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Sravana 14, 1905 (Saka)

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(Twelfth Session)

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LOK SABHA

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Friday August 5, 1983/Sravana 14, 1905 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1982-83 के दौरान वायुदूत सेवा को हुआ लाभ/हानि

182. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री** निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वायुदूत सेवा को 1982-83 में कितना लाभ हुआ अथवा कितनी हानि हुई और सरकार ने इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये हैं कि इस सेवा को भविष्य में कोई घाटा न हो; और

(ख) घाटा होने के कारण क्या हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) During the year 1982-83 Vayudoot Limited incurred an estimated loss of Rs. 94 lakhs.

The following steps have been taken or are under consideration of Government to minimise the losses of Vayudoot :—

(i) The fare structure of Vayudoot has been revised with effect from 15.7.1983.

(ii) Selection of a suitable Light Transport Aircraft with better operational economy.

(iii) Discontinuance of services on routes that were economically not viable or which did not generate adequate traffic.

(iv) Reduction in the Route Navigation and Landing charges.

(v) State Goverments have also been requested, inter-alia, to consider exempting the aviation fuel uplifted by Vayudoot from the levy of Sales-Tax.

(b) The main reasons for the losses are :—

(a) Traffic generation on most of the routes has not been commensurate with the available capacity.

(b) The tariff on certain sectors has been advisedly kept low.

(c) The high cost of fuel.

श्री दया राम शाक्य : श्रीमान्, मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण दिया है उससे प्रतीत होता है कि कोई विशेष व्यवस्था प्रबंध के लिए नहीं की गयी है जिससे हानि न हो। इस विवरण से तो कोई दिखाई नहीं देती है, सिवाय

इसके कि किराया बढ़ा दिया जाए। यह तो सरकार हमेशा ही करती है जब घाटा होता है तो किराये बढ़ाने की बात करती है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कौन-कौन से ऐसे स्थान हैं जिन स्थानों पर वायुदूत सेवा आप निलम्बित या स्थगित करने जा रहे हैं और उन विशेष स्थानों पर घाटे का क्या अनुपात आया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : मान्यवर, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, यह सही नहीं है कि घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए किराया बढ़ा देते हैं। हमने कोशिश की है और उस कोशिश के नतीजे भी निकले हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि 1982-83 में जहां हमें हर महीने 7.5 लाख का घाटा हो रहा था वहां हमने यह घाटा घटा कर तकरीबन 2 लाख रूपये महीना कर दिया है और मुझे आशा है कि जब हमारा साल खत्म होगा तो हम यह घाटा भी कम कर सकेंगे।

इस वक्त हम 8 रूट चला रहे हैं और इन पर 16 स्टेशनों को कनैक्ट कर रहे हैं। हमें इस वक्त कहीं भी फायदा नहीं हो रहा है जिससे कि हम कह सकें कि यह फायदे की जगह है। हमने यह सोचा हुआ है कि पहले हम इस संगठन को इस तरह से आरगेनाइज्ड कर दें कि हमें यह मालूम हो कि इन 8 रूटों पर यह सेवा अच्छे तरीके से चलने लगी है और घाटे के बजाए थोड़ा-बहुत मुनाफा करने लगी है तब हम आगे बढ़ने की सोचेंगे।

श्री दया राम शाक्य : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रमुख बात नहीं बताई है कि अमुक स्थान पर ऐसा होगा। जो लास के कारण हैं या घाटे के कारण हैं उनके बारे में उन्होंने बताया है कि—

"The traffic on certain sectors has been advisedly kept low"

सरकार ने इन स्थानों पर सुविधा देने के लिए इस सेवा को प्रारंभ किया है और हमेशा ही किसी भी सेवा का यह प्रयास रहता है कि जितनी कैपेसिटी किसी वायुयान की रहती है उस कैपेसिटी के मुताबिक सवारियां मिलती रहें ताकि घाटा न हो। यह प्रयास हर लाइंस पर रहता है, चाहे बड़े प्लेन हों, चाहे छोटे प्लेन हों ताकि उनमें घाटा न हो। वायुदूत सेवा को ऐसी सलाह दी गई है कि विमानों में कम सवारियों को ढोया जाए ? इसमें जो पेट्रोल या तेल का ज्यादा खर्चा होता है उसको कम करने का भी क्या सरकार प्रयास करेगी ?

