre of all nationalised banks within the State or Union Territory. The candidates from one recruitment zone compete among themselves and not with candidates from outside the zone. The question of the candidates from backward States competing against candidates from more advanced States does not therefore arise.

Recommendations of Members of Parliament for Opening Branches of Nationalised Banks

8391. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations of the Members of Parliament are given any weightage at the time of the finalisation of the list of places for which the Reserve Bank of India gives the licences for opening of branches of nationalised banks recommended by State Governments;

(b) if so, the exact weightage given in the regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) In terms of their branch licensing policy, the centres for location of branches at rural/semi-urban centres

are finalised by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the State Governments and the banks. However, specific suggestions, received from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament for opening branches at different places are examined carefully and, subject to feasibility and viability, opening of branches is permitted by the Reserve Bank of India.

Survey of Indian Exports

8392. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in the "Telegraph", Calcutta dated 25.3.83 wherein it has been stated that as per recent survey of India's imports published by the World Trade Department of Indian Chamber of Commerce, India has lost Rs. 6050 crores for adverse trade terms of foreign exchange during 1970-81;

(b) if so, what is reaction of Government of India thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decline in India's net terms of trade and widening of trade deficit in recent years has been mainly on account of the fact that international prices in respect of our major imports like POL; fertilisers, capital goods, etc. have increased comparatively at faster rates than the increase in the prices of primary products and traditional manufacturers exported from India.

(c) The Commodity prices in world market are governed by various factors depending on international situation. However, efforts are being made to encourage exports of value added items and to replace imports in some vital areas like crude oil, fertilisers, steel, etc. by increasing the domestic production.

Profit Earned by Branches of Foreign Banks Vis-A-Vis Indian Nationalised Banks.

8393. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA :

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government of India have seen the press report which appeared in the 'Financial Express' dated 25th March, 1983 wherein it has been stated that the profit earned per branch of the foreign banks operation in the country has not only been growing but also has been growing disproportionately faster than the profit earned per branch of Indian nationalised banks;

(b) profit earned by each foreign and nationalised bank branches during 1981 and 1982;

(c) the reasons for less profit earned by nationalised banks; and

(d) money remitted by foreign banks operating in India during 1980-81 and 1981-82 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The collection of compilation of information regarding profits earned by individual branches of all foreign and nationalised bank would involve a great deal of time and effort which may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved. However, average profit per branch earned by the foreign banks operating in India and the nationalised Indian banks (including the six banks nationalised in 1980) during the years 1980 and 1981 is given below. The

information regarding the year 1982 is not yet available.

Banks	Profits per branch.	
	1980	1981
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Forein banks (for their branches in India)	7.32	11.83
Indian Nationalised Banks.	0.22	0.23

(c) Besides opening of large number of branches in rural and semi-urban areas, Indian Nationalised Banks are required to extend a large number of loans to agriculture, small scale industries, other priority sectors and weaker sections on liberalised terms. As against, this foreign banks have a very small number of branches in India which are located in bigger cities and port towns. They provide, by and large, business of specialised nature such as facilitating foreign trade and tourism. The operation of banks of one country in another is mainly for such purposes and is part of an international facility.

(d) The information is being collected and to the extent it is available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Composition of Board of Directors of I.D.B.I.

8394. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present composition of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) what are the names of persons who have been nominated as Directors 1983;

(c) what guidelines are followed in nominating a person as a Director on the Board of Industrial Development Bank of India; and

(d) what is the total amount which

has so far been advanced by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the firm owned by the persons who have been or are Directors of the Bank ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Section 6(1) of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 spells out the composition of the Board of Directors (an extract of section 6(1) is enclosed as statement-I).

(b) The present composition of the Board of Directors of Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) is given in the attached Statement-II.

(c) The nominations to the Board are made in accordance with the provisions of section 6(1) of the IDBI Act, 1964.

(d) According to IDBI as on 30th June, 1982 direct assistance of Rs. 37.3 crores had been sanctioned to 10 companies in which at the time of granting assistance, one of the directors of the Board of IDBI was also director on the board of the company assisted.

Statement I

Extracts from the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 Section 6(1)

The Board shall consist of the following, namely:—

(a) a chairman and a managing director appointed by the Central Government:

Provided that the same person may be appointed to function both as chairman and as managing director;

(b) a Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank nominated by that Bank;

(c) not more than twenty directors nominated by the Central Government of whom—

- (i) two directors shall be officials of the Central Government;
- (ii) not more than five directors shall be from financial institutions;
- (iii) two directors shall be from amongst the employees of the Development Bank and the financial institutions, and of such directors, one shall be from amongst the officer employees and the other from amongst the workmen employees, selected in such manner as may be prescribed;
- (iv) not more than six directors shall be from the State Bank, the nationalised banks and the State Financial Corporations;
- (v) not less than five directors shall be persons who have special knowledge of, and professional experience in science, technology, economics, industry, industrial co-operatives, law, industrial finance, investment, accountancy, marketing or any other matter, the special knowledge of, and professional experience in, which would, in the opinion of the Central Government, be useful to the Development Bank.

Statement-II

Statement Indicating the Composition of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Development Bank of India.

Sl. No.	Name and brief particulars	Date of nomination on the Board of IDBI
1.	2.	3.
1.	Shri A. Ghosh, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.	23.2.82
2.	Shri S.M. Ghosh, Secretary, Dept. of Industrial Development, New Delhi.	11.11.80
3.	Shri M. Narasimham, Secretary, Minister of Finance, Dept. of Economic Affairs, New Delhi.	12.10.82
4.	Shri S.S. Mehta, Chairman, Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Limited, Bombay.	12.11.79
5.	Shri B.B. Singh, Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi.	6.12.79

1

2

3

6. Shri T. Tiwari,
Chairman & Managing Director,
Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of
India Limited, Calcutta. 5.11.80

7. Shri G.S. Patel,
Chairman,
Unit Trust of India, Bombay. 22.7.76

8. Shri B.K. Chatterji,
Chairman & Managing Director,
United Commercial Bank, Calcutta. 7.3.79

9. Shri L. Parija,
Chairman, Orissa State Financial Corp.,
Near O.M.P. Chhack,
P.O. College Square, Cuttack. 2.1.81

10. Shri R.K. Sharma,
Managing Director, Madhya Pradesh
Financial Corp., Finance House, Bombay-
Agra Road; Indore-I (Madhya Pradesh). 28.2.81

11. Shri G.K. Devarajulu,
Chairman,
Lakshmi Group of Companies, 'Shell House'
58, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore-641037
(Tamil Nadu). 15.3.83

12. Dr. F.A. Mehta,
Director, Tata Sons Ltd.,
Bombay House, Homi Mody, Street,
Bombay-400023. 18.8.77

13. Shri Hari Shankar Singhania,
President, J.K. Organisation,
'Nehru House', 4, Bahadur Shah Zafar
Marg, New Delhi-110002. 15.3.83

14. Shri Surrendra Paul,
Chairman, Apeejay—Surrendra Group,
Apeejay House, 15, Park Street,
Calcutta-700016
(West Bengal). 15.3.83

Development of Tourist Sites Around Steel Cities in Orissa

8395. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to develop more tourist places in Orissa, particularly around the steel cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Department has taken up/proposes to take up the following schemes in Orissa. There is no particular proposal to develop tourist centres around the steel cities.

- (i) A forest lodge at Simlipal at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (ii) Development of Lion Safari Park at Nandan Kanan at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.
- (iii) Survey for the introduction of water sports at Chilka lake.
- (iv) Master Plan for the development of Konark through the Town and Country Planning Organisation.
- (v) A dharamshala at Puri through the Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti, a registered society.

(vi) Opening of a Government of India Tourist Office at Bhubaneswar.

India Tourism Development Corporation

(i) Expansion of Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneswar

(ii) Joint venture project in collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation for construction of a three star hotel at Puri and beach cottages at Konarak.

Loan Assistance by Banks to Priority Sectors in Districts of Varanasi Division

8396. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state that the achievement under priority sectors in giving loan assistance by Union Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Punjab National Bank and Bank of India in every districts of Varanasi Division in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : District-wise data on priority sectors advances of all Scheduled Commercial Banks is published in a consolidated manner by the Reserve Bank of India in their publication, 'Basic Statistical Returns'. The latest available data relate to December 1980. Information in respect of Varanasi Division comprising five districts viz.—Varanasi, Ballia, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Mirzapur is set out in the statement attached.

Statement

District-wise data on Priority Sector Advances of All Scheduled Commercial Bank in Varanasi Division.

(As at the end of December 1980)

Sector/District	Ballia	Ghazipur	Jaunpur	Mirzapur	(Amount in Rs. lakhs)
<i>Aggregate Credit OF WHICH :</i>	985.31	954.76	1058.03	4677.69	11231.35
(a) Agriculture	629.76	558.41	659.35	742.50	713.78
(b) Small Scale Industry	26.64	71.09	37.46	368.86	3180.36
(c) Transport Operators	62.84	42.18	60.57	165.86	162.11
(d) Services	29.78	52.28	24.51	45.56	255.33
(e) Retail Trade	117.65	129.38	85.90	102.29	510.91

Cash Compensatory Support on Cotton Seed Extraction

8397. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had withdrawn cash assistance for 1981-82 as cotton seed extraction exporters failed to fulfil the prescribed targets;

(b) if so, whether Government have recently announced cash compensatory support on cotton seed extraction; and

(c) if so, to what extent, and what are the terms in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) On a review of the position, it has been decided to grant cash assistance on export of cottenseed extractions from 17.12.82 to 31.3.85 at the rate of 5% of f.o.b. value.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले की मवाना तहसील में दिए गए ऋण

8398. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की प्रत्येक शाखा द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले की मवाना तहसील में प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मुर्गीपालन, मछली पालन, सुअर-पालन और मैसें तथा भैंसा-गाड़ी खरीदने के लिए कितने भूमिहीनों गरीबों तथा हरिजनों को ऋण दिए गए हैं और उन्हें किस ब्याज में ऋण दिया गया है; और

(ख) इस तहसील के शहरी क्षेत्रों के भूमिहीनों गरीबों और हरिजनों को दिए गए ऋण के सम्बन्ध में ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) वर्तमान सूचना प्रणाली से, मांगे गए रूप में, आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं होते। आई० आर० डी० पी० हिताधिकारियों से बैंकों द्वारा वसूल की जाने वाली ब्याज की दरें, ऋणों के आकार और प्रयोजन तथा सहायता पहुंचाए जाने वाले ऋणकर्ताओं की विशिष्ट स्कीमों के अनुसार अलग-अलग होती हैं।

चाय का निर्यात

8399. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में चाय के निर्यात में हुई वृद्धि अथवा आई कमी के आंकड़े क्या हैं और देश-बार कितने मूल्य की चाय निर्यात की गई; और

(ख) सरकार ब्रिटेन सहित परम्परागत बाजारों में चाय का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) विभिन्न देशों में पेय पदार्थ के रूप में चाय को विशेष रूप से भारतीय चाय को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए चाय बोर्ड, कलकत्ता स्थित अपने मुख्यालय और विदेशों में स्थित छः कार्यालयों तथा विभिन्न देशों में स्थापित चाय परिषदों के माध्यम से तथा अलग-अलग देशों में भारतीय दूतावासों की सहायता से व्यापक और एकराष्ट्रीय संवर्धन कर रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत से चाय के निर्यात में सुधार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों में ये शामिल हैं :—

(i) 14-2-1979 से चाय पर से निर्यात शुल्क की समाप्ति ।

(ii) जनवरी, 1979 से पैकेट चाय निर्यातों पर अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क की वापसी की प्रणाली को पुनः लागू करना ।

(iii) चाय की थेली बनाने वाली मशीनों के आयात को खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत रखना ।

(iv) चाय की थेली बनाने वाली मशीनों पर आयात शुल्क को 75 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 30 प्रतिशत करना ।

(v) पैकेट चाय तथा चाय की थेलियों के निर्यात पर नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता देना ।

(vi) चाय की थेलियों के निर्यात के लिए आयातित माल पर आयात शुल्क और उत्पादन शुल्क की वापसी की अस्तित्व उद्योग दर को 1-6-1982 से थेली के धड़ा वजन के आधार पर 85 रु० प्रति किग्रा० से बढ़ाकर 90 रु० प्रति किग्रा० करना ।

(vii) इंस्टटेंट चाय और पैकेट चाय के प्रति पंजीकृत निर्यातिकों पर भार० ६० पी० लागू करना ।

(viii) बागानों से निर्यातों पर पूरे उत्पादन शुल्क को राहत और बागानों के अतिरिक्त निर्यातों के लिए 44 प्रति किग्रा० तक की उत्पादन शुल्क राहत ।

विवरण

वर्ष	मात्रा (मि० किग्रा०)	मूल्य (करोड़ रु०)
1980-81	231.74	435.27
1981-82	223.09	404.61
1980-81 की तुलना में 1981-82 में गिरावट	8.65	30.66
गिरावट की प्रतिशतता	3.73%	7.04%

गत दो वर्षों के दौरान भारत से प्रमुख चाय आयातक देशों को देशवार निर्यात अंकिते उनके मूल्यों के साथ निम्नांकित प्रकार हैं

देश	मात्रा (मि० किग्रा०)		मूल्य (करोड़ रु०)	
	1980-81	1981-82	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
सोवियत संघ	65.94	75.01	128.62	142.13
ब्रिटेन	41.09	43.41	75.49	73.20

1	2	3	4	5
ए० आर० ई०	21.07	14.83	28.70	21.03
पोलैंड	13.82	14.28	23.97	23.77
ईरान	11.76	5.87	28.35	12.94
इराक	6.22	7.57	8.94	11.24
सं० रा० अमरीका	3.59	3.17	6.83	6.76
साल्वादोर	2.35	1.18	5.92	3.61
आस्ट्रेलिया	1.96	1.64	2.75	2.59
एफ० जी० आर०	4.96	4.56	14.48	12.25
अन्य देश	58.98	51.57	111.21	95.09
योग	231.74	223.09	435.27	404.61

Rules/Regulations of D.A. Applicable to Employees of I.T.D.C.

8400. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rules and regulations regarding the enhancement of the dearness allowances which are applied to the Central Government employees are also applicable to the employees of the ITDC; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any check/agency to ensure the timely application of the dearness allowance to the employees working in ITDC hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) At present, a dual system of dearness allowance is in vogue in ITDC as under :—

(i) Industrial Dearness Allowance @ Rs. 1.30 per point shift in All India consumer Price Index (1960=100) for nonofficer employees of hotel and catering establishments; and

(ii) Central DA formula for office s and employees of non-hotel and non-catering establishments of the Corporation.

(b) ITDC ensures that dearness allowance is paid to its employees in accordance with the formula applicable to them.

न्यायालयों में लम्बित पड़े दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के मुकदमे

8401. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्ता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय दिल्ली, पटना उच्च न्यायालय, पटना जिला न्यायालय तथा दानापुर अनुमंडलीय न्यायालय में दानापुर छावनी के कितने मासले लम्बित हैं;

(ख) दानापुर छावनी के वकीलों को कीस देने, अधिकारियों को टी० ए० और डी० ए० देने तथा स्टाम्प पेपर खरीदने में अब तक कितनी बनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ी है; और

(ग) छावनी बोर्ड के लम्बित मुकदमों

को जल्द-से-जल्द निपटाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) विभिन्न न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत पड़े, दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के मामलों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

उच्चतम न्यायालय	2
पटना उच्च न्यायालय	7
सब-डिवीजनल जुडिशियल मजिस्ट्रेट कोर्ट, दानापुर	79

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) छावनी बोर्ड, दानापुर से कहा गया है कि वह अपने वकीलों के माध्यम से इन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए अनुरोध करें ।

State-wise Contribution to Foreign Exchange

8402. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : the State-wise contribution to the foreign exchange earnings during the last 3 years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the State-wise foreign exchange earnings through exports and inward remittances. The statistics relating to earnings from exports and inward remittances are not compiled State-wise and hence it is not possible to assess the contribution of each State in the foreign exchange earnings of the country .

Implementation of (Organisation and Improvement Cell) Scheme in LIC

8403. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the current experiment of implementing O.I.C. (Organisation and Improvement Cell) Scheme the LIC is going to reduce the employment opportunity in the Corporation; if so, facts in details and the reasons thereof;

(b) whether there has been any discussion with any section of the employees of the LIC before implementing the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details of that and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The LIC Management held discussions with the employees at various levels before implementing the O.I.C. Scheme in 3 pilot Divisions. The employees were also informed about the experience gained in these 3 Divisions and the Management's programme of extension of the Scheme to 20 more Divisions in the interest of the policy-holders. The Managing Director also held further discussions with them in July, 1982. The representatives of the employees have also been assured that as a result of the implementation of the Scheme, there will be no retrenchment and it will not affect their prospects in the Organisation.

Promotion and Transfer Policy in L.I.C.

8404. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any rational Promotion and transfer policy in L.I.C for various categories of its officers and employees; if so, facts in details,

(b) whether he is aware that officers are staying in one place for more than 10 years creating vested interest around and stalling the progress of the Corporation; if so, the number of such officers staying more than 10 years in one place in L.I.C., facts in details; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps in the matter if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) There is a rational promotion policy in the Life Insurance Corporation for various categories of its officers and employees. Brief details are given below :

(i) *Promotion within Class III & Class IV employees and from Class IV to Class III.*

According to the promotion rules applicable to Class III & Class IV employees of the Corporation, the eligibility criteria for promotion from lower to higher cadres are based on specified length of service, qualifications and/or departmental tests and performance.

(ii) *Promotion to Class I*

Employees of Class II as well as Class III are eligible for promotion to the cadre of Class I.

According to the existing rules, direct recruitment to the cadre of Assistant Administrative Officers can be upto 40% of the vacancies. The rest are filled up by promotion from Class III. Superintendents and Higher Grade Assistants in Class III are eligible to be promoted to Class I.

Promotions are also made to the cadre of Class I from Development Officers in the cadre of Class II, and they are designated as Assistant Branch Managers (Development) on promotion. Class III employees are not eligible against the vacancies of Assistant Branch Manager (Development).

Generally, for promotion at all levels, length of service, qualifications, performance etc. are taken into account while drawing up panels for selection. Eligible candidates up to five times the

vacancies notified are interviewed and selected by a prescribed committee constituted for the purpose.

(iii) *Promotion within Class I*

Within the cadre of Class I to higher levels, promotions are based on merit, suitability and seniority. Competent authorities at various levels are assisted by committees constituted for the purpose.

(iv) *Transfer*

All employees of the Corporation can be transferred from one office of the Corporation to another.

Some of the officers of the L.I.C. have not been transferred from their place of work for more than 10 years as it has not been found to be in the interest of the Corporation. It may not be correct to say that officers who have not been transferred are stalling the progress of the Corporation in any way due to their alleged vested interest.

During a meeting taken by the Finance Minister on 14th February, 1983, the need for periodical transfers at all levels was impressed on the top executives of the L.I.C.

Export of Railway Engines and Coaches

8405. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that our country is in a position to export railway engines and coaches abroad;

(b) if so, the number of railway, engines and coaches exported by our Railway authorities abroad during the last three years along with the names of such countries where they were exported; and

(c) the details regarding the foreign exchange earned through this trade ?

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

(b) and (c) The export of railway

engines (locomotives) and coaches is handled by the Projects & Equipment Corporation of India. The details of coaches and locomotives exported and foreign exchange earned during the last three years are as under :—

Year	Coaches			Locomotives		
	Qty.	Country	Value Rs. Lakhs	Qty.	Country	Value Rs. Lakhs
1980-81	26	Sri Lanka	161.50	—	—	—
1981-82	32	Nigeria	367.72	—	—	—
1982-83	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total :		529.22			

Note : Besides the export of the above mentioned coaches, 9 diesel locomotives and spares of the value of Rs. 754.39 lakhs have been supplied to NTPL (India) against financing by IBRD during 1982-83. These are treated as demand exports.

Amount Advanced to carpet Industry by Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.

8406. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several lakhs of rupees have been advanced to carpet industry in India by the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.—a non-nationalised bank;

(b) whether normal stipulations on loans were adhered to by the said Bank;

(c) whether a relation of one of the Directors is connected with the parties; and

(d) whether return of loan position is alarming ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The inspection of the bank by the Reserve Bank of India had disclosed some irregularities on the part of the bank in the matter of grant of advances etc. The matter is being examined by the

Reserve Bank of India who will take further action as may be called for. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, specific information relating to individual constituents of banks cannot be divulged.

Amount Advanced to Benami Parties in Agra Branch of Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd.

8407. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about a crore of rupees have been advanced to benami parties in Agra branch of the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd. a non-nationalised bank;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said amount has become sticky to recover;

(c) whether the advance of crore rupees was made without sanction; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the RBI against the erring management ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) According to the Reserve Bank of India certain cases of irregular advances granted by the Manager of Agra Branch of Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd., have come to their notice. The concerned branch Manager has been placed under suspension by the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd., and the matter is receiving further attention.

**आगरा छावनी में बंगला नं० 64
का मालिकाना हक**

8408. श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री राम सिंह शास्य :

क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगरा छावनी में ताज रोड पर बंगला नं० 64 का मालिकाना हक भारत सरकार के रक्षा मन्त्रालय में निहित है;

(ख) क्या अप्रैल, 1980 में कुछ अधिकारियों ने उक्त प्लाट का मालिकाना प्रमाण-पत्र किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को दिया है और वह प्लाट उस प्रमाण-पत्र के आधार पर 7 लाख रुपये में बेचा गया;

(ग) क्या उक्त प्लाट की 7 लाख रुपये में अधिक की बिक्री की धनराशि को सरकारी खजाने में जमा किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह धनराशि का दुरुपयोग किया गया है और उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सरकारी धन दुर्बिनियोग किया है तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री आर० बैंकटरामन) :
(क) वे (घ) सुन्नना एकत्र की जा रही है

और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएंगी।

पोलियेस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न और एकाइलिक की बिक्री

8409. श्री अरविन्द नेताम :
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पोलियेस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न और एकाइलिक फाइबर को जो कि शुल्क मुक्त अग्रिम लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत आयात किया गया कच्चा माल है को बम्बई, मद्रास, अमृतसर और लुधियाना आदि नगरों में कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा काले बाजार में ऊंचे मूलयों पर बेचकर करोड़ों रुपयों का काला धन इकट्ठा किए जाने की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या शुल्क मुक्त अग्रिम लाइसेंस सरकार के नियति संवर्धन के लिए आयात नीति के परिशिष्ट 19 के अन्तर्गत जारी किए थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनमें लाइसेंस जाली दस्तावेजों के आधार पर प्राप्त किए गए थे और सरकार के ध्यान में ब्यौरे सहित आए हैं;

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं अथवा उठाए जाने का विचार है;

(ङ) दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उनके द्वारा बरती गई अनियमितताओं के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(च) यदि उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) : (क) और (ख) आयात तथा निर्यात नीति के परिशिष्ट 19 में दिये गये अनुसार निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल के विनिमय के लिए अपेक्षित अन्तर्निविष्ट साधनों के आयात के लिए सीमाशुल्क छूट के लाभ के साथ अग्रिम आयात लाइसेंस जारी करके नियतियों की संवर्धन की एक योजना है। कुछ अग्रिम आयात लाइसेंसों के आधार पर आयातित पोलिएस्टर फिलामेंट यार्न और एक्रिलिक रेशे की बिक्री के आरोप वाले कुछ समाचार सरकार की जानकारी में आये।

(ग) अब तक की गई जांच पड़ताल से यह पता चला है कि 21 मामलों में संदिग्ध दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किये जाने पर लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने का प्रत्यक्षतः प्रमाण है। चूंकि इन मामलों की जांच चल रही है और उनमें आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955, यथासंशोधित और आयात तथा निर्यात (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम 1947, यथासंशोधित के उपबंधों के तहत कार्यवाही की जा रही है, अतः इस स्तर पर उनके आगे ब्यौरे देना लोकहित में नहीं है।

(घ) से (च) जो मामले जानकारी में आये हैं उनमें उपयुक्त कार्यवाही आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955, यथासंशोधित और आयात तथा निर्यात (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1947, यथासंशोधित के तहत शुरू की गई है। ऐसे अग्रिम आयात लाइसेंस जारी करने से सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न इस सम्बन्ध में जांच पूरी होने के बाद और उनकी ओर से किसी अनियमितता के प्रमाणित होने के बाद ही उत्पन्न होगा।

Supply of Worst Type of Goat to Army

8410. DR. A U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that couple of thousands of goats are sent daily for military consumption majority of which are the worst type of goats with little flesh and meat as has appeared in the 'Surya' magazine march 16—31, 1983 on page 39; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not taking care in huge purchases of goats and will some satisfactory arrangements be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. Ante mortem inspection of all live animals is carried out by the Veterinary officers and animals which do not come up to the required Army Service Crops (ASC) specifications are cross branded and cannot be slaughtered in the ASC butcheries. After slaughtering, post-mortem of the carcases is carried out by the Veterinary officers and only that meat which is fit for human consumption is issued to the troops.

(b) Does not arise. The existing arrangements for the supply of meat to

the troops are considered satisfactory.

Allocation of Controlled Cloth to States

8411. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which controlled cloth is being distributed to various states;

(b) the controlled cloth allocated to different States in 1981-82 and 1982-83 (State-wise);

(c) the quota of controlled cloth

fixed for allocation to different States in 1983-84; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Controlled cloth is normally being allocated to various States/Union Territories in accordance with quotas fixed on the basis of population and on the basis of an annual production target fixed for such cloth. In 1982-83, however, on account of difficulty in the sale of controlled cloth following revision in prices controlled cloth was supplied

more in relation to demand from States than on the basis of quotas.

(b) A statement I showing the controlled cloth allocated to different States and Union Territories in 1981-82 and 1982-83 (State-wise) is attached.

(c) and (d) Consequent on the reduction in the production target from 310 million sq. metres fixed for 1982-83 to 300 million sq. metres for 1983-84, quotas of mill-made controlled cloth for different States and Union Territories have also been revised with effect from 1.4.1983, as per details given in the statement II attached.

Statement I

Statement showing the controlled cloth allocated to different States and Union Territories in 1981-82 and 1982-83 (State-wise).

Name of State/Union Territory	1981-82	1982-83
	(Figs. in bales of 1500 square mts. of each)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	13738.00	18040.50
2. Assam	5075.75	2441.50
3. Bihar	19604.50	29427.00
4. Gujarat	11484.75	25519.00
5. Haryana	2982.00	2900.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	4139.00	608.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1854.75	723.50
8. Karnataka	9083.00	1834.50
9. Kerala	7016.75	4835.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	14978.75	6713.75
11. Maharashtra	17986.25	15059.75
12. Manipur	311.00	446.75
13. Meghalaya	270.75	605.25
14. Nagaland	172.75	293.25
15. Orissa	6944.75	6569.25
16. Punjab	6022.00	2286.25
17. Rajasthan	8610.75	9991.25
18. Sikkim	85.25	93.50
19. Tamil Nadu	13217.25	6710.75
20. Tripura	409.50	441.50
21. Uttar Pradesh	26777.50	40352.25
22. West Bengal	16583.25	17277.50
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	54.75	21.75
24. Arunachal Pradesh	176.25	473.50
25. Chandigarh	80.75	171.50
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.00	10.00
27. Delhi	1480.50	5974.25
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	215.75	252.00
29. Lakshadweep	14.00	40.50
30. Mizoram	130.25	135.00
31. Pondicherry	231.50	20.75
Total	18,9750.00	20,0269.25

Statement II

Statement showing the annual quota of controlled cloth fixed for the various States/Union Territories for the year 1983-84

Name of State/Union Territory	Annual Quota (Figs. in standard bales of 1500 sq. metres each)
1. Andhra Pradesh	15624
2. Assam	5820
3. Bihar	20424
4. Gujarat	9936
5. Haryana	3756
6. Himachal Pradesh	1236
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1740
8. Karnataka	10836
9. Kerala	7416
10. Madhya Pradesh	15240
11. Maharashtra	18336
12. Manipur	420
13. Meghalaya	384
14. Nagaland	216
15. Orissa	7680
16. Punjab	4872
17. Rajasthan	9984
18. Sikkim	96
19. Tamil Nadu	14136
20. Tripura	600
21. Uttar Pradesh	32424
22. West Bengal	15936
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	60
24. Arunanchal Pradesh	180
25. Chandigarh	120
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36
27. Delhi	1824
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	324
29. Lakshadweep	24
30. Mizoram	144
31. Pondicherry	180

Total

20,0004

**स्वदेशी मिल्स का प्रबन्ध डा० राजा राम
जयपुरिया को सौंपा जाना**

8412. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का स्वदेशी मिल्स का प्रबन्ध, जो इस समय राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अन्तर्गत संचालन में है, डा० राजा राम जयपुरिया को पुनः सौंपने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि मिल में काम कर रही स्त्रियों का शोषण न हो ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) : (क) औद्योगिक उपकरणों की स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनी को स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स का प्रबन्ध पुनः सौंपने का कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ख) इस अवस्था में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि वया मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाएगा।

Exemption to Pensioners from Income-Tax

8413. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government treats pension as an award granted for honest hard work and loyalty and awards are supposed to be tax-free;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some pensioners get employment and after paying tax deducted at source (TDS) in his employment, the rules require him to file an IT return adding up his pension with other income, which may well deprive him of his pension by paying tax; and

(c) whether Government are aware that his procedure for a pensioner proves a disincentive to do work and if so, do Government propose to exempt pension from income-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Salary is defined in section 17 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to include, inter-alia, pension. Pension which forms part of the salary is taxable. In case a pensioner gets employed and his total income exceeds the minimum amount not liable to income-tax he is obliged to file a return of income including, inter-alia, his salary which in turn should include income from pension. There is no disincentive as the pensioner, like any other taxpayer, is expected to discharge his statutory obligation of filing a return of income, if his total income after availing of all the statutory deductions exceeds the minimum amount not liable to tax. There is no proposal at present to exempt pension from income-tax.

Increase in Spindlage by N.T.C.

8414. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation is required to increase its spindlage by four lakhs during the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the actual achievement in this regard ?

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

(b) 2.35 lakh spindles have already been added.

Hotel and Tourist Industry Facing Closure in Sikkim

8415. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the hotel and tourist industry are facing a threat of closure due to closure of industries in the State of Sikkim consequent upon withdrawal of exemption from excise duties; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed by Government ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में हथकरघों की संख्या

8416. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में जिला-वार कितने हथकरघे हैं;

(ख) इन हथकरघों में गत तीन वर्षों के

दौरान निर्मित माल के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अचित की गई;

(ग) क्या इन हथकरघों में निर्मित माल की खरीद के लिये प्रत्येक जिले में उचित प्रबन्ध विद्यमान हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या मन्त्रालय का राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में अपने खरीद केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश में हथकरघों की जिलावार संख्या दर्शायी गई है।

(ख) निर्यातों के बारे में राज्यवार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में खरीद केन्द्रों की संख्या 1979-80 में 79 से बढ़कर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य हथकरघा विकास निगम जि० तथा उत्तर प्रदेश औद्योगिक सहकारी संघ द्वारा निर्मित माल प्राप्त करने की तारीख तक 153 हो गई।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में जिलेवार हथकरघे

क्रमांक जिले का नाम

हथकरघा की संख्या

1 2

3

1. बलिया

...

2746

2. एटा

...

6328

1 2

3

3.	मथुरा	...	5216
4.	टिहरी गढ़वाल	...	325
5.	झाँसी तथा ललीतपुर	...	6508
6.	रामपुर	...	4816
7.	मेरठ तथा गाजियाबाद	...	36210
8.	विजनौर	...	44338
9.	पीलीभीत	...	4768
10.	फतेहपुर	...	1261
11.	हमीरपुर	...	2365
12.	रायबरेली	...	262
13.	नैनीताल	...	1414
14.	जासौन	...	1920
15.	बुलन्दशहर	...	10009
16.	सहारनपुर	...	9688
17.	कस्ती	...	22216
18.	उन्नाव	...	3913
19.	अलीगढ़	...	11537
20.	गोरखपुर	...	11899
21.	देवरिया	...	4305
22.	हरदोई	...	7741
23.	इलाहाबाद	...	3962
24.	बाराबंकी	...	23155
25.	जौनपुर	...	5925
26.	घोड़ा	...	1512
27.	लखनऊ	...	482
28.	बांदा	...	660
29.	शाहजहाँपुर	...	4341
30.	पीढ़ी गढ़वाल	...	194

1	2	3
31.	फैजाबाद	15945
32.	फरखाबाद	6541
33.	मिर्जापुर	3835
34.	देहरादून	588
35.	गाजीपुर	8265
36.	बदाऊँ	9095
37.	प्रतापगढ़	6053
38.	बरेली	10035
39.	सुलतानपुर	1522
40.	बहराइच	277
41.	आगरा	6622
42.	चमोली	340
43.	एटा	7297
44.	मैनपुरी	11078
45.	कानपुर (शहर तथा गांव)	9984
46.	लखिमपुर खेड़ी	2752
47.	मुरादाबाद	23770
48.	सीतापुर	15218
49.	आजमगढ़	53412
50.	वाराणसी	68091
51.	उत्तर काशी	540
52.	अलमोड़ा	1252
53.	मुजफ्फरनगर	11078
54.	पिथौरागढ़	—
	योग	509400

सरकारी उपक्रमों के अतिथिगृह

8417. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन उन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके देश के विभिन्न महानगरों और पर्वतीय स्टेशनों के एक से अधिक अतिथिगृह अथवा विश्रामगृह हैं;

(ख) इन अतिथि-गृहों के रखरखाव, किराया आदि पर कितना वार्षिक खर्च किया जाता है; और

(ग) उन सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके उच्च अधिकारी गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उन महानगरों में अतिथिगृह सुविधाएं होने के बावजूद पंचतारा होटलों में ठहरे और उन पर कितनी घनराशि खर्च हुई?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

सरकारी उपक्रमों के अधिकारियों द्वारा खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा

8418. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी उपक्रमों के अधिकारियों द्वारा वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान विदेशी दौरों पर विदेशी मुद्रा में कितनी घनराशि खर्च की गई;

(ख) उन सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने गत एक वर्ष के दौरान दो से अधिक विदेशी दौरे किए;

(ग) मंत्रालय में ऐसे कितने संयुक्त सचिव और अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हैं जो सरकारी उपक्रमों में निदेशकों अथवा कुछ अन्य पदों पर काम कर रहे हैं और इन उपक्रमों के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में गत वर्ष उनके द्वारा किए गए विदेशी दौरों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) क्या विदेशी दौरों के लिए मन्त्रालय की पूर्व अनुमति लेना आवश्यक नहीं है और इन दौरों की उपयोगिता की दृष्टि से विदेशी दौरों की आवृत्ति रोकने के बारे में मन्त्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पद्मभिराम राव) : (क) से (घ) सरकारी उद्यमों के वरिष्ठ कार्यपालकों द्वारा विदेशों में दौरे वस्तुतः सरकारी काम के लिए किये जाते हैं। निदेशक मण्डल स्तरीय पदों पर सेवारत कार्यपालकों अर्थात् मुख्य कार्यपालकों तथा अन्य कार्यकारी पूर्णकालिक निदेशकों के लिए सम्बद्ध मन्त्रालय के प्रभारी मन्त्री की पूर्व-अनुमति ली जानी आवश्यक है, जबकि अन्य कार्यपालकों के यात्रा-कार्यक्रम संबद्ध उद्यमों के मुख्य कार्यपालकों द्वारा अनुमोदित किये जाते हैं। ऐसे कुछ अपवाद स्वरूप मामले हैं जहां सरकार के संयुक्त सचिव तथा अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारी जो सरकारी उद्यमों के निदेशक मण्डलों के सदस्य हैं, वे उन उद्यमों सम्बन्धी कार्य के लिए विदेशों में दौरे पर जाते हैं। उनके मामलों में भी संबद्ध मन्त्री महोदय की पूर्व-स्वीकृति प्राप्त की जाती है।

सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय में यथा उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1979-80 के दौरान 103 सरकारी उद्यमों के मुख्य कार्यपालक सरकारी काम से विदेश में गये थे। उनकी विदेश यात्रा पर 3.23 लाख डालर की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई थी।

चूंकि, वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान सरकारी उद्यमों के वरिष्ठ कार्यपालकों तथा उद्यमों के निदेशक मण्डलों के सदस्य के रूप में नामित सरकार के संयुक्त सचिवों एवं वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा किये गये विदेशों में दौरे पर खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है तथा इसे केन्द्रीय सरकार के 200 से अधिक उद्यमों से एकत्र किया जाना है, अतः यह महसूस किया जाता है कि इसके लिए जितना श्रम करना पड़ेगा उसके अनुरूप नतीजा हासिल न होगा।

Financing of Establishment of Industrial Estates by IFC.

8419. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have directed the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) to finance the establishment of industrial estates by private corporate sector as also by the cooperatives; if so, the guidelines for such financing;

(b) if so, whether for the purpose, Government have also amended the IFC Act 1948;

(c) whether it is also a fact that for the first time Government have directed the institutional financing agencies to be actively involved in the direct financing of industrial enterprises as also the industrial estates by the corporate sector; and

(d) to what extent this will help in establishment of industrial estates and size of industrial estates to be thus financed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Government have not given any directive to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) to finance the

establishment of industrial estates by the private corporate sectors or by the cooperatives. By virtue of the Industrial Finance Corporation Amendment Act, 1982 (2 of 1982), IFCI has been enabled to finance, inter-alia, the "development of any contiguous area of land as an industrial estate". The amendment to the Act was made with the objective of enlarging the scope and coverage of IFCI's business. The Amendment Act came into force with effect from the 12th March, 1982. IFCI, in collaboration with other all-India financial institutions, has evolved guidelines parameters for financing industrial estates to be set up in the corporate and co-operative sectors. Some of the salient features of the guidelines are :—

- (i) As in the case of direct financing of projects, schemes involving setting up of industrial estates with capital cost exceeding Rs. 2 crores would be eligible for IFCI assistance.
- (ii) The industrial estates should be suitable from the view point of their location, potentialities for economic growth, adequacy of water supply, availability of power, raw materials, skilled and unskilled labour, transport and communication facilities, nearness to market, etc.
- (iii) The rate of interest, debt-equity ratio and promoters, contribution would be similar to those applied to cases of other industrial projects.
- (iv) The repayment of loans can be for a period of 15 to 20 years inclusive of 2 to 3 years of initial moratorium.
- (v) The cost of industrial estates for the purpose of direct financing should be confined to the cost of acquisition of land, site development, laying of roads, arrangements for water supply, power transmission and electrification, construction of sheds, etc. Hous-

ing and power generation might not be included in the financing of industrial estates.

(vi) The size of the industrial estates should not be less than 25 acres of land.

The provision of finance by IFCI for development of land as industrial estates is expected to provide further impetus to the establishment of industrial estates.

**Premium Income Secured by L.I.C.
from Bihar**

8420. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the premium income secured by LIC from Bihar and the amount invested in Bihar for the last five years;

(b) same for West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura with State-wise break-up; and

(c) whether LIC propose to review its policy to fight regional economic imbalance and becoming more meaningful in the backward regions; if so, steps taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information relating to premium income and gross investments of the LIC in the States in question during the years 1977-78 to 1981-82 is annexed. It may be mentioned that gross investments as proportion of the premium income in some of the States, including Bihar, has been above the all India average.

(c) The policy relating to investment of LIC's funds is governed, inter-alia, by the consideration of securing, as far as practicable, an equitable State-wise/region-wise distribution of the investments. A major part of the fresh investment of the LIC's funds in the States is in the form of Government securities, Government guaranteed marketable securities and loans for the socially oriented sector of the Plan. State-wise allocation of funds for the purpose are worked out on the basis of objective criteria in consultation with the Planning Commission. Within the limitations due to variations in socio-economic conditions, extent of economic and industrial development and degree of entrepreneurship, the LIC is making conscious efforts to increase its investments in the backward regions.

Statement

LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

Statement showing premium income received and amount invested by LIC during 1977-78 to 1981-82 in various States

(in lakhs of Rupees)

State	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Premium income	Gross investments								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	23,33	18,73	24,76	28,39	28,15	18,97	31,16	27,20	35,71	25,95
West Bengal	76,68	31,11	79,25	32,83	88,71	35,06	97,84	50,33	109,27	65,34
Assam	10,16	7,83	11,74	9,51	12,05	5,23	12,37	17,45	16,97	9,86
Orissa	7,58	18,85	8,74	17,72	9,72	23,67	10,51	22,64	11,71	27,67
Meghalaya	0,66	1,91	0,69	3,23	0,77	1,74	0,79	3,02	0,90	2,90
Nagaland	0,32	1,20	0,33	1,90	0,36	1,14	0,50	2,40	0,56	1,03
Mizoram	0,24	—	0,14	—	0,18	—	0,23	—	0,07	—
Tripura	0,99	1,01	0,78	0,78	1,19	0,60	1.18	1,91	0,87	0,96

Indo-Italian Trade

8421. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Italy have agreed to make all-out efforts to increase economic cooperation and double the trade turnover between the two countries;

(b) whether this decision was taken at a meeting of the Indo-Italian Joint Commission held at Rome in the 1st week of November, 1982;

(c) if so, what were the other decisions taken by the Indo-Italian Joint Commission; and

(d) to what extent the trade with Italy has been doubled during the current year and also the prospects in the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) to (d) The 5th Session of Indo-Italian Joint Committee was held in Rome during 4-6 November, 1982. During the discussions at the Joint Committee, both sides expressed the hope that trade between the two countries could be doubled. Highlights of the deliberations of the Joint Committee are summarised below :

- (i) Italy expressed its willingness to provide technical assistance for upgradation of design/technology in (a) textiles with particular reference to silk and silk processing, (b) leather, and (c) gems and jewellery.
- (ii) Joint ventures in marine products would be encouraged and exports of Indian marine products to Italy promoted.
- (iii) A number of fields were identified for industrial co-operation in the sectors of energy, petro-chemicals and fertilizers.

(iv) For the first time, Italy agreed to provide an easy and favourable buyers line of credit for purchase of equipment and machinery. The line of credit would be established between the banking institutions of the two countries.

Discussion also took place to consider utilisation of the US \$ 140 million soft loan extended by Italy for possible projects in India. The financial procedures evolved by the joint Committee are expected to facilitate early disbursement of soft loans and credits and enhance greater co-operation.

As regards the hope expressed at the meeting for doubling the present volume of trade between the two countries, it may be mentioned that the Joint Committee met only in November, 1982 and it is rather premature to make an accurate assessment of the results of the efforts undertaken in this direction at the present moment. It can only be done after a period of at least one year.

Proposed Separate Allocation for Sports in Defence Budget

8422. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for sports in the Defence Services has been prepared by the top Army, Navy and Air Force officials who met in December, 1982; and

(b) if so, what extent the allocations have been made for sports in the Defence Services during 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. However a scheme for encouragement of sports activities in the Defence Services is being worked out jointly with the Services.

(b) A token provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made for development of sports in the Defence Services during the year 1983-84.

Rate Growth of Exports by Public Sector Enterprises

8423. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of growth of exports by the public sector enterprises in 1982-83 has increased;

(b) if so, the provisional exports figures for 1981-82 and 1982-83 and the actual achievement made in the current financial year; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The information about the rate of growth in exports achieved by the Central Government public enterprises in 1982-83 is not yet available. This information based on the final and audited accounts of the enterprises will be obtained and incorporated in the Public Enterprises Survey for 1982-83 which will be placed on the Table of the House in the next Budget Session.

The information regarding export earnings by Central Government public enterprises for 1981-82 has been included in Chapter 21 titled "international operations—Public Enterprises" in Volume-I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1981-82. The Survey was placed on the Table of the House on 25.2.83.

Opening of Gramodaya Kendras by Indian Bank in Delhi

8424 : SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Bank has opened Gramodaya Kendras in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, their number and the purpose of opening such Gramodaya Centres;

(c) whether Gramodaya Kendras are proposed to be set up in States and other Union Territories; and

(d) if so, by which year such Kendras are likely to be opened in the State of Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Indian Bank has reported that it has not opened any Gramodaya Kendra in the Union Territory of Delhi, which will be covered by the one located at Sonipat and the proposed ones at Rohtak and Mathura.

The Bank proposes to open such Kendras in different areas mainly with a view to reinforcing its rural branch network, facilitating quicker dispensation of rural credit, effecting recoveries at the door step and providing counselling to weaker section borrowers.

(d) In Orissa the Indian Bank has started a Gramodya Kendra at Berhampur and proposes to open five more during 1983-84 at Boudh, Chowdwar, Pariakhimedi, Koraput and Puri.

Demand of Indian-Made Bullock Carts in Foreign Countries

8425. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian-made bullock carts are in great demand in China and Vietnam;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has any proposal to create avenues for the export of bullock carts;

(c) whether any steps have been taken for that purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :
(a) There have been no exports of Indian-made Bullock Carts to China and Vietnam.

(b) This Ministry has no proposal under examination for export promotion of bullock carts.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Export of Mica and By-products to Rupee Trade Countries

8426. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total value of mica and its by-products exported to the rupee trade countries during the last three years, year-wise, country-wise and item-wise, if any, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : A statement is attached.

Statement

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Country	Item	Year		
		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. U.S.S.R.	Processed Mica	1145	957	1745
	Fabricated Mica	190	221	N.A.
2. Czechoslovakia	Processed Mica	142	118	192
	Fabricated Mica	27	33	N.A.
3. Poland	Processed Mica	113	170	64
	Fabricated Mica	18	23	N.A.
4. G.D.R.	Processed Mica	77	98	141
	Fabricated Mica	5	34	N.A.
5. Romania	Processed Mica	74	5	48
	Fabricated Mica	18	35	N.A.

मध्य प्रदेश में पानी के खेल

8427. श्री अरविन्द नेताम :

श्री केश्योर भूषण :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश शासन से राज्य में विभिन्न स्थानों पर उपलब्ध जलाशयों में खेल एवं नौका-विहार सुविधाएं

प्रदान करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुदान प्राप्त करने हेतु कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) यदि अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुशीद आलम लाल) : (क)

और (ख) जी, हाँ। विभाग को मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से 7.50 लाख रुपये की राशि से भोपाल में जल-कीड़ा और नौका-विहार सुविधाओं के विकास का एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। यह प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Dearness Allowance to Government employees Working at Simla

8428. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2130 on 15th October, 1982 regarding Dearness Allowance to Government employees working at Simla and state :

(a) what is the dearness allowance rate formula and the scheme enjoyed by the State Government employees at Simla and how far it is better than the formula applicable to the Central Government employees working at Simla;

(b) is there any proposal under consideration of Central Government to meet out the above deficiencies in the rate of D.A. applicable to Central Government employees in comparision to the State Government as mentioned in the question; and

(c) if the reply of (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees is given in accordance with the formula recommended by the Third Pay Commission, as modified by Government from time to time at a uniform rate in the entire country. For this reason it is not possible to give Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees working at Simla at the rate at which the State Government employees at Simla are given this allowance.

Appeals Pending with Appellate Authority Against demolition orders Passed by Cantonment Boards

8429. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many appeals are pending with the appellate authority against the demolition orders of unauthorised construction passed by Cantonment Boards;

(b) in how many cases have the stay orders from the Courts been obtained against the demolition orders and reasons for not getting them vacated even after a lapse of more than one year; and

(c) will Board-wise details of cases falling under (a) and (b) above be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amendment of Customs and Excise Law

8430. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are thinking of amending the Customs and Excise Law; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Such amendments as are considered necessary in the laws relating to Customs and Central Excise to cope with the developing situations are carried out from time to time with the approval of Parliament.

The Sea Customs Act of 1878 was replaced by a comprehensive Customs Act in 1962. A comprehensive Bill to replace the Central Excises and Salt

Act, 1944 was introduced in Parliament which lapsed with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Having regard, inter alia, to the subsequent developments, particularly in the sphere of the case law flowing from the judicial pronouncements handed down by the higher courts from time to time, the Bill has necessarily to be revised with a view to modifying and updating its provisions as required, before introducing it again in Parliament.

Proposal to take over Import of Cement

8431. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have decided to take over import of cement; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Import of cement has been canalised through State Trading Corporation of India in 1983-84 Import & Export Policy.

Seizure of Goods from Small Ship by Custom Department

8432. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news published in "Gujarat Samachar" (a Gujarat daily of Ahmedabad, Gujarat) on 17 March, 1983 under the caption "Smuggled goods worth 11 lakhs of rupees seized from ship";

(b) whether it is a fact that customs have seized foreign cloth, videos, car cassettes and other smuggled 42 packets worth 11 lakhs of rupees very recently from a country-made small ship near Jamnagar (Saurashtra-Gujarat);

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against all those who are involved therein;

(d) whether some time before the incident, smuggled goods worth 20 lakhs of rupees have also been seized from various parts of the said district;

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken in the matter; and

(f) what action has been taken to stop such illegal activities ?

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

(b) and (c) The Customs authorities in Gujarat seized from a fishing boat 42 packages of contraband goods including fabrics, video cassettes, car stereo cassette recorders etc. totally valued at about Rs. 11.84 lakhs on 15.3.1983. The fishing boat S.V. "SAFINA AL-ZAFRI" valued at Rs. 10,000 was also seized.

(d) and (e) Prior to the above mentioned seizure, on 14.3.1983, the officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in Gujarat seized a truck loaded with contraband goods, a boat and one Ambassador car totally valued at about Rs. 16.39 lakhs.

Investigations in both cases are still in progress. In the interest of effective investigation, it is not expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

(f) The field formations in the region have been alerted to remain vigilant. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department in Gujarat has been geared up and appropriate anti-smuggling measures have been taken up in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. The matter is also kept under constant review.

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में लिपिकों और टाइपिस्टों की भर्ती के लिए की गई साक्षात्कार-परीक्षा के परिणाम की घोषणा

8433. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (सहयोगी बैंकों सहित) द्वारा फरवरी के मध्य में लिपिकों और लिपिक-सह-टाइपिस्टों की भर्ती हेतु लिए गए साक्षात्कार की परीक्षा परिणाम घोषित कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बैंक द्वारा घोषित रिक्त पदों से अधिक उम्मीदवारों को चयन करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या बैंक ने कोई प्रतीक्षा-सूची बनाई है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो प्रतीक्षा सूची का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या बैंक प्रतीक्षा सूची के सभी उम्मीदवारों को नौकरी देने की स्थिति में है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें कब तक नियुक्त किया जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (च) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाउपलब्ध सूचना सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Preference to ex-Servicemen, War Widows and Disabled Persons for Allotment of Different Agencies

8434. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any preference is given to ex-Servicemen, war widows or those

disabled in action for the allotment of agencies for cement, fertilizers, LPG and petroleum/diesel outlets by the various Corporations and Departments of Government;

(b) if so, the particulars of the ex-servicemen, and war widows and the disabled who have been given preferential allotment during the past three years, State-wise, alongwith the name of the agency given to each of them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFFNCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) There is a 15% reservation for ex-servicemen in the allotment of fertilizer agencies. The Department of Petroleum have also reserved 15% of agencies of petroleum products for the physically handicapped including war widows, war disabled service personnel and blind persons. As regards allotment of agencies for cement to ex-servicemen, war widows or those disabled in action, since cement was till recently a controlled commodity and was distributed through Civil Supplies Department, the question of preference to the ex-servicemen in allotment of its agencies did not arise. After cement has been decontrolled the matter regarding reservation of agencies for cement for ex-servicemen has been taken up with the Cement Corporation of India.

2. Various fertilizer corporations have allotted 281 agencies to ex-servicemen during the period 1979—82 and a list showing the State-wise allocation of these agencies to ex-servicemen is given in the statement attached. Applications for allotment of agencies for LPG, Petroleum and diesel are invited directly by the Oil Companies by advertising in the Newspapers and these agencies are allotted by the Companies direct to ex-servicemen.

Statement

*Position for the Allotment of Fertilizer Dealerships to Ex-Servicemen
During 1979-82*

S.No.	Name of State	R.C.F.	F.C.I.	N.F.L.	H.F.C.	SAIL	TOTAL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	16	—	—	4	20
2.	Bihar	—	17	—	5	—	22
3.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	1	1
4.	Haryana	—	—	12	—	—	12
5.	Karnataka	5	—	—	—	—	5
6.	Kerala	12	—	—	—	—	12
7.	Gujarat	11	—	—	—	—	11
8.	Maharashtra	61	—	—	—	—	61
9.	Madhya Pradesh	—	12	—	1	—	13
10.	Orissa	—	—	—	3	—	3
11.	Punjab	—	—	42	—	—	42
12.	Rajasthan	—	—	2	—	—	2
13.	Tamilnadu	14	—	—	—	—	14
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—	58	—	—	2	60
15.	West Bengal	—	—	—	3	—	3
		103	103	56	12	7	281

R.C.F.—Rashtriya Chemicals Fertilizers.

F.C.I.—Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.

N.F.L.—National Fertilizers Ltd.

H.F.C.—Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.

SAIL—Steel Authority of India Ltd.

**Foreign Banks Help to Rural Artisans,
SC/ST and other Backward Classes**

sans, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other backward sectors; and

8435. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOWDHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of large remittances made by foreign banks operating in India;

(b) what are the existing provisions to ask foreign banks to help rural arti-

(c) in what percentage foreign banks operating in the country are lending for target areas at low interest rates and priority sectors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Foreign banks operating in India are permitted to remit their profits within

prescribed limits and with the prior approval of Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c) The instructions/guidelines issued to Indian banks by Reserve Bank for extending credit to agriculture, small scale industries and other priority sectors on liberalised terms have also been issued to the foreign banks. However, foreign banks have their branches only in bigger cities and port towns. These banks provide, by and large, business of specialised nature such as facilitating foreign trade and tourism. The operation of banks of one country in another, is mainly for such purposes and is part of an international facility. In view of this they have not been specifically asked by the Reserve Bank to raise their priority sector advances to the same levels as in the case of Indian banks.

Mini Banks Dealing in Foreign Exchange

8436. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that mini-banks dealing in foreign exchange have been mushrooming in Bombay and these are involved in assistance to smugglers and promotion of rackets;

(b) whether the modalities and men behind their operations have been found out;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to control these unauthorised mini-banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड के एकक की स्थापना

8437. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मन्त्रालय भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड का एक एकक उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को स्थान निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सिफारिश करने को कहा गया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनका मन्त्रालय स्थान का निर्धारण करते समय रक्षा विभाग के पास उपलब्ध मानखाली (रानीखेत), पिथौरागढ़ और सिरोली (अलमोड़ा) की भूमि में प्रस्तावित एकक स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगा ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री आर० वैकटरामन) :

(क) सरकार ने भारत इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड की एक यूनिट उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला गढ़वाल के एक उपयुक्त स्थान पर स्थापित करने की मंजूरी दे दी है।

(ख) और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जिला गढ़वाल के कुछ स्थानों के बारे में सिफारिश की है, जो अभी विचाराधीन है।

Variations in Emoluments and Recruitment Policies of Gramin Banks in Different States

8438. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Section 17 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 is violative of the general norms of pay structure policy of Central Government employees though the working conditions work load and status of the Gramin Banks are the same as that of Scheduled Banks;

(b) whether Government are giving effect to the Supreme Court Judgement about "equal pay for equal job" by amending section 17 of Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976; and

(c) is it a fact that there are wide variations in the gross emoluments and other amenities and recruitment policy of the employees in the Gramin Banks from State to State even from one bank to another within the same State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Regional Rural Banks have been set up with the specific objective of functioning as local institutions, relevant and appropriate in one rural milieu to serve the credit needs of a restricted clientele in rural areas comprising primarily of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans, small entrepreneurs and cottage and village industries etc.

These banks have a limited geographical area of operation, they perform limited functions of a commercial bank and their recruitment is confined to their area of operation in case of clerical staff and the State of location in the case of officers, who, naturally are not subject to all India transferability. It is in this perspective that section 17 of the Regional Rural Banks Act 1976 provides that the remuneration of the officers and other employees of the Regional Rural Banks would be determined by the Central Government having due regard to the salary structure of the employees of the State Government or of a local authority of comparable level and status. The Government has, accordingly determined the comparable posts in the respective State Governments with which the pay-scales of employees and officers of Regional Rural Banks will be on par. At present there is no proposal to amend section 17 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

Since the pay-scales of different posts and the allowances/amenities atta-

ched thereto differ from State to State, inter-State variations in emoluments and other allowances/amenities of the employees of Regional Rural Banks are natural. Government/RBI have issued broad guidelines on various aspects of Banks' recruitment procedures. However, these are not rigid and adaptations, if found necessary to suit specific local requirements or to overcome special problems, do take place with the approval of Boards of Directors of the concerned Banks.

Export of Processed Sea-Foods

8439. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by Government by way of exports of processed sea-foods from the country in the year 1982-83;

(b) the target set for the foreign exchange earning 1983-84 by way of exporting different varieties of processed sea-foods; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Processed sea-foods (marine products) worth Rs. 307.12 crores were exported during April 1982—January, 1983.

(b) and (c) An export target of Rs. 350 crores for marine products for 1983-84 is envisaged.

Crash of I.A.F. Helicopter Near Gangtok

8440. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one IAF helicopter crashed at Macry, near Gangtok;

(b) if so, what are the reasons of the crash;

(c) what were the casualties; and
 (d) what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) One IAF helicopter crashed near Gangtok on 29.12.1982.

(b) A Court of Enquiry has been ordered to enquire into the accident. The cause for the accident will be established by the Court of Enquiry.

(c) The following officers who were travelling in the Helicopter died in the crash :

- (i) Wg. Cdr. Y. Prakash.
- (ii) Flying Officer S. Singh.
- (iii) Gp. Capt. R. Tandon.
- (iv) Wg. Cdr. K.S. Cheema.
- (v) Col. V.K. Mehra.

(d) Causes of all accidents are enquired into and the remedial action taken.

Production of Defence Items by Private Sector

8441. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow a number of items of defence production to the private sector which at present are reserved exclusively for the public sector;

(b) if so, what are the items giving a detailed list of the items; and

(c) compulsions under which such de-classification was felt needed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) No item reserved under the Industrial

Policy Resolution of 1956 exclusively for the public sector has been given to the private sector. However in pursuance of the policy of anciliarisation, manufacture of components and parts are being given to small scale sector. This is also intended to amplify supplies in times of need.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Fraud Cases in Branches of S.B.I., Gujarat

8442. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 150 fraud cases were detected from the branches of S.B.I. in Gujarat alone involving more than Rs. 5 crores; and

(b) what is the total amount of fraud amount from all over the country, with State-wise details thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The report, according to the information furnished by the State Bank of India, appears to be exaggerated.

(b) State-wise information regarding total number of cases that occurred in the country is not readily available. However, information in respect of total number of frauds that occurred in 28 public sector banks in the country as a whole and the amount involved therein during the years 1980, 1981 and 1982 (upto 30th September, 1982) is given below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of frauds</i>	<i>Amount involved</i>
1980	1594	8.40
1981	1891	20.34
1982	1574	15.94
	(upto 30.9.82)	

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

(i) The term "bank frauds" generally covers instances of misrepresentation, breach of trust, manipulation of books of accounts, fraudulent encashment of instruments like cheques, drafts and bills of exchange, unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks, misfeasance, embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities, etc.

(ii) All cases of frauds reported by banks irrespective of the amount involved are included in the statement. The total amount involved in these frauds *does not* necessarily represent the amount of loss to banks.

Modification of Indo-Nepal Trade Treaty

8443. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indo-Nepal Trade Treaty has been lately modified to include duty-free entry into India for another ten items from Nepal;

(b) what are the details of the modifications of the treaty;

(c) what is the expected increase in the volume of trade (both ways) between the two countries in the light of the said modifications; and

(d) the volume of trade between the two countries during 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade has been renewed for a further period of five years, w.e.f 25th March, 1983, without modifications. Under this Treaty and Protocol thereto, import of Nepalese industrial products into India is allowed free of 'basic' customs duty and without quantitative restrictions

subject to conditions laid down therein. Since May, 1982, 10 industrial products have been allowed under this concession bringing the total to 35 products eligible for this concession.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The volume of trade between the two countries during 1981-82 was of the order of Rs. 162.70 crores and during 1982-83 (April—September) was of the order of Rs. 69.97 crores.

Income from International Airports

8444. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the airports in the country recognised as international airports, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the number of these airports during the last three years;

(c) the details regarding the average of annual income from these International airports as well as the details regarding the daily average of landing and take off by foreign planes from such airports, airport-wise; and

(d) whether there has been decline in the annual income from any of such airports so far as the question of annual average is concerned and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The following airports have been declared as international airports :

1. Delhi Airport — Union Territory of Delhi
2. Bombay Airport — Maharashtra
3. Calcutta Airport — West Bengal
4. Madras Airport — Tamil Nadu

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The average annual to the International Airports Authority of India from the four international airports for the three year period 1979-80 to 1981-82 for which information is available, is as under :

Delhi Airport — Rs. 1,208.77 lakhs
 Bombay Airport — Rs. 2,325.95 lakhs
 Calcutta Airport — Rs. 427.42 lakhs
 Madras Airport — Rs. 284.00 lakhs

The daily average of landings and take-offs by foreign planes airports-wise is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(d) No, Sir.

Relaxation in Fera for Joint Ventures with U.S.A.

8445. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consider it necessary to relax the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to facilitate and encourage joint ventures between Indian and American entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, the details of the considered necessary ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir. Any such proposals for investment would be considered in the light of the existing policies and regulations.

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in Occupancy in ITDC Hotels

8446. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR :
 SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a num-

ber of posts have been created and filled up mostly by officers in ITDC during the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ years and even then the rate of occupancy of most of the hotels in ITDC has sharply gone down particularly in case of Ashok Hotel, New Delhi by 15 per cent in December, 1982—the tourist season in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the low rate of occupancy in ITDC hotels and that too in the peak tourist season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The various posts are created and filled up from time to time keeping in view the business requirements of the Corporation. The occupancy of hotels does not directly depend on the number of posts created and filled up but is the resultant of a number of factors including the trend of tourist traffic, demand for hotel accommodation, degree of competition, facilities offered, star category, standard of service and maintenance, tariff, policy for granting of discount, marketing and sales promotion efforts and many other allied factors.

Due to recessionary trends in the various countries and the consequent decline in tourist traffic not only to India but to other countries as well, the hotel and tourism industry in India had received a set-back. Consequently, the occupancy of hotels in India, including the ITDC hotels has been affected. As regards Ashok Hotel, New Delhi, the percentage room occupancy decline marginally by 2.4% during the period April to December 1982 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Stagnation Increment Allowed to Government Employees.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government employees have been allowed their stagnation increment; and

(b) if so, the principle and yardstick laid down for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) The demand of the Central Government employees for the grant of 'stagnation increment' is under consideration.

Production and Export of Handloom Goods.

8448. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total production of handloom cloth in the country and value during the years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) what was the total quantity of handloom goods exported during the respective years and their value;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is decline in the export of handloom goods during the year 1982-83, if so, what are the reason; and

(d) what steps are being taken to increase the export of handloom goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The quantities of handloom cloth produced and their values during the years 1979-80, 80-81, 81-82 and 1982-83 (upto Oct. '82) are as under:

Year	Qty	Value (Rs. in crores)
1979-80	2900 M. Mtrs.	Rs. 1740
1980-81	3100	Rs. 1860
1981-82	3113	Rs. 1868
1982-83 (upto Oct. '82)	1846	Rs. 1168

(b) The quantities of handloom cloth exported and their values during the period 1979-80 to 1982-83 (upto Jan '83) are as under:

Year	Qty.	Value (Rs. in crores)
1979-80	101.00 M.Sq. Mtrs.	290.41
1980-81	135.49	330.02
1981-82	145.34	322.42
1982-83 (upto Jan '83)	121.65	274.92

(c) From the available figures of exports for 1982-83 it does not appear likely that there will be any fall in exports in 1982-83 as compared to the previous year.

(d) The steps taken to increase the exports of handloom goods include participation in international trade fairs, buyer-seller meets and organisation of Market Orientation Tours to different countries.

ITDC to Construct Hotel Near Victoria Memorial, Calcutta

8449. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to construct a hotel in Calcutta by ITDC under Victoria Memorial;

(b) if so, the present position of the proposal and the time by which the hotel will be constructed; and

(c) funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) The Government of West Bengal have suggested a site on the Chowringhee near Victoria Memorial for construction

of a hotel by ITDC. The suitability of the site is being assessed.

Export of Rice to USSR

8450. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an order for the supply of basmati and parmal rice has been acquired from USSR recently;

(b) if so, quantity of rice to be supplied;

(c) the names of persons/firms through whom it will be exported; and

(d) its terms thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) and (b) According to available information, a quantity of one lakh MT of basmati rice only has been contracted for export to USSR in 1983.

(c) M/s. Rama Associates, Delhi and M/s. Tanna Exports, Bombay are reported to have concluded contracts for export.

(d) Since basmati rice export is on OGL, Government neither collect nor maintain such information.

दिल्ली से ग्वालियर होते हुए बम्बई तक सायंकालीन बोइंग सेवा

8451. श्री सत्यनारायण जाटिया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली से ग्वालियर, भोपाल और इन्दौर होते हुए बम्बई तक सायंकालीन बोइंग सेवा आरम्भ करने का निर्णय कब तक किया जायेगा; और

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय उक्त विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रहा है और इस बारे में विस्तृत विवरण क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुशीद आलम खाँ) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली से बम्बई के लिए ग्वालियर, भोपाल तथा इन्दौर होकर एक सायंकालीन बोइंग उड़ान आरम्भ करने की फिलहाल कोई योजनाएं नहीं हैं।

सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थानों के माध्यम से होटल निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

8452. श्री सशेष्न नारायण सिंह :

श्री बापू साहिब पर्लेकर :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार होटल निर्माण के लिए सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थानों के माध्यम से वित्तीय सहायता देती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गत 3 वर्षों के दौरान इस कार्य के लिए कुल कितना ऋण वितरित किया गया;

(ग) इस ऋण की वापसी की शर्तें क्या हैं; और

(घ) उन दस संस्थानों या व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें अधिकतम ऋण दिया गया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री खुशीद आलम खाँ) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(स) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

(ग) शृण सामान्यतया कुछ वर्षों (सामान्यतः 10 से 12 वर्ष) की अधिकारी-वासिक किस्तों में प्रतिदेय हैं, इसमें 1 से 3 वर्ष का ग्रेस पीरियड शामिल है। प्रतिदेयता अवधि और शृण-स्थगन अवधि का निष्पारण परियोजनाओं की लाभप्रदता और कैश-फ्लो के आधार पर किया जाता है तथा यह "केस टू केस बेसिस" पर निर्भर करता है।

(घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

Request of Kerala for Income-Tax Exemption on Deposits Under Family Welfare Scheme

8453. SHRI A. NELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested the Government of India for Income-Tax Exemption for the Deposits under Family Welfare Scheme and for the approval of the scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the request and details of the scheme submitted; and

(c) the action taken by Government of India on the request ?

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

Civilian Authorisation to Civilian Officers (OGOs) Cadre

8454. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 20 per cent civilian authorisation has been given to civilian officers (OGO's) cadre also, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) is it a fact that the JCO's/NCO's have 10 years service are commissioned against the vacancies of officers from the 20 per cent authorisation of civilians ignoring service career of more experienced Office Supdts. having more than 30 to 36 years of service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. The officers cadre is manned by Service/ Civilian Officers as per job requirements.

(b) No, Sir. JCO's/NCO's are granted Commission against posts tenable by Service officers of the cadre concerned.

Civilian Employees of Class III Provided with Government Accommodation

8455. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many civilian employees Class III, have been provided with Government accommodation; their percentage; and

(b) are the existing rules to provide accommodation to at least 20 per cent civilians have been complied with by the authorities; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) A total of 27,795 Class III employees have been provided with Government accommodation. The satisfaction is about 11.72%.

Existing Government orders authorise provision of quarters for all classes of civilians for the purposes of planning construction upto 15% of their permanent strength at selected stations. The accommodation as planned is being provided in phases, within the overall framework of financial resources.

Loan to Low Income Group Personnel in Signals Records Jabalpur for Owning Houses

8456. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for the 'own house' for low income group personnel employed in the Central Government services was introduced long ago; if so, when;

(b) whether the scheme is applicable to Signals Records, Jabalpur personnel;

(c) how many persons have been sanctioned loan under the scheme; and

(d) if no one has availed of the concession so far, the reasons therefor, in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) No scheme of Low Income Group Housing exclusively for Central employees has been introduced.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Excise Duty Paid by Textile Mills Under Management of N.T.C.

8457. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills managed by NTC in the country;

(b) the amount of excise duty paid by these mills to Government during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(c) the amount paid by these units in Provident Fund during the same period;

(d) whether it is a fact that these units are suffering losses; if so, the amount of loss suffered during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(e) what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) There are 112 textile mills under the management of NTC.

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

(d) The losses suffered by these mills are given below :

	1980-81 (Rs. in crores)	1981-82 (Rs. in crores)
Nationalised Mills	18.57	71.24
Managed Mills (Prov.)	1.88	15.90

(e) The main reasons for the losses of these mills are as follows :

(i) old and obsolete plant and machinery in most of the mills;

(ii) uneconomic size of the mills;

(iii) under-utilisation of installed capacity due to power shortage; and

(iv) excess labour force.

India's Share in Export of Agricultural Commodities

8458. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what is India's share in the export of agricultural commodities as compared to other countries of the world during 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Based on F.A.O. Trade Year Book, 1981, India's share in world exports of Agricultural products during 1981 was 1.18%. The respective shares of some

other countries during 1981 were Egypt (0.30%), Canada (3.39%), Mexico (0.65%), USA (19.51%), Brazil (4.23%), China (1.34%), Japan (0.47%), France (7.73%), Germany F. R. (4.58%), Italy (2.52%), U.K. (3.54%), Australia (4.07%) and USSR (1.26%).

The figures for 1982 are not yet available.

Promotion of Coastal Tourism

8459. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a techno-economic feasibility report for promoting coastal tourism in Goa, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh has been prepared;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) how far it will go in promoting tourism in coastal areas of the country; and

(d) whether the desirability of promoting tourism in coastal areas of Orissa has also been considered, if so; with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) The Government of India has not prepared any techno-economic feasibility report for promotion of coastal Tourism. A Survey on Beach resorts, however, was commissioned by the Department through the United Nations in 1973.

The salient features of the report on Beach resorts survey made in respect of Goa Kovalam and Mammalapuram (Mahabalipuram) are :—

1. General and Beach Market overview.
2. Accessibility, taking into consi-

deration the time to reach and the cost of transportation.

3. Characteristics of the Particular Beach Resorts.

4. Quality of the Beach.

5. Environmental setting.

6. Climate.

7. Attraction and activities.

8. Infrastructure, and

9. Availability of land.

This survey will naturally help in development of the Beach resorts.

As far as Orissa is concerned, there are no concrete proposals, at present under consideration.

Central Legislation for Prize Chit and Money Circulation Schemes

8460. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government has brought out Prize Chit and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act under which operation, participation and advertisement of prize chits and money circulation schemes is a punishable offence;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of bringing out a Central legislation for the purpose; if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to save the gullible public from the clutches of such unscrupulous activities of the chit fund companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 which is a Central enactment has already come

into force in all States (except State of Jammu & Kashmir) and Union Territories with effect from 12th December, 1978. The Act is administered by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory administrations. In terms of this Act, promotion and conduct of any prize chit or money circulation scheme and enrolment as a member thereof or participation therein otherwise; is banned. The Act provides for penalties for the contravention of the various provisions contained therein.

Helicopter service to Ladakh Introduced by J & K Government

8461. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jammu & Kashmir Government has decided to introduce helicopter service to Ladakh and other areas inaccessible during winter;

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

(c) the reasons why Indian Airlines or Vayudoot have not been allowed to operate these services; and

(d) are Government aware that this is likely to give rise to demands from other States to start their own internal service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a), (b) and (d) This Ministry is not aware of any such decision of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. However, a request has been received from that Government for the introduction of helicopter services between (i) Leh/Kargil/Zanskar Valley, and (ii) Gurez/Tangdhar. The matter is under consideration.

(c) Indian Airlines and Vayudoot are not equipped to operate helicopter services.

Cent Per Cent Export-Oriented Units

8462. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for 100 per cent export-oriented units is supposed to attract investment on small and medium scale; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to attract large investment so that exports can be promoted on a large scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units is open to all units irrespective of whether they are in the small scale/Medium/large scale sector. MRTP/FERA restrictions are also not applicable as far as this scheme is concerned.

Amount Earmarked by Nationalised Banks Under I.R.D.P. in Sixth Plan

8463. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked by the nationalised banks under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the Sixth Plan, State-wise; and

(b) what are the details regarding the targets to be achieved, State-wise in this regard, during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Integrated Rural Development Programme aims at assisting, from those below the Poverty line, 600 beneficiary families per block per year during the Sixth Plan-period, with subsidy and credit for productive ventures so as to help them rise above the poverty line. At Maoro level, budgetary outlay on

subsidy is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1500 crores. This in turn is expected to require credit support of about Rs. 3000 crores from the financial institutions i.e. the commercial and cooperative banks. There is no Statewise allocation of bank credit as actual credit requirements will be determined by different factors such as the number and composition of beneficiary family groups, nature of schemes, outlay required etc. Banks have, however, been advised to extend maximum support to the implementation of the Programme.

SC/ST Private Secretaries in I.A.

8464. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) total number of Private Secretaries working in the Indian Airlines;
- (b) the number of those belonging to SC/ST communities;
- (c) whether the quota reserved for SCs/SCs in this category of posts is complete, and if not, the reasons for the shortfall;
- (d) the criteria and feeder posts to fill up the vacancies of Private Secretaries;
- (e) whether provisions of reservations in promotion to this post are being implemented and 100/40 Point Roster maintained to ensure adequate reserved quota in this category; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor and the specific measures taken or being taken to fill up the reserved quota of SCs/STs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) There are 17 persons in the cadre of private secretaries in the Indian Airlines.

(b) None of them belongs to the SC/ST community.

(c) No, Sir. There is a backlog of 4 SCs and 2 STs in the cadre of Private Secretaries due to non-availability of eligible/suitable candidates.

(d) The posts of Private Secretaries in the Indian Airlines are filled in the ratio of 30% by promotion from amongst Confidential Stenographers falling within the zone of consideration, 30% by selection from among the eligible confidential Stenographers and 40% by direct recruitment from the open market.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Transfer Policy of State Bank of India

8465. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4643 on 25th March, 1983 and state :

- (a) number and names of J.M.G. Scale-I Officers who have completed (a) 3 years, (b) 3 to 5 years, (c) 5 to 10 years in Delhi and New Delhi branches/ offices of State Bank of India as on 30th June, 1982 and have not yet been transferred;
- (b) the reasons why the transfer policy of the Bank has not been applied uniformly in the case of all officers without any discrimination;
- (c) whether it is proposed to transfer out of Delhi all these officers working in Delhi for the last 3 to 10 years and call back to Delhi all those who have been transferred in 1982 honouring true spirit of the uniform transfer policy; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for extending favour to the above officers ?

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

ITDC to Open Hotels in Cuddapah in Andhra Pradesh

8467. SHRI K. OBUL REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether I.T.D.C. has got any proposal to open any hotels in Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has also proposed any hotels in Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, whether I.T.D.C. will consider to set up hotels in collaboration with private entrepreneurs ?

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

(b) No such proposal has been received by the Ministry or ITDC from the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Keeping in mind the resources constraint and the relative priorities for competing demands, there is no possibility of a joint project in Cuddapah in the current plan.

U.S. Grant Under International Military Education and Training Programme

8468. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. Government has recently taken a decision for the grant of Rs. 85 crores as development aid for India besides Rs. 122 crores in PL. 480 under the International Military Education and Training Programme as reported in the 'Hindu' International Edition dated 19th March, 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) terms of the grant ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir. No final decision has so far been taken by the U.S. Government on development assistance to India for the U.S. Fiscal year 1984 (October 1983 to September 1984).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of Compound Cattle Feed and Poultry Feed

8469. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any relaxation with regard to the policy for export of compound cattle feed and poultry feed;

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

(c) whether Government propose to liberalise the export policy regarding cattle feed and poultry feed ?

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

(b) and (c) In the licensing year 1983-84 export of compound cattle and poultry feeds is allowed under Open General Licence.

Project Reports for Establishment of Defence Industries and Installations

8470. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared project reports for establishment of Defence industries and installations in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of the industries and installations and places selected for the same; and

(c) the progress made by Government so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) It would not be in the public interest to give this information.

Employment Policy of B.P.E.

8471. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the B.P.E has formulated employment policy in public sector undertakings/projects after careful study of the location of the projects in the country;

(b) if so, how many of the public sector projects are located in the predominantly tribal areas/districts and the number of projects located in and areas and not yet formulated policy was formulated and adopted by Government;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the uniform employment policy for both the areas or it requires some change in case of tribal areas;

(d) if the B.P.E. has not yet studied the problem of employment in tribal around town areas when the policy suited for tribal districts, the reasons for the same; and

(e) the measures taken by his Ministry to provide local population all the facilities of the public sector projects by defining the concept of the "Local" word ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (e) Government have advised the public enterprises that recruitment in respect of lower level posts, carrying scales of pay, maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800/-, should be made by them only through the National Employment Service and other sources of recruitment should be tapped only if the Employment Exchanges issue non-availability certificates. A certain percentage of vacancies is required to be

earmarked for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, ex-servicemen and dependents of those killed in action and the handicapped persons. The enterprises are also required to accord preference to the person displaced (including the Adivasis) from the area acquired for the projects. Preference is also given to candidates coming from the area around the establishment of the particular project. In respect of higher posts in public enterprises recruitment is to be made by the enterprises on all India basis, merit and qualifications being the criteria for selection.

This policy has been evolved with a view to ensuring that the public enterprises are permitted to run on commercial lines while at the same time catering to the justifiable aspirations for employment opportunities of the local candidates.

While imbalances in developmental expenditure in different States are kept in view at the time of taking an investment decision, approval of outlay in Central Public Sector Undertakings is based principally on various techno-economic considerations rather than geographical.

Inferior Quality of Cotton Fabrics Exported to USSR

8472. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received certain complaints from the Soviet trade authourities about the inferior quality of cotton fabric exported to the Soviet Union from India ;

(b) what are the names of mills and traders who exported sub-standard goods to the Soviet Union;

(c) whether pre-shipment inspection of the goods were not done;

(d) if so, the reasons and who is responsible for violating this compulsory provision; and

(e) what is the reaction of Government thereto and what action propose to take against the persons responsible for this and whether any compensation has been allowed to the Soviet trade authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e) Government have not received any complaint from the Soviet trade authorities about the quality of cotton fabrics exported from India to the USSR. However, at a meeting held on the 16th November, 1982, certain observations made to the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL) by one of the representatives of the Soviet buying organisation have come to the notice of the Government. It was suggested to the TEXPROCIL that immediate steps should be taken to improve the quality of cotton fabrics exported to the USSR from India in the interest of expansion of Indo-USSR trade in this sector.

Pre-shipment inspection of mill-made cotton cloth is being carried out by the Textiles Committee in accordance with the Mill-made Cotton Cloth Inspection Regulations, 1966. Regulation 4(c) provides that, in the case of foreign buyers nominating other agencies to inspect materials before shipment, the material will not be reinspected by the Committee provided that the stipulated conditions mentioned therein are fulfilled. A suggestion was made by the Joint Committee of Textile Export Promotion Councils that inspection by the Textiles Committee of Cotton textiles, meant for export to USSR, should be dispensed with as being superfluous in view of the inspection being carried out by the Russian Inspectors on behalf of the Soviet buying organisation. The Textiles Committee considered this suggestion at their meeting held on 10.12.1982 and decided that the Textiles Committee would issue an authorisation for export of mill-made cotton cloth to USSR on the basis of certificates issued by the Russian inspectors without the require-

ment of a second inspection by the Committee, with effect from 1.1.1983.

This decision was implemented by the Textiles Committee without previous reference to the Government. When this came to the notice of the Government, it was felt that the Textiles Committee had over-stepped its jurisdiction by not seeking prior approval of the Government. The Government by its order dated 20th February, 1983, have stayed the implementation of the said decision of the Textiles Committee and has sought the advice of the Law Ministry as to what action can be taken in cases where the Textiles Committee over-steps its jurisdiction.

Expansion of Trade Between India and South Korea

8473. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that India and South Korea decided to expand their trade and technical cooperation; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far for technical cooperation and other relevant matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) In August 1974, the Government of India and the Government of Republic of Korea signed an agreement on trade promotion and economic and technical co-operation between the two countries. As provided in the agreement, the implementation of working of the agreement is reviewed periodically at Government level. At business level, also, the possibilities of expansion of bilateral trade are discussed in Annual Meetings arranged by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry and their South Korean counterparts. India and South Korea have been participating in trade fairs organised by the two countries from time to time. Trade delegations are also being exchanged to identify the areas of potential bilateral trade.

India has been providing training facilities to Republic of Korea under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

Lifting of Trade Curbs Imposed by EEC.

8474. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has asked the European Economic Community to lift trade curbs in a bid to reduce its adverse trade balance; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the E.E.C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) India has conveyed its grave concern over India's growing adverse balance in the bilateral trade and sought remedial action through greater assistance to export promotion efforts, better access to the EEC market for Indian products and improvement in the EEC GSP for certain items of export interest to India. There are, however, no quantitative restrictions on imports into the EEC market from India except in the field of textiles. The flow of trade in textiles from India to EEC is regulated by a bilateral agreement which was concluded recently through mutual negotiations.

Committee on Control over Regional Rural Banks Set Up Under RBI

8475. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee on control over the branches of the Regional Rural Banks was set up under the leadership of the RBI; and

(b) what were the recommendation of the Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee primarily examined various aspects of control over the branches of Regional Rural Banks. Its recommendations include a set of returns/statements to be called from the branches of Regional Rural Banks, the formats of the returns and their periodicity; stipulation of discretionary powers of the branch managers to sanction loans; uniform practices regarding custody of cash, insurance of cash and valuables, bankers' indemnity policy, etc., organisation of internal audit and inspection cells and its structure and measures to prevent frauds, misappropriations etc.

Utilisation of Financial Assistance Received by Export Promotion Councils

8476. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Export Promotion Councils have been able to utilize fully and well the ever-increasing financial help they received during the last three financial years; and

(b) if so, what were their main activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) The financial assistance to EPCs are in the form of grants-in-aid to meet a portion of their actual expenditure incurred on administrative and export promotion activities. As such, the grants-in-aid are fully utilised. However, as against the Budget provision of some of the EPCs for Export Promotion activities, there has been some shortfall in the actual utilisation.

(b) The main activities are participation in exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, trade delegations from India and abroad, sales-cum-study-teams, individual sales

teams, publications for use in India and abroad, publicity abroad etc.

फलों का निर्यात

8477. श्री रामाधतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत से आम, लीची, केला तथा कुछ अन्य फलों का निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनका निर्यात किन देशों को किया जाता है;

(ग) वर्ष 1981-82 और 1982-83 में इनके निर्यात और इनसे प्राप्त विदेशी मुद्रा का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इन फलों की उपज बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिंहा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) निर्यात अधिकांशतः कुवैत, सऊदी अरब, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, ब्रिटेन, बंगला देश आदि को होते हैं।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) बागवानी मदों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में किये गए आबंटन को पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 6.61 करोड़ रु० के मुकाबले बढ़ाकर 17.19 करोड़ रु० कर दिया गया है। बागवानी के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त 10 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन लाने की भी योजना बना ली गई है। बर्लिंग बैंक और यू०एन०डी०पी० भी देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में अनेक बागवानी परियोजनाओं का वित्तयोषण कर रहे हैं।

विवरण ताजा फलों का निर्यात

(मात्रा : मे० टन में)
(मूल्य : लाख रु० में)

मदे	1981-82 (अनन्तिम)		1982-83 (अप्रैल-82/फरवरी-83) (अनन्तिम)	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
योग	11,083	743	15,821	1,246
जिनमें				
आम	3,277	349	8,043	675
कागजी नींबू तथा				
नींबू	13	1	27	नगण्य
संतरे	101	4	325	10
सेब	नगण्य	नगण्य	—	—
केले	नगण्य	नगण्य	—	—
अनन्तास	26	1	45	1
चीकू	10	1	5	नगण्य
अंगूर	199	19	1,010	111
इमली	2,564	157	1,594	124

टिप्पणी : बंगला देश को निर्यात शामिल नहीं है। लीची का निर्यात नगण्य है और निर्यात आंकड़ों में अलग से सूचीबद्ध नहीं है।

Private Sector to Cooperate in Promotion of Tourism

8478. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has sought the co-operation of private sector in promoting tourism in the country;

(b) if so, what are the main constituents of infrastructure required for promoting tourist traffic;

(c) in what way private sector would help his Ministry in promoting tourism; and

(d) the reasons made by the private sector in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The main constituents of infrastructure required for promotion of tourist traffic relate to the provision of adequate accommodation, transportation, entertainment, guide services and shopping at places of historical and cultural importance, wildlife sanctuaries, mountain and beach resorts.

(c) and (d) The private sector plays an important role in providing facilities to tourists by way of accommodation in hotels and other lodging establishments, surface transport through tourist taxis and coaches and by extending other assistance to the travellers through preparation of package tours, sale of tickets, reservations etc. The response from the private sector towards the promotion of tourist traffic has been adequate in the past and is increasing with time.

IA Phasing out of 737 Boeing Aircraft

8479. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted in principle a proposal from the Indian Air Lines to phase out five 737 boeing aircraft;

(b) what would be the cost of replacement for these aircraft and whether the types of aircraft to be selected have been finalised; and

(c) in what way Government propose to utilise the surplus aircraft and whether they propose to dispose them off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVAITION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Keeping in view the present magnitude of its operations and the future growth in traffic, Indian Airlines has been asked to conduct a study to determine the optimum pattern of fleet development. A decision regarding the aircraft (s) to be phased out and purchased as well as the utilization of the surplus aircraft capacity, if any, will be taken after this study has been completed and decisions are taken thereon.

Premature Retirement Sought by Military Officers in DGI

8480. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that a disproportionately large number of Military officers in the Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) have sought premature retirement/release in the past two years;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) was it due to stagnation and frustration in the matter of promotion prospects in the ranks of the military cadre; and

(d) what steps are being taken to curb this tendency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Out of a total of 299 Service Officers held in the DGI, only 8 have asked for premature retirements in the last two years.

(c) The officers had asked for retirement on extreme compassionate grounds.

(d) Does not arise.

Relevance of Service Officers in DGI

8481. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the relevance of Service Officers to the Directorate General of Inspection (DGI);

(b) since when have Service Officers as a Class been inducted into DGI on a permanent basis; have Government accepted the present arrangement as a long term policy;

(c) what is the genesis and necessity of Service Officer occupying most top posts of responsibility in the DGI since long;

(d) rank-wise, what is the present authorised strength of Service Officers in DGI; comparatively what was their rankwise authorised strength in 1953; 1963, 1973 and 1978; and

(e) The similar figures for civilian officers in the Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Service Officers are inducted into the DGI because of their knowledge of equipment and its exploitation in field conditions, as also to facilitate close interaction with the Services.

(b) Service Officers on a permanent basis have been in the Defence Inspection Organisation eversince 1954 when the Inspection Organisation was part of the then Directorate of Technical

Development. The policy of inducting Service officers on this basis has been continued since then.

(c) the reasons are the same as indicated in (a).

(d) and (e) Information is being collected.

Filling up of Vacancies of Military Officers by Civilian Officers in DGI

8482. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government passed a departmental order dated 20-4-81 to the effect that all vacancies of Military Officers in the Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) on that date would be filled by civilian officers;

(b) if so, what were the grounds and basis for the said order;

(c) how many civilian officers were promoted in pursuance of the orders with details;

(d) how do Government propose to compensate the Military Officers adversely affected by the above order; and

(e) the reasons for withdrawing the said order in March 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) An internal decision was taken that pending a cadre review, as far as possible, service vacancies should be filled up by eligible Civilian officers. This was intended as a temporary expedient to meet a particular situation.

(c) Eleven officers

(d) The question of compensation does not arise.

(e) Since the intended purpose had been served, the orders were withdrawn in March 1982.

Poor Promotion Avenues of Military Officers Compared to in Regular Army

8483. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that promotion avenues of the Military officers in the Directorate General of Inspection (DGI) are extremely poor compared to those in the Army;

(b) whether it is a fact that these officers are far behind, at times two ranks, as compared to their counterparts of the same seniority in the Regular Army;

(c) whether it is a fact that officers with over thirty years of Commissioned service, are still in the rank of Colonel whereas their counterparts of the same seniority in the Army have been promoted to the rank of Major General;

(d) whether it is a fact that whereas the three services have had one cadre review and are in the middle of another, the cadre review has not taken place in respect of the DGI officers; and

(e) what are the steps envisaged by Government to remove such disparities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) It is presumed that the reference is to permanently seconded officers of the DGI. The promotion prospects of these officers are broadly comparable to that of the officers belonging to the Technical Corps in the Army.

(d) and (e) A cadre review for Service officers in the DGI is in hand.

Export of Fish From Orissa

8484. SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total export of fish from Orissa during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Exports of marine products from Paradeep Port in Orissa during 1980-81 and 1981-82 were 2409 tonnes and 2842 tonnes respectively.

Violation of Import and Export Control Act and Rules

8485. SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of violation of Import and Export Control act and rules thereunder have been brought to the notice of the Chief Controller of Imports during the year 1982-83, with details thereof; and

(b) steps taken against such violations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

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

I.T.D.C. Hotels

8486. SHRI BRAJMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) total number of hotels under the India Tourism Development Corporation, with location and detailed description thereof, together with particulars of accommodation and proposal for expansion, if any;

(b) how many of them have incurred loss during the year 1981-82 and steps taken in respect of each of them to make it profitable, with details;

(c) whether any rules of recruitment have been formulated and put in operation and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) any proposal to make them commercially viable more competitive and more attractive details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Presently, ITDC is operating 24 hotels at various tourist centres in the country. A statement showing the location, star category and particulars of accommodation is attached.

Subject to availability of funds and feasibility, it is proposed to expand during 1983-84, four hotels at Bhubaneswar, Udaipur, Hassan and Mahabalipuram.

(b) and (d) During 1981-82, only three ITDC hotels viz. those at Jammu, Aurangabad and Madhurai incurred operating losses. However, 12 hotels incurred overall losses. Systematic efforts are being made by the ITDC to make its hotels commercial viable,

more competitive and attractive. A number of steps for improving the profitability, particularly, of the losing hotels have been taken by the ITDC. These include measures for improving the standard of service, maintenance, renovation and modernisation, frequent and intensive inspections, better supervision; streamlining of financial, budgetary and cost controls; adoption of appropriate tariff and discount policy; intensification of overseas marketing and sales promotion efforts; setting up of ITDC Travel Agency, viz. Ashok Travels & Tours, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. ITDC Recruitment, Promotion and Seniority Rules 1982 contain provisions for regulating creation, classification, and abolition of posts, appointment, transfer, promotion, reservation of vacancies, employment of physically handicapped persons, method of recruitment, seniority etc. Pending modifications in the integrated management cadre and other provisions, these Rules are being operated as guidelines.

Statement

Name of Hotel	Location	Category	Rooms
1	2	3	4
1. Ashok Hotel	New Delhi	5 Star Delux	589
2. Hotel Janpath	New Delhi	4 Star	212
3. Lodhi Hotel	New Delhi	3 Star	207
4. Hotel Ranjit	New Delhi	3 Star	186
5. Hotel Ashok	Bangalore	5 Star	187
6. Akbar Hotel	New Delhi	5 Star	318
7. Hotel Hassan Ashok	Hassan	3 Star	35
8. Hotel Jammu Ashok	Jammu	3 Star	50
9. Hotel Aurangabad Ashok	Aurangabad	3 Star	88
10. Hotel Khajuraho Ashok	Khajuraho	3 Star	48
11. Ashok Beach Resort Kovalam	Kovalam	5 Star	128

1	2	3	4
12. Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel	Udaipur	3 Star	34
13. Hotel Varanasi Ashok	Varanasi	4 Star	86
14. Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort	Mahabalipuram	3 Star	20
15. Qutab Hotel	New Delhi	5 Star	95
16. Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel	Mysore	5 Star	54
17. Hotel Airport Ashok	Calcutta	5 Star	156
18. Hotel Patliputra Ashok	Patna	3 Star	56
19. Hotel Jaipur Ashok	Jaipur	4 Star	67
20. Hotel Kalinga Ashok	Bhubaneswar	3 Star	35
21. Hotel Madurai Ashok	Madurai	3 Star	43
22. Hotel Samrat*	New Delhi	5 Star	268
23. Hotel Kanishka@	New Delhi	4 Star	321
24. Ashok Yatri Niwas\$	New Delhi	—	558

* Rooms 196—Commissioned in phases during 1982-83.

@ Rooms 278—Commissioned in phases during 1982-83.

\$ Rooms 244—Commissioned in phases during 1982-83.

Hotel Accommodation and Air Travel Facilities for Foreign Tourists Visiting Orissa

8487. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the number of visitors to Orissa is being reduced on account of non-availability of hotel accommodation and air travel difficulties; and

(b) if so, steps taken to remove such limitations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. On the other hand, in the last two

years, Bhubaneshwar has been connected by air to Delhi directly (with a halt on route at Varanasi) four days a week with Boeing 737 service and similarly, Calcutta has been connected by Boeing 737 in place of the smaller Fokker aircraft. A number of hotels in the private sector are also coming up or are stated for construction.

(b) Does not arise.

Roster System for Promotion in Customs Services

8488. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that roster system and reservation in promotion in Customs Services, though applicable, remain unimplemented;

- (b) if so, the reasons thereof;
- (c) if not, whether it is a fact that Customs Appraisors belonging to Scheduled Tribes having put in 20 to 25 years have not been given promotion; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No Scheduled Tribe Customs Appraiser who has put in 20 to 25 years of service in the grade, is awaiting promotion to Group 'A' post.
- (d) Does not arise.

Reservation in Promotion in case of Customs, Excise and Income-Tax Services

8489. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has issued instructions for reservation in promotion in all Central Services including Revenue (Customs, Excise and Income-tax) services;
- (b) if so, whether he has ordered any probe or appointed any officer as to whether these order of the Department of Personnel are being followed and implemented in right earnest;
- (c) whether it is a fact that these orders have been flouted by several Departments of his Ministry; and
- (d) if not, whether he proposes to order a review of reservation policy in the Departments under his Ministry ?

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

(b) to (d) No specific case for non-compliance of the instructions of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms has come to notice in this Ministry. However, in order to oversee that the reservation orders (including those relating to promotion) are complied with, there are liaison officers in the Department of Revenue and also in some other Departments of this Ministry. The existing system is working satisfactorily in so far as this Ministry is concerned.

Chefair Flight Kitchens Awarded Contracts by H.C.I.

8490. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Hotel Corporation of India has been awarding contracts for running Chefair Flight Kitchens in aeroplanes;
- (a) if so, what steps have been taken by Government for streamlining the catering arrangements by H.C.I. Chefair;
- (c) whether it is a fact that H.C.I. has two catering units, one working in hotels and the other in aeroplanes; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Chefair Flight Kitchens are owned by the Hotel Corporation of India. The question therefore, of the Hotel Corporation of India awarding contracts for running Chefair Kitchens does not arise. The Hotel Corporation of India, through the Chefair Flight Kitchen caters to the requirements of Air India, Indian Airlines and some of the foreign airlines operating through Bombay and Delhi. The Hotel Corporation of India has been constantly striving to provide efficient service to their clients. The Hotel Corporation of India propo-

ses to set up two new flight catering units at the Bombay and Delhi airports to further improve their service and to meet the increasing demand.