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कम यात्रियों के लिए क्यों सलाह दी गई है और लास को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार तेल के खर्चे में कैसे कमी करेगी जबकि डिस्टेंस तो घटाया नहीं जा सकता ?

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : कई जगह लोड फैक्टर को हम पूरी तरह से नहीं ले जा सकते। कहीं पर हाइट ज्यादा होती है, कहीं रनवे की लैंग्थ पूरी नहीं होती। इसलिए इसमें कोई कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : हानि के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है। हानि के कारणों में फ्यूअल की कास्ट बहुत अधिक बढ़ाना भी बताया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों अखबारों में बार-बार यह खबर आ रही है कि हमारा देश तेल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर होता जा रहा है। इस कारण स्वाभाविक है कि तेल के मूल्यों में कमी आएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने कम मूल्य पर आपको तेल मिल पा रहा है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि अजन्ता के लिए जलगांव जिले के लिए

बंबई से जलगांव या दिल्ली से जलगांव वायुदूत सेवा आप शुरू करेंगे ?

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : तैल की कीमतों का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, उसका उत्तर मैं नहीं दे सकता । मैं इतना बता सकता हूं कि हमें जो तेल खरीदना पड़ रहा है वह पहले वाली कीमत पर ही खरीदना पड़ रहा है । जहां तक अजन्ता और दूसरी जगह का सवाल है, इस बारे में मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि जब तक हम पूरे तरीके से जाँच पड़ताल नहीं कर लेंगे तब तक इनको शुरु करना मुनासिब नहीं होगा ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : When this Vayudoot was introduced, the pilots and airline employees objected to it that it would lead to duplication of officers, overheads and will result in losses to the Indian Airlines. I want to know whether that is a fact and also since the majority of the stations that are being connected by it are primarily in the North-East and perhaps one or two in the Eastern Region, the location of the headquarters in Delhi is also creating difficulties for the operation of Vayudoot. That is the opinion of the pilots and the air employees and if that is a fact I want to know whether the location of the headquarters of Vayudoot would be shifted to Calcutta in view of all these thing.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : Sir, at the outset I would like to explain that this Vayudoot concept was basically for the North-Eastern region. I quite agree, and the idea was that the Vayudoot service should be provided for places which are difficult to approach whose accessibility is difficult and therefore the main services were started in the North-Eastern region. The location of the headquarters, whether it is in Delhi, or whether it is in Bombay or Calcutta, it does not make any difference. And particularly, we have located the Regional Office of the Vayudoot at Calcutta, and I think that should be adequate to meet the requirements of Calcutta.

MR. SPEAKER : SHRI B. V. DESAI,

Obtaining of F-16 from U. S. by Pakistan

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* 183. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI R. L. BHATIA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has asked a much larger number of U. S. F-16 deep strike-cum-interceptor aircrafts;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Pakistan Air Force got as many as 100 F-16 as against 40 of which the announcement was made last year ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the U. S. Air Force has placed an order for 142 AN/APG-66 Fire Control Radars with the aeronautic system division of the US manufacturers ;

(d) if so, whether this US order has placed for the Pakistani Air Force F-16s ;

(e) if so, whether according to this it shows that Pakistan may get 60 more F-16 planes ; and

(f) whether this sort of obtaining more F-16s from US would greatly imbalance the strength of Indian Air Force, the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (e) Government have seen, from time to time press reports to get additional F-16 aircrafts from U.S.A.No authentic information in this regard is available. AN/APG-66 Fire Control Radars are standard fitment on F-16 aircraft; hence aircraft being delivered to Pakistan are expected to be fitted with this Radar.

(f) Government monitor all changes that are taking place in our security environment and takes appropriate steps to maintain full defence preparedness at all times.