(c) and (d) The Hotel Corporation of India has Centaur Hotels at Bombay and Delhi airports. In addition to these hotels, inflight catering is being done by them through the Chefair Flight Kitchens located at Bombay and Delhi. The catering unit in Delhi is located in the airport building and the one at Bombay is an independent unit near the Bombay Airport Terminal. Hotel Corporation of India does not operate catering units in the aircrafts.

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Rajkot

8491. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI • Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient number of branches of nationalised banks have not been opened in the various villages, towns and cities of Rajkot district in Gujarat State during February, 1980 to 31 March, 1983;

(b) if so, how many branches have been opened at the above places during the above period;

(c) whether representations have been received from various organisations, trade and industries and Chambers of Commerce during the above period by local and zonal head offices respectively as well as by Finance Ministry in this connection;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon and the outcome thereof; and

(e) how many branches are expected to be opened by the various nationalised banks during 1983 and 1984 in various places of Rajkot district, with the names of places so far recommended and selected for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. According to the latest available information, public sector banks excluding the Regional Rural Banks during the period February 1980 to December 1982 have opened 19 branches in Rajkot District, Gujarat. Of these, 14 branches were located at rural/semi-urban centres and 5 at urban centres.

(c) and (d) A representation regarding opening of a branch of the State Bank of India at Gondal in Rajkot district has been received by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India has been asked to examine its feasibility.

(c) As at the end of December 1982, the banks were holding 25 licences/authorisations for opening branches in the district of Rajkot. Centrewise and bankwise details are set out in the Statement attached. The banks are expected to open branches in a phased manner by the end of March 1985.

Statement

Statement showing the number of licences/authorisations held by banks as at the end of December, 1982 for opening branches in Rajkot District, Gujarat.

Name of the Centre 1	Category of Centre 2	Name of the Bank holding authorisation/licences 3
1. Panchpihalia	Rural	State Bank of Saurashtra
2. Nani Bazar	-do-	-do-
3. Sarvad	-do-	-do-

1

2

3

4. Ramod	Rural	State Bank of Saurashtra
5. Kalaria	-do-	-do-
6. Kalanda	-do-	-do-
7. Kolithad	-do-	Bank of Baroda
8. Lunsar	-do-	-do-
9. Mahika	-do-	-do-
10. Navimangani	-do-	-do-
11. Motiparvadi	-do-	-do-
12. Pipaliya	-do-	-do-
13. Nagarpipalia	-do-	Union Bank of India
14. Kamalpur	-do-	-do-
15. Ravdi	-do-	Dena Bank
16. Beda	-do-	-do-
17. Rajkot-Bhakti Nagar	Urban	-do-
18. Nekham	Rural	Bank of India.
19. Khodiapipar	-do-	-do-
20. Rajkot-Bahkti-Nagar	Urban	-do-
21. Kalana	Rural	Central Bank of India
22. Khirsara	-do-	-do-
23. Masanivav	-do-	United Commercial Bank
24. Khirasara	-do-	State Bank of India
25. Kharda	-do-	-do-

Extension of Facilities of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in Andhra Pradesh

8492. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued some guidelines to extend the facilities by the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the facilities extended in favour of small farmers and the details regarding the amount proposed to be incurred through this Bank during the current financial year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Within the broad parameters set out by the provisions of the Act governing its operations, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), under the overall supervision of its Board of Directors, formulates its own projects and programmes covering the entire country, including the State of Andhra Pradesh, and having bearing on provision of production and investment credit to Agriculture and allied activities and artisans, cottage and village industries under Integrated Rural Development Programmes. It is NABARD's policy that at least 60 per cent of the disbursements are used for financing small farmers. Details of the lending programme envisaged by NABARD for institutions in Andhra Pradesh is set out in the statement attached.

Statement

Details of the lending Programme of NABARD in Andhra Pradesh (Rs. in crores)

1. Short Term Loans

(a) Seasonal Agricultural Operations (July, 1982—June, 1983)	127.95 (Limit sanctioned)
(b) Marketing of crops (July, 1982—June, 1983)	0.30 (Limit sanctioned)
(c) Handloom weavers societies including apex weavers coop. societies (April, 1982 to March, 1983)	23.85 (Limit sanctioned)

2. Long Term Loans

For investments in agricultural and allied projects (July, 1982—June, 1983)	70.00 (estimates)
Loans to State Govt. for contribution to share capital of cooperative credit institutions (April, 1982 to March, 1983)	0.49 (Limit sanctioned)

3. Medium Term Loans

Investment in Agriculture and allied Activities (January—December, 1983)	3.74 (Limits sanctioned)
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Unclaimed Jewellery/Valuables in Banks

8493. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3488 on the 30th July, 1982 regarding unclaimed jewellery/valuables in banks and state:—

(a) whether the information asked for in that question has been collected and if so, the details thereto; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to give award to the finders of jewellery in the bank ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) In reply to Unstarred Question No. 3488 on 30.7.82 in the Lok Sabha it had been stated that the time and effort involved in collecting information asked for in that question might not be commensurate with the results intended to be achieved, and hence no information has been collected. As regards jewellery

or other valuables which are inadvertently, or through over-sight, left behind unattended or unsecured by the customers, or which are otherwise found in bank or vault premises, the effort on the part of the bank, in main is to ensure their return to the rightful owners. Each case is dealt with keeping in view legal and other requirements. There is no provision in the banks to give any award, as such, to the actual finders.

Functioning of Food Craft Institute

8494. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how may food craft Institutes are functioning in the country, their locations and whether Central or State Government responsibility;

(b) the dates on which each of the above started functioning, the stipulated period of Central Government financial responsibility and the actual date when

each of them were taken over by the State Government;

(c) whether the M.P. State Government has requested the Central Government to extend the financial responsibility of the Food Craft Institute, Bhopal, as has been done in some other States;

(d) whether the M.P. State has requested the Centre to upgrade the Food Craft Institute, Bhopal to Diploma-awarding Institute; and

(e) if so, the reasons why the Central Government have turned down both the proposals made in (c) and (d) above, although such exceptions were made in the case of some other states ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (e) A statement is enclosed.

These Institutes are managed by societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or similar Acts. The Scheme of Foodcraft Institutes initiated by Central Government, stipulated, inter-alia, the pattern of financial assistance to the society, wherein the concerned State Governments were to assume the responsibility of providing requisite financial assistance to the society after a period of 5 years from the start of the Institute, and during the initial period of 5 years similar financial responsibility was to be borne by the Central Government. The initial period of 5 years would have ended in January, 1983, but on a request from the Madhya Pradesh Government the Central Government had agreed to extend financial assistance till 31st March, 1983.

No scheme for up-gradation of the Foodcraft Institute, Bhopal, has been formally received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

Statement Indicating the Location of Foodcraft Institutes Functioning in Various Parts of the Country, When Started Functioning, Period upto which Central Government Continued their Financial Responsibility and when their Financial Responsibility was Transferred to the State Governments Concerned

S.No.	Location of the Foodcraft Institutes.	When started functioning.	Period upto which Central Government continued its financial responsibility.	When financial responsibility taken over by the State Government concerned.
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Kalamassery	September, 1967	March 1974	April, 1974
2.	Goa	July, 1968	July, 1973	August, 1973
3.	Bangalore	March, 1969	March, 1974	April, 1974
4.	Lucknow	May, 1969	March, 1974	April, 1974
5.	Pune	November, 1969	March, 1975	April, 1975
6.	Ahmedabad	February, 1973	March, 1978	April, 1978
7.	Hyderabad	October, 1972	March, 1978	April, 1978
8.	Bhubaneswar	September, 1973	September, 1978	October, 1978
9.	Jaipur	October, 1976	March, 1981	April, 1981
10.	Bhopal	February, 1978	March, 1983	
11.	Tiruchirapalli	October, 1981		N.A.
12.	Delhi	January, 1983	Still continuing	N.A.
13.	Patna	December, 1982		
14.	Chandigarh	August, 1974		Union Territory of Chandigarh is Centrally administered.

Notes : Although the financial responsibility was duly transferred to the State Governments as above, some urgent grants were subsequently released in some cases to meet specific commitments.

Setting up of "Disney Land" Project

8495. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a scheme to encourage the setting up of a "Disney land" project in the country;

(b) whether such proposals have already come from the private sector or Tourism Corporations in State, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Maharashtra Government had proposed such a scheme; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether as a tourism policy, Government propose considering to put up this project away from the main metropolis and fix the location in M.P. State or somewhere in Central India to avoid over-centralisation of tourism traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) When such a proposal is received it is considered by the Government on its merits.

(b) and (c) Proposals have been received from M/s Amir Parks & Amusements, Amir House, Colaba, Bombay and Delhi Tourism Development Corporation, Delhi about setting up Disney land type Amusement Parks in Bombay and Delhi respectively. The recommendations of Maharashtra Government are awaited regarding setting up such a park in Bombay. Delhi Tourism Development Corporation has not so far been able to find the land for the setting up such a park.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Import of Cycles by Korea from India

8496. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Indian delegation visited Korea for export of cycles to that country; if so, the outcome of the discussions held with that country; and

(b) whether an agreement in this regard has been reached between India and Korean Government, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) As per information available, no delegation visited Republic of Korea for the export of cycles to that country.

It may, however, be stated that a 12 member delegation was sponsored by the Federation of Engineering Industries of India, New Delhi, in October, 1982 to visit Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, Japan and China. During its visit to Republic of Korea, the delegation is not reported to have had any discussion on the export of cycles to that country at any meeting with the business organisations in Republic of Korea.

Contract Finalised with U.S.S.R. at India Trade Fair

8497. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 14-11-1982 under the heading Rs. 801.5 crores contracts finalised with the USSR at India Trade Fair";

(b) if so, full details of the contracts finalised with the Soviet Union at the India Trade Fair, 1982; and

(c) the details of the items to be exported/imported and the extent to which India will be committed to payment to Communist countries and who will be beneficiaries therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir. However, business worth Rs. 1288.50 crores was transacted during India International Trade Fair, 1982 between the Soviet Trade Organisations and Indian firms.

(b) and (c) India will import from Soviet Union (i) oil, oil products, machine tools, farming equipments, bearings, computers, electronic components, and instruments worth Rs. 630.20 crores (ii) crude oil worth Rs. 492.00 crores, and (iii) Milling/cutting/boring machines, tractors worth Rs. 0.06 crore. India will export to Soviet Union (i) Garments worth Rs. 47.00 crores (ii) Woollen Knitwear worth Rs. 44.00 crores (iii) Leather goods worth Rs. 35.00 crores (iv) Cotton fabrics worth Rs. 7.40 crores (v) Steel wire ropes worth Rs. 6.60 crores (vi) power cables worth Rs. 6.00 crores (vii) other traditional and non-traditional commodities worth Rs. 20.30 crores, and (viii) xerox machine, carpets & threads worth Rs. 10.00 crores.

In matters of trade no distinction is drawn between communist or non-communist countries. India has concluded bilateral Trade and Payments Agreements with USSR and with other Rupee Payment Countries. In terms of these Agreements payments of all commercial and non-commercial transactions between India and these countries are made in non-convertible Indian rupees. The Central Bank of the country concerned keeps an account with the Reserve Bank of India. Funds earned through export to India are paid for from funds in this account. Import and Export would, therefore, get balanced over a period of time.

Raids on Firms Dealing in Saris

8498. SHRI MANOHARLAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unaccounted cash amounting to lakhs of rupees and fixed deposit receipts worth lakhs have been seized during the country-wide raids conducted on the

premises of leading firms dealing in saris in major cities;

(b) if so, the full details of the raids and seizures;

(c) what steps do Government propose to take to check the ever-mounting evasion of payment of income tax as also the other taxes and generation of black money thereby upsetting the economy of the country and the checking of assets possessed by the public servants working in public dealing departments and their connivance with the tax evaders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Income-tax authorities searched on 7.4.1983 the residence and business premises of 3 sari dealers in Delhi and their branches in other cities. The searches resulted in seizure of prima-facie unaccounted assets totalling to Rs. 77.8 lakhs so far. Jewellery and stock have been kept under prohibitory orders pending verification. 44 bank lockers were also sealed of which 41 are yet to be opened.

(c) All possible measures to counter tax evasion including administrative, legislative and institutional are being taken from time to time after constant review. Vigilance machinery is already in existence to keep a watch over the officers/officials working in the Income-Tax Department.

विवेश गया प्रतिनिधि मंडल

8499. श्रीमती किशोरी सिंह :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री बापूसाहिब परलेकर :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० घोषरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत से अनेक प्रतिनिधि मंडल विदेशों में गए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी वर्षवार संख्या क्या है;

(ग) उनका सरकारी, अर्द्ध-सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडलों के रूप में ब्योरा क्या है;

(घ) इन प्रतिनिधि-मंडलों ने जिन देशों का दौरा किया उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ङ) ऐसे प्रत्येक प्रतिनिधि मंडल पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पद्माभिराम राव): (क) जी है।

(ख) से (ङ) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और यह विभिन्न मंत्रालय/विभागों तथा सारे देश में फैले हुए उनके क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से एकत्रित करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए इस सूचना को एकत्रित करने में काफी समय लगेगा और इसमें जितना समय और श्रम लगेगा, परिणाम उसके अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

**Review Petition Filed by Government
Regarding Pentioners VS. Union
of India.**

8500. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have filed a Review Petition before the Honourable Supreme Court of India seeking review of the judgement of the Court in Writ Petition No. 5939-41—Pensioners VS. Union of India wherein they struck down the difference between the persons retiring on or after 31.3.1979 and those retiring before that date in regard to the method of calculation of pension;

(b) if so, whether he will lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Review Petition filed by Government;

(c) whether the fact that a provision of Rs. 240 crores made in the Budget for 1983-84 (vide p. 39 of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget) for payment of arrears to pre-1979 Central Government pensioners has inter-alia been brought to the notice of the Court; and

(d) if not, why not and whether he will do the needful now and request the Court for an early decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is reported that the Review Petition has since been decided by the Supreme Court. However, a copy of the judgement has not yet been received by the Government.

(b) In view of the Supreme Court's judgement on the Review Petition having since been given, the Hon'ble Member may not be interested in a copy of the Review Petition being laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government have not brought this to the notice of the Court.

(b) Government are not required to intimate to the Supreme Court whether, and if so, what amount was provided for on this account in the Budget Estimates.

कम्पनियों पर बकाया कर

8501. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री रवीन्द्र बर्मा :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में ऐसी अनेक कम्पनियाँ अथवा व्यक्ति हैं जिन पर उत्पाद शुल्क और

आयकर की पांच लाख रुपये अथवा इससे अधिक बकाया राशि है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी कुल संख्या कितनी है और यह राशि उन पर लगभग कितने वर्षों से बकाया है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) ऐसी कम्पनियों अथवा व्यक्तियों की संख्या बहुत अधिक है जिनकी ओर पांच लाख रुपए अथवा उससे अधिक की रकम बकाया है। मांगी गई सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूचना एकत्र करने, उसका मिलान करने और प्रस्तुत करने में ग्रस्त समय और श्रम अनुपाततः बहुत अधिक लगेगा। यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी विशेष व्यक्तियों के समूह/कम्पनी/कम्पनियों का उल्लेख करें तो उनके सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र करके प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

Mills under Control of British India Corporation

8502. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number and names of mills under the control of British India Corporation;

(b) total number of employees category-wise in each mill separately;

(c) the number of those belonging to SC/ST in each mill category-wise separately;

(d) whether quota reserved for SC/ST in each category of post in each mill is complete and whether the provisions of reservation in initial recruitment and in promotion are being implemented and 100/40 point roster maintained there;

(e) if so, the details thereof concerning each mill; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

Higher Secondary Schools Being Run by British India Corporation Group of Mills

8503. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of higher secondary Schools being run by British India Corporation Group of Mills including the Elgin Mills and Lal Imli Mills;

(b) total number of teachers in each school separately and the number of SC/ST teachers among them;

(c) whether provisions of reservation in initial recruitment and in promotion are being implemented and 100/40 point roster maintained there;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and how the reserved quota is proposed to be filled up ?

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 as early as possible.

Export of Basmati Rice to USSR

8504. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether USSR had placed orders for one lakh twenty-seven thousand tonnes of basmati rice; if so, the details of the terms and conditions;

(b) whether in place of basmati rice an inferior quality rice, parmal was exported to the USSR valued at half the price of the contracted price while charging the full price; and

(c) if so, the details thereabout and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A quantity of 1 lakh MT of Basmati rice has been contracted for export to USSR in 1983.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Business Income of Charitable and Religious Trusts

8505. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to his Budget speech delivered on 28th February, 1983 wherein he had stated that he proposes that business income of all charitable and religious trusts including those which have hitherto been exempted by notification will be brought to tax with effect from the assessment year 1984-85 and state :

(a) what were the total trust funds of such religious and charitable trusts during the assessment years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) what were their annual income and tax during the assessment years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) what is going to happen to the investment in the 'Capital' and buildings etc. of such trusts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The number of charitable and religious trusts on the records of the Income-tax Department is very large. Any exercise to collect the information regarding the total trust funds of such trusts with

reference to returns filed for assessment years 1980-81 and 1981-82 as well as collection of the information regarding annual income and tax for these two assessment years will be an enormous task requiring considerable time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results.

(c) Attention is invited to clause 6 of the Finance Bill, 1983 prescribing the modes of investments for charitable and religious trusts so as to be eligible to claim exemption under section 11 of the Income-tax Act from assessment year 1984-85. Investment in immovable properties is one of the investments proposed to be included in the prescribed list. Institutions notified under section 10(23C) will not, it is proposed, be exempt from tax in respect of profits and gains from business from assessment year 1984-85.

Development of Technology of Laser-Guided Missiles by Defence Research Department

8506. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Defence Research Department has developed the technology of laser-guided missiles; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) The Defence Research Department is engaged in the development of technology for application to certain class of missiles.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose any details.

Guidelines to be Followed by Review Departmental Promotion Committees in respect of Promotions from Class II to Class I

8507. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have laid down certain guidelines to be followed by Review Departmental Promotion Committees;

(b) if so, whether these guidelines provide inter alia that grading of officers, once assessed by the original DPC, will not be re-assessed in cases where there is no change in the basic seniority list;

(c) whether it is a fact that these guidelines have not been observed by Government in the case of certain officers of the Defence Lands and Cantonments Service at the time of holding Review DPC in respect of promotions from Class II to Class I; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures are being taken to undo the damage done to the careers of affected officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The promotions made from Group 'B' (Class II) to Group 'A' (Class I) were reviewed in 1978. The guideline in question was a constituent of instructions issued in March, 1980, hence the question of observing it did not arise, in 1978.

(d) Does not arise.

Organisation of Strike in Public Sector by Central Trade Unions

8508. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Central Trade Unions excepting the I.N.T.U.C. had proposed to organise a strike in the public sector on 28-1-1983;

(b) whether the said strike has been withheld after a talk with Government;

(c) what were the demands of the unions; and

(d) how Government propose to meet the demands ?

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

(c) and (d) Discussions with some trade union leaders were held by the Union Finance Minister to understand their view point on the question of the need for early finalisation of wage agreement between the Management and workers of the Public Enterprises and other connected matters. No written memorandum was submitted by the trade union leaders. A suggestion for setting up of a Tripartite Committee to go into the question of the Industrial DA formula received from them is receiving the attention of Government.

Setting up Joint Expert Group to Explore Possibilities of Collaboration in Mining and Processing of Coal

8509. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI SUBHASH YADEV :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Japanese and Indian business interests have agreed to set up a joint expert group to explore the possibilities of collaboration in the mining and processing of coal, chrome and other mineral resources;

(b) if so, whether this was agreed to at the end of two-day joint meeting of the India-Japan Business Cooperation Committee held in December, 1982;

(c) if so, whether the cooperation in energy was one of the many possi-

bilities that emerged out of the discussion;

(d) if so, whether any agreement has been reached and signed; and

(e) if so, to what extent Japan has agreed to help India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) It was agreed at the two-day meeting of the India-Japan Joint Business Co-operation Committee, held in New Delhi in December, 1982, that after further consultations, a Joint Expert Group be set up to explore possibilities of collaboration in the mining and processing of coal, chrome and other mineral resources. Co-operation in Energy was also considered.

(d) No formal agreement has been signed between India and Japan in this regard.

(e) Japan offered technological co-operation and Consultancy Services in rehabilitating and modernising the existing power stations in India.

Industrial Development in Kandala Free Trade Zone

8510. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) when Kandla Free Trade Zone was established in Gujarat State;

(b) the details of the industrial development made up till now and the facilities being given for setting up industries in that area;

(c) whether any multinational or big house have established their industries in that zone, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are still certain problems which are to be resolved to accelerate development of Kandla Free Trade Zone; and

(e) if so, the problem and the steps being taken to resolve them immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Kandla Free Trade Zone was established in March, 1965 in Gujarat.

(b) So far, a total of 184 units have been approved for setting up industries in the Zone. Out of these, 82 units are working which include 5 sick and dormant units and 8 partially closed/closed units; remaining 102 approved units are at various stages of implementation. Exports during the financial year 1982-83 amounted to Rs. 142.43 crores against the target of Rs. 100 crores for the year. Total exports made from the zone since inception and upto March, 1983 are Rs. 270.86 crores. On the construction side, out of 147 industrial plots in the existing area of 320 acres, on 106 plots industries have been set up/are being set up. Remaining are lying vacant. Besides, the industrial plots, there are 207 sheds of different sizes constructed by the Government. With a view to meet the growing demand of the sheds and plots, Govt. of India has taken over additional 300 acres of land adjoining the existing area. The additional area is being developed and the new units will be allotted land/sheds in this area.

A number of facilities are given to the units setting up industries in the Zone. The various facilities are listed in the statement attached.

(c) Yes, Sir. The details of these companies are as follows :—

Name of party	Item of Mfr.
(i) M/s. Dodal Pvt. Ltd.	Fabrication of tanks/pipes
(ii) M/s. Univac Corp.	Fluorescent starters switches etc.
(iii) M/s. Chinar Exports	High pressure hydraulic jetting equipment diesel operated.
(iv) M/s. Swastika Exports	Assembly Packing of stethoscopes.
(v) M/s. Mafatlal Investment	Bed sets.
(vi) M/s. Avis International	Readymade garments
(vii) Hanspa-Knit	Acrylic knitwear, pullover, ladies blouse, childrens' wear.
(viii) M/s. Mohan Carpets	Woven woollen carpets.
(ix) M/s. Cadila Labs.	Drugs & pharmaceuticals.
(x) M/s. Cadila Exports	Tablets liquid injections capsules.
(xi) M/s. Tata Oil Mills	Perfumed hair oil & soap.
(xii) M/s. M.J. International	Flavouring perfumery compounds & Misc.
(xiii) M/s. Ciba Geigy	Remactance capsules, tooth paste etc.
(xiv) M/s. Ambalal Sarabhai	Detergent shampoo etc
(xv) M/s. Ponds Exports	Cosmetics & toiletries.
(xvi) M/s. Lakme Ltd.	Cosmetics perfumes and toiletries.
(xvii) M/s. Metal Box of India Ltd.	Plastic bottles.
(xviii) M/s. Milak Bros.	Roasted salted peanuts & cashewnuts. (vacuum packed)
(xix) M/s. Hindustan Levers	Garments and made up.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir, with growing industrialisations problems are bound to appear in one form or the other. These are enumerated below :—

(i) *Communication problems* : It involves problems relating to telephone and telex facilities in the Zone. As regards telephones, the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Communications for installation of an electronic automatic exchange in Gandhidham. The M/Communications have informed that they are looking into the matter. Such an exchange is likely to be installed by 1984-85.

(ii) *Restoration of air services of Kandla* : The Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation, with whom the matter had been taken up, have intimated that Vayudoot is planning to start Bombay - Kandla - Ahmedabad - Kandla-Bombay service shortly.

(iii) *Sale of goods in DTA* : Sale of goods produced in the free trade zone, upto 25% of production, has been permitted, in principle, to be sold into Domestic Tariff Area against valid import licences. Excise Notification in this regard has already been issued and the customs notification is also being issued shortly.

(iv) *Water problems* : Presently, Zone units requiring large quantities of water are not being approved because sufficient water for such units is not available. The present supply of water can cater to the existing units and new units which would not require very large quantities of water. The matter is, however, being taken up by the Dev. Commissioner, KAFTZ with Kandla Port Trust and Govt. of Gujarat for adequate water supply to the Zone units. This matter is also likely to be discussed in the next KAFTZ Authority meeting.

(v) *Railway facilities* : Proper railway facilities are not available between Bombay and KAFTZ. Since Gandhidham is not connected to Bombay by any fast train, it is desired that one of the trains between Gandhidham and Bombay should be speeded up to reduce the journey time. There is also need for better link between Bombay and Kandla by introducing shuttle service between the two. The matter was considered in KAFTZ Authority meeting and has been taken up with the M/Railways. Their reply is awaited.

(vi) *Recommendations of the Task Force* : The Task Force on Free Trade Zones (also known as Tandon Committee) has made certain recommendations. Action has already been initiated to examine the various recommendations in consultation with the Ministries/Departments concerned and those accepted will be implemented consistent with the resources available to the Government.

Statement

• *Concessions & Facilities*

Various concessions, such as (i) exemption from payment of import duty on capital goods, raw materials and components/parts, (ii) exemption from octroi duty, excise and other central levies, (iii) exemption from Gujarat State Sales Tax on the purchase of raw material etc. (iv) transport subsidy equal to 2% of the f.o.b. value of exports ex-Bombay and 1%

ex-Kandla, (v) full reimbursement of central sales tax paid by the zone units on the purchase of materials for export production etc., are available to the zone units, (vi) import of machinery, raw materials, components, spares, consumables, tools, jigs, gauges and fixture; have been placed under OGL (vii) cash subsidy of 15% of the fixed capital investment for small scale units and medium/large scale units subject to maximum cash grant of Rs. 25 lakhs for units set up after November, 1, 1977 has been granted the State Government of Gujarat.

Leather Export Target

8511. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Export Promotion Council for finished leather will not be able to achieve the export target of Rs. 460 crores for 1982-83;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for not achieving the target; and

(c) to what extent the export targets have been achieved and what are the steps likely to be taken to see that the leather export targets fixed in 1983-84 are achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The export target for the year 1982-83 was fixed at the level of Rs. 460 crores in respect of leather and leather products. Due to a severe recession in the international leather market and also fluctuations in international exchange rates, it was not possible to attain the export target during 1982-83. As per available statistics, export of leather and leather products during April, 1982—January, 1983, was of the order of Rs. 302.49 crores (provisional). As and when the impact of recession recedes, export prospects are likely to brighten up. Meanwhile, every effort is being made to boost up exports by undertaking

measures of export promotion like participation in important international commodity fairs, Market Survey, up-gradation of fashion/design and quality of products exported etc.

12 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a matter which is very grave and that is regarding Dr. Ambedkar and the failure of the Maharashtra Government to rename the Marathwada University after the name of Shri Ambedkar. It is a very strange situation. Will you accept a motion?... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट का है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Dr. Ambedkar is not a State Government matter. He made the Constitution ... (Interruptions)

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) : दिल्ली के आसपास ही घोर वर्षा और तूफान से फसलों का नुकसान नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि अन्य भागों में भी हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह गलत है...

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में भी नुकसान हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह किस ने कहा कि महो द्वारा हुआ है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसी पर तो आपने उस दिन डिस्कशन कराया है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : एक बात हाउस में डिस्क्स हो जाए तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं होता है ... (व्यवधान) ... किसान तबाह हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बताइये, इसका और क्या करूँ मैं? और क्या कराऊँ? सारा काम तो यहां हो गया है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप समझदार आदमी हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप ठीक कह रहे हैं कि हम समझदार आदमी हैं। आप हमारी समझदारी की रक्षा करें। पूरा उत्तर प्रदेश चौपट हो गया है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : केन्द्रीय सरकार एक टीम भेज रही है, हरियाणा, पंजाब और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में। टीम पूरे उत्तर-प्रदेश की स्थिति की जानकारी करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहां नुकसान हुआ है, वहां भेजी है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के प्राइमरी स्कूलों में पढ़ाई नहीं हो रही है। अध्यापक हड्डताल पर हैं। वे गिरफ्तार हो रहे हैं। मन्त्री महोदय का बयान होना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर मैंने क्वेश्चन अलाऊ कर दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कालिंग अटेंशन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देख लेते हैं, सवाल आने दीजिए।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South) : Sir, Mr.

Stephen is a very important Member of this House.....**

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow a thing about which I do not know the facts.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : You find out the facts and then allow a discussion...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : It should not go on record. Let that not form part of the record.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : The whole thing is not going on record ? Why ?...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : No. First, let me see the facts. He is an Hon. Member of the House. He has got the same privileges as you. You give me in writing, I will get the facts, then I will see what can be done.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : You want that I should give in writing and then you will enquire into it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I never object to anything Mr. Professor.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Very good, Sir.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : अखबार में आया है कि कुद्रेमुख का आयरन ओर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए। ऐसे थोड़े ही मैं डिस्कस करूँगा। आप कोई चीज दीजिए।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दिया है तो मैं देख लूँगा। देखिये यादव जी, मैंने आप को...

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : आपने बात समझी नहीं है कि मैंने कुद्रेमुख के बारे में क्या कहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने मोशन दिया है कुद्रेमुख के लिए, उसको मैं देख लूँगा। That is what I have understood.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे मैं आफ हँड क्या कह सकता हूँ ? I cannot say anything off-hand unless I know something. Can I say ?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज रेलवे मिनिस्टर के आवास पर...

MR. SPEAKER : No, nothing will go on record...

*(Interruptions)***

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बाद में देख लूँगा। ऐसा करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सारी की सारी फसल बर्बाद हो गई है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका कोई फायदा नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुन रहा हूँ। अभी दो दिन पहले तो हुआ है। कोई बाद में बाकी रह जाएगा तो उसको देख लेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Demands for Grants of Ministry of Planning for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :

a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Planning for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T.—6435/83*].

Demands for Grants of Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation for 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T.—6436/83*]

Demands for Grants of Ministry of Works and Housing and of Department of Sports for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Works and Housing. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T.—6437/83*].

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Sports for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T.—6438/83*].

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table :

a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T.—6439/83*].

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARINATHA MISRA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Rural Development for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T.—6440/83*].

Demands for Grants of Department of Science and Technology for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI V. SHIVRAJ PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Department of Science and Technology for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. *See No. L.T.—6441/83*].

अध्यक्ष महोवय : आप समझते हैं कि ये इंपोर्ट मसले हैं तो फिर वक्त आएगा। आपको मैंने कब इन्कार किया है, फिर देख लैगे।

(अध्यक्ष)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप कह दीजिए कि बाद में चर्चा करवाएंगे तो हम बैठ जाते हैं।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Sir, you should congratulate the members that the zero hour is over within five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : I am in your hands all the time. I do what you ask.

श्री बी० डॉ० सिंह : आप हमारी बात सुन लिया कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको कई दफा कहा है कि कोई भी बात दबाकर नहीं रखी जाएगी। आप जो कहेंगे उस पर डिसकशन होगा।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You tell me how to raise the Ambedkar issue?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आइए, सलाह करते हैं। वैसे स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : We want your advice.

MR. SPEAKER : My advice is at your disposal.

Demands for Grants of Ministry of Steel and Mines for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : I beg to lay on the Table :

a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Steel and Mines for 1983-84. [Placed in Library See. No. L.T.—6442/83]

Annual Report of and Reviews on the Working of Sports Good Export/Promotion Council New Delhi for 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Goods Export/Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1981—83 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sports Goods/Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—6443/83]

Demands for Grants of Ministry of Communications for 1983-84

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table :

a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Communications for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—6444/83]

Notification under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, Annual Report of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended 30th June 1982, Demands for Grants of Ministry of Finance for 1983-84, Demands for Grants of Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S. R. 330 (E) (Hindi and English

versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 252/82-CE dated the 8th November, 1982 regarding effective rate of excise duty on fetns and rags arising out of cotton fabrics, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—6445/83]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 30th June, 1982 along with Audited Accounts; under sub-section (2) of section 22 of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—6446/83]
- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Finance for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—6447/83]
- (4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6448/83]

- (5) A copy of the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Coins of Twenty Paise of hexagonal shape and Ten paise of eight scallops both containing Magnesium 3.5 to 4 per cent and Aluminium remainder) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 218 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1983, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906. [Placed

in Library. See. No. L.T.—6449/83]

Annual Report of and Review on the Working of the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay, for 1981-82.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.
- (2) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—6450/83]

Demands for Grants of Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education and Department of Culture) for 1983-34

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P K. THUNGON) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Education) for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6451/83]
- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Education and Culture (Department of Culture) for 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.—6452/83]

12.05 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following two bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 31st March, 1983 :—

1. The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1983.
2. The Delhi Administration (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Hundred and Thirty-ninth, Hundred and forty-third, Hundred and Forty-fourth, Hundred and Thirty-fourth, Hundred and Thirty-Sixth, Hundred and Thirty-Seventh and Hundred and Thirty-eighth Reports

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :

- (1) Hundred and Thirty-ninth Report on Procurement and utilisation of 10-ton chassis and vehicles built thereon.
- (2) Hundred and Forty-third Report on variations between budget estimates and actuals.
- (3) Hundred and Forty-fourth Report on Irregular exemptions and reliefs and Wealth escaping assessment.
- (4) Hundred and Thirty-fourth Report on Action Taken on Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee regarding Expansion of Srinagar Telephone Exchange and arrears of Telephone Revenue.

(5) Hundred and Thirty-sixth Report

on Action taken on Seventy-third Report of the Committee regarding Remodelling of Mughalsarai Marshalling Yard.

(6) Hundred and Thirty-seventh Report on Action Taken on Ninety-seventh Report of the Committee regarding Kandla Port Trust.

(7) Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report on Action Taken on Eighty-seventh Report of the Committee regarding Replacement of a Basic Trainer Aircraft.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Reports and Minutes

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee :—

(i) Forty-sixth Report on the Ministry of Commerce (Department of Textile)—Textile Commissioner's Organisation, and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

(ii) Forty-seventh Report on the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence)—Cantonments, and Minutes of the sittings of Sub-Committee on Defence/Committee relating thereto.

12.03 hrs.

JUTE MANUFACTURES CESS BILL*

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the supply and collection, by way of cess,

of a duty of excise on jute manufactures for the purpose of carrying out measures for the development of production of jute manufactures and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill 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 of production of jute manufactures and for matters connected therewith."

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सेस लगाने का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह मानते हैं कि सेस लगाने मात्र से जूट उद्योग की सारी समस्याएं हल नहीं हो जाएंगी। आज इस उद्योग को किस तरह की प्रतियोगिता का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। प्रतियोगिता के मुकाबले मैं उद्योग टिक नहीं पा रहा है। इसके लिए केवल सेस लगाना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है। क्या कोई ऐसे ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं जिससे उद्योग की उन्नति हो। अगर ऐसे कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं तो सेस लगाने का भी हम समर्थन करते हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : मान्यवर, यह बात सही है कि केवल सेस लगाने से समस्या हल नहीं होगी। समस्या के परिपेक्ष में सेस लगाया जा रहा है। जो सिथेटिक्स का कंपीटीशन जूट में हो रहा है, कटध्रोट कंपीटीशन अन्य देशों से हो रहा है, उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि अपनी मिलों की प्रोडक्टिविटी को बढ़ाने के लिए और व्यय करें। उस व्यय को अंजित करने के लिए सेस को

आधार बनाया गया है, जिससे हम प्रतियोगिता में आ सकें।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill 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 of production of jute manufactures and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I introduce* the Bill.

12.10 hrs.

JUTE MANUFACTURES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL BILL*

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Council for the development of production of jute manufacturers by increasing the efficiency and productivity in the jute industry, the financing of activities for such development and for matters connected therewith.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, this Bill is just an answer to my hon. friend, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum) : Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Bill.

Jute is such an industry which has so far given nothing to the growers, to the workers or to the States in which the industry is situated. They have made extra super profits, they have lost the synthetic market because when synthetic fibre was selling in America at

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*Published in Gazette of India extra-ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dt. 22.4.83.

75 cents for the linear yard they sold carpet backing at the rate of 85 cents for the linear yard. That is how they lost the market. This enormous windfall profit was distributed between the Government and those profiteers and they also indulge in under-invoicing in this important business and Sir, they talk about productivity and efficiency. Their efficiency has gone off since 1979. They have ignored all the tripartite agreements legally binding, for which this Commerce Ministry has not raised their little finger against them. They are in league and collusion with the profiteers. Not only that. They have increased their productivity also to the highest extent. Though 80 per cent of the workers for more than one-and-a-half years were out of employment—and I charge that it was done with the connivance of the Government—yet, the production did not suffer, the tonnage did not suffer. That is how they have gone on increasing the workload of the workers against all agreements, tripartite agreements, that were signed and they have connived with them. They are not setting up, with their super profits, any industries in the State in which the jute industry is concentrated or situated. With these windfall profits they are setting up chemical, engineering industries and cement industries in other States. This is what they are doing. So, it is a Bill for the employer, it is not a Bill for the State or the workers, nor is it a Bill in the country's interests. So, I oppose it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, first, I want to categorically and stoutly deny that the Government has any share with any profiteering or anything of this nature. At the same time, about this charge that this is a Bill for the employers, certainly this is also firmly denied. In fact, the point is, it is not a question of price rise or what we can get by raising the price of our commodity. Unless and until the productivity is increased, we will not be able to maintain our competitiveness and this we can do in respect of jute, particularly by research on the problems. That I will not repeat,

as I have mentioned just now. And it is for the intensification of this research for increasing productivity that this Council is being formed. The limited purpose of the Bill is of the formation of the Council. So far as the larger question of the entire flow of finances from one industry to another is concerned, this is not within the purview of the Bill. It is for the formation of the Council for research and productivity activities. I think he should have no objection on this.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Council for the development of production of jute manufacture by increasing the efficiency and productivity in the jute industry, the financing of activities for such development and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

12 15 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **Guitre disease prevailing in Tarai areas of Uttar Pradesh**

श्री रणधीर सिंह (केसरगंज) : मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई के जिले मुख्य रूप से बहराइच एवं बाराबंकी भयंकर रूप से "गाइटर" बीमारी की चपेट में हैं। यह बीमारी "गाइटर" की कमी के कारण और भयंकर होती जा रही है। बाप से बेटा इसे उत्तराधिकार में पा रहा है। एक बड़ी जन-संख्या इससे पीड़ित है। इस क्षेत्र में पेयजल की सुविधाओं का नितान्त अभाव भी इस रोग के प्रसार में सहायक हो रहा है।

[श्री रणवीर सिंह]

रोगी कार्य करने की क्षमता नहीं रखता, उदासीन रहता है, पहले से ही गरीबी रेखा के बहुत नीचे जीने वाले इन लोगों की दशा और दयनीय होती जा रही है। इस क्षेत्र में अविलम्ब उपचार हेतु केन्द्र द्वारा चिकित्सकों के दल भेजे जाने चाहिये—स्थायी रूप से उपचार केन्द्र स्थापित किये जाने चाहिए—पेयजल की युद्ध स्तर पर व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी पूर्णतया कुरुप एवं उत्साहहीन न हो जाए। उनकी कार्यक्षमता न समाप्त हो जाए और उनकी अधिक भयंकर आर्थिक दुर्दशा न हो इसके लिए केन्द्र को अविलम्ब प्रभावी कदम उठाने चाहिए।

(ii) Need for Shifting of Unit of BHEL from Corbett National Park Area

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : Under rule 377, I make the following statement :

The Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has set up a Unit for manufacturing electrical panels in the heart of Corbett National Park. This industrial unit is affecting the ecology and harming the Wild Life of the Park.

Corbett is the oldest national park in the country and the location of a manufacturing plant in it violates the Forest Conservation Act and the Wild Life Protection Act. The 520 Sq. Km park as well as an area of 1,100 km. surrounding it are reserved forests. The Forest Act lays down unambiguously that no forest land can be diverted for non-forest purposes. The Wild Life Protection Act of 1972 is equally clear on that score.

In view of this, I demand that the electrical manufacturing Unit set up by BHEL at Corbett Park should be shifted to some other place and the ecology of the park which is on the verge of destruction restored.

(iii) Rehabilitation of families whose lands were acquired by Government for Setting up big factories in Dhanbad, Bihar

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : बिहार के धनवाद में स्थापित केन्द्रीय संस्थान भारत, कोकिंग कोल तथा दूसरे ऐसे ही केन्द्रीय संस्थानों द्वारा कल-कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए जिन लोगों को जमीन अधिगृहीत की गई उन परिवारों को न तो उचित मुआवजा दिया गया है और न नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता ही।

आश्चर्य यह है कि निगम को स्थापित हुए 21 वर्ष हो गये लेकिन विस्थापितों का मामला आज भी सुलझाया नहीं जा सका है। जिनकी जमीन पर इतने विशाल कारखाने बने हैं वे आज भी बेघर-बार के ही भटक रहे हैं और नौकरी की तलाश में रांची छोड़ कर देश के विभिन्न प्रान्तों में भाग रहे हैं।

अतः मेरा भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि भारत कोकिंग कोल तथा दूसरे सभी संस्थानों को आदेश दें कि जिन लोगों की जमीन ली गई है उन परिवारों के सदस्यों को नौकरी में प्राथमिकता दें और उनकी जमीनों का उचित मुआवजा दें।

(iv) Need to implement the decision taken by State Trading Corporation about entitlement of export of Salt

SHRI S.T.K. JAKKAYAN (Periyakulam) : Under rule 377, I make the following statement :

The State Trading Corporation on 17th June, 1982 convened a meeting of the Salt Manufacturers' Association in the country along with the Central Salt Commissioner and a Member of the Central Salt Advisory Board. It was unanimously decided in that meeting that only those Manufacturers' Association capable of producing annually

4 lakh tonnes of salt should get export entitlement. This decision was later ratified by the Central Salt Advisory Board in its meeting held on 19th June, 1982 at Bhubaneshwar.

This step was taken to ensure that firstly there is no mushroom growth of manufacturers' associations which would start exporting substandard salt at cheaper prices, thus bringing a bad name to the country. Secondly, the middlemen would not form themselves into some kind of Associations along with some small producers and start exporting salt.

Unfortunately, the State Trading Corporation, contrary to this decision, is reported to have given export entitlement to one Producers' Association in Tuticorin which was a signatory to the above decision, but not capable of producing not more than 1.3 lakh tonnes of salt per year. The STC was assured some six months ago that this Association would open letter of credit for a lakh tonne of salt within 15 days. But as on date this Association has not yet opened the letter of credit.

It is demanded that the STC should implement its own guidelines without fear or favour.

(v) Demand for live telecast of important Soccer events in the Country and to Show Video tapes of football matches played abroad

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : It is a matter of grave concern not only to me who is an ardent lover of soccer but also to lakhs of soccer lovers in the country that the Delhi Doordarshan is showing least concern towards popularising soccer in India. I find that Delhi Doordarshan is ignoring important sports events like the National Championship Soccer, the Durand Soccer tournament and the recently concluded Jawaharlal Nehru Invitation Gold Cup Football tournament. It is all the more shocking that such an international soccer event like the Jawaharlal Nehru Football tournament in which famed European, Asian,

Middle-East, African and Latin American teams participated the Delhi Doordarshan failed to telecast live even the Final. Earlier they failed to telecast live the finals of Santosh Trophy and the Durand Soccer. It is indeed amazing that while Indo-Pak Cricket Test Matches and Ranji Trophy Matches can be telecast five hours together, Delhi Doordarshan is unable to bring live telecast of important Foodball matches which last for just ninety minutes. I am not against cricket or any other game. I only want to point out how the game of soccer is receiving raw deal from the Government agencies like the T.V. Football (soccer as it is called) is the most popular and cheapest games in the world. Unfortunately in our country, soccer does not receive the same patronage like that of cricket, tennis etc. It is high time Ministries of Sports and Information and Broadcasting evolve a policy for popularising soccer events in the country and also should show full length Video Tapes of major Football matches played abroad like European championship, the English Soccer league; Merdeka tournament; King's trophy etc.

(vi) Decentralisation of Railway region-wise for its proper functioning

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Chengalpattu) : Railways must be decentralised immediately region-wise and each division should be self-consistent and autonomous. All should come under the Railway Ministry only. The Railway Board and the Revenue Board of this country should be scrapped.

The production, servicing and maintenance should be bifurcated from Railway Board in the first instance and kept under regional division. The commercial aspects and operational matters must be separated from the Railway Board and to be controlled regionally.

Railway Minister should be a member in the Planning Commission and the financial powers concerned with Railways must lie with the Railway Minister.

[Shri Era Anbarasu]

Conversion of metre gauges to broad gauges must be taken up immediately. Suburban season ticket holders' problems must be attended to honestly and urgently. Having raised consecutively the railway tariffs, quality in service and quantitative expansion of new production units must be taken up. Modernisation of Railways in increasing speeds and frequencies must be taken up with foreign collaboration. Metropolitan Railways, Tubular Railways, over-bridges, single track railways etc. must be introduced with the World Bank aid to speed up the urbanisation to far off ranges.

The accounting and indentory control should be commercialised. The present departmental system should be abolished. The mobile Railway police and Mobile Courts must be introduced to check offences and quick disposal. Railways must be improved with modern safety measures.

(vii) **Problems of Railway station Masters on hunger strike at the residence of Railway Minister.**

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : Sir, the All India Station Masters' Association, after series of representations and phasewise programmes since last two years all over Indian Railways, is compelled to take recourse to indefinite fast before the residence of Hon. Railway Minister from 21-4-1983 for non-implementation of restructuring of cadre of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters already decided on 25-1-82. It is a serious thing that what was agreed by the Railways could not be implemented even after one year.

It is noticed from the 11th, 12th and 19th Reports of the Committee of Departmental Council on Railways (JCM) that on the issue of restructuring the Class III and Class IV cadres decision was taken by the Railways more than a year back. AIRF has also protested by Resolution and taken decision for agitation for non-implementation of the said agreed decision.

As the agitation of the Station Masters is not for any new demand but for implementation of the decision agreed by the Railways more than a year back, the Minister of Railways must intervene in the matter and see that the matter is solved amicably before the massive indefinite hunger strike actually takes place.

(viii) **Need to improve law and order Situation in Delhi**

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विधि-व्यवस्था में सुधार लाने के लिए गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मेरा कहना है कि दिल्ली प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत अलीपुर थाना के ग्राम बकोली एवं जी०टी०रोड के आस-पास के इलाके में असामाजिक तत्वों ने स्वच्छन्द रूप से उत्पात एवं आतंक का राज्य कायम कर लिया है।

ग्राम बकोली के निवासियों पर 1980-83 के बीच आठ-दस डकैती एवं चोरी की घटनाएं घट चुकी हैं। एफ० आई० आर० दर्ज हुए और डाकुओं के नाम भी दिए गए, किन्तु एक भी नहीं पकड़ा गया। इस गांव के सभी लोग हतप्रभ हैं कि अपराधियों पर कार्रवाई अब तक क्यों नहीं हुई। जब कोई घटना घटती है, तो कोई आदमी अपराध-कमियों का नाम थाने में दर्ज कराने की हिम्मत नहीं करता। ग्रामवासियों ने एफ० आई० आर० में डाकुओं के नाम दर्ज कराए, किन्तु अभी कोई नहीं पकड़े गए। अब डाकू गांव वालों को धमकियां भेज रहे हैं कि यदि इन केसों में कोई गवाही दी, तो घातक परिणाम होंगे। उपराज्यपाल, पुलिस आयुक्त तथा गृह मंत्री को भी शिकायत-पत्र लिखे गए, पर नतीजा कुछ नहीं निकला।

अतः गृह मंत्री से आग्रह है कि अलीपुर क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत विधि-व्यवस्था चुस्त-दुरुस्त

करने के लिए सभी अपराधियों को अविलम्ब
गिरफ्तार कराया जाए।

(ix) Providing relief of the farmers affected by the rising water of Yamuna river.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विगत सप्ताह में लगातार हुई वर्षा से किसानों की हजारों एकड़ भूमि जल-मग्न हो गई। साथ ही इसी समय ताजेवाला हैडवर्क्स से दो लाख क्युसेक जल छोड़े जाने से यमुना नदी में बाढ़ की स्थिति आ गई है। पिछली रात्रि में करीब 30 हजार क्युसेक अतिरिक्त जल छोड़े जाने से यमुना नदी का जल-स्तर तीन फीट से अधिक बढ़ गया है। इस कारण मधुरा एवं आगरा जिलों की हजारों एकड़ भूमि में लगी रबी की फसल बिल्कुल नष्ट हो गई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can't you divert some water to Madras?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You take the Jamuna to Madras. We don't mind.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : हजारों किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही बदतर हो गई है। यमुना नदी के जल-स्तर में हो रही लगातार बढ़ोतरी से पानी उत्तरोत्तर नीचे की ओर फैलता जा रहा है। इस कारण पूर्ववर्ती जिलों में भी बड़े पैमाने पर फसल लगी हुई जमीन जल-मग्न होती जा रही है।

अतः केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि अविलम्ब यमुना नदी के जल-स्तर में हो रही वृद्धि को रोकने तथा जिन किसानों की फसल पानी में डूबकर बर्बाद हुई है, उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता दिलाने हेतु तत्काल आवश्यक कदम उठाएं।

12.30 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1983-84—CONTD.

Ministry of Industry—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We go to the next item, further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Industry. Hon. Members, the time allotted for these Demands was five hours and we have already taken six hours and four minutes. Now the Minister has got to reply only in the bonus time which I am going to grant him. Therefore, some Hon. Members both from the ruling Party and from the Opposition, if they have not been able to participate, will have to be given only that time which has been allotted to the Commerce Ministry. Therefore, I am not requesting any Hon. Member to speak now. I am straightway calling upon the Minister to reply. (Interruptions)

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने परसे घोषणा की थी कि मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया जाएगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Verma, your Party's time has already been exhausted. Please sit down. There is no case at all for you.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बुलाया है और मुझे समय देने का वादा किया है। प्रोसीडिंग्ज में लिखा हुआ है। कृपा करके मुझे केवल पांच मिनट का टाइम दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to allow anybody. (Interruptions) Should you not hear me? Am I running the House or are you running the House? The time allotted to the Congress-I was two hours and thirty minutes and the time taken is three hours and thirty minutes. The other Parties also have taken so much time. Therefore, I am requesting you to resume your seats. The Minister's reply

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

is more important than your speech. Your Party members have already spoken.....(Interruptions) No, Mr. Shailani, I am not going to permit. You must obey the Chair. Now, the Minister will reply.....(Interruptions) Mr. R.L.P. Verma, I am not going to allow. Your time is also exhausted. Please, if you keep quiet, I will give more time on some other Demands. I will give more time. I have given you time always. On 26th we will have to apply guillotine even to Commerce Ministry's Demands, if you do not co-operate.

Now, the Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I am really very grateful to all the Hon. Members who have shown such an incisive and informed interest in the different and diverse aspects of industrial development. I am specially thankful to my friend, the budding parliamentarian, Shri Halder...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is a very senior parliamentarian.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Budding and senior, both, because he is a very senior parliamentarian. But, of course, I expect more flowering of the parliamentary budding. Of course, I became a little nostalgic when I was listening to him, Shri A.K. Roy and Shri Ramavtar Shastri and their emphasis regarding dangers of monopoly capital, the multinationals and large houses. That is the recurrent theme with my friends like Shri Halder and I recall those good old days when I learnt my humble lessons in my own humble way, on *Das Kapital*, and capitalism as such and the dangers of monopoly capital. I had my first lessons under that well-known revolutionary, Mr. Jayadeep Kapoor in Barailly Central Prison in 1943. So I became a little nostalgic, hearing their formulations regarding the role of monopoly capital and all that.

I would only submit that it is very

easy to hit any government, including ours, in a developing country with the same lash, same ideological lash as one would like to call it.

I would submit that in the days of to-day when technology is moving very fast, when the world is going through the throes of a technological revolution, we in a developing country like India, have to take in our own stride the realities of the world economic situation and the realities of technological developments that are taking place round the world.

I may assure Shri Halder and other friends like him that policywise we are not budging an inch from the 1956 Policy Resolution, the famous resolution of the Government of India. I am really very very thankful to all sections of the House because all of them have supported in quintessence the basic policy of the Government by declaring their support to the 1956 Resolution of the Government of India, by affirming their faith in the basic policy as adumbrated in the 1956 Policy Resolution and I may assure the Hon. Members that we propose to stick to the rudimentary principles of our industrial policy as adumbrated and as propounded in that Policy Resolution.

I would like to mention here that in our own policy declaration of 1980 there the very first paragraph mentions very clearly that we propose to adhere to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. I would like to quote the first para :

“The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 has served as the cornerstone of the Congress Government Policy frame for the past quarter of a century. The Industrial Policy announcement of 1956, in fact, reflects the value system of our country and has shown conclusively the merit of constructive flexibility. In terms of this Resolution, the task of raising the pillars of economic infrastructure in the country was entrusted to the public sector for reasons of

greater reliability for the very large investments required and the longer gestation period of projects crucial for the economic development. The 1956 Resolution, therefore, forms the basis of this statement."

So, the latest policy statement after 23rd July, 1980 again in its basic para which may be called 'Preamble' to the Policy Resolution contains and repeats the specific determination of the Government of India.

Of course, as we move ahead, as our economy expands, as the base of our industry expands and broadens and new factories are set up, then, of course, the assets of the private sector also go up. And the broad spectrum of investment goes up—it may be with the public sector; it may be with the co-operative sector, small-scale sector or it may be with the khadi and village industry sectors. When the investment goes up cumulatively throughout the broad spectrum of the national economy, then, of course, the private sector investment also goes up. I am thankful to all the Hon. Members for giving us all these figures. I have also so much statistics figures with me here but I would not like to take the valuable time of this august House by doing out all these statistics. I have all those figures with me here. But, I will try to confine myself to the basic of the policy aspects in this regard.

I am thankful to the Hon. Members again for having shown positive interest; and for having given me their positive support for many of our decisions and programmes. I would also like to mention one thing at this point of time. Shri Halder and other friends mentioned about the productivity year. They said that we have lesser production in the productivity year. Our growth rate was 4.3% in 1982 as compared to 9.3% in the preceding year—1981.

I agree that there has been lesser growth in the productivity year as compared to the preceding year.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(New Delhi) : The number of mandays lost is the highest.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Yes, the number of mandays lost is among the highest. I am coming to it. I agree with the Hon. Leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party and I hope he will regret this loss of man-days and will cooperate with us in this national endeavour so that we do not loss these man-days.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : They will cooperate provided your policy is not anti-working class.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I agree. There is no question of our being anti-working class; we are pro-working class. Only the spectacles differ.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Not in action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is replying to you only, Mr. Halder.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Last year has been an exceptional year. We were hit by drought—it was one of the most extensive droughts that we had ever faced in our history. It was very severe compared to 1979-80 and, because of the peculiar circumstances of drought, we had a negative rate of growth, it was—1.4% in 1979-80. Compared to that drought, the drought that we had faced last year was not less severe but it was rather in some States more severe. The statements here in this august House will bear testimony to this fact. On the one hand we had this drought and, on the other, we had cyclone and sometimes recurring floods. So, the cumulative effect of these climatic factors was, of course, reflected in the economy. In 1979-80 it led to a negative rate of growth of 1.4 per cent and in 1982 it became plus 4.3 per cent. So, I think we can with a measure of some satisfaction, say that this required effort on

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the part of our industrial workers, engineers and technicians to achieve this plus effect. I think we have to congratulate our workers and entrepreneurs for having done this sort of a little marvel.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, again this drought led to lesser production of power. Our hydel generation potentialities were effected. What happened in Tamil Nadu and Kerala? Kerala used to be a surplus State in power but because of drought they were also affected as our hydel base was affected on account of drought.

Sir, this led to another difficulty. The second factor we had to contend with was the infra-structural support which also became affected on account of power-cuts. I am thankful to Shri Lakkappa who correctly mentioned about the loss that our economy suffered on account of lesser power generation last year. Loss of hydel power generation led to weakening of the infra-structure.

Of course, Bombay textile strike has been a factor. On account of Bombay textile strike, not only textile production was affected but also the textile ancillaries like machineries, auxiliaries and components were affected. It had a chain effect. This textile industry and the allied sector constitutes 17 per cent of the total spectrum.

Then there is the world economic scene. I cannot better describe this than to mention—and I have got many cuttings here with me which go to prove that the world economic situation, the recessionary situation and the inflationary situation in many developed countries had a cumulative effect on economy. We cannot isolate ourselves in today's world because our imports and exports are affected by any world economic situation. Again, in the developed countries there was a tendency towards more and more protectionism. Then there are the high rates

of interest. All these factors had a cumulative effect and our production did have a slower growth compared to earlier years but I am sure—of course, there are again climatic factors which may intervene otherwise, in almost all the branches of our industrial economy there are positive factors this year, which go to show that this year will be a better year and we can go ahead with our productive planning, with our productive programmes in a more determined manner and I am sure this year we shall have better productivity results and better industrial growth.

Sir, I have with me 'India Today' of 15 April. You will agree that as far as its economic columns goes, it is quite an independent paper and an independent magazine. Nobody can call it a pro-Government magazine.

In the 15th April issue of *India Today*, the economists of *India Today*—7-8 of them—have written an article, and the heading is 'The Road to Recovery'. The first sentence is :

"The economy is projected to grow at 5 percent over the new year, 1983-84."

Then, further :

"The outlook for 1983-84 is considerably brighter. Industrial production is forecast to be up 8.8 per cent if the textile strike is resolved. Industrial machinery and equipment can expect the sharpest growth of nearly 10 per cent, while consumer goods and industrial raw materials are projected to grow at over 8 percent. The higher growth in machinery and equipment (which are sometimes called capital goods) may lead to some degree of import substitution in this sector."

This is the analysis for the coming year by the economists in *India Today*. I have with me comments of other economists also to support me in this regard, but I am sure with the blessings of this House and with the active cooperation

of each and every Member of this House, we can do even better.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Since you have so much faith in *India Today*, if it says something against you and we quote it in future in this House, you will accept it ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I hope, you can not quote more from *India Today* than other magazines, if you so like.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already said that it is an independent paper.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : But I am not sure if he will quote more from *India Today*.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : I will quote this magazine.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I have quoted from business columns of this magazine and I hope you will not grudge it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no two sides of the economy in our country, if politics is not injected into it. Economy is common to all of us.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : When I see him, I am always reminded of his name—Satyasadhan...

The basic theme running through our entire industrial policy has been to install capacity in a planned manner compatible with the developmental priorities of our successive Five-Year Plans. Optimal spread of investible resources, dispersal of entrepreneurs' initiative, balanced development of all parts of country, prevention of concentration of economic power leading to fragmentation of market etc. All these characteristics form the basic policy framework of our industrial policy.

Many Hon. Members have mentioned about a balanced and harmonious development of all parts of our country. It

is because of this reason that the Prime Minister took the initiative to get 'no-industry districts' identified in the country. It was at her specific instance to let us know what districts in our country had not yet been influenced by the rapid industrialisation; this concept of 'no-industry district' was brought in by our esteemed Prime Minister herself. What is a 'no-industry district'? It is a district where till now even from the British days there has been no medium scale industry or large scale or heavy industry, not even a medium scale industry. When a survey was made and all the State Governments were consulted, then we had a list of 87 districts.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : My district is also there.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Of course; seeing him we understand that he is from a backward district.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Not only from a backward district, I hope he is from a 'no-industry district'.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : A part of my constituency, Bankura is also a no-industry district.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already said that there are 87 such districts.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I would, therefore, make this request to the Hon. Members. Therefore, I would rather expect all the Members of this Hon. House to support us so that we can give over-riding priority to the industrialisation of these 'no-industry districts'. And there are geographic regions also. What about Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh. Mr. Nadar was referring to the hilly parts for the industrialisation, and also about Tripura, Mizoram. Therefore, it requires the sustained goodwill and continuous support of the industrialisation of these 'no industries districts'. And I am sure, we have more or less a consensus in this

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debate that we should give high priority to the industrialisation of the 'no-industry districts' and the least industrialized areas of the country. As I go ahead I would make a statement in this regard as to what specific measures we are going to take henceforth for giving more assistance for the industrialisation of these backward areas.

Mr. Halder and other friends mentioned about the state of industries in West Bengal. I may assure him that we are doing our best and we will continue to do our best for the industrialisation of the Eastern region—of West Bengal, of Assam, of Tripura; we have been doing that in the past and we shall continue to do this in future also.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : You should do better your best.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I am happy that the Government of West Bengal itself has mentioned this positive factor and I hope Mr. Halder will take this into account.

I quote the Budget speech made by Mr. Jyoti Basu, the Chief Minister, on 14th March, 1983 :

"We see in some sectors distinct signs of industrial revival in the State. Philips is setting up a new unit at Salt Lake, where we intend to develop industrial complex for Electronics. Kalyani is developing as a major industrial Centre. Tungston Filament factory has recently been commissioned. The Indian Oil Corporation are already setting up its units in Kerala. In order to give fillip to the development of the area, the Government has decided to set up a new sub-division at Nadia district with Kaliani its headquarters. The Government will be shortly announcing new incentive schemes for the industry."

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : It has already announced.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :

"I would invite the industrialists to take advantage of the excellent investment climate in the State and participate in the State advancement."

So, the climate is excellent. There is industrial revival there; and of course, if we cannot say that we have been helping in this regard to bring about this excellent industrial climate,...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Tiwari, it is an invitation by the West Bengal Government to the Tatas and Birlas also.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : There is no mention of Tatas in this, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not mentioned it.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : Since you have raised this issue, I would say it is true that we are working in a country where there are private enterprises. So we have to invite them. But the moment we come to Delhi and if Mr. Halder becomes a Minister, you will see what we do. At this stage only one point is that we have been demanding nationalisation of the units which you have already taken over. So, in this House you should say what are you going to do about the sick units and all that.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I will cross that bridge later on.

आचार्य भगवान देव (अजमेर) : जो दाटा और बिरला उद्योगपति हैं, उनसे इनकी दोस्ती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I meant it only for a joke.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I am only praising and quoting the West Bengal Chief Minister. I am saying that what is valid for West Bengal, should be valid for the whole country. Let us

apply the same conditions elsewhere as in West Bengal and say that there is a definite industrial revival throughout the country.

I was mentioning about the accelerated development of backward areas and States like West Bengal. Last year, we gave the largest number of licences to the backward areas of the country. We had issued the largest number of Letters of Intent viz. 1043. Out of this, 55.9% were for backward areas of the country. Then again, in the Directorate General of technical Development, where we have this scheme of registration of medium scale industries, the share of backward areas is this. Their total number registered in 1982 was 1538. Out of these, 704 were in the backward areas of the country in the respective States, i.e. 46% of the total registrations made by DGTD.

Then again, the Central investment subsidy granted last year has been a record by itself, viz. Rs. 40 crores granted by the Central Government to the States, entrepreneurs and industrialists, for setting up industries.

As regards small scale industries, we can again claim greater success. The number of small scale units which were registered in 1982 grew by 13.9%, and the number of registered units reached around and stood, at 6 lakhs, as against 5.27 lakhs in December 1981. In the Khadi and Village industries sector also, the turnover and employment rose. The turnover rose from Rs. 660.87 crores in 1981-82 to Rs. 794.73 crores in 1982-83, and employment rose by more than three lakhs, i.e. from 32.71 lakhs in 1981-82 to 35.95 lakhs in 1982-83 (provisional). This shows that through a wide spectrum in industrial activity, from the heavy industry to small scale and khadi and village industries, there was a considerable up-turn in production and employment levels.

Many members referred to the public sector; and I am very thankful to all the Hon. Members who have once again showed their faith in the public sector. I

assure all those Hon. Members who spoke for the public sector that we are with them in this respect. The public sector, as ever, continues to have the commanding heights of our economy. It will continue to do so. There is no doubt about it.

Of course, Mrs Jayanti Patnaik mentioned certain things. I will give her the figures: In 1981-82 the public sector enterprises made the highest ever post-tax profit viz. amounting to Rs. 484.58 crores. The percentage of gross profit to capital employed, improved remarkable, from 7.79% to 12.23% in 1981-82. In our Ministry of Industry also, the performance of public sector units in the Department of Industrial Development recorded a rise in production of the order of 22.3%, on top of the 1981-82 production which itself was 35% higher than in 1980-81 and the units under the Department of Heavy Industry recorded a production growth of 19 per cent over 26 per cent registered in 1981-82. In 1981-82, there was a production growth of 26 per cent and now again it is 19 per cent. I am sure that the Department of Heavy Industry will show a sizable positive return in 1982-83. I am very thankful to the hon. members for their support to BHEL. Some of the hon. members mentioned about the order book position of BHEL. I may tell them that BHEL will try its best to rise to the occasion; and our effort will be to see that the quality of BHEL product or HMT product or BHPV product, all the Heavy Industry's public sector units should be up to the mark comparable to international standards. As a matter of fact, we have also made a determined effort to have a quality circle movement in our public sector units. Already, BHEL has set up the largest number of quality circle units in its enterprise; and I am sure that this movement continues; rather we have urged all the public sector, joint sector, co-operative sector, and private sector units to set up quality circles in their undertakings so that workers at the grass-root level, technicians, engineers, they are also fully motivated to know day-to-day problems regarding produc-

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tivity and their suggestions are taken into account every day under the aegis of these quality circles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Tiwari should work in such a way that the consumers should ask for public sector product in any shop; they should work in such a way that the public or the consumer would ask for public sector product in preference to private sector product, as in the case of HMT watches.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : You have laid down a good principle. I agree. Thank you for propagating it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : What about Chanderpura Thermal Power Station ? May I know whether it will be reconsidered.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We try to get all contracts—not only Chanderpura but other contracts also. It depends upon the Maharashtra Government. I will convey your feelings to the Government of Maharashtra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This I said because when I visited Paris, one consumer in Paris asked for public sector product when I was in that shop. That is why I mentioned it.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I hope they would now ask for Indian public sector unit products.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I only help him. You don't want to help him. You can also help Mr. Halder in the public sector without organising too many strikes.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Mr. Nadar is not here. He was enquiring about position of BHEL, HEC and BHPV. I am happy to inform the House that BHEL's order book position has gone up from Rs. 1,995/-—crores to Rs. 3,417/-—crores. The heavy Engineering Corporation's order book position has gone up from Rs. 350/-—crores as on the 1st April, 1982 to Rs. 571/-—crores

on the 31st December, 1982. BHPV's order book position has gone up from Rs. 42 crores as on the 1st April, 1982, to Rs. 79 crores on the 31st December, 1982. The total of Heavy Industries portfolio in the public sector undertakings of the Department of Heavy Industries has gone up from Rs. 2,970 crores on the 1st April 1982 to Rs. 4,944 crores on the 31st December, 1982.

Many of the Hon. Members mentioned about the sick industry. I think Hon. Members will kindly recollect the statement made in July 1980 regarding prevention of industrial sickness in all our units; in which we had mentioned that we shall establish an early warning system so that industrial units, and financial institutions are fore-warned about the impending sickness of any industry. Since then, we have set up a very elaborate structure for avoidance of sickness, for fighting sickness and the Reserve Bank itself monitors on an all-India level, on behalf of the banks such sickness. In every State there is a co-ordination committee in which the State Governments, the financial institutions and other undertakings are represented and this coordination committee monitors and takes appropriate decisions in collaboration with the central financial institutions like the IDBI, and IRCL and others and then, of course, the State financial institutions like the industrial development corporations or the industrial investment corporations, etc., etc. And as far as the number of sick units goes, it might look that this number has gone up a little as mentioned by some Hon. Members, but if we look at the percentage of these sick units, you will see that this percentage has gone down actually. The trend shows that the number of sick units in terms of percentages has gone down. The Reserve Bank itself has mentioned this. The Government of India's responsibility has been very clearly defined as I mentioned. There are about 45 odd cases of industrial units which have been taken over under the Industries Development and Regulation Act and a substantive decision has to be taken

regarding such units; and some of these are located in West Bengal, the National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, the Incheck tyres Ltd. and all that.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about your Coordination Committee ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : A Cabinet Committee has been set up to look into each and every such case, because we have to take a final decision—I agree—that we have to take a decision—regarding these units. We cannot indefinitely delay the decision also. This Cabinet Committee has been meeting and I am sure that after having a study of each and every unit we will be taking substantive decisions about the future of these industries. I am also sure that a decision about Incheck and National Rubber Manufacturers and other industrial undertakings will be taken very promptly....(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This delay is spelling disaster. Mr. Minister, last year, when you spoke, you assured us that those units would be taken over. But, because of the delay they may face bankruptcy and insecurity. So, I would request you to assure this House that you would take a very prompt decision because otherwise there is a danger and you may nationalise the units, at least those which you promised to nationalise.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I would request the Hon. Member not to think of disaster but of recovery.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : The Finance Minister said last week in Calcutta that the sick units taken over by the Central Government would be nationalised within six months. So, the Government should at least keep its word as the Finance Minister said in Calcutta. As a Cabinet Committee has been formed; for nationalisation of Incheck, Indian Rubbers, Carter Pooler & Co., and others, which I have mentioned, may also be considered. Please consider nationalising all those units which I mentioned in my speech.

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास : उपायक्षम महोदय, जैसा आपने अभी कहा कि को-आर्डिनेशन कमेटी बनी हुई है जो सिक्क यूनिट को कण्ट्रोल करती है, जो आई० डी० बी० आई० मदद करते हैं, तो जिन स्टेट्स में यह को-आर्डिनेशन कमेटी नहीं है और कमेटी ने अपना कार्यक्रम शुरू नहीं किया है, वहाँ जो बाला-बाला काम हो जाता है, बगैर सरकार की सिफारिश के पैसा दे देते हैं, अपने तौर पर दे देते हैं, उसके बाद आपका डिपार्टमेंट कहता है कि हमारी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, फाइ-नेन्शियल इंस्टीट्यूशन उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है, वही देखेगी कि वह सिक्क है या नहीं। इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय आपको लेना चाहिए।

SHRI A.K. ROY : Can I ask a question now or you will allow me to put questions afterwards ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the Minister is replying, the Member cannot intervene unless the Minister yields. I cannot compel the Minister to speak or reply to whatever they say. Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty and Mr. Vyas were allowed because the Minister yielded. Therefore, he is replying to them.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I did not yield. I only kept mum because I have full respect for the Hon. Members. If I would have yielded, I would have sat down.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is also right. If the Minister yields, he should sit down.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : What I humbly commend to the Hon. Member is this. Let us not encourage a tendency among the people to ask for nationalisation of everything. If we encourage that, it means, we are giving incentive to sickness. Then every entrepreneur or every industrialist will have a tendency to make his industry sick.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : No.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I am not blaming you. I am just commending this to you for your consideration. If there is some sort of an impression given that we are going to nationalise anything whatever type of sickness there may be, then, it would give incentive to sickness and irresponsible people will turn their good units into sick units.

There are two contrary concepts. On the one hand, we say that the public sector units should perform well. On the other hand, we have to take over in the public sector such private sector units which are most inefficient, have huge liabilities and huge losses and then run them in the name of public sector. In my own Ministry, we have taken over more than 10 units like Burn & Co., Jessop & Co., Braithwaite & Co. Their balance-sheet has become red because of past losses. Therefore, I think, we should not allow any incentive to sickness. In future we should not say that everything should be nationalised just for sickness.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There should be more control of the Government on private sector units. Whenever an industry begins to fall sick, then immediately the Government should intervene. It is better if the Government intervenes at that stage.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY : I am really happy that the trade unionist's view is coming out in you.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : So, the percentage of sick units in the small scale sector declined from 3 per cent in 1980 to 2.7 per cent in 1981. Total bank credits to large sick units as percentage of total bank advances came down from 6.7 per cent in 1979 to 5.2 per cent in 1981.

Our office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries

is carrying out a diagnostic survey, a sample survey of about 8,000 units in the country to find out what are the reasons for this incipient sickness and based on this diagnostic study, I think we shall again come out with specific proposals so that we can further reduce the scale of sickness. We are really concerned about this and I am one with the Hon. Members who have expressed concern on this. We propose to remain vigilant in this sector. I have asked the Department to find out a method by which we can also take some more facilities from institutions like the credit guarantee co-operation for small-scale units. The credit guarantee operations which we find in many other countries like Japan are meant to see how small scale and small business units are given more credit guarantee facilities.

Coming to the capital market, it is a matter of satisfaction that the capital market conditions are very favourable. The amount of capital raised by 454 public limited companies was 25 per cent higher in 1982. It was 453 crores as compared to Rs. 362 crores in 1981. Similarly, you will be happy to find that the amount sanctioned by all-India financial institutions has shown an increase of 24 per cent in 1981-82 over 1980-81. The year 1982-83 (April—December) has registered an increase of 15.6 per cent over the corresponding period of earlier year. Similarly, the disbursements by these institutions have shown an increase of 20 per cent in April—December 1982 over the same period of 1981. In 1981-82 again it was 30.6 per cent more than in 1980-81. So, continuously we find that the rate of disbursements from the financial institutions has gone up. The approvals granted by the Controller of Capital Issues during the year 1982 amounted to Rs. 1,131 crores which showed an increase of nearly 55 per cent over those during 1981. So, all those figures indicate the positive trends in our economy and the confidence that the investors have or the confidence that the economy has in its future.

Then again, the rate of inflation has been contained as we all know. The rate of inflation from 18.2 per cent in 1980-81 and 9.3 per cent in 1981-82 has come down to a level of 2.5 per cent in 1982-83 and I am sure that this will be a further incentive to the growth of our economy and to our industrial growth.

There was some criticism of District Industries Centres. I do not think that we should think of closing down the District Industries Centres and I think many of the Districts Industries Centres are doing a very good job. Last year, I called a conference of all the District Industries Centres officers and we have tried to improve the functioning of District Industries Centres. We have tried to make them more competent as far as their performance goes, specially in their consultancy activities. We are trying to strengthen the District Industries Centres, and technically-oriented Project Managers in fields which are identified as prospective in a particular district are being appointed. That is our thrust. Now responsibility regarding this lies with the State Governments also. I am sure that all the State Governments will give the required support to the DICs in this regard. What I have seen is this that in some States the emphasis required in support of DICs is not being given. I do not want to name those States, but I would certainly urge upon all the State Governments to give due importance to the strengthening of the DICs at the focal point of rural industrialisation in every district.

Regarding the performance of the DIC, in 1979-80 there were 372 DICs. Now the number has gone upto 395. The total number of units under the auspices of the DIC were 3,08,221 (for 333 DICs) in 1981-82, of which 2,38,000 were of the artisan type, compared to 1980-81 when the number was only 2,37,000 (for 324 DICs) in which the artisan type units were 177,000. The total employment generated in the 1980-81 was 807,000,

(for 324 DICs) which rose to 957,000 (for 333 DICs) in 1981-82. The credit assistance funnelled through the DIC rose from Rs. 286 crores (for 324 DICs) in 1980-81 to Rs. 424 (for 333 DICs) in 1981-82.

We have set up a Central Co-ordinative Committee of the DIC. I am sure that this Central Committee of the DIC is going to co-ordinate most of the activities regarding the DICs and, I am sure, with the support and blessings of the Hon. Members, DICs will be able to do a much better job. I am aware of the shortcomings of the DICs in certain respects. I myself mentioned those shortcomings during my address at the DIC conference. I do not claim for them infallibility, saying "there is no mistake, everything is all right". But, I am sure, our performance has been satisfactory in a general sense and it will be still better in the future.

There was a specific reference to the coir industry of Kerala. I have answered many questions in this regard in this Hon. House. We have taken many steps. I had a meeting some time back with the Industries Ministers of the coir-producing States and we have taken specific steps to see that the export of coir products is augmented. We have held exhibitions in foreign countries. We have taken extensive steps to augment the sale of coir products within the country. I have all the figures here with me. We are encouraging the scheme of co-operativisation of coir products I am sure, with the support of the State Governments of the coir producing States of Kerala; Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra, the internal consumption and export of coir products will go up.

Sri Lanka and China are entering the export market for the coir industry by introducing new technology. Both those countries have introduced new technology. I am sure that our own coir co-operatives and our entrepreneurs will take to technological innovations so that the quality of our

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coir products becomes more competitive in the international market so that we can not only retain our export market but we can further develop it.

SHRI N.G. RANGA : May I have as assurance that these new machines, which are being introduced elsewhere, we would not encourage them ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We are not encouraging it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Mechanisation will result in large scale unemployment in coir industry.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We are not encouraging mechanisation. There is only one such unit and that is for 100 per cent export.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey) : With regard to that one unit there is a lot of controversy and so far we do not know whether the Government of India has taken a decision on that because it will throw 15,000 workers out of job.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The Hon. Member is well versed with the whole matter and I do not want to enlighten her at this point of time, but I am sure I have also told her that we do not propose to give more licences in this particular context.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : What about the present unit ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Well, that unit is in Tamil Nadu ?

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Whatever it be, even the Coir Board itself has unanimously passed a Resolution not to mechanise the industry.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : There has been a reference to foreign technology saying that there is increase in the number of foreign collaborations and that we are not encouraging

indigenous technology and all that I would like to assure the Hon. Members that our whole policy emphasis is on greater indigenisation of our technology.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : An instance was given with regard to BHEL.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Yes, I am coming to that. That instance was given regarding BHEL turbines. But we are not yet producing turbines. Mr. Murugain perhaps was referring to that. But I hope we can manufacture turbines in future. So, we have to import gas turbines, we are not producing them.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Sir, are you going to give permission to import?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Yes, of course. Have you any recommendation to make ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Murugian wanted to know as to why it cannot be made in BHEL when it is so much advanced.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : No. no. BHEL have also to import if they have to provide them in any turn key jobs, or if they have to provide gas turbines, they have to import.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can they not make them here in India ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : They have not yet manufactured these. But since you have also mentioned it, we have to think of it. But we do not require so many numbers of gas turbines for a commercial operation. However, we can think of it later on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then we can export it also to other countries.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Now, we have a technology policy statement which has been applauded the world over. The Prime Minister herself made this historic declaration regarding this technology policy at Tiru-

pati on January 3, 1983 and it is very clear regarding technology acquisition, and quote it as follows :

"Where the need to import technology is established, every effort should be made to ensure that it is of the highest level consistent with requirements and resources. The technology import will be so planned as to have effective transfer of basic knowledge, and to facilitate further advancement. Where the import of technology is contemplated, the level to which technology has been developed or is in current use within the country shall be first evaluated. Lists of technologies that have been adequately developed to the extent that import is unnecessary will be prepared and periodically updated; in such areas no import of technology would normally be permitted; and the onus will be on the seeker of foreign technology, be it industry or a user Ministry, to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the approval authority that import is necessary."

So, the characteristics of our importing technology are very well enumerated in this policy statement. It is specifically mentioned in this Policy Statement that the onus will be on the seeker. No import of technology would normally be permitted in areas where we have ourselves indigenously developed the appropriate technology.

I have brought here with me Statement of Heads of Governments of the non-aligned countries which has very specifically mentioned that what is happening today is that in any developed country because of special facilities for research, some sort of technology monopolies are being created there. It has also been mentioned in a basic UNIDO document also that efforts should be made to eliminate or at least curtail the abuse of patent privileges by encouraging licencing arrangements which are not devices for extending monopolistic and oligopolistic powers of

the holders of technological knowledge or for impeding the technological progress of the developing countries. The developing countries themselves in unison have demanded in the recent non-aligned summit that technological knowledge has to be shared and whatever we see in the form of foreign-collaboration is more or less a means of getting this appropriate technology in our country to serve the needs of our development. In this context we should not oppose any foreign collaboration per se. We are not enamoured of any and every foreign collaboration as such. But when we have come to the brass tack, when we diversify our industrial development, when we set up new units, when we expand, when we have to reach higher levels of technology; then we have to set up new industrial units or modernize and then we have to import, acquire appropriate technology from the appropriate country, from that appropriate point which is in a position to give that appropriate technology. Therefore, we have reached a point where the developing world as a whole is fighting for new technology and if we in India do not see what is happening elsewhere, it will be at our own peril. More so, if we do not import appropriate technology, if it is so required under particular circumstances. I think we have to go ahead with such foreign collaborations. We do not want to import repetitive technology and our Directorate General of Technical Development, our Secretariat of Industrial Approvals, our Department of Economic Affairs, they are all very very alert. They go through each and every proposal with an analytical microscope, and through each and every item to see what has to be imported and what has not to be imported. So, I am sure about that, specially in view of what is happening round the world.

Hon. Members will be happy to know that we are setting up Productivity Boards industry-wise as has been announced earlier. I am sure, in these Productivity Boards in major industries, working class will also be appropriately represented. With the establishment of

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these Productivity Boards, there will be better atmosphere for ensuring more productivity in these industries.

We are also instituting national awards for small scale entrepreneurs and productivity award for workers. For entrepreneurial development also we are proposing to set up an Entrepreneurial Development Centre at the national level which will co-ordinate the activities of all similar institutions, either set up by the financial institutions or by the universities or by the State Governments. It serves a vital objective because self-employment is the key to fighting unemployment under the Sixth Five Year Plan. In the backward areas we specially require more entrepreneurship. We have to identify the entrepreneurs. We have to train them. We have to come to their succour; so that they can set up their own units. We are proposing to encourage a country-wide development programme with the help of State Governments, universities, institutes of management and financial institutes. I am sure that we shall have a countrywide movement for entrepreneurial development for self-employment.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Cooperatives and other services.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Yes.

Now I would like to come to the point of what incentives we are going to give for industries to be set up in the backward areas. The Sivaraman Committed report has been on the anvil for sometime and it is a voluminous document, as my friend and esteemed colleague the Hon. Planning Minister said yesterday. It covers 11 reports on various topics and will still take sometime because these 11 reports have to be considered in unison in many matters. Then again there is considerable difference of opinion amongst the State Governments as to how to define backward areas and so on and so forth. As you must have seen, even in the House

many Hon. Members mentioned that block should be a unit or taluk should be a unit. Some State Governments have other advice to give. As you know, some State Governments have already considered block and the taluk as a unit for industrial development. So, we will take some more time to consider this definition of backward areas and all these 11 reports given by the Committee. But pending such wider consideration the Government of India has taken certain decisions which I would like to announce at this point of time and I am sure that all the Hon. Members will bless these decisions.

First of all, I would like to announce that the Government have decided that the present ceiling on investment of Rs. 3 crores for registration instead of licensing will be raised to Rs. 5 crores to neutralise the cost escalation and to ensure greater freedom to middle-level entrepreneurs. The ceiling on annual imports of permissible materials and components remains at Rs. 40 lakhs. This will also help increase in industrialisation of middle-level and the medium-level industries throughout the country. We propose to set up industries estimating up to Rs. 5 crores which will not have to come for licences. They can get it registered through DGTD.

Hon. Members are aware that certain concessions are now available, for the setting up of industries in the industrially backward areas. This mainly comprises of the Central investment subsidy which is available to industries set up in 101 districts of the country and the concessional finance which is available to units located in 246 districts. It has been accepted that the present pattern of incentives and concessions need to be reviewed and rationalised. The Sivaraman Committee had made certain recommendations in this regard and detailed studies have been initiated in the light of those recommendations. It will, however, take sometime before a final view can be formulated taking into account the views of various State Governments. Pending a decision on these matters, Government

has decided that the existing schemes of incentives should be suitably enlarged and streamlined to stimulate further investment in the industrially backward areas. Towards this end, Government has divided the backward areas of the country into three categories.

Category 'A' will consist of non-industry districts plus special regions like Assam, J & K, Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh and hilly areas; that is 118 districts.

Category 'B' will consist of districts currently eligible for Central subsidy minus districts included in Category 'A' that is, no-industry districts and special region districts. (55 districts)

Category 'C' consists of the existing 246 concessional finance districts minus those included in categories 'A' and 'B' (113 districts)

Now Central investment subsidy for the three categories shall be as under :—

Category 'A' 25% of the investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Category 'B'—15 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Category 'C'—10 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Hon. Members will notice that, while the present ceiling of investment subsidy is 15 per cent and Rs. 15 lakhs, the ceilings for Category 'A' have been raised to 25 per cent and Rs. 25 lakhs. For the first time, Central subsidy has been introduced for Category 'C' which has so far been eligible only for concessional finance and no investment subsidy. Government has also decided that all these three categories shall henceforth be eligible for concessional finance in addition to Central subsidy.

It is well known that, as a result of past concessions heavy investment has already taken place in some limited areas. It has accordingly been stipula-

ted that blocks/taluks/urban agglomerations in Categories 'B' and 'C' districts where investments have exceeded Rs. 30 crores as on 31st March, 1983 shall not be eligible for further investment subsidy or concessional finance. The MRTP/FERA houses shall not, however, be eligible for Central subsidy for investment in Category 'C'.

Government realise that one of the impediments towards rapid industrialisation in the backward areas is the absence of adequate infrastructural facilities. Government have, therefore, decided that the State Governments should be assisted to take up infrastructural development in one or more identified growth centres in no-industry districts. The assistance from the Central Government will be limited to one-third of the total cost of infrastructural development subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per district. Many Hon. Members, Hon. Members from Tripura and from Assam, including Shri Lakkappa, had mentioned about infrastructural weaknesses in no-industry districts.

Government have also decided that the export obligations of MRTP/FERA companies in respect of investments in non-Appendix-I industries which are not reserved for small sector, would be 50 per cent in respect of Categories 'B' and 'C' and 30 per cent in respect of Category 'A' districts.

The rapid industrialisation of backward areas would be facilitated by providing an impetus for the setting up of such industries as can promote the development of ancillary units in the area. The Government have, therefore, decided to recognise certain industrial units of this type as a nucleus plant. An industrial unit will qualify for recognition as a nucleus plant if it provides for 50 per cent ancillarization with employment level in the ancillaries at three times of the level of direct employment. The Central investment subsidy for nucleus plants will be as follows. The nucleus programme is very well known to the Hon. Members. There are many

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nucleus plant districts which are known to the Hon. Members. Therefore, this decision will have some importance.

Category 'A'—25%, upto a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs

Category 'B'—20%, upto a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs

Category 'C'—15%, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs.

MRTP/FERA companies shall not be entitled to Central investment subsidy in respect of nucleus plants in Category 'C' areas. Nevertheless, the following differential concessions and incentives shall be available to all nucleus plants:—

- (i) Inter-corporate investments will be allowed on case-to-case basis upto a ceiling of 30 per cent instead of the present ceiling of 10 per cent under section 372(1) of the companies Act.
- (ii) Convertibility clause imposed by the term-lending institutions will not apply to nucleus plants located in Categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' for a period of seven years from the date of sanction or five years from the date of disbursement, whichever is later.
- (iii) State Governments will extend to nucleus plants composite package assistance like exemption from sales tax liability, interest, free sales tax loan, capital investment subsidy from State funds, etc.

This new pattern of central investment subsidy will call for provision of additional funds to meet the anticipated requirements. Government will be coming in due course for allocation of additional resources for this purpose.

I have announced a comprehensive scheme of augmenting the central invest-

ment funds and help for industrialisation of not only no-industry districts but also concessional finance districts which have been mentioned as category B and C districts and you will see that including, for the first time, category 'C' districts as capital subsidy districts on behalf of the Central Government will go a long way in ensuring the development of backward areas throughout the country. From Kanyakumari to Ladakh and from Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram to Gujarat, the whole of the country will be covered and I think this decision will have special blessing from all sections of the House and from each and every Member of this House.

Of course, there are many other matters which may be mentioned. I know Hon. Members had made many individual points and I will strive my level best to send the necessary replies to the Hon. Members at their postal address because I know even if I try and speak for the whole day, I will not be able to reply to each and every individual point mentioned by the Hon. Members. I value each and every point mentioned by the Hon. Members and I will try my level best...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I will try my level best so that I can send the appropriate written reply to each and every member.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU : One important point, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not allow any member.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Once again I thank the Hon. Members. As I conclude, I am reminded of a Sanskrit sloka. This is from Isa Upanishad.

हिरण्मयेन पात्रेण सत्यसापिहितं मुखम् ।
तत्वं पूषमपावृणु सत्यं धर्माय दष्टये ॥

Whatever the truth, the quintessence of truth has to be looked into and I am sure that whatever may be the criticism, whatever the critics might say, in our heart of hearts the quintessence of truth sparkles in all its glory and I will find this glory of truth in all the utterances of my friends who have spoken and partaken in this debate. I am sure I will continue to have their blessings. I am very thankful for any personal references made to me. I am a humble worker at the service of the nation and this House and I am sure I will continue to have the personal support and blessings of each and every Hon. Member to carry on my tasks.

With these words, I commend the Demands for grants for my ministry for the positive support of this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Industry together—unless any Hon. Member says that any of his cut motion be put separately...

SHRI A.K. ROY : My cut motions may be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That I will do. Don't worry. I am not tired of that at all because I am in the Chair. You want both your cut motions to be put separately ?

SHRI A.K. ROY : Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Industries’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to take over and re-start Kumardhubi Engineering Works at Dhanbad. (68)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Industries’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to review the policy regarding sick-industries. (69)

Those in favour may say ‘Aye’.

SHRI A.K. ROY : Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against may say ‘No’.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Noes have it....

SHRI A.K. ROY : Ayes have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Division—let the lobbies be cleared... Lobbies have been cleared. I shall put Cut Motions Nos. 68 and 69 moved by Shri A.K. Roy.

The question is :

“That the demand under the Head ‘Industries’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to take over and re-start Kumardhubi Engineering Works at Dhanbad. (68)

“That the demand under the Head ‘Industries’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to review the policy regarding sick-industries. (69)

Those in favour will please say ‘Aye’.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: ‘Aye’.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against will please say ‘No’.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the ‘Noes’ have it.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the other cut motions moved together to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 68 and 69 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Industry to vote.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Industry to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 61 to 63 relating to the Ministry of Industry.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of Industry voted by Lok-Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
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1	2	3	4
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Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
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MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

61. Ministry of Industry	84,63,000	—	4,23,17,000	—
62. Industries	16,90,79,000	51,35,67,000	84,53,98,000	225,43,32,000
63. Village and Small Industries	17,08,90,000	17,41,67,000	85,44,50,000	87,08,33,000

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1983-84

Ministry of Commerce and Department of Supply

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we go to the next item. The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 10 to 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Demand Nos. 104 and 105 relating to the Department of Supply for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay. Motions moved :

(i) "That the respective sums not ex-

ceeding the amount on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984; in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereto against Demands Nos. 10 to 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce".

(ii) "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 104 and 105 relating to the Department of Supply."

*(i) Demands for Grants, 1983-84, in respect of the Ministry of Commerce
Submitted to the Vote of Lok-Sabha.*

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No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
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1	2	3	4
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Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

10.	Ministry of Commerce	40,47,000	—	2,02,36,000	—
11.	Foreign Trade and Export production	116,54,02,000	102,58,48,000	582,70,09,000	512,92,39,000
12.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	26,45,06,000	14,40,31,000	132,25,30,000	72,01,56,000

(ii) *Demands for Grants, 1983-84, in respect of the Department of Supply
Submitted to the Vote of Lok, Sahba.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY					
104. Department of Supply		6,13,000	—	30,68,000	—
105. Supplies and Disposals		1,95,45,000	—	9,77,26,000	—

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey) : Mr, Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Government of India a new import policy has been announced. There was an import policy statement last year also : 'Export or perish was the slogan.' Together, to suit the IMF conditionalities import liberalisation was also announced. What is the net result of the last year's policy ? What is the opinion of our Finance Minister ? Addressing the Chamber of Commerce the Finance Minister has stated that last year we imported Rs. 2,000 crores worth of unwanted things and in necessary things. Annual Report of the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1982-83 states the items like tea, rice, cashew kernals, jute manufactures, carpets, etc. have suffered a set back either on account of world recession, restrictive trade practices adopted by the developed countries or severe competition among the exporting countries. Inspite of the indigenous production of crude oil resulting in reduction of relative share of P.O.L. in India's total imports from 42 per cent in 1980-81 to 38 per cent in 1981-82 and further reduction in 1982-83 and subsequent export of crude oil the balance of trade remains more or less static.

Last year April to December the deficit was Rs 4,200 crores.. This year it is Rs 4,060 crores. Finally, the trade gap at the end of this year will be near about Rs. 5,900 crores. Not only our trade balance did not change but also the import policy created havoc in the country. Most of our indigenous industries have suffered.

There was dumping of soda ash at cheaper prices in the country resulting in reduction of production by more than 50 per cent in our companies leading to loss of employment to thousands of people. Then there was dumping of cheaper manmade fibre from foreign countries forcing the viscose factory in Metupalayam in Coimbatore to close down for some time and later working much below the capacity. Maroor Ryons in Kerala making pulp for manufacturing man-made fibre is closed down throwing out 3,000 workers and thousands of other people indirectly employed. Birlas prefer to import man-made fibre from outside and sell it here because by that they get more profit, then by producing pulp. But no step has been taken so far and thousands of people are out of employment. J & K Synthetics in Kota the other day re-

trenched 2400 workers under the same plea

In spite of increase in steel production, we are still importing steel. The steel yards have been stacked with a large quantity of unsold steel. Our public sector undertakings have been losing, but we are allowing alloy steel scrap to be imported. Manufacturers of utensils will melt it and utilise it for manufacture of utensils. They are getting it quite cheaper. On the other hand, our alloy steel has piled up. If alloy steel is exported, they can import scrap. That is the position. Recently, about two months ago in Bombay, police checked up one consignment of export and found that the parcel contained stones only. In turn, they get alloy steel scrap which can be used by the industry for making utensils. A number of such consignments might have gone unnoticed. As I said, on the other hand, alloy steel that is produced by our industries has piled up and is lying in the yards. That is the position.

Then, we are importing coal by paying Rs. 1000/- per tonne, whereas our coal will cost us only between Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per tonne. Why can't we improve our quality by improving the work of our coalmines? We are importing caprolactum. The Government has not taken any steps to begin the work for the caprolectum plant at Cochin. What is the necessity of importing it when we can ourselves produce it? But so far, as I said, no attempt has been made to construct that plant.

Then, textile machinery is being imported. All short of small machinery which can be easily manufactured by our public sector undertakings is being imported. BHEL can produce electrical equipment upto 200 M.W., but are we prepared to take it? Let us take the instance of Chandrapur Thermal Power Station. Instead of giving it to BHEL, the contract for their requirement has been given to a foreign multinational company. The offer of BHEL was turned down. Is it justified? If we have to

improve the working of our public sector undertakings, we should encourage them for such things, specially when they are fully equipped for it. Why should we go to companies elsewhere? There is dumping of not only goods by other countries, but also of obsolete technology, which will aggravate due to the present import policy. That is the position I can tell you so many instances. *Times of India* Commands :

"The new policy stresses the need to import technology on a selective basis. As things are, it is being literally bought by private and public sector companies *en masse*. On an average 400 to 500 agreements are signed by them with each other. Far too many of them fetch the country out-moded technology which the exporters had discarded long ago". (Most of these machines have worked for 25-30 years) This is what was stated in the *Times of India* in a recent issue while commenting on the last year's policy. They proceed further

"Indian companies that adopt them are not particular in the least because in the sellers' market they operate, they are sure of making a kill with whatever they produce. As depressing as humiliating conditions that the exporting companies impose on the Indian companies by which they make sure that the latter continue to depend on them. They would not be able to get away. With them the Indian companies were not in a position to develop the technology, they import... The tragedy is that the Government seems to be conspiring to maintain the existing state of affairs. This is the opinion given by *Times of India*.