SHRI B.V. DESAI : This is a very important question and it involves the security environment of our country. The security environment of our country is getting complicated day by day. Previously even after making representations, protests, etc. Pakistan got 40 F 16. We just compromised with that and kept quiet. But we are now reading the news that another 60 F-16s will be supplied to it. It is not an isolated instance which has to be taken into account. If we look at Sri Lanka episode, our people are being harassed there and very recently the President of Sri Lanka also hinted that some foreign hand is there. Like that the entire environment is getting more complicated. In this connection when we ask this question, it is very strange that an experienced Minister like him gives the reply like this :

> "Govornment have seen, from time to time, press reports to the effect that Pakistan is likely to get additional F-16 aircraft from USA."

We also read this news item.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

SHRI B. V. DESAI : This House is very much concerned with the defence aspect of our country. I request the Hon. Minister to take this august House into a little more confidence and share with the House a little more information as to what exactly or at least to a great extent, are the preparations that the Government of India is making to meet this challenge. Against this second instalment of F-16 supply to Pakistan, has our Government strongly protested again to the USA or not ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : In the course of my reply to the debate on Defence I have given full information of defence preparedness steps which we have taken. So far as air defence is concerned, we have Jaguars. We are purchasing Mirage. We have got very effective MIGS and we are also getting an advance version of the MIG. It is our considered opinion that our air defence is a match to any threat that may arise from any quarter around us. Secondly, whenever we see a newspaper report, we do not rush immediately making protest. We must ascertain the facts. Then we assess whether it is worthwhile protesting. We have got to make our preparedness matching the threat. It is no use merely making protests.

SHRI B. V. DESAI : I am happy that the Hon. Minister has given some hint that we are reallly prepared for it but the newspaper reports occasionally appear that it is not that strong as F-16, etc. We leave these technical things to the Hon. Minister and his associates. What I feel is that merely by seeing the Press reports we cannot protest. Actually the defence starts at political level; so unless we start at that level, we willl not be able to achieve what we intend to. At least at this stage U.S.A. cannot afford to lose our friendship also. So, at this stage if we make some representation, if not protest, it will have its own effect. Will the Hon. Minister tell us that he will definitely consider it and take proper steps ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I have already said that we will take every measure to make our preparedness equal to any threat that may arise. This is more than what is necessary. Merely taking a matter to the protest or anything of the kind is not of a very great importance. It is done in usual diplomatic channel as and when it becomes necessary.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, is it not a fact that to supplement and complement the F-16 offensive capability, the United States is contemplating the supply of a most sophisticated and most modern air defence system called Vulcan-Phalanx close in weapon system, costing 38 million dollars. In this context, has India already got a defence system which is adequate for the F-16 ? If so, what is the system and if you cannot answer that for security reasons, are you thinking of further updating our air defence system from the existing position ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I have already answered this question by implication. We have taken steps to update and upgrade our air defence to match any threat, I repeat it again, any threat that may arise from any of our neighbours. We are taking all the steps. Unfortunately I cannot give these details but I can assure you that we are taking all these steps.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, he has not answered whether USA is going to supply that defence weapon... (*Interruption*).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have no information.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to the Press report that the United States of America is going to supply Harpoon Missiles to Pakistan ? If so, what is the reaction of the Government to that Press report and if that report is true, what measure the Government of India intend to take on that ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We are saying that our reaction is unhappiness and we will certainly try to match with whatever weapon are necessary to meet the threat.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Sir, in his reply the Hon. Minister has mentioned about the advanced version of MIGs. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether this sophisticated or re-modelled aircraft or whatever you may call it, is manufactured in the country or we are importing ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We are expecting to manufacture the advanced version of the MIGs in India.

Circulation of Fake 100 Rupee Note

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*184. SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

SHRI SATYENDRA NARIAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Interpol/CBI has broadcast on decametric wavelength to all its world-wide stations net-work the international remifications of the 'Jali note' operation spread out in at least three Asian countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that fake 100-Rupee notes bearing new 5BE 7AB series is in mass circulation throught India, Thailand, Sri Lanka and other countries ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of House.