Now, the new import policy has given blanket permission to import second hand machines by putting it in the OGL. In the name of advanced technology, we were importing the second hand machines which have been thrown away by the foreigners. We all know the capitalist countries never give the best and

[Shrimati Suseela Gopalan]

most efficient technology to the developing countries. Even these machines are introduced without looking to the effect of the introduction of these machines. I can cite example of the Green Leaf Tobacco Thrasty Plant introduced by the I.L.T.D. company at Anarpathi in Andhra Pradesh. This has resulted in the closure of Chirala factory and has thrown out of employment six hundred workers. This is the beginning of a chain of closures, because already by the beginning of the new season four other factories have not yet been opened. This machine will throw out of employment about 50,000 workers. When I asked a particular question about this in Parliament, I was told that only 1,800 people will be affected. But, Sir, what is the result? At present in Chirala six thousand workers have been thrown out of employment and out of them four thousand are women. The entire locality is suffering. But the problem is that if we ask the State Government, they say the licence is given by the Centre. Centre in its turn says that these factories are working under the State Government and they will have to see to it. The position at present is that within a short period of time 50,000 workers will be thrown out of employment. This is, Sir, the result of the new technology import. The question is what is the alternative employment arrangement? Is the Government prepared to give these fifty thousand people alternative employment? If that is so, we are not opposed to the mechanisation. So, the question I ask is that will you be able to give alternate employment to those who have been or will be thrown out of employment?

Just now, I asked the Industry Minister about the mechanisation in the coir industry; Sir, there has been a blanket ban by the Coir Board against introducing machines in the mat sector which is labour-intensive. But there is a case in which a big importer imported in the name of coir products; mat looms without mentioning whether it is for matting. And when the Coir Board Com-

mittee was not there, he influenced the officials and got the registration. The workers have been fighting against the introduction of this machine. Now the Government of India says that there are so many legal implications. But the question is that the person has got it imported through the backdoor method and got the registration by influencing the Officers against the policy. There are records for this in the Coir Board. Again, the Coir Board has passed a unanimous resolution for not mechanising the mat sector because it is labour-intensive. Several times the workers agitated for this and we came to Delhi also in this regard. Thousands of workers came to Delhi, represented to the Minister of Industry, represented to the Prime Minister—but what is the result? In the name of technology, 15,000 people will be out of job. Is there no remedy? What is the alternative arrangement? That is what I am asking you. Likewise, one time digital computers have been imported and introduced in metal box and other industries. The third and fourth generation computers installed in Railways are going to be giant job-killers. We are living in a country where over 20 million are already having no jobs; and you are throwing thousands out of jobs. This is the reality. The import policy of the Government is ruining the peasantry in our country. What are the things you are importing? Coconut oil, copra, rubber, pepper, cardamom, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs etc. All these things our peasants are finding it difficult to sell. The Minister may not be knowing this; but I come from that area.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRA-TAP SINGH): I am aware; I will reply.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : In the case of nutmegs and cloves, our peasants are finding it difficult to sell them. Prices have fallen very much. Are you prepared to declare the prices

of these products, and are you prepared to buy these products for the declared prices ? Instead, when the production is more you are importing all these things.

You are importing not only coconut oil, but you are importing it as lubricating oil. There are so many underhand methods. The exporters are so influential in our country, that they can do anything. That is the most interesting part of it. Govt. will import only when the production is at its peak. Last time, when the prices of rubber fell, we took it up in this House. At that time, the production per day was 1,000 tonnes. But only 200 tonnes were being lifted per day. Then the S.T.C. imported and prices declined

Through the new Import-Export policy Govt. has put restrictions on imports and exports of some items canalysing through S.T.C. STC has imported things when we were having peak production. I can understand if you import when there is scarcity, but coconut oil, rubber etc. were imported when peak level of production was there. At that time these monopoly companies could come in and procure coconut oil, rubber or anything at cheap prices at the cost of the farmers.

Lakhs of people are dependent on these industries in my state. We feel the pinch. But what is Government of India doing ? Just now they show much concern for the well being of the big companies in this country. Only yesterday I read in the papers that because the price of rubber has gone up a little, they were going to release the stocks with STC. Immediately they will come to the rescue of the monopoly companies; but are they concerned so much for the welfare of farmers of the country ? I can cite an example. Recently, when I went to Andhra, I found that the price of tobacco was falling. Then I immediately wrote to the Minister i.e. on or around the 15th February, saying that the situation was very bad

and that if STC did not intervene and purchase the produce, there would be a steep fall, and that 70,000 of our farmers would be affected. Not only I wrote myself, but also our esteemed colleague Prof. N.G. Ranga and so many others represented to the Minister. But when did you take the decision to allow S.T.C. to purchase ? When there was a Calling Attention in this House on 17th March, Govt. declared that the Govt is prepared to ask STC to intervene in the market.

But when did the STC go to the market ? That is an important thing. They went to the market in 11th April, 1983. Two days before the prices of rubber went up. Immediately, the government came to the rescue of the big companies. Even after three months, they could not move in the case of tobacco. How much did the STC purchase from Andhra Pradesh ? Till now, I learn, only one million tonnes are purchased by them. Only in the end, Govt. asked the STC to purchase low quality of tobacco, but that too was not bought by the STC. The result is that cultivators are selling it at throw away prices. Is the Govt. prepared to help.

The Parliamentary Committee asked the government to allow the Tobacco Board to intervene in the market and purchase it and then sell it. Has the government done anything for that because it is affecting thousands of farmers in this country ? Several Parliamentary Committee have repeatedly recommended about it, but nothing has been done by the government. The farmers and the workers are secondary citizens in this country. That is what is happening. In the Tobacco Board, we have a representative of the workers, but he has no voting right. Have 70,000 workers got enough representation in the Board ? No. The traders and exporters have major membership in the Tobacco Board. They are deciding the policy of the government, not the poor peasants or the workers. Two lakh workers are

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there in the tobacco industry. How are you treating them ? They are getting very meagre wages. Workers are being displaced by mechanisation. Two million workers are engaged in the tea industry directly and indirectly. This industry is earning Rs. 400 crores as foreign exchange for the country, and another Rs. 150 crores as excise duty. In 1980-81, the export declined by 19.8 million K.G. than the previous year while in 1981-82, the export declined by 8.3 per cent, in terms of earning, it declined by 12.3 per cent. But domestic consumption is increasing. In 1951-52 it was 72.80 million kg., in 1981-82 it went up to 356.61 million kg. The price for the Indian consumer is from Rs. 21—25 per kg. Because of the manipulations by the monopoly companies like Brooke Bond and Lipton the small and medium growers are forced to sell their products at a price between 15 and 17 rupees per kg. But the consumers are getting it for 21 to 25 rupees per kg. There is no method to help the poor and the small medium level growers of the tea industry. The workers are demanding that tea should be purchased directly from the growers but so far no step is being taken and whatever amount is given to the tea industry for the development of the industry, goes to big people. It is so manipulated that actually it does not go to the industry. The small and medium level growers are not getting any help. Here and there, they may be getting a small portion, but a major part of it is going to the big companies.

An amount of Rs. 0.43 crores has been set apart by the Government for the rejuvenation of the tea gardens in Darjeeling. But a major part of it will be misused, if proper steps are not taken and the workers participation is ensured. Otherwise, a major part of it will be manipulated by the management instead of using it for the development of this industry. So, immediately the Government has to do something to ensure worker participation in the

scheme. Actually, the present relief of export duty is not benefiting the tea growers in Kerala. Tea is being sold in auction at Cochin. Therefore, if Govt. really want to give some relief to the tea growers in Kerala, some excise duty relief must be given to the growers in Kerala.

Likewise, the coir industry is also in crisis. But in the new import policy it has been declared that coir and coir products will be imported. I do not understand the idea behind this. Five lakh workers are struggling hard for existence. Four thousand producers are suffering. We are trying hard to find market outside as well as in India. But so far it has not been effective. But we are importing coir and coir products and rubberised products. In Kerala we are finding it difficult to find market for rubberised products, Govt. has declined to give some cash compensatory allowance to the exporters of coir products. But what is the result ? It is not extended to the F.O.B. contract concluded with socialist countries. Our trade with socialist countries has been hampered. Actually it was hoped that it would help in export of these products to the socialist countries. But the benefit of this cash compensatory allowance is not extended to exports of the coir products to socialist countries.

Similarly, in jute industry what is the position ? That is also in crisis. Several factories are being closed down but no steps are being taken to help the jute industry. The jute growers are not getting any benefit; the workers are not getting fair wages. Govt. of India is not moving an inch. Before independence the Government used to help the jute growing states. Some solution for the betterment of that industry should be found immediately. The interest of 2.8 lakhs of workers are involved in the industry. The Government should protect them by nationalising this industry. Otherwise, you cannot save this industry. The

West Bengal Assembly has passed unanimously this Resolution.

The handloom industry is in crisis. Millions of people are working in this industry. But see the position. The price of cotton has gone down by 1/3, but the price of yarn has gone up by 50 per cent. In Kerala as well as in Tamil Nadu, the handloom workers have no jobs. They are struggling for their livelihood. The Govt. has to do something. Your policy and methods of protecting the monopolists in this country are actually jeopardising the interests of the workers and the producers.

The Government is seeking our cooperation for the implementation of their programmes. But for getting our cooperation, the Government should change its behaviour towards the workers. You are going in for mechanisation without caring about unemployment problem. If you take some steps to change your methods and policies for helping the peasantry and the workers, there will be cooperation from this side also. Otherwise you will not get a co-operation.

SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA (Arrah) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

/Failure to nationalise import and export trade. (15)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

/Failure to check infructuous expenditure in State Trading Corporation and streamline its working. (16)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

/Failure to channelise the export of potatos and onions through the State Trading Corporation. (17)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

/Failure to improve the working of tea, Coffee, Rubber and Cardamon Boards. (18)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

/Failure to nationalise jute industry and to ensure payment of remunerative prices to jute growers. (19)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

/Failure to supply yarn to the weavers in Bihar at reasonable price. (20)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

/Failure to nationalise mica industry and explore foreign markets for it. (21)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

/Failure to nationalise the import and export of stainless steel sheets, plates and utensils. (22)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

/Failure to nationalise all big textile mills. (23)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced to RE. 1.”

[Shri Chandardeo Prasad Verma]

/Failure to control the prices of silken cloth. (24)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

/Failure to ensure payment of remunerative prices to tobacco growers. (25)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

/Failure to nationalise the textile industry. (60)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

/Failure to encourage silk and cotton producers with a view to increasing their production. (61)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

/Failure to nationalise jute industry. (62)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced to RE. 1."

/Failure to provide more incentives to tea, coffee, rubber and jute industries. (63)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to nationalise import and export trade. (72)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to check extravagant ex-

penditure of State Trading Corporation and to streamline its working. (73)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to streamline the working of Cardamom Board. (74)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to supply cotton yarn in adequate quantities for power-looms and handlooms. (75)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to provide reasonable prices to jute growers for their produce. (76)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to improve the working of Rubber Board. (77)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to nationalise the mica industry for its development. (78)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to provide protection to cashewnut industry. (79)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to check imbalance in import and export trade. (80)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to set up Boards for chilly, nutmeg, clove, turmeric and ginger. (81)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to export coca products. / (82)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to export coconut, coconut oil and coir carpets. (83)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to improve the working of Coffee Board. (84)

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Kodarma) :
I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to streamline the working of MMTC, MSTC and MITCO. (38)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to set up effective agencies for Indian exportable goods in foreign markets in the Indian ambassies abroad. (39)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to set up one free trade zone in every State for Indian nationals residing abroad who are willing to start factories in India

and to export its production in foreign markets. (40)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to permit the Indian traders in foreign countries to bring second hand machinery and scientific equipment to set up industries in India without customs and other restrictions. (41)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to solve the problems of striking textile workers of Bombay. (42)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to take action against officials of National Jute Mills, Howrah to increase the income of the company. (43)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to check the extravagance in public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Commerce. (44)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to increase the number of labourers to process and fabricate mica, mica paper, mica powder, mica films, mica capacitors and other insulating materials by the MITCO. (45)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Shri R.L.P. Verma]

/Need to produce quality controlled goods for export to foreign countries by giving necessary technical and financial assistance to the entrepreneurs in India. / (46)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Failure of export promotion councils to boost up exports at par with Japan, South Korea and other countries. / (47)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to export green vegetables, potatoes, onions and other articles from Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. / (85)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to capture the markets of developing countries of Africa, Middle East and others for Indian goods. / (86)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to set up a free-trade zone in every State to encourage the new entrepreneurs coming from foreign countries. / (87)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to purchase raw mica directly by MITCO from mica-mine owners. / (88)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Failure of Export Promotion Councils to set up agencies in different countries either independently or through Indian Embassies. / (89)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to set up a mica bank out of the funds of mica export duty to save the weaker section of the mica industry / (90)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Foreign Trade and Export Production’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to export the products of mica and micanite through Export Promotion Council. / (91)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : I beg to move :

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

• /Need to increase trade with rupee payment countries to conserve our foreign exchange reserves. / (49)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to reduce “gradually trade with countries accepting only hard currency as mode of payment. / (50)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to import luxury goods against rupee payment only. / (51)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Commerce’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

/Need to canalise the export of potato and onion to Middle East

through State Trading Corporation. (52)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to nationalise Rameshwar Jute Mill, Muktpur in Samastipur district of Bihar. (53)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to supply cotton yarns to the weavers in Bihar at reasonable rates. (54)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to promote export of tobacco to foreign markets. (55)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to export green vegetable to Gulf countries from North Bihar. (56)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to maintain export market of Barytes. (57)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Commerce' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to set up free trade zone in one of the islands in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands. (58)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Foreign Trade and Export Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

/Need to take measures to main-

tain quality of export goods and to provide necessary technical know-how and financial assistance to the entrepreneurs to achieve it. (59)

*SHRI GANGADHAR S. KUCHAN

(Sholapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies for the year 1983-84. At the very outset I would like to say that this Ministry has a vital role to play in the economic growth of the nation. This Ministry deals with imports and exports worth several thousand crores of rupees. Besides this, the Ministry is incharge of promotion of traditional handicrafts of India, which have attracted world wide attraction. The textile industry is being nursed by this Ministry. The ceaseless industrial production revolves around the endeavours of this Ministry.

We have been facing adverse balance of trade during the past five years. The deficit of India's foreign trade in 1980-81 and 1981-82 was of the order of Rs. 5850 crores and Rs. 5837 crores respectively. In the first nine months of 1982-83, the deficit has been of the order of Rs. 4060 crores. It is estimated that the overall deficit in 1982-83 may be around Rs. 5000 crores. In other words, our foreign exchange resources have been eroded so fast that our economy may soon become endemic sick. This apprehension compelled us to secure huge loans from IMF.

The causes of this recurring deficit are not far to seek. The imports of fertilizers petroleum products, edible oil etc. contribute substantially to it. Though our exports have gone up, still we are not able to bridge the widening gap between exports and imports. The only ray of hope in the otherwise gloomy prospects in the import price of petroleum products is the slight decrease which will enable us to save Rs. 480 crores. We have also increased production of oil from Bombay High. We have

[Shri Gangadhar S. Kuchan]

discovered new resources of oil. If we curtail our consumption of oil to the barest necessity, I think then we can minimise our import of petroleum products. If we implement such a plan effectively, within a year we may substantially save foreign exchange from what we are now spending on the import of petroleum products.

The STC has done commendable work in some spheres which has contributed to 12% increase in our exports. The imports have been reduced by Rs. 129 crores. The balance of payment position was also significantly improved. If we strengthened the hands of STC it will still do better in promoting our exports. The Ministry of Commerce should also strive to contain our exports.

Under export oriented scheme, Government have decided to encourage small and medium units which have invested about Rs. 1280 crores. They hope to export goods worth Rs. 5000 crores in the coming five years. These units deserve all physical and fiscal incentives as their export efforts will reduce our trade deficits. More foreign exchange will be earned.

There has been significant increase in the export of tea, coffee, tobacco, spices, vegetables, fruits and sea food. The export potential needs to be further exploited. If we concentrate more on the export of cloth, silk, jute, handicraft goods, engineering equipment, leather goods etc., our exports will yield more foreign exchange.

The present efforts of export promotion are not effective in some areas. The share of other countries in the world trade as compared to us, is very high. For example, Asia 33%, West European countries 23%, East Europe 23%. By endeavouring in right directions and ensuring the needs of small and medium export oriented units, we can exploit the export potential to our benefit.

During 1980-81, our imports were to the tune of Rs. 1368 crores. In the first nine months of 1982 we imported goods worth Rs. 10,000 crores. In the present year, our imports are likely to exceed Rs. 14,000 crores. Item-wise, our import bill is as follows :

Petroleum products = 5200 crores, iron and steel Rs. 1150 cr. Machinery Rs. 1650 crores, fertilizers Rs. 450 crores; Chemicals Rs. 400 crores.

We also spent substantial amount on imports of edible oil and paper.

Concentrated efforts must be made to reduce our imports. Our production of petroleum products is increasing but we must reduce consumption of fuel in a planned way. I feel that 60% of petrol is consumed by Government and semi-Government vehicles. The exact number of vehicles is not available. Many questions were asked in this House about this but still we do not know the quantum of control consumed by Government and semi-Government vehicles. Economy in fuel consumption will enable us to save substantial foreign exchange.

Chemical fertilizers without which we cannot increase agricultural production should be used on a large scale. But at the same time the use of compost fertilizers should also be encouraged. As generation bio-gas is an alternative source of power, similarly, compost fertilizer can prove to be an alternative for chemical fertilizer.

Our new Minister Shri V.P. Singh is known for his efficiency and integrity. I hope that he will fulfil all our aspirations and ambitions.

I hope that he will set right the textile industry. During the several years, the number of private mills has not increased. In fact, many cotton mills become sick and they have been taken

over by the NTC. I feel that the functioning of the NTC needs tightening up. Experience and technical persons should be associated with it. Presently, experienced persons do not find much scope there. 103 mills taken over by the NTC are incurring losses.

It must be ensured that 60 to 70% of the NTC's production is exported. If we manufacture man-made fiber, and export it, we can earn more foreign exchange. As the Government subsides the NTC for its losses, it is not showing improvement in its working. It is enable to organise, its purchase of cotton profitably. Its working leaves a doubt in one's mind about its sufficient functioning. I regrete to point out that Government has adopted a wrong policy in the promotion of power loom sector. The exact number of power looms in this country is not available. The Government had declared its policy to give licences to the unlicensed power loom owners. It is estimated that there are about 5 to 6 lakhs power looms at present. But I am sure that there are 9-10 lakh power looms in the decentralised sector. Still many unlicensed power looms may not be accounted for. It is not difficult to find out the total number of power looms. The State Electricity may be able to provide their number. There are so many unlicensed power loom owners who do not pay income tax, excise duty causing loss to the public exchequer. There is no increase in power looms in the mills, but the number of powerlooms in the decentralised sector is about 8 to 10 lakhs. The Reserve Bank of India had decided to give financial aid to power loom sector but none of power loom owners has been benefitted. I want to know why there is delay in giving financial aid to them. A Committee to look into their problems was appointed by the then Hon. Finance Minister, Shri R. Venkataraman. But except meeting formally, the Committee has not suggested any concrete steps to improve the lot of power loom owners nor has it submitted any recommendations in this regard. This industry offers

employment to crores of people. In my constituency Sholapur, there is a mill manufacturing 'chadars' which has earned good reputation all over the country. If we encourage power loom sector it will help in promoting exports. Export procedures should be simplified so that all units can export without difficulty.

It is said that there are 37 lakhs handlooms. But it is an inflated figure. I feel that there may not be more than 20 lakh handlooms. The industry has been in distress for many years. Its turnover has come down. The new generation is not attracted to take to this occupation. But all our schemes are planned taking into consideration that there are 35 lakh handlooms in the country. The exact figure of handlooms must be found out. In Maharashtra it was said that there were one lakh eighty five thousand handlooms. But on actual assessment it was found that there were only 65 thousand handlooms. In other States also, the figure must be less than it is stated. For protecting this occupation, the Government gives subsidies of several hundreds crores of rupees. But it is misused by many and the weavers have been deprived of any benefit. The weavers are frustrated because they do not get any benefit. The Government should take deterrent action against those who misuse the subsidy and plan some good schemes for the upliftment of the weavers. The National Handloom Corporation was set up three years ago. But it has not taken any significant step in the interest of weavers.

Silk industry is export oriented and it needs all encouragement from the Government.

The purpose of setting up the CCI was to see that prices do not fall below support price. But during the last five to six years, the CCI is purchasing cotton at 30 to 40% higher than the support price. This leads to variation in prices of cotton in the market. It benefits merchants instead of cotton

[Shri Gangadhar S. Kuchan]

growers. The CCI does not purchase cotton at a lower price and sell at a higher price to the mills. Both the mills and the farmers suffer. The CCI should organise its functions in such a manner that farmers are benefitted and should also see that the prices in market are not less than the support price. The present policy of the CCI appears to benefit more the merchants than the farmers. It should be changed to suit the interests of cotton growers.

The policy of this Ministry should be flexible to suit to the changing needs and I hope that the Ministry will take all steps to bring down the trade deficits. I wish that the present year will bring economic prosperity to the nation.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and I heartily support the demands of the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT (Pan-dharpur) : I will confine myself to the Weavers section under the Ministry of Commerce and that too Scheduled Caste weavers.

You are from Orissa, Mr. Chairman. Orissa is very much dominated by weavers who belong to the Scheduled Castes....(Interruptions)

I am committed to Scheduled Castes problems. Time given to me is limited. Therefore, I will limit my speech to the problems of the Scheduled Castes.

Government is paying much attention to the essential services being rendered by this section of society. Most of the weavers belong to the Scheduled Castes. I got figures from the Ministry of Home Affairs. When Giani Zail Singh was the Home Minister, he convened a meeting of the Scheduled Caste M. Ps. At that time a scheme was formulated regarding the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. This was initiated by our beloved Prime Minister, Shrimati

Indira Gandhi under the special component plan.

Government of India is giving central assistance to the Weavers section—handloom weavers—under the co-operative sector.

The co-operative sector is organised through the National Co-operative Development Corporation. NCDC is financing the societies formed by the weavers co-operatives.

I have got figures from the Annual Report—finances given by NCDC for the year 1980-81 to the various societies.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is to be noted very carefully here because the National Cooperative Development Corporation is a very powerful instrument to develop the individuals on cooperative basis. But the attention the NCDC is paying for the Scheduled Castes is very poor. Only two cooperative societies belonging to the weavers' sector have been financed by the NCDC right from its inception. It was formed in the year 1963. Now, we are in 1983. During the last 20 years, only two cooperative societies have been assisted by the NCDC. So, I would suggest to the Hon. Minister that he should take the initiative in the larger interest so far as the cooperative societies under the weavers' sector is concerned.

For this purpose, I would suggest that a Special Cell in the National Co-operative Development Corporation be created to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Caste weavers because unless special attention is paid, this section of the society will not be taken care of. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister to consider my suggestion in order to take care of these neglected people in the country.

Another problem regarding the weavers is, as my friend Mr. Kuchan just said, that there are two types of

weavers. One is master-weaver and the other is loomless weaver. The problem of loomless weaver is very much acute because they are not having their own looms. So, they should be provided with all the facilities and the rehabilitation of these weavers should be done on warfooting basis. So far as the weavers are concerned, it is very essential that the weavers are rehabilitated on the loom itself.

Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister through you is that the skill of the Scheduled Caste weaver is not below that of the others. But the training is essential and that should be imparted to them. For this purpose, training service centres should be opened and substantial stipend should be paid to the trainee programme.

The other point which I would like to make is that the technology should be provided to them. Obsolete equipments and looms should be replaced by technologically better looms and accessories should be provided to them. I appeal to the Minister to pay more attention because I am also coming from the same district from which my friend, Mr. Kuchan is coming where the problem of weavers is very much acute. The definition of weavers will have to be modified because in my district there are nearly 20,000 persons working in various sectors in various mills either in spinning mills or cotton mills but they are not getting the benefit as weavers because they are not master weavers.

I appeal to the Hon. Minister just to look after the welfare of these weavers.

श्री दीपसत राम सारण (चुरू) : सभापति महोदय, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। अपने महत्व के साथ-साथ बहुत विस्तृत मंत्रालय भी है। परन्तु इस मंत्रालय की सरकार द्वारा बड़ी उपेक्षा की गई है। उस उपेक्षा

का परिणाम यह घाटा है। इस मंत्रालय में काफी समय तक कैबिनेट स्तर का कोई मंत्री ही नहीं रहा। अब मंत्री जी आए हैं। वे नौ-जवान भी हैं और अनुभवी भी हैं और आशा है कि वे परिश्रम करके इस मंत्रालय को ठीक करने की चेष्टा करेंगे। इस मंत्रालय में 9 प्रभाग हैं, 5 वस्तु बोर्ड हैं, कई निगम हैं और कई अधिकरण एवं संस्थाएं हैं। इस प्रकार विभिन्न तरीकों से यह मंत्रालय फँगशन करता है। मुख्य रूप से इस मंत्रालय का काम कुछ औरों में उत्पादन करना तथा देश के सरकार से उत्पादन का निर्यात करना है और साथ ही आवश्यक वस्तुओं का आयात भी करना है।

सभापति महोदय, इस देश की आयात और निर्यात की स्थिति विचित्र है। आपस में कोई संतुलन नहीं है, कोई तालमेल नहीं है। अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं का ही आयात होना चाहिए जोकि औद्योगिक विकास में तथा उत्पादन एवं उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में सहायक हो। परन्तु अनावश्यक आयात किए जाते हैं। आयात पालिसी लिब्रलाईजेशन के नाम पर अनावश्यक आयात किए जाते हैं। नाम तो उत्पादन वृद्धि का ही होता है, लेकिन मंशा कुछ और ही दिखाई देती है।

मुख्य रूप से पेट्रोलियम आइटम्स के आयात पर ही अधिकांश खर्चा होता है लेकिन जिस प्रकार से अंधाधुन्ध पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों का उपयोग इस देश में हो रहा है, उसमें यदि बचत की जाए तो बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के आयात को कम किया जा सकता है परन्तु उसकी ओर कहीं कोई ध्यान न जर नहीं आता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि वस्तुओं का अनावश्यक आयात भी किया जाता है और कृषि उत्पादन की ओर अधिक ध्यान नहीं दिया

[श्री दौलत राम सारण]

जाता । कृषि उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता । कृषि सम्बन्धी उन्नत विधियों को अपना कर तथा कृषि के क्षेत्र में योगदान देकर कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है लेकिन मंहगे भाव पर विदेशों से खाद्यान्न आयात कर लिया जाता है । उदाहरण के लिए हमारे देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में गेहूं की पैदावार बताई जाती है लेकिन 40 लाख मी० टन गेहूं का आयात करने के ठेके इस वर्ष किए गए हैं और गत वर्ष भी काफी मात्रा में आयात करने के ठेके किए गए थे । इसी प्रकार से बड़ी मात्रा में कपास भी मंगाई गई है । अन्य कृषिजन्य वस्तुएं भी मंगाई गई हैं । यदि अपने देश के उत्पादकों को, किसानों को अधिक मूल्य एवं लाभ दिया जाता तो विदेशों से आयात करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती । हमारे किसान बड़ी मात्रा में अन्न उपजाने की क्षमता रखते हैं तथा भारत के पास पर्याप्त भूमि भी है, पानी है, अच्छी जलवायु है, लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि आज भी हम दुनिया के साथ तुलना नहीं कर सकते हैं । हमारा उत्पादन प्रति हैक्टेयर दुनिया में सबसे कम है, जबकि भूमि हमारे पास सबसे अधिक है । हमारी 50 प्रतिशत भूमि कृषि के लायक है, चीन से सबाया है और अमरीका के लगभग बराबर है, जबकि चीन और अमरीका का क्षेत्रफल हमसे ढाई गुना बड़ा है । इतनी महत्वपूर्ण कृषि भूमि होते हुए भी और भारी मात्रा में नदियां तथा अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड वाटर होते हुए भी हम खेती के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने में असफल रहे हैं । आज हमारी जरूरत के मुताबिक भी अनाज नहीं है । अभी तक हम केवल उत्पादन का छः प्रतिशत निर्यात करते हैं । कृषि के क्षेत्र में हम दुनिया के कृषि का निर्यात देखें तो टोटल कृषि विश्व निर्यात

में भारत का केवल एक प्रतिशत हिस्सा है । इस दृष्टि से इतना महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र होते हुए भी इसकी उपेक्षा करना मेरे विचार में बहुत बड़ी भूल है । आज हम अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता का केवल एक-तिहाई ही कृषि के क्षेत्र में पैदा कर रहे हैं । यदि हम इसको बढ़ायें तो तीन गुना ज्यादा पैदावार तुरन्त बढ़ सकती है । हम दुनिया की खाद्यान्न की कमी को और दूसरी कृषि वस्तुओं की कमी को पूरा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं है । हमारे निर्यात में अधिकांश कृषि वस्तुएं हैं, पराम्परागत वस्तुएं हैं । हां—अब कुछ निर्मित वस्तुओं का बाजार भी पकड़ने की चेष्टा की है, लेकिन उसमें भी हम अभी पूरी तरह से सक्षम नहीं हैं । आज अगर हम कृषि क्षेत्र की वस्तुओं की ओर अधिक ध्यान देते तो काफी तरक्की कर सकते थे । अब हमारा ध्यान फलों से निर्मित वस्तुओं की ओर थोड़ा गया है । 67 प्रतिशत मिट्रिक टन फलों से निर्मित वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया है जिसमें 60 प्रतिशत सोवियत रूस को किया गया है और बाकी का खाड़ी का देश, पश्चिम जर्मनी, कनाडा आदि को किया गया है । फलों का रस, जैम, आचार आदि का निर्यात किया गया है । लेकिन अभी इसमें बहुत बड़ी गुंजाइश है । हमारा 525 लाख मिट्रिक टन फल और सब्जी उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है । इसमें और भी वृद्धि की जा सकती है और बहुत कुछ निर्यात के लिए निकल सकता है । इस तरफ मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए । खास तौर से उनके उत्तर प्रदेश में इसकी बड़ी संभावना है, लेकिन इस ओर ध्यान कम दिया गया है ।

एक बात की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि निर्यात के लिए किसी एक देश पर निर्भर करना खतरनाक है । इसलिए निर्यात करने में

दुनिया के देशों में अलग-अलग बाजार ढूँढ़ने चाहिए। निर्यात के क्षेत्र में हमें चाय, काफी और रबड़ के क्षेत्र में ध्यान देना चाहिए। चीनी का भी हम थोड़ा-सा निर्यात करते हैं, लेकिन इसका निर्यात भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है। हम गन्ने के उत्पादन की ओर ध्यान दें। यह सही है कि आज गन्ना उत्पादक उजड़ रहा है और मिस्र-मालिकों को मुनाफाखोरी की छूट दे दी है, अपनी डबल-पालिसी के तहत। गन्ना उत्पादकों को उनके उत्पादन का पूरा मूल्य नहीं दिया जाता है। यदि उनको उनके उत्पादन का पूरा मूल्य दिया जाए और गन्ने में चीनी का परसेंटेज बढ़ाया जाए, तो हम अधिक चीनी पैदा करके दुनिया में निर्यात करने की क्षमता को बढ़ा सकते हैं। गुड़ के निर्यात की भी संभावना है, अरब कन्ट्रीज में। उस तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। अभी तक पुरानी वस्तुएं जो निर्यात की जाती रही हैं, उन्हीं वस्तुओं पर ध्यान अधिक दिया गया है। रेगिस्तान में गुवार की पैदावार अधिक होती है। वहाँ गुवार-गम की अनेक फैक्ट्रियां लम्बी हुई हैं, लेकिन उनकी हालत खस्ता है। गुवार-गम के लिए निर्यात का अच्छा बाजार प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। उस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैंने अलग से भी इसका सुझाव दिया था, परन्तु मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है कि मंत्रालय ने इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष गौर नहीं किया। अगर गौर किया जाता तो विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन का यह भी अच्छा साधन बन सकता था।

इसी प्रकार से कपड़ा क्षेत्र में भी भारत का कपड़ा दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले पिछड़ता जा रहा है। इस तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। अमर ध्यान नहीं दिया तो हम बाजार खो देंगे। कपड़ा उत्पादन की तीन स्रोत हैं—एक—मिलों का कपड़ा, दूसरा—

बिजली क्षेत्र से उत्पादित कपड़ा, और तीसरा—हथकर्धा से उत्पादित कपड़ा। इनके अलग-अलग क्षेत्र निर्धारित करने चाहिए, या तो सूत के काउन्ट के हिसाब से या क्वालिटी के हिसाब से, किसी भी तरीके से हो लेकिन कानूनी तौर पर डिमार्केशन होना चाहिए। कपड़े के क्षेत्र में जब कम्पीटीशन होता है तो उसमें हथकर्धा वाला मारा जाता है, मिल वाले सब हड्डप जाते हैं। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इनके क्षेत्र निर्धारित करें और यह निर्धारण क्वालिटी के आधार पर या सूत के काउन्ट के आधार पर किया जाय।

हैण्डलूम के कपड़े के लिये हमने दुनिया में बहुत अच्छा बाजार हासिल किया है, लेकिन अब उसमें भी फर्क आ रहा है इसलिए इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। एक विशेष बात यह देखने की है—हमारी कपड़ा मिलें अपनी क्षमता से कम उत्पादन कर रही हैं, ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? हमारा प्रयास यह होना चाहिए कि मिलें अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन करें, इससे काफी बड़ी मात्रा में कपड़े का उत्पादन हो सकता है। आज अनेक मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं, बहुत सी-रुण अवस्था की ओर जा रही हैं। जिन 100 से ऊपर मिलों को सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है उनकी स्थिति भी अच्छी नहीं है, वे अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन नहीं कर रही हैं। इस क्षेत्र में हमें बाजार का सर्वे कराना चाहिये और फिर से कपड़े के बाजार को पकड़ने की चेष्टा करनी चाहिए। कपड़े के मामले में जो नियन्त्रण, निर्देशन, क्वालिटी संरक्षण और संसाधनों की व्यवस्था है, वह अभी तक सही ढंग से कार्य नहीं कर रही है। मैं यह बात अपने अध्ययन के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। मैं आप से निवेदन करना

[श्री दौलत राम सारण]

चाहता हूं कि कपड़े के क्षेत्र में आप द्वारा विशेष ध्यान दिये जाने की जरूरत है।

सूती कपड़े के साथ ऊनी कपड़े की तरफ भी ध्यान जाना चाहिये। अभी तक ऊनी कपड़े का क्षेत्र बिलकुल उपेक्षित रहा है, इस और कर्तई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में ऊन पैदा होती है और खासतौर से हिन्दुस्तान के कुल ऊन उत्पादन का 44 प्रतिशत भाग राजस्थान में होता है। लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे ऊन उत्पादकों की तरफ पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। कुछ ऊन बाहर भेजी जाती है और उसके मुकाबले अच्छी ऊन आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड से मंगाई जाती है। हमारे देश में 30 हजार टन ऊन होती है और करीब 20 हजार टन ऊन बाहर से आयात की जाती है। हम अपनी ऊन की छटाई, सफाई और ग्रेडिंग ठीक से नहीं करते हैं, उसको रफ मान लेते हैं, जबकि उसमें अच्छी क्वालिटी की ऊन भी होती है। मैं व्यक्तिगत जानकारी के आधार पर कह सकता हूं कि विदेशी ऊन के मुकाबले की हमारी ऊन होती है, लेकिन ग्रेडिंग ठीक प्रकार से न होने के कारण उसको रफ ऊन मान कर गलीचे बनाने में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

हमारा गलीचा उद्योग भी आज अच्छी हालत में नहीं है। एक मुख्य कारण तो यह है कि हमारे गलीचा उद्योग में मिलों का प्रवेश करा दिया गया है जिससे हाथ से बनने वाले गलीचे अपना स्थान खो देंगे और कम्पी-टीशन में टिक नहीं सकेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस उद्योग में मिल वालों को मत घुसने दीजिये, इस पर पाबन्दी लगाइये और इसे विशुद्ध रूप से हाथ का क्षेत्र

रखिये। गलीचों का दुनिया में अच्छा बाजार है। इसलिए गलीचा-निर्माण में आपको हाथ से काम करने वालों की तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए। हाथ से बनने वाले गलीचों में सुधार और विकास की आवश्यकता है, यह मेरा कहना है।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि ऊनी कपड़े और ऊनी धागे के निर्माण के लिए जिन मशीनों की आवश्यकता होती है, वे हमारे यहां ही बननी चाहिए। हमारे यहां ऊनी कपड़ा बनाने के लिए मशीनें नहीं हैं और हम सारी मशीनें बाहर से आयात करते हैं। जबकि हमारे देश में ऐसी मशीनें बनाने की क्षमता है, हम इनको नहीं बना रहे हैं और यह कह रहे हैं कि हमारे यहां इनका उपयोग नहीं है। उनी वस्त्रों और धागा निर्माण के लिए मशीनें देश में ही निर्मित की जानी चाहिए और सरकार को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे यहां ऊनी वस्त्रों का अच्छा उत्पादन करके निर्यात करने की भी सम्भावना है। इसलिए इन वस्त्रों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि यह विदेशी मुद्रा-अर्जन का अच्छा साधन बन सकता है।

इसके साथ ही मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपका जो कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा है, सन् 1981 में आपने इसके दामों में 65 प्रतिशत से 135 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है और इसमें से आपने जीन और दूसरा जो अच्छे किस्म का कपड़ा था, उसको हटा दिया और साधारण किस्म का घटिया कपड़ा कन्ट्रोल वाले कपड़े में आप बनाते हैं। जिन गरीब लोगों के लिए आप यह कपड़ा बनाना चाहते हैं क्या उन्हें अच्छे कपड़े की आवश्यकता नहीं है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How much time do you want ?

श्री दौलत राम सारण : अभी मेरा समय नहीं हुआ है। जितना समय मेरी पार्टी को एलाट किया गया है, उतना समय आप मुझे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The allotted time is over. How much time do you still want ?

श्री दौलत राम सारण : मैं जानता हूं, जितना समय मेरी पार्टी को एलाटेड है। मुझे अभी कम से कम 20 मिनट और चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you want this time in addition to the time already given. I have no powers. Please conclude within 5 minutes.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : इतनी देर में तो मैं आधा बोल देता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will please conclude within five minutes. Everybody must get a chance—not only yourself.

श्री दौलत राम सारण : कपड़े के क्षेत्र में रुई की जिनिंग का अनुसंधान बहुत ढीला है। इसके अनुसंधान की तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि जिनिंग का कार्य ठीक से हो सके। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि रुई, धागे और कपड़े के मूल्य की वृद्धि में हमारे यहां कोई समानता नहीं है। रुई के दाम गिर रहे हैं लेकिन धागे और कपड़े के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस तरफ भी आप ध्यान दीजिए। मूल्यों में किसी स्तर पर समानता रहनी चाहिए, नहीं तो उत्पादक निराश हो जाएगा। अगर उसको उसके उत्पादन का पूरा मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा।

इसी प्रकार से मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में 60 से 65 लाख गांठें छोटे और बीच वाले रेशे की रुई की ओर 15 लाख गांठें लम्बे रेशे वाली रुई की जरूरत है। परन्तु इसके साथ ही साथ आप कृत्रिम रेशे का बहुत तेजी से प्रसार करते चले जा रहे हैं। इससे रुई के उत्पादकों को बहुत हानि होगी। हमारे यहां किसी भी हाथ से श्रम करने वाले, हाथ से काम करने वाले उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिलता रहे। उनको रोजगार देने की तरफ सरकार को अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसी चीज को ध्यान में रखकर हमें अपनी योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि आप इस चीज का भी ध्यान रखें।

एक और खास बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। आप चावल का नियंत्रित करते हैं और आपने चावल के नियंत्रित के ठेके रूस को दिये हैं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर से आराने बासमती चावल के नियंत्रित की अनुमति रूस को दी है। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि यू० एस० एस० आर० में जबकि उनके सारे व्यापार और उद्योग का सरकारी-करण है, वे हन्दुरतान में प्राइवेट एजेन्सियों से चावल खरीदने में क्यों इन्ट्रेस्टेड हैं। आप इसको जरा गंभीरता से, गहराई में जाकर के देखें। वे तम्बाकू प्राइवेट लोगों से खरीदते हैं, वह चावल प्राइवेट लोगों से खरीदते हैं, वे कास्मेटिक प्राइवेट लोगों से खरीदते हैं। इसमें बड़ी कोई खास बात नजर आती है।

मैं आपका ध्यान 2 अप्रैल, 1983 के टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसमें एक लेटर श्री एम० एस० हक्सर

[श्री दीलत राम सारण]

का छपा है। इस लेटर की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। इसमें लिखा है “सोवियत जगलरी”।

“As some exporters of cotton textiles to the Soviet Union had resorted to under-invoicing the Customs Department had to intervene by stopping the consignments. Since the exporters are invariably chosen****there is reason to conclude that the under-invoicing was being done****The Soviet Union paid for superior basmati rice while actually importing the inferior permal rice ****Apart from the political implications under-invoicing has serious consequences for the economy as well. The Soviet Union has been importing more than what it exports to India. As a result the rupee deposits with the Soviet Union have accumulated to more than Rs. 550 crores in two years.”

एक यह लेटर है। इसको भी आप देखें। मैं आपको खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें एक बड़ा भारी घोटाला है। कोई**हैं जिनका बड़े घरानों से सम्बन्ध है। एक कोई** हैं, और** के साथ उनका दोस्ताना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't mention the names. I will go through the record.

श्री दीलत राम सारण : लिखित से ठीक पहले एग्रीमेंट होता है और यह सारा मामला तय हो जाता है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि रशिया के ट्रेड मिशन के लोग यहां के दलालों की मार्फत लेते हैं। हमारे यहा लोकतंत्र है। हमारे यहां हिन्दुस्तान के साथ इस तरह की चीज हो, वह ठीक नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude now. You have taken more time. You have to sit down now. Everybody must have a chance. Now, Mr. Vyas to speak.

श्री दीलत राम सारण : आपने मेरा समय ले लिया है, वह तो मुझे दीजिए।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स का मैं समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must also restrict. How much time you want ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Twenty minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give you fifteen minutes.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, the Chair has also taken to trade.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं खास तौर से टेक्सटाइल के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। टेक्सटाइल कमीशनर का एक बहुत बड़ा दफ्तर अलग से रखा हुआ है जो कि आपके विभाग के तहत एक सफेद हाथी की तरह है। वह दफ्तर पूँजीपतियों की दलाली करता है। टेक्सटाइल के फायदे के बारे में कि टेक्सटाइल मिल्स ठीक प्रकार से चलें, उनकी व्यवस्था ठीक हो, उनके यहां कंडीशंस ठीक हों, उनमें मजदूरों को एम्प्लाएमेंट मिले, इसके सम्बन्ध में उसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। वह तो यह जानता है कि कोई पूँजीपति उनके पास आए और उन्हें तरह-तरह के सुझाव दे और वे उन सुझावों को मान कर चलें। टेक्सटाइल कमीशनर का इन्टरेस्ट यह है कि टेक्सटाइल मिल ठीक तरह से चले,

****Not recorded.

**Not recorded.

उनकी अधिक हालत ठीक हो, उनमें प्रोडक्शन अच्छा हो और उनमें एम्प्लायमेंट ठीक मिले, इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को ठीक से रेगुलेट करे। लेकिन वह नहीं करता और दूसरी व्यवस्थाओं की तरफ चलता है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पिछली दफा भी वहा था और अब फिर कह रहा हूं कि हमारे यहां मेवाड़ टैक्सटाईल मिल, भीलवाड़ा में है। वह बहुत ही खराब स्थिति में चल रही है। उसका प्रोडक्शन भी बहुत कम हो गया है। जितनी कैपेसिटी में वह चलनी चाहिए उतनी कैपेसिटी में वह नहीं चल रही है। उसको एक दफा सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया था। लेकिन, पता नहीं किन कारणों से फिर उसे वापिस कर दिया। हम बराबर कहते-कहते थक गए कि वह फाईल कहां पर है जिसमें सरकार ने इसको अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए लिखा था और बाद में वापिस लौटा दिया। आप उस अधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं करते जिसने इस प्रकार की फर्जी कार्यवाही की है। ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ आप जब तक कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चलेगी। यह मिल अपने एसेट्स को दूसरी जगह ट्रान्सफर करके इसको सिक्कनाने की कोशिश कर रहा है। उसके पास रुद्धि, टूल्स और इम्प्लीमेंट्स के लिए पैसा नहीं है। उसके पास जितने लूम्स हैं, वह उनको चलाने की हालत में नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में यह मिल कभी-कभी बन्द हो सकती है। इसमें करोड़ों रुपया सरकार की तरफ से दिया हुआ है। वह सारा का सारा बरबाद हो जाएगा। इसलिए, सरकार को इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखकर इस मिल को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। हम बार-बार आपसे निवेदन कर रहे हैं कि जिन मिल्स को सिक्कनाने के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं।

बनाया जा रहा है और जिन वायेबल यूनिट्स के तहत हजारों लोग काम कर रहे हैं उनको बरबाद होने से बचाएं। उसके बाद स्थिति निश्चित तरीके से सुधर जायेगी। उसी पूंजी-पति को टैक्सटाईल कमीशनर की सिफारिश से साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपया और मिल गया। उस कर्जे के जरिए वह अलग-अलग तरीके से नयी व्यवस्थाएं अपने लिए कर रहा है। लेकिन इस मिल को माडनाइज या रिहेबिलिटेड करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस तरफ माननीय मंत्री महोदय अवश्य ध्यान देनहीं तो जो साढ़े तीन हजार मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं, वे बेकार हो जायेंगे। आपका विभाग व्यवस्थित तरीके से कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर रहा है। पिछले दो साल से हम निवेदन कर रहे हैं मगर कुछ नहीं हुआ। नीचे के लेवल पर ही सारे कागज डिस्पोज आँफ कर दिए जाते हैं। जिन अधिकारियों ने इसमें गड़बड़ी की है, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही कीजिए और इस मिल को अपने हाथ में लीजिए जिससे यह बरबाद होने से बच सके।

दूसरी बात मैं राजस्थान स्पिनिंग एण्ड बीविंग मिल्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इस मिल को भी इसी प्रकार से सिक्क बनाया जा रहा है। वहां जो पूंजीपति है जिसका उस पर कब्जा है, उस आदमी ने इस पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंसर्न को बदलकर अपना पर्सनल बना लिया है। पर्सनल बनाने के बाद उसकी क्या स्थिति होगी? उसके एसेट्स कहां रहेंगे? वह मिल चल पायेगी या नहीं चल पायेगी? मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में फाईनेंस और लॉ मिनिस्टर्स को भी लिखा था कि वह इस प्रकार से फॉड कर रहा है। उसको रोकिए वरना मजदूरों की हालत खराब हो जाएगी। मगर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। उस पूंजी-

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

पति ने नाम बदलकर उसको अपने परिवार के लोगों के बड़े में कर लिया। उसमें पहले सभी लोगों के शेयर्स थे। लेकिन, उनको ट्रान्सफर करके अपनी बपौती का सामान बना लिया है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां हो रही है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसको रोकिए नहीं तो यह मिल बरबाद हो जाएगी और इस तरह पूँजीपति करोड़ों रुपया खा जाएंगे। पूँजीपति अपनी तरफ से एक भी पैसा नहीं लगाता। सारा पैसा सरकार की तरफ से मिल जाता है। 90 परसेंट पैसा आपसे लेते हैं और दस परसेंट फर्जी हिसाब-किताब बनाकर मैनेज कर लेते हैं। जब सारा पैसा सरकार का है तो ऐसी हालत में भी उसने पर्सनल बपौती बनाकर साढ़े तीन हजार मजदूरों के साथ फँड करने का काम किया है। आप इसको जल्दी से जल्दी ठीक करने की व्यवस्था करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Vyasji, what is the name of the Mill which was taken over by the government and then handed over...?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उसका नाम मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल है। अब मैं राजस्थान स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल, भीलवाड़ की बात कर रहा हूं। इसमें भी इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था हो रही है, इसे भी आप देखिये। अगर वहां की व्यवस्था गड़बड़ हो गई तो वहां के मजदूर बर्बाद हो जायेंगे और भूख के चंगुल में फंस जायेंगे।

टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर, उसका दफ्तर और उसके बाद 11 आपने जो डिप्टी कमिश्नर, रीजनल कमिश्नर मुकर्रर कर रखे हैं, इन सब का पूँजीपतियों के साथ मेल-जोल रहता है। ये लोग पूँजीपतियों को फायदा दिलवाने के

अलावा बाकी सारे मजदूरों और इंडस्ट्रीज को किसी प्रकार का फायदा नहीं पहुंचाते हैं। इस बारे में विशेष तौर से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आपने जो यह पैराफर्नेलिया बना रखा है और बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी वहां रखे हुए हैं, कितने करोड़ रुपया इस इंस्टीट्यूशन पर खर्च होता है, उसका कोई सही उपयोग हो तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन इस समय इसका कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है।

नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन के तहत 101 मिलें जो काम कर रही हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है। जो कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा वहां बनाना चाहिये या वह नहीं बन रहा है, वहां पतला कपड़ा बनता है जिसे कोई भी खरीदने को तैयार नहीं है। कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा आप गरीब के लिये बनाते हैं, मेरा निवेदन है कि उसको ऐसा कपड़ा तो दिया जाये जो कम-से-कम 6, 8 महीने तो वह पहन सके, उपयोग कर सके। इस प्रकार का कपड़ा वहां नहीं बनाना चाहिए जिसका कोई उपयोग ही न हो।

पहले कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े में ड्रिल और जीन इस प्रकार के कपड़े बनते थे जो बच्चों के काम आते थे और परिवार के लोग भी उसे पहनते थे। वह आपने इसमें से निकाल दिये और उन लोगों को इनको बनाने के लिए दे दिया जो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर मुनाफा कमाते हैं। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि आपका डिपार्टमेंट बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों की परवाह करता है और जो 50 परसेंट लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे हैं उनकी तरफ उसका कोई ध्यान नहीं है।

प्राइवेट सैक्टर के मिलों से जो कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा बनवाते थे, उनको आपने छोड़ दिया और उनको इजाजत दे दी कि वह

सुपरफाइन कपड़ा बनायें और अच्छी चीजें बनायें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनायें, लेकिन गरीबों को जिस कपड़े की आवश्यकता है, उसका क्या होगा ? उनको सस्ता कपड़ा किस प्रकार से उपलब्ध हो सकेगा, इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

मिडको एक संस्था है, जो माइका ट्रेडिंग में काम करती है। हिन्दुस्तान में तीन जगह हैं, जहां माइका मिलता है, बिहार, आंध्र और राजस्थान। राजस्थान से निकलने वाला माइका क्वालिटी में दूसरी जगहों के मुकाबले में इन्फीरियर है। मिडको कम्पनी जो पैसे वाले लोग हैं, उनका माइका तो खरीद लेती है, लेकिन छोटे, गरीब लोगों से, जिनके पास 5 नम्बर से हल्का माइका है, उसको कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। सरकार की तरफ से आदेश होना चाहिये कि मिडको द्वारा इस माइका को भी खरीदना चाहिए लेकिन आप के अधिकारी लोग इन गरीबों की तबाही करते हैं। यह कहना चाहिये कि जितनी भी खाने चलती हैं, सैकड़ों की तादाद में उनमें आज 10 हजार मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं, उन खानों का काम ठप्प हो गया है और वह बन्द हो गई है। वहां इस तरह की हालत मिडको के अधिकारियों ने कर दी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vyas, are you going to conclude now ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I will take five minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Five minutes you cannot. Then you can speak next time. You be on your legs on Tuesday.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up Private Members, Business. Bills for introduction. Shri Bhogendra Jha—he is not here. Shri K. Ramamurthy and Shri Mool Chand Daga are also not here. Now Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh.

—
HINDU PUJARI, PANDA, PUROHIT BILL*

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH (Firozabad) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the management of Hindu religious places, constitution of committees for their management, qualifications and training of priests and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the management of Hindu religious places, constitution of committees for their management, qualifications and training of priests and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bhogendra Jha, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Mool Chand Daga and Shri K. Ramamurthy are not here. Now item 11—Shri Hiralal R. Parmer.

—
CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 19, etc.)

श्री हीरा लाल भार० परमार (पाटन) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मुझे भारत के संविधान में और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री हीरालाल भारूपरमार : मैं विधेयक को पुरस्थापित करता हूँ।

PREVENTION OF FORMATION
OF REGIONAL POLITICAL
PARTIES BILL*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of formation of regional political parties.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of formation of regional political parties."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri K. Ramamurthy is not here. Now Shrimati Vidhya Chennupati.

COMPULSORY HOME GUARD
TRAINING BILL*

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make home-guard training compulsory for all able-bodied persons.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

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"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make home-guard training compulsory for all able-bodied persons."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI : I introduce the Bill.

COMPULSORY VOCATIONAL
EDUCATION BILL*

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory vocational education in educational institutions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory vocational education in educational institutions."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI : I introduce the Bill.

EQUAL REMUNERATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 10, etc.)

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : I introduce the Bill.

**DECLARATION OF ASSETS AND
LIABILITIES BY MEMBERS OF
LOK SABHA AND RAJYA
SABHA BILL**

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) : I beg to move :*

"That the Bill to provide for declaration of assets and liabilities by Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

To-day, when I speak on this Bill, I recollect that roughly 2-1/2 years back, when I thought of introducing this Bill, I had a very short experience of political life; and I felt the need of this Bill in 1980 itself. And it was given by me somewhere in September 1981. Why do I move this Bill ? I would first like to explain to the House what was the need, and what is the need to have this Bill introduced in this Parliament.

I am speaking with the feeling of pain and sorrow that the value in respect of political persons in the eyes of the citizens is deteriorating day by day. What respect politicians had 20 years back and what they have today the House must take note of; and we must find some solution for it so that we can retrieve our respect in the eyes of the people.

I quote a quotation from the Gita where the Lord has said :

कर्तुं नैच्छसि यन्मोहात् ।
करिष्यसि वशो पितत् ॥

It explains, what you are not inclined to do today due to some reasons or due to some thinking, you will have to do it some day out of force or circumstances. We may agree today that it is not required, but there can be a day when people will be asked or people will ask their representatives openly in public, they will demand that their

representatives must declare their assets. We may agree on record here, but, I think, most of us have gone around the country and everyone feels, who is really interested in nation building, as public representatives,—because as a Member of Parliament, he is a symbol of that constituency which he belongs to, he is a symbol of that State from which he comes and he is a symbol of the nation to which he is devoted to—we should do it. So, I thought about it and took the time of the House in bringing forward this Bill for a discussion.

In 1963, there was a lot of discussion that took place in the House, a lot of requirement and a lot of anxiety about this Bill was expressed by late Shri H.V. Kamath and others. They had also mentioned about it at that time. It is one of the debates in 1963 where they have quoted that late Dr. Ambedkar, when he made the Constitution—in one of the debates in the Constituent Assembly—also agreed that this was the lacuna left over in our Constitution.

To bring national character or to build up national character in this country, this is the need of the hour. Today, we have got to make our political character first strong. When you say political character has to be strong, it is a combination of a few things that this requirement has come today. 25 years back, when people used to join politics, most of them were attached with the national movement like national movement for freedom. All these politicians used to be with the national struggle for freedom. But today, it is not so. I am afraid, after 20 years, it will not be even what we have today.

We might have knowledge of the freedom struggle from the books, but the association which we have today, some of us, with the freedom struggle, would not be there. So, it is all the more necessary that we should draw some line so that now public representatives can remain within those lines. It

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[**Shri Rajesh Pilot**]

is not my intention to curb any freedom, any limitation of an individual Member of Parliament. We have to draw a line so that public representatives can remain between those lines to maintain some sort of ethics or some value in political life.

Sir, integrity, which is one of the most important factors in life and especially in politics, has been deteriorating. The reasons why it has been deteriorating, are also well-known to most of us. Earlier, when one joined politics, it used to be with the purpose of serving the nation or to follow the political thought of any particular Party. But it is slightly different today. People are joining politics to get into power, to remain in power, or to some extent in some cases it has become a part of a business. I would like to make some suggestions, but I am open to correction, if any, on my part.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Instead of saying 'for business' the appropriate word will be 'careerism'.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : All right, Thank you for the correction.

With the present system being followed by the political Parties the necessity to form a code of conduct or some rules and regulations where an individual can be checked, where a psychological fear can be generated in his mind, has to be realised. Some such system should be introduced. Why I have brought up this Private Member's Bill is, we should have a yardstick to differentiate between an honest politician and a dishonest politician. We read something in a newspaper or somewhere about some politician, or we hear it, about a politician or a representative of the people, we start believing. We are all counted in that category. Therefore, we should have some yardstick to measure the people, or to assess the people. Then only we can differentiate between a hard working person and an easy-going person

between an honest and a dishonest person. That is how the survival of politicians in politics takes place. We should have some law or Act to judge the politicians. That will help the nation in building up the political character.

During the Zero Hour, or in the Calling Attention Motion, or some times in special discussions, we hear corruption charges against many people here. They are very common in political Parties. That is not our concern. But being concerned with the family of politicians, it becomes the concern of all of us when corruption charges are openly published in the Press. It has become some sort of a routine to publish them in newspapers. The Press is not scared of publishing them, because it has become a routine now. Corruption is bred in politics, especially about those who are in power. Every day we hear or read in the newspapers about some corruption charges against the representatives of the people, or some people in power, in a routine manner. I am elected from a constituency of about 10 lakh people, and therefore it becomes my duty to educate them about this trend in politics. Otherwise, it is a direct reflection on my people who have chosen me. To create this feeling among the people, about the representative of the public we should have a yardstick.

This is one factor which made me introduce this Bill in Parliament. I hope we will have some purity in politics, some system or some philosophy about the public men, or the representatives of the people. Some psychological fear will be there in the minds of the people that this is the attitude of the representatives chosen by them in the public life. That should become some sort of a system in the country if this Bill is taken into consideration properly.

I will mention some of the factors which have affected me in bringing forward this Bill. First is the process

of elections in politics. Election has become very costly for a Member of Parliament or any representative of the public. Money has started playing a very big role in elections. Today, money is one of the most important factors influencing elections. Only people who have got lot of money can fight an election. When I become an M.P., I have got to spend a large amount of funds in the society to fight my election. This is one of the factors affecting the elections and the conduct of the Members of Parliament.

For those people who are representatives of the public there are a lot of temptations, especially for those in the Party in power. When you become a Party representative many temptations are there. Let us not run away from practical things. If you are a public representative belonging to the ruling party, lot of temptations come.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
What are those temptations ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I will leave that to you. Today, we are the ruling party at the Centre, but there are other parties ruling in the States.

Thirdly, I have not said that a Member of Parliament cannot do any business or cannot increase his assets. The idea is if he declares his assets to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the political party to which he belongs then in the event of any charge against him in the press, the Speaker or the Chairman can very well verify that charge. Suppose, the assets declared are worth Rs. 5 lakhs and the press has charged him of having assets worth Rs. 16 lakhs, in that case, the Speaker or the Chairman can call that Member and enquire from him as to where the rest of the money came from. In this way, there will be a psychological fear among them. There will be a psychological cross-check among the Members of Parliament. This will have a psycholo-

gical bearing on the person's thinking. This is what I have said in clause 2. He can do business. Nobody prevents him from doing that or increasing his assets. But as soon as his assets go up, he should again declare that through business he has added so much assets or he is having so much monthly income from the business or any other work which he does. I have not put any restriction on the Member of Parliament or deprived him of any basic rights. Other countries have also got a code of conduct for their Members. In the House of Commons also, whenever a Member speaks on a particular Department and his speech concerns any business house, he has to give in writing as to how much interest he has got in that business house; whether he is having shares or is employed by that firm. Such a code of conduct helps in cleaning the political life of the Members. This is also an indirect way of reaching that stage. When a Member declares his assets, that helps him in bringing purity in his political and public life.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the declaration should be given every year.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : If the assets increase daily, it should be declared daily. Whenever there is an increment in the assets, that should be declared.

I have gone through the debates which took place in 1963 on this Bill. Lot of people have put forward the same points and feelings as I have done now. And I can assure you that the necessity for this is more now. But I do not know how much necessity was there 20 years back, because I was not in this profession at that time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must have been born by that time ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : I am 35 today.

The Lok Pal Bill was introduced in Parliament. But ultimately, nothing came out of that. So, I request that whatever we are discussing today here, the Hon. Minister is sitting here, he must take note of our feelings and we must set an example that what we could not do in the last 30 years even after discussions in this House, this term of Lok Sabha should take the credit that we have gone one step further up to amend these things. Also again in the Geeta it is said :

महाजनो येन गतः स पन्था :

It means a money-lender is a great person. He says, the common person follows a person who has been recognised or identified as slightly exceptional or special in some form. When a public representative is elected, he is elected by some votes—MLA by a lakh of votes and a Member of Parliament by votes varying from 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. When I am clean in my constituency or I am clean in my political character and my character is open to my constituency people, it sets an example in that area. I can check them, I can check the administration, I can fight for my people better when I have opened my books to the people. But, as is said in the Geeta, the common people follow. The education and other things and specially the national character has still not gone that high in this country that we can boast of. We are still very poor in our national character as far as national attachment is concerned and when national character has to be developed, it is the political character which has to develop first because we are the representatives of the people. In a democratic country, political parties are the first stage of power. Government is formed only when political parties win the election. So, we are the first stage of power and we can start setting up an example, you can talk a lot on this subject, you can give numerous examples but the

main theme of the discussion remains as it is. Other countries like Britain and Japan have formed a system. I have checked up, they have also a Code of Conduct for their Members of Parliament where there is a check on them, how much are their assets, how much interest they are taking in the nation and whenever they speak on the subject, they have to declare that they have no interest in that business house because lot of questions come against the business-houses. The Member of Parliament gives in writing. So, every country has gone on that, why should we lag behind in this ? When we talk, we may belong to any party but we all appreciate today that we are going slightly beyond our imagination as far as these wrong systems are concerned. So, to start with, we the Members of Parliament must set an example and must take an initiative in this direction. So, before I close, I can only request or I can only submit to the House that if we consider this Bill and have this system in this country, the first and foremost thing that will happen is that the reputation of the political parties will go high. Every party can today boast about the reputation but in the eyes of the citizens it has deteriorated. I am not saying this political party or that political party. Today, you go to a village, you go to rural areas, politicians are taken as going and coming, आज है कल नहीं. There is not much of that status. Earlier there was a respect. I remember, in 1956 when I was a student, some Member of Parliament had come to our school. Three days before his coming, we were thinking of how a Member of Parliament looks, who is a Member of Parliament. That respect was there which is being lost day by day. So, if we have some rules and regulations those will help us to regain our reputation, to regain our status. Secondly, I will say prevention is always better than cure. If we do some sort of spade work or home work to stop this disease which is getting into the politicians' family, it is better that we have some

prevention than to go in for cure and I think that will be very costly too. I have also said that the moment our country's political character goes high; the moment our political parties reputation goes high, the democratic pattern will go high, the democratic pattern will improve, there will be a good system. When we both are talking to each other he may be from opposition, I may be from ruling party, when we both are clear, our national aim will be simple, our national goal will be simple, our national character will improve. So, I suggest that this will be one of the factors which will have a long effect on our country's development and the national character.

Fourthly, there will be confidence among the citizens to join politics. Today there is a psychological fear that to join politics or to fight elections you should have a large amount of money. When I said that I want to contest the Parliamentary seat, people asked me in a sarcastic way "you want to contest for the Parliament elections" because nowadays fighting a parliamentary election is associated with one who is a multi-millionaire.

When we pass this Bill, this feeling will go, the confidence among the people will be restored that even though we are poor, since we are the citizens of this country, we can also take part in the elections and become part of the mainstream of political life by contesting the elections, and this confidence in the youth will go a long way in helping the nation.

If we improve the present generation, it will have its effect in the next generation, the younger people who are coming to politics. It will have a direct impact in their minds and they will grow up in a much better way, in a political atmosphere which is much more smoother and cleaner.

This is a subject on which we can talk for any amount of time and we can

give any number of examples. But I will conclude by saying that the intention of this Bill is very clear, it is to raise the reputation of the representatives of the people in the eyes of the people, to make an example of the Members of Parliament and the Members of the State Legislature in the eyes of the people, so that whenever we are seen in any place, or we speak in any place, they look upon us with respect because we represent a particular constituency.

I will again make it clear that my intention is not to put any curb or restriction on the basic rights of the citizen. I am only saying that a line may be drawn so that a Member of Parliament or the State Legislature knows that by crossing that line, he is crossing his basic right and that it would be better for him to remain within that line so that he can do better service for the nation and for the society.

With these words, I move the Bill for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for declaration of assets and liabilities by Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR
(Ratnagiri) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill and, while doing so, I fully associate myself with the views expressed by my colleague, Shri Pilot, who moved this Bill.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Who piloted this Bill.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
Yes, who piloted the Bill; I correct myself.

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

At the outset, I would congratulate him for having focussed the attention of this august House, and through the House of the nation, to a very important and vital point like this. It is very unfortunate that, though this matter was discussed and debated two decades ago, we have to discuss it again and, in the mean time, no adequate measures have been taken. Therefore, the people blame us, the politicians, the Members of Parliament and members of the State Legislature, that we only speak, participate in the debate and make certain suggestions, which we never implement. I would, therefore, fully agree with my colleague, when he makes an appeal to the Hon. Members of this august House that we should seriously give thought to this measure as the time has come right now to do something and to see whether we should accept this Bill or not.

Though the intentions of this Bill are very good, I have my own doubts whether it would serve purpose and whether the intentions and objects for which this Bill has been moved can be achieved, because I find many shortcomings in the Bill. This Bill has to be viewed in the background of concern over what is described as suspicion, real or imaginary of corruption in public life. There cannot be two opinions that the public today think that politicians are corrupt. They may not be right or they may not be wrong. We have to show the world that we are not.

Some people do not like this idea and when this type of measure was discussed in the House of Commons, the Conservative spokesman on Home Affairs, Mr. James Pior, dismissed this idea saying, "We the honourable Members of parliament are not crooks and we want to be seen that we are not crooks" and therefore, such a Bill was moved in April." He said that "probably this measure has been moved to make all April Fool."

I believe there will be very few in this august House who would support this particular view and I believe all the Hon. Members of Parliament would give a serious thought to this particular measure.

This practice of giving the account to the public about the assets and liabilities of a legislator, in my opinion, would restore confidence in the people. In a bid to restore public confidence, a stringent code of ethics has been adopted differently in different countries. But I feel that in our country mere developing a code of ethics is not sufficient and time has come when it is necessary to have a law in this connection.

This Bill provides for declaration of assets and liabilities and if one goes through the Bill, one finds that the Bill requires that the Members of Parliament should be asked to submit their accounts; of their property and other assets within three months from the date of commencement to this Act, and then every year, that is, before the 30th day of June, throughout his term.

I submit that with these three things the purpose is not going to be achieved. During the course of his speech Mr. Pilot made a reference to the code of ethics in U.K.

16.03 hrs.

(SHRI R.S. SPARROW *in the Chair*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, apart from the fact that the property is to be shown to the authority concerned, they have developed ethics, which I quote below :

"Firstly, an M.P. must disclose pecuniary interest or benefit of whatever nature, direct or indirect, he has in any debate or Committee proceedings he participates or in any communications he has with a Minister or a public servant; secondly, an M.P. should be deemed to have acted contrary to the usage

and dignity of the House if he brings forward by speech or question, or advocates in the House among fellow Members a Bill or motion or a cause for a fee or reward, direct or indirect."

These are the two things which were mainly considered by the House of Commons. A Committee of the honourable Members of Parliament of the House of Commons was asked to go through this. They prepared a code of ethics that was submitted to the Select Committee and the Select Committee ultimately made a report to the House of Commons and on the strength of that a Bill had been passed in U.K. which gave nine facts which are to be disclosed by every Member of Parliament, in addition to the assets and liabilities. I may declare my property here, but nobody knows that I have been seen by a particular individual whom I did not favour as a Member of Parliament to have a trip abroad. That is included. He may appoint me the Director of some Company, nobody would know. That would not be covered. Therefore, in my opinion, we have to take into consideration not only the immoveable property such as buildings and other things or cash or fixed deposits which are mentioned in this particular Bill, but also I would request the Hon. Minister or the Government to consider the classes of interest which are required to be registered in the Register kept in the House of Commons whereby confidence of the people can be reposed in their representatives. They say :

- (1) remunerated directorships of companies, public or private;
- (2) remunerated employments or offices;
- (3) remunerated trades, professions or vocations;
- (4) the names of clients when the interests referred to above include personal services by the

Member which arise out of or are related in any manner to his membership of the House;

- (5) financial sponsorships
- (6) overseas visits relating to or arising out of membership of the House where the cost of any such visit has not been wholly borne by the Member or by public funds;
- (7) any payments or any material benefits or advantages received from or on behalf of foreign Governments, organizations or persons;
- (8) land and property of substantial value or from which a substantial income is derived;
- (9) the names of companies or other bodies in which the Members has, to his knowledge, either himself or with or on behalf of his spouse or infant children, a beneficial interest in shareholdings of a nominal value greater-than one-hundredth of the issued share capital.

I may respectfully bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that this kind of code of conduct or ethics is also developed in the United States. On the same lines they have framed certain rules. Therefore; the people have some confidence. In spite of those ethics in the United States there was Watergate scandal. I do not suggest that by making this code of conduct, the purpose is going to be achieved. People will feel that our representatives are doing something by which we can know as to what they are doing. Are they really serving the people or are they just going there to earn money ? We have instances where a person who was not in politics, had no property. But when he came back after ten years of Membership of Parliament, people found that he had three-storeyed building. Member may have earned money by legal means.

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

But the inference that is drawn is that he must have done it by illegal means or influencing or taking advantage of his position as a Member of Parliament. Therefore, on this background it is absolutely necessary that some code of ethics or some law should be passed by the Government and the time is very ripe for it.

As far as I am concerned, I am not satisfied with mere code of ethics. This Bill does not provide us as to what is to happen if wrong information has been supplied. Nothing. I may say that though I possess property worth lakhs of rupees, I can submit a return, just as I submit Income Tax Return, to the Hon. Speaker that I have property worth Rs. 50,000/-. People may say that he is only telling lie. It is necessary that some sanction should be there so that Hon. Members or representatives should submit the correct statement. It may be censure, or disqualification from contesting elections. You will be interested to know, in this connection I have presented a Bill in this august House in order to see that the Members of Parliament or of any other legislature or local bodies, are not defamed by people. We call ourselves 'public servants'. We serve the people. Mr. Chairman, you will be interested to know in law we are not public servants. Therefore, the laws which are applicable to public servants are not applicable to us. For instance, Prevention of Corruption Act. It is applicable to public servants. And Public Servants are those who are defined in the Indian Penal Code Sec. 21. This does not include elected representatives. Under the Prevention of Corruption Act there is a Clause 5(e) which says that accumulation of disproportionate income is an offence. If a Patwari or Mamladar earns Rs. 500 p.m., he has an income of Rs. 6000/- per year. If he earns for ten years, the income should be Rs. 60,000/-. Assuming he spends Rs. 30,000, the savings should be Rs. 30,000/-. If the police finds that he has a House worth Rs. 50,000/—, he is prosecuted. He is punished. This more

accumulation, disproportionate to income, sends him to jail for seven years. If this yardstick is made applicable to the politicians, I do not know what would happen in our country. There is some truth in it when people say that there are many politicians in various countries who have done nothing to earn their livelihood except politics throughout their life. Their earning is whatever they get by way of salary or dearness allowance or daily income which they get. If a Member of Parliament continues to be a Member of Parliament for a period of 20 years, I doubt whether any Member would be in a position to construct a house worth Rs. 5 lakhs. But if that happens, he is not punishable. But a poor Patwari or Chaprasi who is getting Rs. 200 straight away goes to jail. Therefore, it is my request that if the intention of the Government is really honest and if the Government intends that even these people who call themselves as public servants—Hon. Members—should be punished, the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act should be made applicable to these categories of people either by enlarging the scope of definition of "public servant" or by including the words "legislator or a person who is an elected representative from Gram Panchayat to Parliament" in the definition of "public servant".

Mr. Chairman; Sir, if a Patwari or Chaprasi takes 4 annas, he can be charged for corruption under the Prevention of Corruption Act and a lot of procedure follows. But if thousands of lakhs of rupees pass from the hands of a big person to a legislator and if it is proved, the Prevention of Corruption Act is not applicable. I would, therefore, appeal to the Hon. Minister to examine whether the time has come to consider whether the legislator, right from the Gram Panchayat level, elected or nominated, to all bodies including Parliament, banks and such other things should be treated as public servants so that there can be a check. At the same time, I will also like to make an appeal as the Hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs is

here, that whether the time has come to delete section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code which requires sanction of the Government to prosecute a public servant. If a person belongs to the ruling Party and if the facts are shown to the Government, I have many doubts whether the Government will give sanction to the prosecution of that person. We have instances very recently in our country. So, if our intentions are genuine and if our intentions are very real, it is necessary to delete section 197 so as to enlarge the scope of definition of public servants and see that the Prevention of Corruption Act is made applicable to the persons who are elected and who are, in fact, calling themselves as public servants and they are discharging the duties as public servants.

If we are to be deterrent, I believe Sir, such deterrent steps will have to be taken as have been done in Pakistan. If the legislators are found guilty of this type of crime, they are to be sentenced to six years. I feel even that is not sufficient. We speak at the highest tone about the eradication of corruption. We speak about the corrupt officers. We speak about the corruption of others. But when it comes to us, Sir, that eloquence falls into dim. If we are really to tell the people and the nation that we are not corrupt and we are not crooks as they think of us, we should bring a comprehensive legislation before Parliament. I am requesting the Government to bring forward that legislation and to pass a law in that connection.

Sir, the minimum sentence is one year. And I may tell you a case where a Patwari who collected Rs. 3 lakhs in a period of service of 20 years was convicted with a sentence of one year and with a fine of Rs. 50,000. When the matter went to the High Court, the High Court judge did not probably feel that the Patwari would be in a position to pay Rs. 65,000 by way of fine. The learned High Court judge said to the advocate, "Well, would your client pay Rs. 65,000 as fine and in that case, I reduce the sentence of one year and only

fine will be there ? " The advocate said, 'yes'. What is the result ? Out of Rs. 3 lakhs, Rs. 65,000 went by way of fine and that was the premium. He is now enjoying with that money and with a good house. This is what happens. I would like, therefore, to appeal to the Hon. Minister to consider whether if the intentions are genuine. I believe that they are genuine intentions. Kindly consider whether the time has come to pass such a law or not. Those intentions are very good. These shortcomings in this particular Bill would not serve the purpose for which this Bill has been brought. I would, therefore, once more appeal to the Hon. Minister and the Hon. Members of this august House to see that this particular Bill is passed and before passing this Bill, as I said, if it be not complete, Government should come forward with a comprehensive measure so that all the aspects can be considered.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति
 महोदय, मेरे मित्र, श्री राजेश पाइलट ने यह विधेयक यहां पर पेश करके राष्ट्र और समाज की बड़ी सेवा की है। इस प्रकार के प्राइवेट बिल्स 1963 में भी प्रस्तुत हुए थे। राज्य सभा में भी 1963 और 1962 में ऐसे विधेयक प्रस्तुत किए गए थे। हमारे प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री, पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के बंगलौर अधिवेशन में यह विचार प्रकट किए थे कि लोकसभा तथा विधानसभाओं के सदस्यों को अपनी सम्पत्ति का व्योरा देना चाहिए। मंत्रिमण्डल के सदस्यों के लिए तो यह आवश्यक रखा गया कि वे अपनी सम्पत्ति का व्योरा प्रस्तुत करें और तत्सम्बन्धी कोड आफ कांडक्ट का परिपालन भी हो रहा है परन्तु लोकसभा व राज्य सभा के सदस्यों के लिए इस प्रकार की कोई आचार संहिता नहीं है। अतः इनके लिए भी ऐसी आचार-संहिता होनी चाहिए। अभी मेरे मित्र ब्रिटेन के बारे में जिक्र कर रहे थे कि वहां पर

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

ऐसा कोड आफ एथिक्स, कोड आफ कांडक्ट बना हुआ है। हमारे देश में विश्व का सबसे बड़ा प्रजातन्त्र है। इस प्रजातन्त्र को मजबूत करने के लिए भी ऐसी आचार-संहिता की आवश्यकता है। साथ ही राष्ट्र का इमानदारी के साथ निर्माण करने के लिए भी इस प्रकार की आचार्य-संहिता की आवश्यकता है।

जब इस देश की आजादी के लिए हमारे नेता लड़ रहे थे उस वक्त हम विद्यार्थी थे लेकिन हमने भी 1940-42 के मूवमेंट में भाग लिया था। उस समय किसी के भी दिमाग में सम्पत्ति की बात नहीं थी। दिमाग में केवल एक ही बात थी कि किस प्रकार से आजादी प्राप्त की जाए। उस वक्त आजादी प्राप्त करने के लिए लोग अपनी सम्पत्ति को कुरवान करने के लिए तैयार थे। पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू के पिता पं० मोतीलाल नेहरू जो कि एक बहुत बड़े बैरिस्टर थे उन्होंने तथा अन्य लोगों एवं पूजीपतियों ने भी त्याग-तपस्या करके राष्ट्र के लिए अपनी सम्पत्ति अर्पित कर दी थी परन्तु राष्ट्र के निर्माण के समय में वह स्थिति नहीं है। अभी मेरे मित्र कह रहे थे कि लोकसभा, राज्यसभा तथा विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों का जो नैतिक स्तर होना चाहिए, वह नहीं है। यह बहुत ही दुःख की बात है, इसके लिए हमें कुछ-न-कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस विधेयक को पारित भी कर दिया गया और केन्द्रीय सरकार भी इस प्रकार का विधेयक प्रस्तुत करके पारित कर ले, तो भी हम भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह तभी संभव है, जब राष्ट्र के प्रति ईमानदारी की भावना हमारे दिमाग में आए और हम ईमानदारी का जीवन बरतने की कोशिश करें। हमारे

महात्मा गांधी की विचारधारा हमारे दिमाग में आएगी और हम ईमानदारी की ओर आगे बढ़ेंगे, तब जाकर हम आचार-संहिता के नियमों का पालन कर सकते हैं। महात्मा गांधी आजादी के युग में आजादी को प्राप्त करने के लिए पैदा हुए। हमें राष्ट्र के निर्माण के लिए महात्मा गांधी जसे व्यक्तियों की आवश्यकता है। इसका पूरी तरह से पालन करने के लिए जो कार्यकर्ता है, जो लोकसभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं, उनको ईमानदारी की ओर कदम बढ़ा कर आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए।

हम महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धान्त को मूल गए। गांधी जी ने एक विशेष बात यह कही थी कि हम लोगों को खादी का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे कांग्रेस के सदस्य, चाहे लोकसभा के सदस्य हों या राज्य सभा के सदस्य हों, 50 प्रतिशत भी खादी का प्रयोग नहीं करते हैं। मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्यों को भी खादी का प्रयोग करना चाहिए, लेकिन वे नहीं करते हैं। वे लोग इतनी शानदार पोशाकें एक-एक दिन की अलग-अलग पहन कर आते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : टिकट का प्रश्न है।

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन : टिकट का प्रश्न नहीं है। टिकट मिले या न मिले, लेकिन सही बात रखनी चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सच्चे आदमी को टिकट नहीं मिलेगा तो कोई भी पार्टी जीवित नहीं रह सकती है। कोई प्रजातन्त्र जीवित नहीं रह सकता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें सिम्पल लिविंग और हाई थिंकिंग के सिद्धान्त पर चलना चाहिए। जब तक हम सिम्पल लिविंग और

हाई-यिकिंग के सिद्धान्त पर नहीं चलेंगे, तब तक कोई भी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। हमारे मित्र ने ठीक ही कहा है कि हम कानून बनाते हैं, लेकिन उसमें पैनल्टी क्लाज नहीं है। यदि कोई भी सम्पत्ति का सही ब्योरा न दे, गलत ब्योरा दे तो पैनल्टी का प्रोब्रीजन होना चाहिए। अगर इसका प्रोब्रीजन नहीं होता है तो कानून बनाने के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पैनल्टी क्लाज का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं विशेष तौर से इस कानून के अन्दर कमो की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। यदि कोई भी व्यक्ति सार्वजनिक जीवन में आना चाहता है, एम. एल. ए. या एम.पी. बनना चाहता है, तो उसको एट-दि-टाइम और नौमिनेशन के समय ही सम्पत्ति का ब्योरा देना चाहिए। उस वक्त सम्पत्ति का ब्योरा देने से जनता को भी वास्तविक स्थिति का पता चल सकेगा, यदि उसने सही ब्योरा नहीं दिया है, तो जनता उसका फैसला करेगा। एट-दि-टाइम आफ नौमिनेशन ब्योरा देने से उसका असर पड़ता है। जनता से कोई बात छिपी हुई नहीं रहती है। सम्पत्ति के ब्योरे का जिक्र हुआ तो लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष और राज्य सभा के सभापति को भी सही सम्पत्ति का ब्योरा देना चाहिए। मैं कहता हूं उसकी पब्लिसिटी भी होनी चाहिये। जनता को मालूम होना चाहिये कि कहां स्टैंड करते हैं। मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि सार्वजनिक जीवन और व्यक्तिगत जीवन में कोई विशेष दूरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। एक व्यक्ति का जीवन बिलकुल खुला (प्लेन) होना चाहिये जिस से जनता को जानकारी हो सके और उसको दृष्टि में रखकर जनता अपने मतों का प्रयोग कर सके।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मेरे मित्र ने जो विषयक प्रस्तुत किया है उसका स्वागत करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में विधेयक प्रस्तुत करें, क्योंकि उससे ज्यादा डेटेरेंट और प्रीवेन्टिव इफेक्ट पड़ेगा तथा सदस्य अपनी सम्पत्ति का सही ब्योरा पेश करेंगे।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री राजेश पायलट ने लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा के सदस्यों द्वारा आस्तियों और दायित्वों की घोषणा सम्बन्धी जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, इसके लिए मैं इनकी बहुत प्रशंसा करता हूं, इन्होंने बहुत हिम्मत का काम किया है। यद्यपि उधर बैठे हुए लोगों से मुझे कम उम्मीद है कि ऐसा कानून बन सकेगा, फिर भी मैं सब के लिए ऐसी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, कुछ के लिए कह रहा हूं।

राजेश जी ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है इस में एक कमी तो यह रह गई है कि इसमें कहीं भी सजा देने वाली बात नहीं है, उसको छोड़ दिया गया है। मेरे दोस्त पायलट हैं, विचार आया तो उमंग के साथ आगे आये, लेकिन साथ ही आगे निकल गये। इसमें दूसरी कमी यह रह गई है कि जहां पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों का प्रश्न है, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन कुछ मंत्री ऐसे भी होते हैं जो 6 महीने के लिये आते हैं और किसी वजह से 6 महीने के अन्दर चुने नहीं गये, तो वे सदस्य नहीं रह सकेंगे, ऐसे लोग शायद इस परिधि से बाहर रह गये हैं। इसमें केवल सदस्य शब्द लिखा गया है - इसलिये प्रधान मंत्री भी इस से बाहर नहीं होना चाहिये और ऐसे सदस्य भी बाहर नहीं रहने चाहिये। हो सकता है ऐसे लोग जो सदस्य नहीं हैं, 6 महीने के लिये

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

मंत्री बनकर आते हैं, कोई गड़बड़ कर के चले जायें, ऐसे लोगों को इस विधेयक की परिधि से बाहर रखना मेरी दृष्टि में उचित नहीं होगा ।

जहां तक सार्वजनिक जीवन की पवित्रता का प्रश्न है—मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि सभी लोग गलत हैं, हमारे यहां अच्छे लोग भी हैं, लेकिन जैसा मेरे माननीय सदस्य बतला रहे थे कि सदस्य बनने के कुछ दिन बाद कोई व्यक्ति मकान बना लेता है तो लोग उसके बारे में उल्टा सोचने लगते हैं। इसलिये ऐसा कानून बनाते समय इस तरह की व्यवस्था भी हमें करनी चाहिये कि जब कोई व्यक्ति अपने एसेट्स को डिक्लेअर करे तो उसको कोई भी व्यक्ति चेलेज कर सके। मान लीजिये मैंने अपने एसेट्स के बारे में डिक्लेरेशन किया तो उसको चेलेज करने का दायरा बहुत सीमित नहीं होना चाहिये, पार्लियामेंट या और कोई भी एजेंसी उसके खिलाफ चेलेज कर सके कि फला व्यक्ति ने गलत डिक्लेरेशन किया है। मैं जानता हूँ—आज बहुत से लोग इंकम टैक्स के मामले में गलत डिक्लेरेशन करते हैं, सम्पत्ति कुछ है, लेकिन दिखाते कुछ हैं। बेनामी धंधा कर के उन्होंने बहुत-सी जायदाद बना ली है, जमीनों के मालिक बने हुए हैं, लेकिन कानून के दायरों से वे आज बचे हुए हैं। इसलिये हम जो कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं उसमें इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिससे वह बचान रह सके। मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति उस डिक्लेरेशन को चेलेज करता है और इस्टेंशन कर देता हूँ कि वह गलत है तो उसके लिये सजा की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये।

अभी हमारे जैन साहब नामिनेशन

फाइल करते समय डिक्लेरेशन की बात कह रहे थे। जैसे हम कांस्टीचूशन की शपथ लेते हैं कि हम उसके प्रति वफादार रहेंगे, उसी समय यह डिक्लेरेशन भी होना चाहिये कि यदि उसने गलत डिक्लेरेशन किया है तो उस की सदस्यता समाप्त हो जायेगी। इसलिये जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है यह तो पास होना ही चाहिये, लेकिन एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ—कई बार इस हाउस में भी चर्चा हुई है और वह चर्चा थी—लोकपाल बिल के बारे में।

मान्यवर, काफी समय पहले ओमबुड्स-मैन के बारे में बहुत-सी चर्चाएं हुईं और 1713 में चांसलर आफ जस्टिस, जोकि लोकपाल की ही तरह था, स्वीडन में बना और उसके बाद सन् 1800 के आसपास वह ओमबुड्स-मैन बन गया। हमारे यहां भी इसके बारे में काफी चर्चाएं हुईं हैं और लोकायुक्त उत्तर प्रदेश में जनता पार्टी की सरकार के समय में नियुक्त किया गया। मैं इस बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता कि उसके अधिकार बहुत सीमित थे और वे बढ़ने चाहिये। प्रश्न यह है कि करप्शन की निगरानी के लिए, उसकी रोकथाम के लिए कोई एक एजेंसी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि जब भ्रष्टाचार की बात आती है, तो सम्पत्ति के डेक्लेयर करने से उसकी कुछ रोकथाम हो सकती है। जो सम्पत्ति अवैध रूप से अर्जित की गई है, गलत रास्तों से जो धन अर्जित किया गया है, उसकी निगरानी होनी चाहिए। बर्टरेंड रसल ने तीन इविल्स के बारे में कहा है, 'बिल टू पजेस, बिल टू पावर एण्ड फिजीकल इविल्स'। ये जो इविल्स हैं, ये करप्शन पैदा करते हैं। एम. वीज के चुनाव में आज कितना रुपया खर्च होता है और कानून कितना रुपया खर्च करने की अनुमति देता है लेकिन उससे बहुत ज्यादा रुपया

खर्च होता है। मंत्री महोदय यहां पर मुझ से सहमत न हों लेकिन मन में सहमत होंगे कि चुनाव में वास्तविक खर्च जो होता है, वह क्या होता है और दिखाया क्या जाता है। हम यह सोचते हैं कि अगले चुनाव में 10 लाख रुपया चाहिए। तो इसमें बिल टू पावर और फिजिकल इविल वाली बात आ जाती है और दुनिया में कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति नहीं होगा, जो इसकी परिधि से बाहर हो। यह बात संन्यासी या साधु या महापुरुष पर लागू न हो, तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन जो आम आदमी है, उस पर लागू हो जाती है। इसलिए इस बारे में यह बात साफ होनी चाहिए।

पिछली बार, मेरा रूपाल है सन् 1977 में लोकपाल बिल लाया गया था और उस समय भी इसके बारे में चर्चाएं हुई थीं लेकिन मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस तरह का कोई बिल सरकार के द्वारा लाया जाए। यदि आप भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाना चाहते हैं और लोगों के चरित्र को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो सही रूप में एक विधेयक यहां पर लाएं। जनता के नुमायदे जो हैं, वे जनता में जाकर करप्शन की बात करते हैं और यहां पर पालियामेंट में भी इस पर काफी बहस होती है लेकिन हम ने रेलों में लोगों को कहते सुना है कि ये जो ऐसी बात करते हैं, ये कितने अच्छे हैं। इस चीज पर रोक लगाने के लिए कोई पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए, कोई बन्दिश होनी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर कोई बन्दिश न हुई, तो निश्चित रूप से कोई बात नहीं बन पाएगी क्योंकि करप्शन जो है, वह तरह-तरह से होता है।

मैं इस बिल का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ और श्री राजेश पाइलेट को ऐसा बिल लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मेरा नाम

राजेश कुमार सिंह है और उनका नाम राजेश पाइलेट है, दोनों का नाम एक जैसा ही है, सिर्फ उनके नाम के आगे पाइलेट लगा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं उनके बिल का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad this Bill has given us this opportunity to directing our attention to this most vital problem. The principal objective of this Bill is to ensure that the Members of Parliament are above temptations of money and the abuse of their influence and power. On account of their proximity to citadels of power it may be possible for some of these people to make illegitimate gains and the society has to be guarded against that kind of danger.

In addition to this there is another aspect. Members of Parliament have themselves to be protected from number of people who are interested in character assassination. Therefore, it has two sides and this double-edged weapon is essential in order to protect Members of Parliament and enable them to discharge their duties without falling pray to various temptations being placed before them from time to time by various agencies.

Sir, it is easy to pick holes in the details of the Bill but I would like the Government to take advantage of this opportunity that is given to Parliament and also for themselves to make it clear to this House and to the public as a whole that they are also in favour of the general objective behind this Bill. We are anxious that our Members of Parliament should be honest and straight-forward and they should be independent of the lobbying interests of industrialists and various other classes of people, and that they should be protected from calumny. In view of this, legislation is necessary with provisions for taking action against such of those Members of Parliament

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

who come to fall a pray to these various temptations. Let the Government come forward as soon as it is possible with a simple Bill making it obligatory for every Member as well as Ministers to place before the Speaker of this House and also the Chairman of the other House a statement of their assets and liabilities in various shapes in land, buildings, shares and so on. And then afterwards from year to year, they should go on adding any additional statement to say whether they have made any more money by legitimate means and in what way and to what extent and so on, so that there will be a continuing statement and information in the possession of the Speaker here and the Chairman in the other House. And it would be open to anybody in the country to challenge the veracity of this or for the Government to challenge it. Whether it should be made a cognizable offence or not is a matter which has to be carefully studied by the Government in all its dimensions; because Members of Parliament have got to be protected from among themselves and also from people who are interested in creating trouble from time to time.

Some years ago, when I think, Hon. Speaker Dhillon was there occupying this august chair, a suggestion was put forward that such a statement should be made by Members of Parliament. A number of Members had submitted it. Earlier, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself was the first to submit such a statement. I myself came forward and submitted my statement also. Like that even now in a voluntary manner, nothing prevents us from placing this statement before the Speaker or the Chairman as the case may be, but then it is better to have legislation.

Ministers have also got to be protected. Supposing there are sixty Ministers and there is only one man who is indulging in some nefarious

activities, all the other Ministers get a bad name. Maybe that all the Ministers are honest, yet there are people who would be prepared to malign them, they will say that such and such Minister has built this house, has got share in some eight or nine-storeyed building, and all sorts of things. Our democracy has got to be saved, and it has to be saved to the extent it is possible. In this direction, the Government is already too late and I would like the Government to take the earliest possible opportunity to come forward with suitable legislative proposal, but with one caution. Earlier, my hon. friend from the opposition made a reference to the earlier Lokpal Bill, where they wanted to bring in the Members of Parliament also. That went too far. I was very much opposed to that; a number of us were opposed to that, because by that the Members of Parliament will be brought under unnecessary, unwholesome and undue control of the executive and also of the black-mailers and various other evil forces. So, I am not at all in favour of rejuvenation or re-incarnation of such a Bill.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulu-beria) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I congratulate my friend and colleague, Shri Rajesh Pilot for piloting this Bill. Sir, I agree with many of the arguments put forward by other Hon. Members in favour of this Bill. I don't want to go into all aspects of it in detail, but there are no two opinions that the people who have the responsibility to build and lead the nation and to uphold the democratic principles and take the country forward, their integrity should be above question. But it is unfortunate and it is the weakness of our system that during the last thirtyfive years we could not raise such questions about ourselves. That is the reason why my friends have been forced to bring forward the Bill here. We in the younger generation also feel that this type of question mark was not brought up against our leaders in the old days. They were criticised on many points, but their integrity and honesty gene-

rally were not in question. But this question is coming up now and the common people are losing faith in the integrity and honesty of the politicians. In this connection, I will mention that in this class-divided society, there are vested interests. There is an urge for accumulation of capital and property. Therefore, they are indulging in this and increasing their properties by various means. Those forces want to manipulate the State machinery, administration and the personnel behind the administration. Therefore, in this system there is every possibility that those people are misguided or used as instruments in the hands of the vested interests. Every day, we find new types of corrupt and wrong practices are coming up in the public life tarnishing the image and integrity and dignity of the political personnel. It is unfortunate that now we are thinking of enforcing it, to compel the persons, supposed to serve the people and pledged to be above these things in the name of the Constitution and in the name of their God, to be honest. Of course in this political and economic life and the administrative system it is very difficult, but we have to find out means to reduce this evil. Sir, many suggestions have already been put forward in this regard. You know that it is also unfortunate that before two decades, this was discussed. Our earlier generation, whose integrity was not questioned, had brought it. But after much damage has been done, now we the younger generation are compelled to raise this issue before the nation again.

This is the unfortunate part of the situation. People are losing their morale, and this is the actual fact. What is the reason? Lack of political will on the part of those persons who should pursue and enforce it. That question came up, but why was it not passed and implemented? If it had been done two decades earlier, we could probably have checked many of the things which have already happened and tarnished the image of the politicians. But we should not lose more

time. Pandit Nehru, as our respected Ranga Ji said, declared it, and asked the Ministers to do so; but I doubt whether more than 1% of the Ministers did it.

So, this is the situation. If we discuss these things eternally, nothing would come out. We should take some decision and represent the total conscience of the nation. This is the highest forum. The whole nation is represented here. We should stand together, to raise our morale high. It is high time it is done.

For this reason, I congratulate the Member for having brought this Bill. It is not a question of professing honesty but of maintaining it. People should also believe that this honesty is real and above question. In this manner, people will also come forward; and we will be able to advance with the people.

Some Hon. Members mentioned about the Ministers. The mover of the Bill has mentioned only Members of Parliament. But the Ministers should also be mentioned, because anybody can be a Minister without becoming a Member of Parliament. So, nobody should be able to evade responsibility.

There was mention only about minor children. But any MP can do something for his elder children and manage to get some licence or favours from Government and increase the assets of his other family members. So, all these things should also be looked into.

I agree with Mr. Parulekar that the MPs should not be vulnerable to vested interests. They should not take any benefit from them. Our Code of Conduct should be perfect, and MPs should not take any type of benefit or help etc. from vested interests.

This is the situation. We should act if we want to stop corruption which has already polluted the air of our country in many States and many places. All these things are going on; and the peo-

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

ple are losing faith. In this situation, we should take a decision. I again thank my friend for having brought this Bill. I would appeal to the Minister to take proper action, and not ignore this like they did 20 years back. This time at least, they should come forward with a comprehensive Bill and make it a law, and make it serve the purpose which we all jointly want it to.

With these words, I support the Bill and thank my friend.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): Mr. Chairman, I congratulate my friend Mr. Rajesh Pilot for bringing forward this Bill. I have no doubt and it is apparent from this Bill itself that he is motivated by the highest and by the best of the intentions to clear and to clean our public life. I am not sure however that this Bill is in a position to achieve this very high and noble purpose.

My leader, Prof. Ranga, in his speech, was saying that it is not really necessary that a piece of legislation should be there; and it is open to the Members of Parliament to go to the Speaker and place before him their statements of assets and liabilities; and I should think that, in Parliament rather than having a piece of legislation which practice is there very much in our country; for everything, we have a legislation—rather we should develop conventions, healthy conventions, they will go a much longer way in attaining the objective which this piece of legislation and similar pieces of legislations propose.

If you recollect, you had been a Minister before coming over here and you are well aware that there is a code of conduct for Ministers under which they are supposed to place their statements of assets and liabilities in the States before the Chief Minister and in the Centre, before the Prime Minister. This has been going on for a large num-

ber of years. Upto this stage, it has not been made into a legislative act. In fact, this practice was, as you are aware; started in 1960; on the initiative and a call given by the Congress Working Committee, and the Ministers place their statements of assets and liabilities before the Chief Ministers in the States and the Prime Minister in the Centre. This call was given by the Working Committee of the Congress Party in 1960; it is still, by and large, being followed.

Now, the question is whether this submission of a statement of assets and liabilities has really reduced corruption? Has it really attained the objective sought by it in public life? Has it really made a better man? I do not know. I pose this question for the consideration of this honourable House.

Mr. Rajesh Kumar Singh spoke here about the Lokpal Bill. In fact, it was his leader Mr. Charan Singh who said something about it. He did not mention the name, but he mentioned the year 1977. It was Mr. Charan Singh who sought to bring in a piece of legislation concerning Lokpal in this House. It was on July 25, 1977 that Mr. Charan Singh addressed a letter to the Secretary, Lok Sabha, under Article 117 of the Constitution, his request was to introduce and consider a Lokpal Bill. But my distinguished friend and a leader says, that Mr. Charan Singh then was the Home Minister and Mr. Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister. When Mr. Morarji Desai was asked to comment, he said,

“As long as present government is in power, it will not take any initiative to appoint a Lokpal which will mean inviting floods of complaints against the people in power.”

This has been the recent history of the Lokpal Bill. As my leader, Prof. Ranga has said, this was not the initiative

taken by Mr. Charan Singh in 1977; there had been earlier repeated attempts made in the Lok Sabha to bring forward any such legislation; and one such piece of legislation was referred to the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. But, then, due to some reason or other, sometimes due to dissolution of Parliament before time or some such reason, this Lokpal Bill never turned into a piece of legislation actually.

My respectful submission to this House is this : rather than tinkering with this type of solution, which may go somewhere in solving the problem, but, hardly a long way in solving the problem, we have got to address ourselves to the cause of this malaise which consumes not only politicians but consumes everybody from top to bottom. We have some constituents, coming from our constituency, who say that when they go to railway station they have to pay some extra money to buy a railway ticket.

I must congratulate this Government for the direction, for the call given, and for the letter written by the Prime Minister recently to all the Chief Ministers. The Prime Minister has issued definite instructions to tone up the administration in the States and to eliminate corruption. She has issued definite instructions in this regard not only to the States but also to the Centre; and I am sure that something good and positive will come out of these efforts. Then only the problem of corruption at all levels can be tackled on a war footing.

Sir, do you know what is happening in some parts of the country? In some of the North Eastern States, the extremist elements are catching hold of some people whom they consider to be corrupt and they are just beheading them, or just killing them. We do not want this thing to happen to the rest of the country. Some positive steps must be taken within the framework of

the rule of law while sanity prevails and we should not allow this country to go out of our hands into those of the terrorists and extremists.

I shall now mention the causes of this situation. I would submit, respectfully, that the whole system of elections is to be blamed to a very large extent. Elections have also become a very costly affair rather too costly for a Member of Parliament. A Member of Parliament has to cover hundreds and thousands of kilometres involving a population of about ten lakhs and sometimes even more than that. An enormous army of canvassers has to be employed, a number of posters prepared and a very big paraphernalia has to be looked after and it has to be looked after with hard cash.

I would submit that we have got to change our system of elections. The Government must come forward in right earnest with a comprehensive plan of electoral reforms. Personally, my submission is that rather than having a specific reform we should have some comprehensive reforms.

I would like to make one or two submissions and then conclude. One submission would be that Members of Parliament should be elected not by direct election. I am making a straightforward submission, but by indirect elections. We should start from the Panchayat elections. What do we find today? Hardly ten per cent of people in our State know who is their Member of Parliament. Hardly ten per cent of the people in the constituency will be knowing who is their M.P. It is not an individual case. By and large, people will know the Sarpanch. Everybody will know the Sarpanch. A large number of people may know the M.L.A. But to know the M.P., it is a difficult proposition.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you mean, knowing intimately ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Not even intimately. An average villager will not know the M.P. And much more, he will not know what the M.P. is doing, and even if he knows the M.P. he may not be knowing what the M.P. is doing. A Member of Parliament has to sit here and discuss vital issues of economic import, concerning foreign policy and some matters of such complexity that the average person may not know about them at all. He is not aware of the implications of this. Therefore, my submission is, that the people should be aware of the issues, the people should be aware of persons, and the role played by those persons. Therefore, I say that there must be indirect elections. As in the case of Rajya Sabha where we do have indirect elections, the election is much less expensive, it is much more difficult to tamper with the election as an M.P. from the Rajya Sabha, because capturing of booths or some such thing will not happen in the case of indirect elections. That happens very often in the case of Lok Sabha elections and therefore the Rajya Sabha elections appear to be much fairer, much less fraud can be played there and the role of money is much more limited there.

17. hrs.

On the electoral reforms, it is time that we should bring forward reforms in the sense of having proportional representation or the list system. In the proportional representation, every party will get broadly the representation and expression of the support of the people all over the country or all over the State. Therefore, proportional representation system, which is now prevalent practically in all the western democratic countries, should be considered here also. Let us not wait for this reform till the British Parliament brings this type of reform. This type of reform has been advocated in this House as well as outside by many committees and by many people. Therefore, I endorse this reform.

Lastly, I would say that it is time that we give better facilities to our Members of Parliament so that they can discharge their duties with a sense of independence, sense of responsibility and fulfil their duties much better than what they can do at present. We have been saying this on different occasions. Once again, I make an appeal for better facilities to Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislatures to discharge their duties.

With these few words, I endorse the spirit of the Bill.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल (कोटा) : सभापति जी, श्री राजेश पायलेट ने जिस भावना के साथ इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन हो नहीं करता हूं, बल्कि उसकी सराहना भी करता हूं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कुछ तो पसंद आया।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : आप भी बहुत पसंद हैं।

जहां तक प्रतिनिधियों का सवाल है, वह एक समाज का प्रतिबिम्ब है। वह शंकाओं से परे हो, केवल परे ही न हो वह व्यक्ति, जिसको जनता चुनकर भेजती है, वह इस बात को महसूस करें कि हमारा प्रतिनिधि ईमानदार है। इसकी स्थापना करना बहुत आवश्यक है। जिस प्रकार का यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, ऐसा विधेयक सरकार की ओर सारी बातों को उसमें शामिल करके विस्तृत रूप में सदन के अन्दर पेश किया जाना चाहिए।

जैसा कि मेरे से पूर्व सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इसकी भावना सुन्दर है और इस भावना का समर्थन हरेक को करना चाहिए और वह

करेगा, लेकिन यह अपने आप में पूर्ण न होकर अपूर्ण है। इस बिल में कई खामियां रह गई हैं, जिन खामियों के कारण अपनी रिटर्न सब-मिट करने के बाद भी वह अपनी बेईमानी से, बेईमानी से कमाए हुए पैसे से जनता की निगाहों से बचकर निकल सकता है। जैसा कि इस बिल में क्लाज-2 सब-क्लाज-9 के अन्दर ज्यूवेलरी बयान करते हुए कुछ कहा गया है। कहा गया है कि परसनल रिंग्स और बैंगल्स को उसमें शामिल न किया जाए। इस प्रकार का एक्जेम्प्लन दिया गया है। इससे प्राप्टी को बनाना और बेईमानी से कमाए हुए पैसे के रूप को बदलना हरेक के लिए आसान हो जाएगा। मैं तो आपके माध्यम से मांग करना चाहता हूं कि चुनकर आ जाना और चुनने के बाद एक अवधि के अपने-अपने एसेट्स-प्लेस करना काफी नहीं है। बल्कि जिस समय हम अपना मनोनयन पत्र भरते हैं, उसी मनोनयन पत्र के साथ-साथ हमें अपने एसेट्स बताने चाहिए। एसेट्स का विवरण देते समय केवल ऐसा न हो कि नामिनेशन फार्म के साथ लगाकर दे दिया और वह रखा जाय, बल्कि उसका फोलो-अप एक्शन होना भी बहुत जरूरी है। जो एसेट्स के विवरण मैंने दिये हैं, वह कहीं कम तो नहीं है या ज्यादा तो नहीं है। सभापतिजी, मैं यह निवेदन करता चाहूंगा कि जब कोई सदस्य अपने एसेट्स का विवरण दे, चाहे एम० पी० बनने के बाद स्पीकर को दे या राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन को दे या जैसा मैंने सुझाव दिया है नामिनेशन फाइल करते समय फार्म के साथ अपना स्टेट-मेंट एसेट्स के बारे में लगाये तो उसका फोलो-अप एक्शन होना चाहिये कि वह कम तो नहीं है या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उसकी एसेट्स कम हैं लेकिन उसने बहुत बढ़ाकर दिखलाई है। ऐसा भी होता है, जिस व्यक्ति की नीयत साफ नहीं है, जिनके मन में बेई-

मानी है वह अपने एसेट्स को बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर बतलायेगा। जैसे ज्वेलरी है, गोल्ड है, उसको ज्यादा शो करेगा, ताकि आने वाले समय में जब उसको बेईमानी करने का मौका मिल रहा है तो उस बेईमानी से बढ़ाई गई दीलत को जस्टीफाई कर सके। अब प्रश्न है कि फौलो-अप एक्शन कैसे हो? मैं यह चाहता हूं कि यह मेंडेटरी होना चाहिये कि एसेट्स की जो रिटर्न फाइल की गई है उसकी कापी साइमलटेनियसली इंकम टैक्स अथारिटी को चली जाय ताकि उसका वैरिफिकेशन हो सके। इस तरह से जब इंकम टैक्स अथारिटीज उसको वैरिफाई करेगी और उसमें अगर बहुत फर्क पाया जायेगा तो वे पैनल्टी भी इम्पोज कर सकेंगी।

आप ने इसमें “शल” वर्ड का प्रयोग किया है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी मैं स्पीकर को रिटर्न नहीं देता तो मेरे खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही होगी? विद-इन-ए स्टिपुलेटेड पीरियड में अपना रिटर्न स्पीकर या चेयरमैन को नहीं दे पाता हूं तो आटोमेटिकली मेरी मेम्बरशिप सीज होनी चाहिये। जब तक इस प्रकार का प्रावधान आप कानून में नहीं करेंगे, तब तक जो हमारी मंशा है वह पूरी नहीं होगी। अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था हम कानून में कर सकें तो इसका बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

एक बात मैं और वहना चाहता हूं—हम लोग अपने पाखण्ड से, चरित्र से, व्यवहार से, जनता को आकर्षित करते हैं, हिपोक्रेट्स हैं, पाखण्डी हैं। समाज में उन्नत चरित्र की बात करेंगे, ईमानदारी की बात करेंगे, छुआछूत की बात करेंगे, गरीबी हटाने की बात करेंगे, अच्छे-अच्छे भाषण देकर चले जायेंगे, लेकिन कभी अपने दिल को टटोल कर देखा है, जिस

[श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल]

ईमानदारी की बात मैं करता हूं, वास्तव में मैं कितना ईमानदार हूं? जिस सच्चाई की मैं बात करता हूं, स्वयं कितना सच्चा हूं? हमारी नई आने वाली पीढ़ी जब हमारे इस पाखंडपूर्ण व्यवहार को देखती है तो क्या समझती है? नेताजी ईमानदारी की बात कर के गये हैं, लेकिन कल तो कंगाल थे, आज कारें चलती हैं, फैक्ट्रियां चलती हैं, यह सब कहां से आ गया? इनसे बड़ा भूड़ा और चरित्रहीन आदमी नहीं है। वे जब देखते हैं कि मेरा प्रतिनिधि पब्लिक प्लेटफार्म पर, चाहे सामाजिक क्षेत्र हो या राजनीतिक क्षेत्र हो, जिस तरह की बातें कर के गया है, वास्तव में वह क्या है? इसका प्रतिबिम्ब उन पर बहुत विपरीत पड़ता है। इस तरह का पाखंड आज सारे समाज को खाये जा रहा है और हमारी आने वाली जेनरेशन, नई पीढ़ी इस पाखंड और इस व्यवहार के कारण बहुत दुखी है, खिन्न है। मैं इसी प्रसंग में यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जब देश के अन्दर बेरोजगारी और बेकारी बढ़ रही है, खास कर पढ़े-लिखे वर्ग में, तो वे सोचते हैं कि इससे अच्छा धन्धा नहीं है। क्या करेगा पढ़ कर, क्या करेगा नौकरी करके, सबसे अच्छा धन्धा यह है कि ईमानदारी की बात कर, चरित्र की बात कर और एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० बन जा और फिर सम्पत्ति कमा। तो यह जो पाखंडपूर्ण व्यवहार है, यह जो हिपोक्रेसी है, यह समाज को खा रही है। मेरा निवेदन यह है और अभी जैसा कहा गया, मुझे माफ़ करेंगे क्योंकि इसमें थोड़ी राजनीतिक बात तो जरूर आएगी लेकिन मुझे यह बात कहने की इजाजत आप देंगे और मैं श्री पाइलट से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि किस सरकार से आप यह मांग कर रहे हो कि वह ऐसा बिल लेकर

यहां आए। महाराष्ट्र और हिमाचल प्रदेश में कब कदम उठाया गया? तब उठाया गया जब अदालत का वरदिक्षित हुआ। बिहार आज भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट का इन्तजार कर रहा है। जब हमने अपने जीवन के मूल्यों को इस प्रकार का बना लिया है, जब हमने अपने जीवन से आदर्श समाप्त कर दिये हैं और किसी भी प्रकार से सत्ता में रहना है, किसी भी प्रकार से पैसा कमाओ, तब तक क्या किया जा सकता है। जीवन के मूल्य बदल गये हैं। एक समय था कि सादा जीवन सबसे अच्छा माना जाता था। आज जीवन का मूल्य है कि पैसा कमाओ चाहे किसी भी प्रकार से पैसा कमाओ। आज जिसके पास सम्पत्ति है, उसकी प्रतिष्ठा समाज में होगी। आज जिनके पास बंगला है, टेलीफोन है और गाड़ी है, उसकी समाज में प्रतिष्ठा है। आज उनकी प्रतिष्ठा है, जो एन्टरटेन करेंगे दावतों से, शराब से। आज जीवन के मूल्य ऐसे बन गये हैं। जहां पर इस प्रकार के मूल्य बन गये हों, वहां पर क्या करना चाहिए यह विचार का विषय है। अगर आपको लोकतंत्र को जीवित रखना है और अगर आप चाहते हैं कि लोगों की लोकतंत्र में आस्था बनी रहे और वह आस्था न डिगे और यहां पर खोकर जाना है और कुछ पाने के लिए नहीं आना है, ऐसी बात लोगों के मन में रहे, तो निश्चित रूप से सरकार को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा और मैं आशा करता हूं कि जिस भावना से यह विधेयक लाया गया है, वह पूरा स्वागत योग्य है। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि लोकतंत्र को जीवित रखने के लिए और लोगों की आस्था लोकतंत्र में बनी रहे और वह डगमगाए नहीं, उसके लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि कोई मजबूत विधेयक सरकार इस सदन में लाए। हम जो प्रतिनिधि हैं वे

समाज के प्रतिबिम्ब हैं और लोग हमसे प्रेरणा जें, ऐसा व्यवहार हमारा होना चाहिए और इसी अंशा के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

17.13 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मि० राजेश पाइलट ने जो यहां पर यह बिल रखा है लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा के सदस्यों द्वारा आस्तियों की घोषणा विधेयक, 1981, में इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। भावना इनकी अच्छी है मगर भावना के अनुरूप अगर हम तहेदिल से इसकी पालना न करें, तो इस प्रकार के बिल लाने में कोई खास सिद्धान्त नहीं है।

सबसे बड़ी बात यह है, जिसके बारे में सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि हमारे यहां जो चुनाव की प्रक्रिया है, उसमें आमूल चूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। जब तक इसमें परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, तब तक हम किसी प्रकार का बिल लाएं या कोई भी व्यवस्था बनाने की बात करें, हम उसमें किसी प्रकार की कोई तब्दीली नहीं ला सकते। पालियामेंट के सदस्यों को लाखों रुपया चुनाव में खर्च करना पड़ता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then why should you speak now?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : I am telling you...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You say that whatever the Bill says, it is not going to bring any change in the situation.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इसमें परि-

वर्तन लाने की आवश्यकता है और जब तक परिवर्तन नहीं लायेंगे तब तक यह व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं बैठेगी। आज जितना पैसा हमको चुनाव के अन्दर खर्च करना पड़ता है, उस व्यवस्था के जरिए हम इस कानून की पालना नहीं करा सकते। इसलिए सरकार को यह चाहिए कि जितना चुनाव का खर्च है, वह खर्च सरकार वहन करे। पार्टी के हिसाब से जो रिप्रेन्टेशन मिलता है जितने वोट पार्टी को मिलते हैं, उसके हिसाब से रेप्रेजेन्टेशन पालियामेंट में, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में रेप्रेजेन्टेशन मिले तो निश्चित रूप से बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन आ जाएगा। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को अपनाना चाहिए।

दूसरी, मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्डीडेचर के बक्त जब हम फार्म भरते हैं, या राज्य का केन्डीडेचर फार्म भरते हैं उस बक्त हमको अपने एसेट्स और लाएबिलिटीज के बारे में डिक्लेयर करना चाहिए। अगर हम यह डिक्लेयर नहीं करते हैं तो लोक सभा या राज्य सभा का सदस्य बनने के बाद हमने किस तरह की गड़बड़ी की उसका पता नहीं चल सकेगा। इसलिए निश्चित तरीके से ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि जब केन्डीडेचर का फार्म भरा जाए उसी बक्त इस प्रकार की इन्फार्मेशन आनी चाहिए।

बहुत से पैसे वाले और पूँजीपति लोग हैं। बहुत से जमींदार और जागीरदार लोग हैं। वे पालियामेंट का सदस्य क्यों बनना चाहते हैं। राजा, महाराजा, जमींदार और जागीरदार जिन लोगों के पास करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति पहले ही है, जमीन और जायदाद है, वे इसलिए सदस्य बनना चाहते हैं जिससे कि वे पूँजी की, जमीन और जायदाद की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं और उनमें और बड़ों

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

तरी करना चाहते हैं : ऐसे लोग इसलिए लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्य बनते हैं कि वे अपनी सम्पत्ति को किसी प्रकार से मेन्टेन कर सकें और अपने हितों की रक्षा कर सकें और वे ऐसा कर रहे हैं। जो अपनी सम्पात्ति की, धन की सुरक्षा के लिए यहां के सदस्य बन कर आना चाहते हैं उन पर निश्चित तरीके से रोक लगनी चाहिए ताकि वे लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्य नहीं बन सकें। तभी यह व्यवस्था कारगर ढंग से चल सकेगी। अन्यथा आप किसी प्रकार से इस व्यवस्था पर कोई रोकथाम नहीं कर पायेंगे।

आप चाहे असेम्बलियों में देख लीजिए, या पार्लियामेंट में देख लीजिए। जब हमने राजा-महाराजाओं के प्रिवीपर्स समाप्त किये तब किन-किन लोगों ने इस प्रिवीपर्स कानून का विरोध किया था ? उस कानून का विरोध करने वाले ये ही सब लोग थे। इससे यह बात साफ हो जाती है कि जो व्यवस्था इस देश में ही लागू करना चाहते हैं और जिनके हितों के खिलाफ वह व्यवस्था जाती है, वे ही लोग उस व्यवस्था का विरोध करते हैं। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों को यहां आने से रोका जाना चाहिए। जब हमने जमींदारी और जागीरदारी प्रथा का उन्मूलन किया तो उस समय भी किन लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया था ? उन्हीं लोगों ने उसका भी विरोध किया था। हम ऐसे कानून सार्वजनिक हित में बनाते हैं जिनका कि असर गरीबों के लिए होता है जिनको कि हम ऐसे कानूनों के जरिये से जमीनें देना चाहते हैं। ऐसे लोगों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए हमारी सरकार कानून लाना चाहती है। ऐसे कानूनों का विरोध अपने हित की रक्षा करने वालों के द्वारा जनता के बीच

में जा कर किया जाता है। वे लोग अपने हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा गलत प्रचार करते हैं। इस तरह की चीजों को रोका जाना चाहिए।

गोयल साहब कह रहे थे कि जो वेस्टेंड इन्ड्रेस्ट्रीज हैं, उनके बारे में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि वे इस प्रकार के कानून के बारे में किसी तरह का दखल नहीं रख सकें, विरोध नहीं कर सकें, वे इसे नाकामयाब न बना सकें। अगर हम इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था इस कानून के बारे में नहीं करेंगे तो यह कानून ठीक प्रकार से नहीं चल पायेगा।

आज हम समाजवादी व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं। दूसरी तरफ क्या हो रहा है ? टाटा और बिरला किस तरह से अपने पैसे का विस्तार करते जा रहे हैं। किस तरह से वे लोग अपना धन बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं ? जो पैसा सार्वजनिक हित के काम में आना चाहिए, वह पैसा एक पूँजीपति के घर में इकट्ठा हो जाए, उसका उपयोग राष्ट्र के हित में न हो, गरीब लोगों के हित में न हो, सबसे गरीब लोगों के हित में न हो तो इस प्रकार के कानून का कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चित तरीके से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Bill is for a different purpose. I want you to say something about the Bill. It says, "to move the Bill to provide for declaration of assets and liabilities of Members of Parliament." not the Tatas and Birlas.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : He is giving the background.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why do you make a mention of those people? It would be very difficult to come out from them.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : ऐसे लोगों को इन संस्थाओं में लाकर बैठा देंगे तो निश्चित ही उसका कोई उपयोग नहीं होगा। इसलिए, इस बात को रोकने की आवश्यकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is only for those who have any assets. You have no assets. Why do you worry?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आज जो लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्य बन गए हैं, उनको टी०ए० डी०ए० इतना नहीं मिलता कि वे स्कूटर भी मेनटेन कर सकें। लेकिन, कुछ लोगों ने तो गाड़ियाँ रखी हुई हैं। वे बड़े-बड़े दफतर चला रहे हैं और दो-दो, चार-चार पी०ए० भी रखे हुए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have not moved any amendment. It is a very simple Bill.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इसलिए, आपको देखना चाहिए कि जो इस प्रकार से अफलातूनी खर्च करता है, उसकी सोर्स आफ इन्कम श्या है? वह किस प्रकार इलीगल सोर्स से अपने आपको समाज में प्रतिष्ठित करने की कोशिश करता है? आपको बड़े-बड़े लोगों की तरफ भी देखना चाहिए कि वे अपनी आय से ज्यादा फैसिलीटी प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करते हैं तो वह फैसिलीटी उन्हें किस प्रकार से प्राप्त हो रही है? आप निश्चित ही ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करिए जिससे करण्शन का जो प्रादुर्भाव होता है, वह रुक सके। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भी कहती है कि भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए माकूल व्यवस्था

की जानी चाहिए। जब तक हम लोगों में अपने आपको सुधारने की भावना नहीं आयेगी तब तक हम दूसरे लोगों को कैसे रोकेंगे जिनके लिए हम कुछ करना चाहते हैं। “चैरिटी बिगिन्स एट होम”, अपने से ही शुरुआत करनी चाहिए तभी समाज में एक अच्छा वातावरण बनेगा। इनमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। जब भी कोई व्यक्ति एम०पी० या एम०एल०ए० बनता है तो उसको फुल टाईम पालिटिशियन बनना चाहिए, टेम्पोरेरी नहीं। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि मैं बिजनेस में भी बढ़ोत्तरी करूं, अपने परिवार को भी बढ़ाऊं, दूसरे उल्टे-सीधे धंधे भी करूं और पोलिटीशियन भी बन जाऊं। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर वह लोक सभा या राज्य सभा का सदस्य है, तो उसके बिजनेस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। जब उसके परिवार के लोग या उसकी पत्नी गलत और नाजायज तरीके से काम करेंगे तो उनके ऊपर किस प्रकार की रोक लगेगी अगर वह अपनी लायेबिलिटी और असेट्स को बता देगा? उसके परिवार के लोग जब वह पालिटिशियन बन जाता है तो नाजायज लाभ प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To-day you are participating for the third time in the discussion. You are an aged man. You may get tired. I am taking care of your health.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : आप मेरी बात पूरे तरीके से सुन लीजिए। कम से कम फ्रीडम अफ स्पीच तो होनी चाहिए। दूसरा निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि अगर कोई गलत इन्फार्मेशन अपनी प्राप्टी को छिपाकर देता है, तो उसके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए? इस बिल में ऐसा कोई

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है जिसकी वजह से उनको सजा मिल सके। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था भी नितान्त आवश्यक है कि कोई भी गलत इन्फार्मेशन देता है तो उसको सख्त से सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए। ऐसा प्रावधान जब तक नहीं होगा, तब तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं चल सकेगी।

अगर हमने अपनी हैसियत से ज्यादा प्राप्टी का एकुमलेशन किया है तो उसके बारे में भी प्रावधान होना चाहिये, लेकिन इसमें वह नहीं दिया गया है। इन्होंने अपने बिल में कहा है कि यह-यह विवरण देना चाहिए। एम०पी० को यहां से 500 रुपये माहवार तनख्वाह मिलती है और 1000 रुपये माहवार एलाउन्स मिलता है। इस तरह से 1500 रुपये माहवार 5 साल के लिये मिलते हैं तो इसमें कितना पैसा इकट्ठा हो सकता है, कितना खर्च हो सकता है और कितनी बचत हो सकती है, उसका अन्दाज भी लगाने की आवश्यकता है। यह भी देखने की आवश्यकता है कि इतना पैसा मिलने के बाद भी इसने कितनी प्राप्टी का एकुमलेशन किया है।

जब आप पटवारी या सरकारी अफसर को उसकी इनकम से ज्यादा प्राप्टी बना लेने पर उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते हैं तो अगर पालिटिशियन भी नाजायज तरीके से एकुमलेशन करता है तो उसके लिए भी इसमें प्रावधान होना चाहिये जिससे उसको भी सजा मिल सके और जो प्राप्टी का एकुमलेशन किया है वह कम्फिसेट कर के सरकार के स्वजाने में जमा की जाये, ऐसा प्रावधान इसमें होना चाहिये। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक लोगों की जो जमीन-जायदाद

बनाने की लालसा है, वह कभी समाप्त नहीं होगी। बढ़िया चीज यह है कि किसी को प्राप्टी से और दूसरी चीजों से मोह नहीं होना चाहिये। उसको यह समझना चाहिए कि सारा देश हमारा है और जब तक मैं जिन्दा हूं सरकार मेरा पूरा ख्याल रखेगी, मेरे बाल-बच्चों की पढ़ाई वगैरह की पूरी व्यवस्था करेगी। इसलिए मुझे किसी प्रकार की नाजायज प्राप्टी एकुमलेट करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जब तक इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूं कि वह सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा पूरा बिल लायें जिसमें सब प्रावधानों की पूति हो और हम पालिटिशियनों का चरित्र उज्ज्वल बन सके और हम लोगों के सामने एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कर सकें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, 2 hours are allotted for this Bill. Now, there are two or three Members to speak. And then, the Minister will intervene. The mover of the Bill must also get the right of reply. Therefore, how much more time do you want ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : One hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We extend the time by one hour.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Sir, it will be difficult for me because I have to go somewhere after participating in the Half-an-hour discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are extending the time for this Bill by one hour. We will stop this business at 18-00 hours and it will be continued on the next Private Member day. If

you are not able to participate today, you can participate the other day.

Now, Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री राजेश पाइलट जो बिल लाये हैं, इसके लिए वह धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं और उनकी मंशा की मैं सराहना करता हूं, मैं उनके साथ हूं।

श्री पाइलट को इस बात को समझना चाहिये कि जिस पार्टी के वे सदस्य हैं, वह पार्टी आजादी के बाद से आज तक राज्य करती आ रही है, बीच में थोड़ा-सा गैप जरूर था।

मैं पार्लियामेंट में सन् 1967 से हूं। हमने देखा है कि इस लोक-सभा में महीनों बहस होती रही। उस जमाने में श्री कांति देसाई ने क्या गड़बड़ की थी, उस समय श्री मोरार जी भाई डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे। उस समय चर्चा चली थी कि उनके अधिकार को संभालकर कैसे उनके लड़के ने अपनी सम्पत्ति बढ़ाई। लोक सभा में एक मिनिस्टर की भी चर्चा चली थी कि उन्होंने इनकम टैक्स को इवेंड किया। आज कल भी बिहार में डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र की चर्चा होती है, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में इस तरह के आरोप लगाए जाते हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में तो इतनी जोरदार चर्चा हुई कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री को हटाना पड़ा।

आपने सुना होगा कि इंग्लैंड और अमरीका में भी पालिटीशन्ज के माध्यम से बड़े-बड़े स्कॉडल होते हैं। बिहार में हदबंदी कानून बनाया गया, मगर जमीदारों ने हाथी, बैल, घोड़े और कुत्ते वगैरह के नाम पर जमीन दिखाई और उस कानून से बच

निकले। वह कानून बना हुआ है, मगर भूमि-हीनों को जमीन नहीं मिली है।

प्रो० रंगा किसान सभा के पुराने नेता हैं। उन्होंने यहां पर किसान आंदोलन की बुनियाद डाली थी। वह श्रद्धा के पात्र हैं। उन्हें मालूम है कि आजादी के आंदोलन के दौरान जो राष्ट्रीय नेता पैदा हुए थे, उनमें एक मिशन की भावना थी, जिसके कारण उनमें इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियां नहीं आईं और उनकी प्रतिष्ठा और चरित्र पर किसी ने उंगली नहीं उठाई। लेकिन आज लोगों का मिशन यह है कि राजनीति का अर्थ है धन कमाओ, एम.पी. या एम.एल. ए. बनकर अधिक से अधिक आर्थिक लाभ उठाओ। ऐसा क्यों होता है, इस बुनियादी बात को माननीय सदस्य, श्री पायलट ने नहीं समझा।

इस बिल में सजा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह कोई फूलपूरफ बिल नहीं है और इसमें कई लूपहोल्ज हैं। वास्तव में स्वयं सरकार को ऐसा बिल लाना चाहिए था। लेकिन फिर भी माननीय सदस्य ने यह बिल ला कर इस सवाल पर लोक सभा का ध्यान आकर्षित करके एक बहुत प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है। लेकिन जब तक यह समाज क्लासिज में विभक्त है, तब तक यहां पर भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन नहीं किया जा सकता। इस देश में टाटा और बिड़ला जैसे मानोपलिस्ट्स और केपिटलिस्ट्स, जमीदारों, ठेकेदारों और साहूकारों की अपनी राजनीति है, जिसके अन्तर्गत वे अपने आर्थिक हितों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए तमाम राजनीतिज्ञों को इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

मैं जानता हूं कि इस लोक सभा में

[श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर']

कभी 48 ऐसे मेम्बर थे जो बिड़ला के पे रोल में बताये जाते थे। अगर बिड़ला जी एम. पीज को पे देंगे, तो यह स्वाभाविक है कि वे लोग उनकी सेवा करेंगे। मैं ये बातें 1967 से आज तक सुनता आ रहा हूँ। इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? रूलिंग पार्टी, जिसने टाटा, बिड़ला जैसे कैपिटलिस्ट्स को बढ़ाया है, जिसके कारण सारे देश में लूट मची हुई है।

ऐसी भी चर्चा है कि ऐसे मिनिस्टर हैं, जिनको जब तक दो लाख रुपया नहीं मिल जाता है, तब तक उनका नाश्ता हजम नहीं होता है। वे कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग हैं। चाहे ऊंचे आदर्शों की कितनी भी बात की जाए और पायस विशिज प्रकट की जाएं, जब तक रूलिंग क्लास का सम्बन्ध पूँजीपतियों से बना रहेगा, तब तक भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is that breakfast so costly ?

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : There is no doubt. Breakfast is very costly.

जब तक हम पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था, मानो-पली कैपिटल की व्यवस्था को नहीं तोड़ेंगे, तब तक ऐसे कानून बनाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है। श्री पायलट एक नौजवान आदमी हैं, उनकी इच्छा बिल्कुल सही है, और वह काबिले-तारीफ है, लेकिन वह इच्छा पूरी नहीं होने वाली है। जहां-जहां पूँजीवाद है, तहां-तहां करप्शन है। मैं 15 बरसों से एम० पी० हूँ। हमारी पार्टी में नियम है और जो भी हमारी फिलासफी से गाइड

होते हैं वे हमेशा पार्टी के भंडे को ऊंचा रखते हैं, लोकसभा की सदस्यता का लाभ अपने लिए नहीं उठाते हैं। एक दूसरी फिलासफी वह है जिस पर आप चल रहे हैं। अगर खुले आम धनिक लोगों और क्रिमिनल्स का सम्बन्ध पालिटिक्स से रहेगा तो कभी भी इस प्रकार के कानून का परिपालन नहीं हो सकेगा। श्री राजेश पाइलट जी नौजवान हैं, उनकी जो इच्छा है उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं कि पालिटिक्स में शुद्धता आनी चाहिए, राजनीतिक लोग जनता को न लूँटें लेकिन जो मौजूदा व्यवस्था है उसमें यह बात सम्भव नहीं है। क्या कभी आपने सुना है कि चीन में या रूस में किसी मिनिस्टर ने धन इकट्ठा कर लिया ? नहीं सुना होगा। कारण यह है कि वहां पर जो व्यवस्था है वह धन संग्रह के खिलाफ है इसलिए वहां पर कोई मिनिस्टर या एम० पी० धन कमा ले—ऐसा हो नहीं सकता है। लेकिन यहां का जो सिस्टम है वह दूसरा है। इसलिए आपको इस चीज की बुनियाद में जाकर देखना होगा कि धन का लोभ क्यों पैदा होता है। गोयल साहब ने जो कहा कि यह पाखण्ड लीला हुई है तो इसकी नौबत क्यों आती है। एंजिल्स ने लिखा है कि इसाईयत में चोरी, हिंसा इत्यादि नहीं करनी चाहिए। क्या कभी आपने सोचा कि ऐसा सिस्टम लाया जाए जहां चोरी करने की नौबत ही न आए और करप्शन का सवाल ही पैदा न हो ? रूलिंग पार्टी, कांग्रेस (आई) से यह उम्मीद करना कि यह सारी चीजें ला देगी—यह सम्भव नहीं है।**

राजेश जी की जो मंशा है उसकी तो हम प्रशंसा करते हैं लेकिन हम इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि मिनिस्टर साहब ऐसा कोई भी विधेयक यहां पर नहीं लाने

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

जा रहे हैं क्योंकि दल-बदल कराकर रातभर में जनता पार्टी को हटाकर भजन लाल को मुख्य मन्त्री बनाना—यह जो प्रक्रिया और सिस्टम है और एक जाल है इससे निकल पाना उनके लिए मुश्किल है। इन्हीं कामों के चलते सारी अव्यवस्था फैली हुई है। किसी ने कहा है :**

“जो समाज व्यवस्था है उसमें इसके बिना काम चलने वाला नहीं है।”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please don't use such words... (Interruptions) Mr. Lawrence, please listen. You don't argue.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : He has not mentioned any name.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know that... You are not conducting the House, I am conducting the House. It should be dignified language....I am telling him. It is not proper.

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Are you giving the ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down.

We must use always dignified language in the House. That is what I am telling him.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I thank you. Members are not expected to use intemperate language.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Lawrence, I say you go through the proceedings. You have not followed that.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : मैं ऐसे अधिकारियों को जानता हूं, मैं ऐसे मंत्रियों को जानता हूं, ऐसे संसद सदस्य और विधायकों को

जानता हूं, जो बिल्कुल ईमानदार रहे हैं और मरने के बाद उनके पास कफन के लिए भी पैसे नहीं रहे। श्री रंगा जा ने ठीक कहा है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि मुखिया से लेकर नीचे तक वे लोग इस प्रकार का काम न करें। उनके लिए सुख-सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जब तक यह व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, तब तक भ्रष्टाचार दूर होने वाला नहीं है, चाहे आप इसके लिए कितने ही कानून बनाएं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मित्र श्री राजेश पायलट द्वारा जो यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि चर्चा के बाद श्री पायलट साहब से कहा जाएगा कि वे अपने विधेयक को वापिस लें और पायलट साहब को उसको वापिस लेना पड़ेगा। फिर भी मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं और उसका स्वागत करता हूं। मैं उनको धन्यवाद इस लिए भी देना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के माध्यम से सदन में चर्चा हो रही है और सदन की भावना सरकार के कानों तक और देश की जनता तक पहुंच रही है।

मैं अपनी बात प्रारम्भ करने से पहले राजेश जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उनको इस प्रकार का विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी ? संसद सदस्य, चाहे वे लोक सभा के हों या राज्य सभा के हों, उनको अपने दायित्वों की घोषणा करनी चाहिए, मुख्य रूप से इस बात को इस बिल में कहा

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी]

गया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि कहीं-न-कहीं पर हम गलत हैं और हमारे मन में चोर है। जनता की नजर में, देश की नजर में आज संसद सदस्य की जो इज्जत होनी चाहिए, सम्मान होना चाहिए, वह सम्मान और इज्जत उनके मन में नहीं है। क्यों? क्योंकि जनप्रतिनिधि का जीवन सार्वजनिक जीवन होता है और जनता का अपना जीवन होता है। उसका जीवन देश के लिए और समाज के लिए अपित होता है, उसका जीवन साधू और संन्यासी जैसा जीवन होता है, लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि जनप्रतिनिधि, चाहे वह संसद सदस्य हो या चाहे विधान-मंडल का सदस्य हो, चाहे मंत्री या मुख्यमंत्री हो, चाहे वह नगरपालिका या महापालिका का सदस्य हो, का जो सम्मान और इज्जत होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है। मैंने स्वयं ऐसे लोगों को देखा है, जो कल तक चाट बेचते थे, फुटपाथ पर रहते थे, आज वे नगरपालिका या जिला परिषद के चेयरमैन बने हुए हैं और करोड़पति और लखपति बने हैं। संसद सदस्य के पास तो कोई एंजीक्यूटिव पावर नहीं होती है, लेकिन फिर भी अगर कोई आदमी अपनी आत्मा और अपनी अकल को तिलांजलि देकर कोई गलत काम करता है तो कोई रोक नहीं सकता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि कानून के भी हाथ इतने लम्बे नहीं हैं कि वह वहां तक पहुँच सकें।

श्रीमन्, बेहतर तो यह होता कि इसको व्यापक बनाया जाता। पायलट साहब केवल संसद सदस्यों तक ही सीमित रहे और अनेक साधियों ने भी विस्तारपूर्वक इस पर चर्चा की है, उनका भी यही मत है। जितने भी जनप्रतिनिधि हैं, जनता के चुने हुए नुमाइंदे हैं, उन सबको इस श्रेणी में लाकर उनसे सम्बन्धित बिल बनाना चाहिए था, लेकिन हो

सकता है हमारे भाई पायलेट साहब यह सोचते हों कि उन्होंने इस बिल को लाकर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कर दिया है, इस बिल पर जो चर्चा हो रही है उसके द्वारा सदस्यों की भावना सरकार तक पहुँच रही है। इसलिए सरकार यदि आवश्यक समझे तो स्वयं इस तरह का बृहद बिल सदन में पेश करे और वह कानून बने। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी राय थोड़ी-सी भिन्न है। कानून हर चीज का कोई एकमात्र इलाज नहीं है। आज बहुत-सी बातों के लिए कानून बने हुए हैं, फिर भी वे काम होते हैं। चोरी के लिए कानून है, राहजनी के लिए कानून है, फिर भी वे अपराध होते हैं। दहेज और छुआ-छूत जैसी कुरीतियों के लिए कानून हैं, यदि कानून की नजर में वे साबित हो जायें तो उनको सजा मिल सकती है, लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि इस देश में दहेज जैसा दानव विद्यमान नहीं है। आज भी बहुत-सी नवयुवतियां जल कर मर जाती हैं, आत्म-हत्या कर लेती हैं, फांसी लगा लेती हैं, मिट्टी का तेल छिड़ककर आग लगाकर मर जाती हैं। आये दिन हम अखबारों में ऐसी घटनाओं के बारे में पढ़ते हैं। इसी तरह से छुआछूत के लिए प्राहिविशन आंफ अनटचेबिलिटी एकट बना हुआ है लेकिन इस मुल्क में ऐसा कोई दिन नहीं जाता, पल नहीं जाता, क्षण नहीं जाता, ऐसा कोई स्थान नहीं है, जहां छुआ-छूत की घटनायें न होती हों।

इसलिए अपने साथियों से मेरी राय मिलती है, जिन्होंने कहा है कि इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध अपने हृदय से है, अपने आचरण से है, अपने मन से है, अपने कर्तव्य से है तथा कानून ही इसका एकमात्र इलाज नहीं है। कानून यदि बन भी जाय, तो जिनको नाजा-

यज तरीके से काम करना है, जिनको रिश्वत लेनी है, चोर-बाजारी करनी है, वे जरूर करेंगे, उनको शायद कोई भी रोक नहीं पायेगा और ऐसी बातें होती रहेंगी और तब तक होती रहेंगी जब तक आदमी स्वयं अपने मन और दिल को पवित्र नहीं करेगा ।

मैं चाहता था कि इस बिल पर पार्टी पोलिटिक्स के ऊपर उठ कर बात हो, लेकिन हमारे साथी मधुकर जी ने, जिनका मैं बहुत रिगार्ड करता हूं, इज्जत करता हूं, मेरे पुराने साथी हैं, 1971 से हम साथ हैं, बड़े अच्छे आदमी हैं, कम्यूनिस्ट हैं, लेकिन इस समय उन्होंने बड़े सीधे-सादे ढंग से कांग्रेस (आई) पर अटैक कर दिया । इसमें पोलिटिक्स को नहीं लाना चाहिए था । वे तो सिर्फ कम्यूनिस्ट हैं, लेकिन उनसे भी ज्यादा प्रगतिशील बनने वाले मार्क्सवादी कम्यूनिस्ट हैं, जिनकी कुछ राज्यों में हुकूमत है । आज हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे कई सूबे हैं जहां हमारी पार्टी की सरकार नहीं है, कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार नहीं है । वहां पर पूँजीपतियों को कौन पाल रहा है ? जो ब्लैक मार्केट करते हैं, चोर-बाजारी करते हैं, तस्करी का काम करते हैं, वहां पर उनको कौन शह देता है ? वेस्ट बंगाल में कौन शह दे रहा है ? तमिलनाडु, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, पाण्डिचेरी में कौन शह दे रहा है ?

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : गलत बात है ।
(व्यवधान)

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : आप मेरी बात सुनिये— भाई पायलट ने बड़े सीधे-सादे ढंग से यह बिल रखा है कि राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के सदस्य अपनी सम्पत्ति का, ऐसिट्स और लायबिलिटीज का विवरण दें । ये संसद सदस्य केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी के नहीं हैं, यहां लोकदल के सदस्य हैं, सी०पी०एम० के सदस्य

हैं, कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, बी०जे०पी० के सदस्य हैं, जनता पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, अन्य पार्टियों के सदस्य हैं । यह बिल सभी पर लागू होता है । इसलिए कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी को इसमें लाकर कहां से घुसेड़ दिया ? इन सारी बातों के लिए कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी कैसे जिम्मेदार है ? कई राज्यों में कांग्रेस (आई) का शासन नहीं है, वहां पर जो गड़बड़ी होती है, वहां का विधायक अगर कोई भ्रष्टाचार करता है, चोरी करता है, तस्करी करता है तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? क्या इसके लिए भी कांग्रेस (आई) जिम्मेदार है ? या उसके लिए हमारा नेता या हमारी पार्टी जिम्मेदार है, ये सारी चीजें ऐसी हैं, जिनके बारे में हम को अपने हृदय को टटोल कर देखना चाहिए, हमको अपनी हैसियत को देखना चाहिए । श्रीमन्, आज भी ऐसे-ऐसे लोग हैं, 20-20, 25-25 और 50-50 साल का जिनका सार्वजनिक जीवन है और उनकी चादर आज भी साफ है लेकिन ऐसे लोग भी हैं कि जुम्मा-जुम्मा 8 दिन नहीं हुए, एम०पी० या एम०एल० ए० बन गए और आज बड़ी-बड़ी कोठियां और बंगले बना लिए हैं और वे कारों में चलते हैं और लाखों रुपयों का उन का बैंक बैंलैंस है । हम यह देखते हैं कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ था, महात्मा गांधी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू जैसे महान नेताओं की कुर्बानियों और त्याग और तपस्या के बल पर कांग्रेस जनों और दूसरी पार्टियों के नेताओं और एम०एल०एज और एम०पीज की बहुत इज्जत होती थी और उनको लोग बहुत आदर से देखते थे । गांवों, देहातों और सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर उनको अच्छी और इज्जत की नजरों से देखा जाता था लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि पब्लिक मीटिंग में अगर कोई नेता जैसे कपड़े पहन कर वहां पर चला जाए,

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

तो लोग उसको बुरी नजर से देखते हैं, उस की हूटिंग करते हैं, आवाज़ कसते हैं और उस को भेंपना पड़ता है। हकीकत यह है कि कुछ लोग जिन्होंने पैसे को ही यब कुछ मान रखा है, केवल पैसा ही उनकी राजनीति है, ऐसे लोग सब लोगों को बदनाम करने की साजिश कर रहे हैं।

मैं पहले भी इस सदन में कहता रहा हूं और आज भी कह रहा हूं कि राजनीति कोई व्यापार नहीं है, राजनीति कोई बिजनेस नहीं है और जिन लोगों को बिजनेस प्यारा है, जिन लोगों को पैसा प्यारा है और जिनको ऐशोआराम की जिन्दगी प्यारी है, उन लोगों को राजनीति में नहीं होना चाहिए। ऐसे लोगों के लिए पूरा संसार पड़ा है, आकाश पड़ा हुआ है, जहां मर्जी आए, उड़ान भरें, बड़े-बड़े व्यापार करें, बिजनेस करें, बड़े बड़े ठेके लें और अच्छी से अच्छी नौकरी करें और वहां जाकर घटाचार करें, वहां जाकर चाहें तो चोर-बाजारी करें, तस्करी करें और जेल जायें। हमें इससे सरोकार नहीं है लेकिन ऐसे लोगों को राजनीति में नहीं आना चाहिए। राजनीति में ऐसे लोगों को आना चाहिए जिन का सीधा सम्बन्ध देश की जनता से है, इस देश से है और जिन लोगों का पवित्र जीवन हो, पाक जीवन हो, साफ जीवन हो, ऐसे लोगों की हमेशा इज्जत होती रही है और होती रहेगी लेकिन फिर भी मेरी यह मंशा नहीं है कि इसके लिए कानून न बनाया जाए। इसके लिए कानून जरूर बनाया जाए और मेरा गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन है कि इस सदन की भावनाओं को सरकार तक पहुंचाए और मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि सदन की भावनाओं से वे सहमत होंगे और शीघ्र

से शीघ्र इस सदन में एक व्यापक बिल लायेंगे, जिससे आज सार्वजनिक जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले प्रतिनिधियों की तरफ उंगली न उठे और शक की निगाहों से उन्हें जो देखा जाता है और उन पर लांछन लगाए जाते हैं, उन तमाम बुराइयों से वे दूर रहें और एक पाक, पवित्र और साथ-सुधरी तस्वीर वे जनता के सामने पेश करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः भाई राजेश पायलट का हृदय से आभार प्रकट करते हुए उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं कि एक अच्छी भावना को लेकर वे यह विधेयक यहां पर लाए हैं और मैं उनके विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI A.T. PATIL (Kolaba) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, at the outset, I express my thanks to the mover of this Bill for giving us an opportunity for introspection. Apparently, the provisions of the Bill appear to have a limited scope, because the Bill deals only with filing of statement, or disclosing of the assets of the Members of Parliament. But in the wake of this Bill is the anxiety, which a young Member—I emphasise the phrase 'young Member'—expresses.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : The elders are supporting that.

SHRI A.T. PATIL : It is not a question of supporting by the elders or by the young, but at a time when we started our constitutional Government, the status, reputation, character and all other things in respect of the representatives of the peoples were very high. The people in general had very high respect for the people who were representing them. No such idea had ever crept into the minds of the people in general or even in the minds of the representatives of the people then that they should be made to submit their list of assets or declaration about the

assets to any authority whether it is the presiding authority or any other authority. This fact should make us think about its remedy and also to have a sort of introspection about ourselves. Therefore, I submit that behind this Bill that has been put forward there are a lot of anxieties which our young friend has expressed. There is anxiety about the deterioration of the character, status and reputation of the representatives of the people. The reference to the Members of Parliament is only symbolic and it has a very wider connotation. It is not merely the Members of Parliament, but the representatives of the people in every field. It also implies an anxiety about the worsening political situation.

In the statement of Objects and Reasons, the Hon. Member has expressed anxiety about—should I use the word—the rotten conditions of the administration. He has also expressed anxiety about the increasing degree of our falling moral standards. He has also in a way expressed anxiety over our failure all these years to infuse a sense of discipline, a sense of social obligation amongst the representatives of the people. Therefore, the Bill should not be taken as it appears to be so. It has a wider connotation.

Howsoever plausible the principle may be or howsoever laudable its intentions may be, the Bill, as it stands, may not be able to achieve its objectives. Yet at the same time the Government will have to think, rethink and think a number of times about how to remove these anxieties and bring about a better social, political and administrative structure in this country. The Bill, as I said, may not apparently be able to achieve its objective because it only asks or compels the representatives of the people to submit or declare their assets after they become Members of the House and after they cease to be members of the House. Now, these declarations may be formal or may subsequently happen to be formal. But the question is : is there anybody to

take care of these declarations ? If no notice is taken of these declarations and if they remain merely formal, then the provisions in this Bill will not serve any purpose whatsoever.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Patil, you can continue next time. Now, the House will take up Half-an-Hour discussion.

18.00 hrs

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

Number of Gas Consumers per Agent

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, सबसे पहले मैं माननीय अध्यक्ष जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा, जिन्होंने ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा स्वीकार की। आज कुकिंग गैस, प्रत्येक शहर में रहने वाले व्यक्ति के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण एवं आवश्यक जीवन का अंग बन गयी है। हम लोग जबसे यहाँ आए हैं तब से हमने स्वयं यह देखा है कि हर रोज दो-चार आदमी हमारे पास पहुँचते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमको कुकिंग गैस चाहिए। पालियामेंट में जब हम लोग आते हैं तो यहाँ के सुरक्षा सेनिक से लेकर पीयून तक, इसी चक्कर में रहते हैं कि उन्हें और उनके रिश्तेदारों को जल्दी से जल्दी कुकिंग गैस मिल जानी चाहिए।

कुकिंग गैस के लिए बहुत समस्याएं हैं। सबसे पहली समस्या यह है कि आज कुकिंग गैस समय पर सप्लाई नहीं होती है। सिलेंडर खत्म होने पर जब आर्डर दिया जाता है तो चार-पाँच दिन के बाद ही हमको इसकी सप्लाई होती है। किसी प्रकार सप्लाई ही भी जाए तो ऐसा बहुत ही कम चांस होता है।

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

जबकि इनमें कम्पलीट गैस भरी हुई हो । पिछले महीनों में अखबार में पढ़ने को मिला था कि शाहदरा में आठ-आठ, दस-दस किलो पानी एक-एक कुर्किंग गैस के अन्दर मिला है । एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इन्डियन ऑयल कारपोरेशन में पचास हजार रूपये की चोरी प्रतिदिन कुर्किंग गैस में हो रही है । मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह जो चोरी, विलम्ब से सप्लाई और सिलेण्डर में पानी भरा हुआ होता है, इसके बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ? सरकार ने ऐसे कितने केसेज पकड़े और उन केसेज में अब तक क्या किया ? जो प्रश्न था, उसमें मन्त्री जी ने बताया था कि बम्बई में 6 हजार, दिल्ली में 4 हजार 10 लाख से ज्यादा की आबादी में 3,500 और दो लाख से दस लाख तक की आबादी में तीन हजार गैस कनैक्शन देते हैं । इसके बाद भी यह सुनने में आता है कि गैस एजेन्सी के लोगों को परेशानी होती है और घाटा होता है । मंत्री जी ने जो विवरण दिया था, उसके अनुसार ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जिन 6 हजार गैस एजेन्सीज को ये कनैक्शन देते हैं, उनको लगभग 20 हजार रूपए पर-मंथ की आमदनी होती है । वाराणसी, कानपुर, लखनऊ और दिल्ली में जो ऐसी तमाम घटनायें होती हैं, यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है । जिन एजेंसीज में ब्लैक मार्किटिंग होती है, ऐसे केसेज में मंत्री जी क्या कार्यवाही करते हैं ? कितनी गैस एजेन्सीज को केंसिल किया है ? उपभोक्ताओं की आज लाइन लगी हुई है । सन् 1979 में पौने तीन लाख उपभोक्ताओं के आवेदन पत्र थे । लेकिन, पिछले प्रश्न में हम लोगों ने देखा कि चार लाख तीन हजार 675 प्रार्थना पत्र ऐसे हैं, जिन पर विचार होना बाकी है ।

मंत्री जी ने पिछली बार हाऊस में कहा था कि हम बहुत जल्दी उपभोक्ताओं की कमी को पूरा कर देंगे । समझ में नहीं आता कि यह दोनों बातें कैसे कन्ट्रोडिक्टरी हैं ? जब हम आंकड़े देखते हैं तो 1979 में पौने तीन लाख गैस-कनैक्शन के लिए आवेदन पत्र थे और आज यह 4 लाख 3 हजार से भी अधिक हैं । हम यह स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहेंगे कि गैस-कनैक्शन की इस समय क्या स्थिति है ? गैस कम है या पूरे उपभोक्ताओं के लिए है या नहीं है ?

इसी संदर्भ में मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक बात की तरफ और ले जाना चाहता हूं । अगर हम नई दिल्ली और पुरानी दिल्ली को दो अलग-अलग स्थान मान लें और दोनों जगहों से आवेदन पत्र लें तो 10 हजार आवेदन-पत्र आ जाते हैं जिनको गैस-कनैक्शन की जरूरत होती है । कभी-कभी ऐसा देखने में आया है कि नई दिल्ली के लोगों को एक स्थान के लोगों को तो गैस-कनैक्शन मिल जाता है और उसी डेट की एप्लीकेशन वाले दूसरे स्थान वाले लोगों को गैस-कनैक्शन मिलता ही नहीं है । इस प्रकार के मामले मेरे सामने आये हैं । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों होता है ? बनारस में उसी डेट की एप्लीकेशन वाले को मिल जाता है, दिल्ली में नहीं मिलता है, ऐसा क्यों होता है ?

इसी सिलसिले में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बार गैस-कनैक्शन एक आदमी के नाम पर एलाट कर दिया गया और यदि उसके बाद उस आदमी का ट्रांसफर कहीं दूसरी जगह हो गया या उसकी मृत्यु हो गयी तो उसके नाम से जो गैस कनैक्शन दिया गया होता है वह उसके लड़के के नाम

या परिवार के किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के नाम ट्रांसफर नहीं होता है। ऐसा क्यों होता है? आप सरकारी आवास के मामले में देख लें यदि हम नौकरी कर रहे हैं तो सरकारी आवास हमको मिलेगा, लेकिन अगर हम रिटायर कर जाते हैं, और हमारा लड़का सरकारी नौकरी में काम कर रहा है तो हमारा आवास उसको एलाट हो जाएगा, लेकिन कनैक्शन के मामले में पता नहीं कि क्या बात है, क्यों नाम ट्रांसफर नहीं किया जाता है?

एक चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब गैस कनैक्शन लिया जाता है तो 200 रुपये अथवा 250 रुपये सिक्योरिटी डिपाजिट जमा होती है जिस पर कोई सूद नहीं मिलता है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि जब किसी ने गैस कनैक्शन ले लिया और 1st, 5 साल वह उसके पास रहेगा तो उसकी यह सिक्योरिटी डिपाजिट की रकम किस खाते में जमा होती है और क्या इस पर इन्टरेस्ट मिलता है? अगर नहीं तो इसका क्या कारण है और क्यों नहीं मिलता है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कुर्किग गैस के सिलसिले में सिक्योरिटी डिपाजिट का कितना रुपया जमा है और उसका इन्टरेस्ट क्या सरकार को मिल रहा है या वह इन्टरेस्ट गैस एजेंसी वाले को मिल रहा है?

गैस एजेंसी के बारे में भी मैं संक्षिप्त में कहना चाहूंगा कि जितनी धांधली इसमें है, मैं समझता हूं कि उतनी धांधली किसी और चीज के एलाटमेंट में नहीं है।

मैं मंत्री जी को इस मामले में बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस धांधली को समाप्त करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं, लेकिन मैंने स्वयं देखा है कि जितने आपने कदम

उठाये हैं, ठीक उसका उल्टा हो गया है। मैंने मंत्री जी को वाराणसी का एक किस दिया था, उसमें गैस एजेंसी के बारे में कहा गया था कि प्रापर्टी के बेसिस पर दे दिया जाएगा। उसका प्रोपर्टी बेसिस बना ही नहीं, बना उसका जिसने लाख रुपया दे दिया। आपने इन्कार्यरी करायी, लेकिन आपको चुप हो जाना पड़ा।

अभी गाजीपुर में, जहां से मैं चुनकर आता हूं, हरिजनों के लिए गैस-एजेंसी दी जाएगी। उसमें बीस आदमी ने एप्लाई किया, उन 20 में एक ऐसा आदमी है जिसके नाम से, उसके परिवार के नाम से अन्य रिश्तेदारों के नाम से कई दूसरी एजेंसी हैं, लेकिन उसी को इंटरव्यू में बुलाया जाता है। लेकिन फिर उसको इन्टरव्यू में बुलाया गया और दूसरों का इन्टरव्यू रद्द कर दिया गया। इस भ्रष्टाचार के कारण जब उसी व्यक्ति को गैस एजेंसी दे दी जाएगी, तो मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि मैं फौरन चिट्ठी लिख रहा हूं, इन्कार्यरी करा रहा हूं। लेकिन डेढ़ दो लाख रुपये अधिकारियों ने हड्डप लिए हैं। मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार की बातों को कैसे रोकेंगे?

मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में एक कमेटी बनाई है, जो प्रापर्टी के अनुसार एजेंसी देगी। लेकिन प्रापर्टी फिक्स करने वाला आदमी भ्रष्ट है। जो साक्षात्कार लेता है, वह पहले नम्बर पर मेरा नाम डाल देगा, क्योंकि मैंने उसे एक लाख रुपया दिया है। मंत्री महोदय इस भ्रष्टाचार की रोक-थाम कैसे कर रहे हैं?

मंत्री महोदय ने उस दिन हाउस में कहा था कि हरिजनों को गैस की एजेंसीज के आबंटन में बड़ी सुविधा दी जा रही है, उसके लिये परसेटेज और कोटा फिक्स किया गया

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

है। श्री बहुगुणा ने कहा था कि हमने अपने ही काल में यह कर दिया था। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों के नाम पर गैस, डीजल और पेट्रोल पम्प की एजेंसीज देने में बहुत बड़ा घोखा है, जिसको मंत्री महोदय स्वयं जानते हैं। बड़े-बड़े लोग अपने हरिजन नौकर के नाम पर एजेंसी ले लेते हैं और रूपया भी लगा देते हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने अब यह व्यवस्था की है कि अब हरिजनों को बैंक से रूपया मिल जाएगा। लेकिन इससे पहले कई हजार गैस की एजेंसीज बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों को उनके हरिजन नौकरों के नाम पर दे दी गई हैं, जबकि वे हरिजन गैस की दुकान पर मालूली लेबरर या पेट्रोल पम्प पर तेल भरने वाले कर्मचारी के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। यह एक बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। हरिजनों का शोषण हमेशा से होता आया है। नियमित रूप से यह जो उनका शोषण हो रहा है, मंत्री महोदय उसकी ओर भी ध्यान दें।

जहां तक हरिजनों को गैस की एजेंसीया पेट्रोल पम्प आवंटित करने का सम्बन्ध है, मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि जो बेरोजगार युवक स्वयं काम करना चाहते हैं, जो किसी से पूँजी नहीं लगवाना चाहते, उन्हें यह आवंटन किया जाए। इस बारे में लोगों से पूछा जाता है कि क्या आपके पास गोदाम है, दो-चार लाख रुपया है, क्या आपको अनुभव है। हजारों वर्षों से पीड़ित और शोषित हरिजनों को क्या अनुभव होगा? मैं पालियामेंट का मेम्बर बन कर यहां आ गया हूँ, लेकिन जहां तक गैस एजेंसी का सम्बन्ध है, मुझे कोई अनुभव नहीं है। इस स्थिति में मेरे पास एक-दो लाख रुपया न होने के कारण या

कोई बैंकिंग और सपोर्ट न होने के कारण मुझे एजेंसी नहीं मिलेगी। मंत्री महोदय इस पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें और ऐसा नियम बनाएं, जिससे सही आदमी को आवंटन हो।

जहां तक गाजीपुर का मामला है, मैं तीन-चार दिन पहले वहां गया था। मुझे बताया गया कि गैस एजेंसी खाली थी, मगर दूसरे लोगों को इन्टरव्यू में न बुला कर एक ही परिवार के चार आदमियों को चार नाम से बुला लिया गया। उनके लोग मिनिस्टर रहे हैं। प्रायर्टी में उनका नाम आएगा, जेनविन आदमियों के नाम छूट जाएंगे। मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान दें।

मैं इस बात पर स्टैंड करता हूँ कि वाराणसी ए और बी की एजेंसी के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने जो एनक्वायरी करवाई है, उसकी रिपोर्ट उन्हें फिर गलत दी गई है और उन्हें गुमराह किया जा रहा है। उसमें कई लाख रुपए की घूस पर मामला तय हुआ है। घूस की रसीद नहीं मिलती है, वर्ना मैं उसे लाकर मंत्री महोदय के सामने पेश कर देता। वहां पर बहुत प्रभावशाली लोगों को दिया जा रहा है। मैं वाराणसी का रहने वाला हूँ और आज यदि मुझको वहां पर गैस की जरूरत हो तो मुझे उसका कनेक्शन मिल नहीं सकता है। वहां के लोग गैस कनेक्शन के लिए बिलबिलाकर घूम रहे हैं और दूकानदार बहुत अच्छे ढंग से ब्लैक कर रहे हैं और सोरंफुल आदमियों को दे रहे हैं। ट्रक पर आए सारे के सारे सिलण्डर गायब हो जाते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा मंत्री जी इन बातों पर गम्भीरता से ध्यान दें और इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करें। मेरे जो चार-पांच सवाल हैं उनके कंप्लीट उत्तर देने की कृपा करें।

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Very wide ranging issues of importance have been raised by the Hon. Member. I would like to answer each one of them to the extent possible.

I do find that some of the points raised by the Hon. Member have far reaching consequences, particularly some of the points which the Hon. Member had raised with me. I also did feel that there was a great force in his arguments because he has written to me letters. I got it investigated more than once. He is aware of it. I was trying to find whether there is any chance for me to take action. I showed him all the papers. The report that came to me was of such a nature where he was helpless and I was also helpless. Sometimes, truth is such which does not come out notwithstanding the fact that one might make serious efforts.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR
(Ratnagiri) : Who are these ingenious people to hide the truth ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : One aspect which the Hon. Member has raised at the very outset, was with reference to the cooking gas not being supplied on time. It is true that in various places cooking gas could not be supplied on time for diverse reasons. The reasons could be attributed to the refinery troubles, due to shut down, industrial relations, power cut restrictions and so on. Because of the gas cylinders not being supplied on time, people were facing lot of difficulties. And it is this which rather provoked me to take a decision for the purposes of supplying another cylinder. I had taken a meeting of the oil companies sometimes in September last and on the spot we took a decision and announced that whoever would like to have double cylinder is welcome. I may bring to the notice of this House that by February, 1983 after the decision was taken, 45,000 connections have

been released all over the country. There are some cases where we have not been able to completely adjust them with the double cylinders. I am sure oil companies will release them at the earliest. I am also aware of one difficulty which was arising out of these double cylinders being given. Quite a large number of my colleagues in the Parliament coming from the rural areas had an objection. They said that this would create a problem with reference to the supply of gas cylinders to the less-populated towns—towns with a population of 20,000 to 50,000—where I was expecting that I will be reaching in 1983-84 but I may bring to the notice of the House that it has been ensured that release of second cylinder does not in any way affect the normal consumers enrolment programme embarked upon by the oil industry. I have worked out in such a fashion that it does not affect. But notwithstanding that, it is true that this problem of late supply is still there in various places.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No misuse of the second cylinder supply has come to your notice ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : This also is pregnant with mischief. Though officially, of course, nothing has come to my notice unofficially, when I was in Hyderabad, some people did tell me how it is being misused. But I have advised the officials to take care. We can try to see to the extent possible; that the mischief is prevented.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Sudden checking.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I follow Sir. I have already requested my officials that they should have sporadic checking with the consumers also. Different steps will be taken but there is a force in the argument of the Hon. Member that in many cases there has been delay. We would like to avoid that delay because avoidance of

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

that delay would enable me to save the kerosene. It is precisely for that reason that we are making all these arrangements. I assure this House that there is no conscious delay and we will make every effort to see that the delay is avoided.

The other question raised by the Hon. Member is that when the cylinder is supplied, one does not have the cylinder to the capacity. 14.2 kgs. which has to be there in the cylinder is not available. All possible precautions have been taken by the oil companies to ensure that only those LPG cylinders with correct weight and intact seals are supplied to the customers. LPG cylinders are filled at the bottling plants of the oil companies or their concessionnaires in automatic as well as non-automatic machines. The Directorate of Weights and Measures of the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation check and stamp these machines at regular intervals. Random checks on the filled cylinders are made and short-filled cylinders, if any, are segregated. Checks are also made at the show-rooms and the godowns of the dealers at the time of delivery by the dealers. In spite of all these precautions, if any complaints of this nature are received, instructions have been issued to promptly look into those complaints and see that the grievances of the customers are alleviated.

We found that the spring balance, which we wanted to keep with the delivery boy, had not been of much use because normally the cylinders are being supplied by the distributors through the three-wheeler and because of the jerks, we found that after use for a couple of times it does not give the correct indication.

What we have been trying to get is a level indicator from the Electronics Department, an electronic weighing machine, which will be sturdy and will not lose its accuracy. This is being

undertaken by the Electronics Department through the research process. Once we are able to get this type of machine, it should not be difficult for us to arrange the weighment or fix the indicator with the cylinder itself, so that everybody would be in a position to know as to what exactly is the quantity that has been supplied.

I do concede that quite a large number of complaints were being received by the oil companies with reference to less quantity of LPG in the cylinders supplied. I would not like to go into the nature of the complaints, but wherever the complaints are registered, either with the distributors or with the company officials in the town, the officials have been advised to immediately look into them. The distributors have also been directed that they should try to alleviate the grievances of the customers. I assure the House that, so far as we are concerned, we will take all possible steps. But human ingenuity has to be given credence. It is possible that in some cases we may not be able to alleviate the grievances, but I assure the House that we will spare no effort to see that the grievances of the people are remedied to the extent possible.

The Hon. Member has referred to the malpractices. It is true that various malpractices were noticed, either at the level of the distributors or at the level of the delivery boys e.g. free delivery is not given, or refill is given out of turn, or refill is given ex-shop or godown, refill supplied to unauthorised customers, over-charging, delivery boys demanding more than the cash memo amount and so on and so forth. I have given only a few of them, because quite a large number of complaints have come in this regard.

I will now refer to the guidelines that we have given to the companies for the purpose of taking action. In case the complaint is found to be true, the action is of a penal nature. Warnings are given; after three warnings,

a show cause notice is given for the purpose of cancellation of the agency itself. I may also say that recently my Secretary has gone into this. He is trying to revise the guidelines so that further stringent action is taken against the distributors to see that this type of complaints could be avoided.

The Hon. Member has also referred to the LPG connections that are given area-wise. I may bring to the notice of the House that the availability of LPG from domestic sources is expected to increase substantially in the next 3-4 years. It will increase from about 6.2 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 to 1.8 million tonnes by about 1986-87. Government had approved the various stages, Phase I and Phase II, for setting up facilities for marketing LPG production. And they have also taken up in Phase III the various schemes and the facilities with reference to bottling plants, storage facilities, manufacture of LPG cylinders, pressure regulators, valves, tank wagons, and so on and so forth, so as to cope with the growth in the LPG production for the purpose of marketing.

Without going into those details, I may bring to the notice of the hon. House—because the Hon. Member has also raised about the connections part—that at present there are 55 lakhs existing consumers of cooking gas in the country, the number of waitlisted persons on 31st December 1982 stands at 42.62 lakhs and during 1982-83 we had planned a release of 14 lakhs new gas connections and up to March 1983 13.4 lakh connections have been released. There is a shortfall of 0.6 lakh connections as per the target, but that was because of diverse reasons, and in 1983-84 we have planned to release 19 lakhs new gas connections.

Sir, the Hon. Member has asked why in some cases there is early release of the gas connections and in some cases there is waitlist. It is possible that in some cases there might have been instances where persons have jumped

the queue and they were given gas connections. That is because of the diverse reasons, because sometimes it so happens that some people give the application along with the Civil Surgeon's medical certificate or something like that.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : No, no. I am talking about general cases.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : This is a special case as I said, but I am not aware, because it is possible, as for example, in a town where the gas agency has been given, those on the register of the oil company are a few in number. Supposing there is a town in which, say, hardly about 5000 or 6000 people might have registered themselves and supposing a gas agency is given in that area, then perhaps immediately those people who are there will be getting gas connections. It is true that in some big towns there is difficulty, but I may bring to the notice of the House that even in this year they are going fast with reference to opening new gas agency points as a result of which I am sure that we will be able to alleviate the grievance of the people to the extent possible and, as I said, this year we will be able to release 16 lakh gas connections.

The Hon. Member has also raised the question about the transfer of connections. The companies have been issued guidelines so that if the person in whose name the gas connection has been released dies or whatever it is, his heirs are given the gas connection if they apply.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I believe they will not insist on Succession Certificate.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : No. I am sorry that...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should not have asked for another connection already.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : No. The Hon. Member is very well aware, as an eminent lawyer, what difficulties one faces for the purpose of a Succession Certificate. So, we don't insist. The only thing is that the office would go and find out on the spot who is the heir in whose name it should be transferred.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He wants advocates to thrive by getting a Succession Certificate.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It happens.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : If it has happened anywhere, I may say that will issue fresh instructions that they should not insist on the Succession Certificate for gas connection at least. For some good property, of course, we may take Succession Certificate but not for this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whenever they get gas connection, they may give the number of children. Later on they can get connection

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : In most of the cases there is no nomination. I will consider this whether we could introduce this system. In the order of priority...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the beginning itself they can give.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is a good suggestion. I will see that part of it.

When there is a case of transfer of officer, what we have done is, that we have issued instructions that he should surrender the gas connection at that place and he will be given a chit in lieu of surrender of connection. He can present that document at the place of his transfer and he will be given connection. We have issued order this year.

The Hon. Member has also asked about interest on deposits. We take deposit of Rs. 300/- for the cylinder of 14.2 kgs. We also take per pressure regulator Rs. 50/-. It makes a total of Rs. 350/-. It is true that no interest is paid on this deposit. Hon. Members would at least be indulgent enough, in a case like this because this goes to public sector and the money is used for purposes of developing bottling plant, etc. On Rs. 350/- the interest will be very negligible. But this goes to help the industry. Since this goes to public sector companies, therefore, the Hon. Members may not be pleased to take it otherwise if the interest is not paid which is highly negligible.

The Hon. Member has asked what is the exact money available with different compadys through deposits. That figure is not available with me. But I will write to the Hon. Member by getting this information so that the Hon. Member may know the amount with each company by way of deposit. I do not see any reason that it may not be disclosed in public interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But the money does not go to the agency. It goes to the company.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : It is deposited with the Company and not passed on to the distributor.

The Hon. Member has raised a very pertinent question with reference to allotment of agencies and the irregularities. It was said that in many cases quite a large amount was being passed on. Whenever complaints were received by me, I had been trying to investigate into them and I have put my vigilance cell for this purpose also. In very few cases, I must submit that it came to light that there was a possibility of the justification in the complaint. I may submit that wherever I found even a slight possibility of justification, I advised the companies to cancel the

agencies which were sought to be allotted to a particular party and either re-advertise the same or go ahead with the fresh selection. I have taken action. Of course, I would not like to go in each case into the details.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने कुछ ऐसे केसिज पकड़े हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो कितने केसिज पकड़े हैं ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Of course, I may not have the details. For example, one of the Hon. Members, Shri Rahi, brought to my notice one or two very serious cases and I found truth in it and immediately I cancelled it. That is Bara Banki case. I am just giving the example. I am trying to see whether I have got the details so that I can give you.

I have some details which I will give to the Hon. Member about the cases in recent times. Very recently, selections made by the Oil companies have been set aside. For example, in Paschim Puri (Delhi), Sonepat, Bara Banki, Bhopal, Delhi (SKO/LDO agencies) Azamgarh etc. These were set aside because I found that there were some justifications in the complaints. (*Interruptions*) I am not sure of the exact number and I may not be in a position to give at this stage. But I will look into it. Another complaint is about Ghazipur and that is under investigation

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : गाजीपुर की बात मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। वहाँ 5-6 इन्टरव्यू हुए। मैं आज आपको हाऊस में जानकारी दे रहा हूँ कि उसमें एक लाख रुपए से अधिक एक व्यक्ति ने घूस दी है। उसने पांच-छः नामों से फार्म भर दिया था और उसी के लोगों का इन्टरव्यू हुआ तथा उसी में से प्रायोरिटी लिस्ट बना ली जाएगी।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : जहाँ तक गाजीपुर की बात है मेरे स्थाल में 15 अप्रैल को ही इलाहाबाद में इन्टरव्यू हुए हैं। शायद आप उसी के लिए रेफर कर रहे हैं और मेरा अन्दाजा भी वही है।

On 15th April, the interviews were conducted at Allahabad and we started it. I will go into it. But I may bring to the notice of the Hon. Member that I doubt whether some officers have taken the money. I will get the details. But I may bring to the notice of the House that there is a committee headed by a retired judge. Therefore, when I have to try to rule out the possibility of corruption, as far as possible...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: He is addressing the High Court judge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is doing this as a former judge.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Hon Members are aware that a large number of complaints are coming to me from the public representatives, particularly the Members of Parliament make some allegations. I take it a little seriously because unless there is some basis, Hon. Members would not take it up with me.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने तो एलाटमेंट करने के लिए जज की कमेटी बना ली है। जब वहाँ से प्रायोरिटी लिस्ट आती है तो आप उस कमेटी को कह देंगे कि जो फस्ट है उसे पहले दे दो, उसके बाद जो सैकण्ड है उसे दे दो।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : ऐसा नहीं है। एजेन्सी के लिए जब एप्लीकेशन्स आती हैं तो डिपार्टमेंट चालीस लोगों की लिस्ट बना लेता है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अगर चालीस लोगों ने आवेदन पत्र न दिया हो तो ?

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : जितने लोग आवेदन पत्र देते हैं, उनको बुलाया जाता है। उस कमेटी में तेल से संबंधित फिलहाल कोई आफिसर नहीं है। एक तो रिटायर्ड सीनियर आइ० ए० एस० आफिसर और दूसरे रिटायर्ड हाई कोर्ट जज हैं। वे ही नियंत्रण लेते हैं। उनका नियंत्रण मार्क्स के आधार पर होता है। जिनके सबसे ज्यादा मार्क्स होते हैं, उन्हीं को देते हैं। आफिसर से कोई भी सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है। जैसा कि आपने कहा है, कि आफिसर्स धांघली करते हैं और जो सही केन्डीडेट होता है उसको नहीं मिलता, इस बात को मैं अवश्य देखूँगा।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : एक लड़का विनोद कुमार मुझसे मिला था। वह हर प्रकार से योग्य था, उसको इन्टरव्यू में बुलाया ही नहीं गया।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : दो-तीन दिन में इसकी जांच-पड़ताल करके आपको लिख दूँगा।

There is some mistake in my statement because now the information is all eligible candidates are interviewed by the Selection Board. Previously we were short-listing 40 persons from general category only and no shortlisting from the Social Objective Categories, that has been given up. Therefore, even if there are 100 persons who are eligible, all of them will be interviewed for that purpose. But I will still see why Shri Vinod Kumar has not been called for interview.

I will certainly look into it. Was he

eliminated because he was not eligible ? I will look into it.

Because of this only, as I said, we have appointed for the present two Committees headed by retired High Court Judges and I have taken care to see that a judge from the North and a Senior IAS Officer from the North who have nothing to do with the South have been put in the South. And the Judge from the South and IAS Officer from the South have been put in the North. That is how, I have managed and a few more selection boards I am constituting, at least two to three so that the work of granting the agencies gets accelerated. I only hope that with this process, the various complaints that are coming forth...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prospective agents need not bring a lawyer with them because you have appointed a judge to decide.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I may bring to your notice that I had to hit upon the retired judges because they will be fair for the purpose of granting the agencies. It is from that point of view I have requested the retired judges and I must say that I am very glad that they have accepted the job. It is purely administrative in nature. As I said I will increase it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can also issue some guidelines. As a suggestion I have to make, supposing five or six blocs are the same, are equal, a ballot can be taken, whoever gets it, gets it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Various guidelines have been given to them. For example, till last year, the position was that a person living in the State could apply for the agency anywhere in the State. Now I have restricted it to the district because many complaints were coming to me that a person from

Amritsar was applying far away in Bhatinda and he was getting the business carried out *benami*. I wanted to avoid it and I have confined it to the district itself. These guidelines I have issued and it is under these guidelines that they are working.

An Hon. Member has raised the question about the agencies for the Scheduled Castes, that the persons who were employing the Scheduled Castes have been taking undue advantage. The oil companies are making periodic checks. They have been directed that they should also inspect this type of agencies and wherever we had been finding that it is *benami* or anything of that type, action would certainly be taken and if any such thing is brought to the notice of either the company or me, we also take action on such matters.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Hon. Member has also referred to the Scheduled Caste agencies. For the purpose of figures, I have prepared it. I must submit that out of a total of 402 dealerships that were granted, 69 were of Scheduled Caste, 27 were of Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI JAI PAL SINGH KASHYAP : What is the percentage ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The percentage comes to 24% and 24.74% for all type of agencies put together. But it is a little less than 25%. In the sense, as I said, it is 24%. I may bring to the notice of the Hon. House also that in recent times we are not allowing any dereservation; in the rarest of the rare cases alone, I am allowing dereservation. That order I have kept it unto myself and I have gone to the extent of saying-supposing there are no applicants, well, I said, 'Ask the Collector to name 3 or 4 persons who can run the agency and we can allot it to somebody, without going through the process.'

Otherwise it becomes difficult that the Scheduled Caste reservation has to be changed and that does not appear to be proper. By and large we are keeping the percentage. I can assure the House that I will not allow it to be reduced in any form whatsoever.

These are the broad points that were raised by the Members. I have tried to meet them. I will not go into further details. It is true that as the Hon. Member said, in answer to a question in the Lok Sabha, I have said that in different towns we have been giving different number of refills. There is no doubt in that and I presume that the gas agencies are a profitable proposition. Otherwise what the Hon. Member has alleged that people were passing off money, would not have been correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think the other members—3 or 4 members who have got questions to put, may kindly be brief as he has covered most of the points.

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta—I think you can put one question. Everything he has covered. Only question—no speech.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने आजमगढ़ का नाम लेते हुए कहा कि वहां की एजेन्सी कंसल की गई है। यह बात उनके नालेज में है कि हाई कोर्ट में यह केस गया और वहां पर कहा गया कि माधुरी सिंहा से यह प्राप्ति किया गया था कि वह 60,000 रुपया दे, तो उनका नाम मेरिट लिस्ट में प्रथम कर दिया जाएगा। उसके अस्वीकार करने पर उसका नाम तीसरा कर दिया गया। तब मेरिट लिस्ट बनाई गई और नरेन्द्र पाठक को, जो मेरिट लिस्ट में पहला था, एजेन्सी दे

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

दी गई। वह मामला कोर्ट में गया। हाई कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बाद सरकार ने पहला नाम कैंसल कर दिया और दूसरे नाम पर एजेन्सी दे दी गई। जब रिश्वत की बात सिद्ध हो गई, जब यह साबित हो गया कि वह लिस्ट उस आधार पर बनाई गई थी, तो पूरी लिस्ट कैंसल कर देनी चाहिए थी, अथवा जो पार्टी हाई कोर्ट में गई, उसके वलेम को कनसिडर करके गैस की एजेन्सी दी जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन सरकार ने दूसरे नम्बर वाले को दे दिया।

हाई कोर्ट में जो मेरिट लिस्ट पेश की गई, उसमें तारीख 11-4-82 थी। उस दिन तक स्पाट इंस्पैक्शन नहीं हुआ था। वह 11-5-82 को हुआ था। जब यह बात सरकार के ध्यान में लाई गई, तो उसके किसी अफसर ने बताया कि यह तारीख 11-4-82 नहीं, बल्कि 11-7-82 है। 11-7-82 को रविवार था। क्या मंत्रालय रविवार को भी काम किया करता है? हमें इस मामले में फोर्जरी का आभास मिलता है और यह इस बात का परिचायक है कि एजेन्सी देने में लाखों रुपयों का आदान-प्रदान होता है। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा आग्रह है कि वह इस मामले की अच्छी तरह से जांच करवाएं।

नरेन्द्र पाठक की एजेन्सी कैंसल कर के रीता अग्रवाल को दे दी गई है। वह आज तक आजमगढ़ में गोडाउन स्पेस की खोज कर रही है, जबकि नियम यह है कि अगर दो महीने तक काम मैटीरियलाइज न हो, तो एजेन्सी को कैंसल कर दिया जाएगा। लेकिन रीता अग्रवाल आज तक आजमगढ़ में गोडाउन स्पेस खोज रही है, फिर भी उसका लाइ-

सेस कैंसल नहीं हुआ है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए जिम्मेदार अफसरों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे?

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप जानते ही हैं कि कश्मीर से लेकर मिजोरम तक जंगल कट रहे हैं। हिमालय के जंगल कटने की बजह से भूस्खलन हो रहा है और प्लेन्स में बाढ़े आती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या आप हिमालय रीजन में एल० पी० जी० के कनेक्शन देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ताकि जंगलों का कटान रुक सके?

तीसरी बात यह है कि आज अखबारों में यह रिपोर्ट आई है कि रिफायनरीज से जो गैस निकल रही है उसको जलाया जा रहा है, उसको जलाना बन्द करके क्या आप इस बात को देखेंगे कि उसमें से एल० पी० जी० के लिए कितना गैस निकल सकती है? ऐसा करने से निश्चित रूप से नेशनल वेस्टेज रुकेगा इसलिए क्या इस पर भी आप ध्यान देंगे?

मुझे क्षमा करेंगे, मैं आपका उत्तर सुनने के लिए उपस्थित नहीं रह पाऊंगा क्योंकि मुझे प्लेन पकड़ना है।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I will say that in one minute. As regards the question of gas agency at Azamgarh which the Hon. Member raised—Shri Narendra Pathak—it is still under my consideration.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Again you have allotted to one Rita Agarwal.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : The final decision as yet has not been taken. It is with me in the Ministry. I assure you that the points raised by you would

be taken into consideration before a decision is taken.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Already Shri Nihal Singh, an Hon. Member of the House has raised this point. So, I request you to take action against the officer responsible as to how is it that Shri Narendra Pathak which is completely a forged name had come in when nobody of this name was found in the whole of U.P.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I shall certainly do that. So far as the retail dealership for the petrol pump in Azamgarh is concerned, I have cancelled that. So far as gas agency is concerned, it is under consideration. The L.P.G. connection in the Himalayan region is a matter which will have to be taken up. This issue has not been so far taken up. As I said, I wanted to go to the towns with a population of 20,000 to 50,000 first and, gradually, perhaps, I shall take up this issue of gas connection in the Himalayan region.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Mehta, the demand also must be there.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Not only the demand but even I find that taking the gas cylinders to these places is also a problem. The LPG gas is being extracted from the natural gas. The Hon. Member raised the question of flaring up of the gas. I have already answered in the House about the flaring up of the gas. There is no necessity again to repeat that answer.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since the Hon. Minister has taken charge of this Ministry, things have much improved. I should congratulate you for that. I would only ask two or three questions. The first question is with reference to the fixing of the indicator. In the year 1980, this very question was asked and

your predecessor on the floor of the House was pleased to say that very early some contrivance would be fixed to the cylinder. What happens is this. The Hon. Minister and you must have also the experience that if we call somebody for the dinner, the housewife, in the evening says that there is no gas; we are not in a position to get the gas because shops are closed. There is no indication as to when the gas would be exhausted. Also there is no indication as to whether the cylinder has been properly filled in. Instead of a weighing machine, I would request you to consider the priority of fixing an indicator or something like that or even a float like the one by which we get to know what is the petrol in a car. I would like to know since the assurance was given on the floor of the House some time in the year 1980-81, what progress has been made. Now, the very answer was given that we are having some talks with the Electronics Department and they are trying to give us something. We would like to know as to whether any progress has been made or not. Or is it only in the correspondence stage? This is my first question.

With reference to giving of agencies, you have given us a detailed reply. I am thankful to you for the same. You have also said that some guidelines have been given. I do not want these guidelines. But, what I want to know is this. Is it possible for you to know that these agencies should not be given to these rich merchants who have already plenty of agencies in their pockets?

19.00 hrs.

Now, my experience is that in my State wherever I have gone, not for purchasing gas, but for collecting information I found that agencies have been given to those persons who have plenty of other agencies. So, you may issue a guideline that if a person applies for an agency when he has got other agencies then the person

[Shri Bapusahab Parulekar]

who does not have any agency will be given preference. There are categories like freedom fighters, harijans and disabled but I find such agencies are not granted to them. So, I would request you to consider this aspect also.

You said that there are complaints about distribution. As far as Maharashtra is concerned I would invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that distribution system in Maharashtra is not good. It is not because there is no gas or there is want of cylinders but it is because of transport. As far as my constituency is concerned from Bombay to Chiplun your company pays Rs. 1,100/- to the truck owners while the other merchants pay Rs. 1600/-. Therefore, the truck operators are not willing to bring this particular commodity and, as such, there is dearth of gas. We have formed a sangh whereby we collect the money and pay to the truck operators. I would request you to see whether this can be revised so that there can be proper distribution of gas.

Sir, some six months back I had written a letter to Hon. Minister regarding agency at my place Ratnagiri. There is population of 60,000 but there is only one agency and he is not in a position to cope up with the demand. I have received the usual acknowledgement to my letter. I am waiting for the final reply. I am sure after having made a reference by me here you will inform me about it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir, the Hon. Member has raised the issue with regard to the fixing of the indicator and the answer that was given in 1980. In fact, the Department did try certain devices but they proved to be inaccurate. Because of this inaccuracy again the Electronics Department has been requested so that they could have more research and evolve a level indi-

cator or something like that. Of course, there is delay but these are matters where researchers do take a little time.

The Hon. Member referred to the rich persons getting the agency. So far as this happens it is mostly in the open category cases. About scheduled castes and handicapped, in fact, I do not know even amongs scheduled castes also it is only sometimes the rich who take away the main cake.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I am not on the point of rich but only saying that issue a directive in respect of those who already have other agencies.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I would like to bring it to the notice of the Hon. Member that family income limit has been fixed at Rs. 24,000 per year. Notwithstanding this informally I have discussed this issue with the committees and, I am sure, they will take care in this regard. It was difficult for me to issue a clear guideline. That is why we have fixed the limit on the income but nonetheless...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : But no sooner you will issue the guidelines there will be partitions in the family. I have experienced this.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I am aware that this type of things do occur. I can quote much worse case in my own State where sometime, I think it was 25th January, 1970 when the Congress Working Committee took a decision for the purpose of ceiling on land.

This law came into force some time in 1975. Meanwhile, there had been thousands and thousands of divorces that had taken place on paper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Officially or non-officially?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Officially through the courts, but nonetheless living under the same roof, it was only for the purposes of saving the land. If you look at our ceiling legislation, I do not remember, whether it is Section 7(3) or 7(4), which has said that all the divorces that had taken place between 25th January 1970 till that law came into force would be deemed to be nullified for purposes of this legislation. One section even nullifies the adoptions also. People do manipulate these things and it is possible, as the Hon. Member said that this might lead to division of the families; I do not deny that.

But I have issued instructions and I am sure, the judges and the members who constitute the selection committee will take care to see that these agencies are allotted to really deserving people. When I say deserving, I mean that all the aspects, social, economic etc. will be taken into consideration. I have impressed upon them this, and have told them that the whole scheme is to further the concept of social justice. I have very specifically told this to them. It is for this reason that I had to personally speak to the Finance Minister that the moment the gas agency is allotted, and the person concerned applies to a bank for loan, they should immediately give the loan to him and we, as a company, are prepared to stand guarantee, and we would deduct that amount from the commission and pay it directly to the bank. In view of this, I am sure, these aspects will be taken care of.

The Hon. Member has particularly referred about the difficulties in his constituency with reference to the transport. I will certainly look into that. I was not aware of it. Hon. Member has written to me that one

more point should be opened in Ratnagiri. I have already directed for the survey and I am sure, we will be able to get the report, but notwithstanding that I assure the Hon. Member that whether survey or no survey, I will certainly open another point in Ratnagiri. It has been voiced in the Parliament and it comes from a responsible Member, and I will, therefore, advise one of the companies to open up one more point and see what could be done in the matter.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। गैस खाना बनाने के लिये इस्तेमाल होती है, लेकिन बहुत खर्चीली पड़ती है। क्या इस तरह की कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है, सूर्य के द्वारा या दूसरी शक्ति से, कि उसका कोई आलटरेटिव तैयार हो सके जो सस्ता हो? हम ऐसी कोई चीज तैयार करें जो सस्ती पड़े।

गैस के चूल्हे बगैरह हमें एजेन्सी से लेने पड़ते हैं जो बहुत मंहगे पड़ते हैं। उसको कैसे सस्ता किया जाय ताकि आम आदमी के लिए गैस लेना सुविधाजनक हो सके? गैस लेने के लिए एक ही बार में हजारों रुपया देना किसी भी व्यक्ति के लिए बड़ा दिक्कत-तलब होता है। क्या सरकार इसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेगी?

गैस सिलेण्डर पर जो सील लगाई जाती है, उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान विशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सिलेण्डर पर कागज की एक स्लिप लगी होती है जो गोंद से सिलेण्डर पर चिपका दी जाती है तथा जिस का सिलेण्डर की गैस से कोई वास्ता नहीं होता है, उसके बिना हटाये भी सिलेण्डर में से गैस निकाली जा सकती है। इस तरह की शिकायतें

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

हमारे पास आई हैं तथा बहुत से अखबारों में भी निकली हैं कि गैस एजेन्सी से सिलेण्डर चलता है, किसी होटल को दे दिया जाता है, एक-दो दिन वहां इस्टेमाल होने के बाद उसको कन्ज्यूमर के पास पहुंचा दिया जाता है। क्या आप इसके बारे में कोई सख्ती करेंगे ?

गैस सिलेण्डर के फटने से बहुत-सी मौतें होती हैं। सिलेण्डर में जो डिफेक्ट्स हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करेगी ?

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से यह विभाग मंत्री जी के पास आया है, इन्होंने बहुत सुधार किया है और इसके लिए ये बधाई के पात्र हैं। मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मेरा डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट है और वहां की 19 लाख की आबादी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This Half-an-Hour discussion is very useful because everybody gets an agency for his constituency.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : वहां पर एक गैस की एजेन्सी है। ईस्ट चम्पारन डिस्ट्रिक्ट इन बिहार की मैं बात कर रहा हूं। वहां की डिमान्ड बढ़ती जा रही है और गैस के लिए एक ही एजेन्सी है, जो उस डिमान्ड को कोप-अप नहीं कर रही है। क्या आप इस बात पर फिर से विचार करने जा रहे हैं? ईस्ट चम्पारन डिस्ट्रिक्ट में कोई दूसरी गैस एजेन्सी देंगे ताकि लोगों की बढ़ती हुई मांग की पूर्ति की जा सके।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Sir,

having conceded in the case of Ratnagiri, it is difficult for me to say 'no'. I think I must concede the point of the Hon. Member. I will ask the company to look into it. I will write separately to the Hon. Member. He says 19 lakhs population is there and there is only one agency. It may be in the entire district. What is the population of the Champaran town ?

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : 8 टाउन्स हैं और एक ही टाउन हेडवार्टर में एक एजेन्सी है।

श्री पी० शिव शंकर : मैं देख लूँगा कि वहां पर टाउन्स की क्या दशा है और पता लगा कर आपको लेटर 8 दिन के अन्दर लिखूँगा। Sir, the Hon. Member, Shri Kashyap has raised various valid points. One of the points is with reference to the alternate source. Sir, in the Department of non-conventional Sources of Energy, we are trying to develop various ways and means for the purpose of using the Sun rays for cooking. Some development has already taken place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Cow-dung is also being used.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Not only cowdung, but there is some expression of ultra Sun rays absorbed for the purpose of heat. Various resources are being developed and I might submit it may take a little more time for the purpose of developing them commercially on a large scale. But None-the-less research activities are being taken up fast and I am sure that we will be able to find some alternative to LPG for cooking purposes.

Sir, the Hon. Member has raised a question about the cost of Chullas. I know various chullas cost between

Rs. 400 approximately and Rs. 1200 approximately. There is a constant research going on with reference to the proper chullas. We are also trying to see that people get good chullas at a lesser cost. Various irregularities with reference to the sale of chullas were also brought to my notice. We have been trying to alleviate the grievances of the people to the extent possible in this regard. I will certainly see to it that we develop Chullas of a standard nature on the basis of the research so that they are less costlier and more effective also.

The Hon. Member has complained about seals on the cylinders. I will look into it as to how best we can fix up proper seal.

Sir, I am sorry that in many a case accidents have taken place at the consumer level because of the negligence or because of the defects in fixing up the regulator or the valve at the time of fixing up the seals, because of which the leakages occur. All these complaints have come to our notice. We have taken care to see that the consumers are properly educated. For that purpose we are trying to get the slides exhibited in the cinemas and TV. On the 17th April itself, we had a show on the T.V. A film was also shown to people as to how best to fix up the cylinder and use

it. These aspects are also taken into consideration. Advertisements are also effected in the newspapers. So, various steps are being taken for the purpose of educating the people to avoid accidents.

The Hon. Member has also raised the question, *viz.* that these cylinders are given to the hotels and then supplied to the parties. This complaint has been received constantly. I have dealt with the issue of less quantity of LPG in the cylinder. We are strengthening our vigilance also, for the purpose of having random checks not only at the distributor's level, but also at the level of the consumers. As and when such complaints are reported to the companies, they have been taking necessary action.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned, to meet again on Tuesday, the 26th April 1983 at 11 a.m.

19.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
April 26, 1983/Vaisakha 6,
1905 (Saka)*