Statement

Fake 100 rupee bank notes bearing 5BE and 7AB series numbers have been detected in circulation in India. Some notes have also been detected in Thailand. It does not, however, appear that a large number of such counterfeit notes are at present in circulation in India. The Government have already taken necessary steps in this regard. In one case, the Delhi Police has been able to seize counterfeit notes of the face value of Rs. 90,600; As the case appeared to have national and international links, it was transferred to the Central Bureau of Investigations on 16.6.1983 for further investigation. So far 8 persons have been arrested. Seven more cases have beeen transferred to CBI

between 22.7.83 to 1.8.83. As investigations are still being carried out in collaboration with Interpol, it is not in the public interest to disclose any further information at this stage. However, the RBI has cautioned their offices and currency chests all over the country to exercise greater care while examining Rs. 100 notes.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Sir, although this subject has been discussed in the House in depth, the Minister has not stated all the names. It is mentioned in his statement that so far eight persons have been arrested. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the names of the persons arrested so far and whether they all belong to Delhi or other parts of the country ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Of the 8 people, one has been recently arrested in Delhi. His name is Nanak Singh. All the other 7 names are not readily availlable.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : The Hon Minister in his statement has mentioned that Government have already taken the necessary steps. What are the steps? During the course of investigation, was any official found to be involved in these processes and, if so, the details thereof ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : By the very nature of things, when the investigation is not complete, it would not be possible for me to indicate the details involved, to what extent they are involved etc. Then the whole purpose of the investigation would be lost. Secondly, this is a constant exercise. In order to make our currency notes secure, as far as possible, we take various measures. From time to time we change designs. For obvious reasons, the details of the security and safety measures cannot be disclosed. Then it would be an open information to those who are interested in this. Let them take the trouble of collecting the information; let me not provide information to them.

But I can assure the Hon. Member that in most of the cases where this type of fake notes have been detected, in not a singie case it has been totally identical with the genuine notes. That means there were some discrepancies and in quite a number of cases the bank officials have been able to detect them. Though it appears to be similar, it is not similar. It means that the security arrangements which we are introducing in our currency notes are ensuring that. In one case, which I referred to, an ordinary trader from his visual inspection could find out that though it appeared similar, it is not similar So, he communicated it to the police. Therefore, we are taking care. From time to time we change the designs. By various printing and other technological methods we try to see that the currency becomes fool-proof as far as possible.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : I am glad the Hon. Minister has stated that from time to time they are taking steps to prevent the counterfeiting of notes. But these counterfeit notes have been discovered from time to time, for a number of years, in 1980 and 1982, and even as early as in 1972 duplicate notes were found in the Reserve Bank, which had to be destroyed. It is a matter of concern that so far Government have not been able to take such step- to make them completely fool-proof to pres vent unwary people from being duped by such counterfeit notes. May I know whether it would be possible for the Government to take under such exercise and why it has not been done by them so far ? Secondly, who was responsible for detecting these counterfeit notes in Thailand? How did it come to the notice of the Government ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : In regard to the occurrence of counterfeit currency notes, we can reduce it to the minimum but perhaps it is not possible for anybody to give a guarantee that there will be no counterfeiting at all, I do not think any country in the world has been able to do it, whatever may by the security arrangements it has made.

I will repeat the one feature which I mentioned in reply to the earlier question. Because of our system of giving instructions to people who deal in cash in the bank and the treasury, in many cases, the counterfeit

notes were detected by the bank officials themselves. This shows that with the help of the instructions given to them they know what type of doubts are to be checked up. In one case even an ordinary trader by a visual Inspection could detect that though it is similar, it is not the same thing.

In regard to the detection in Thailand, we referred the matter to the CBI and when CBI started investigation, in the course of investigation it was discovered that some fake curreney notes were made available in Thailand. On an earlier occasion one place was raided by the local police and they found some half-finished fake currency notes and that matter is being investigated by the local people in consultation with our agencies.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, has the attention of the Hon. Minister been drawn to a press cutting from *Swadesh* which is from Indore, that fake currency notes have been found and they have also been found previously twice but this time the news says that complete sheets printed 100-rupee notes have been missing from the Devas printing press. Has the investigation been done by the Government. Such cases have been reported from Dewas in Indore quite often. There has been something wrong with the methodology of the Printing Press. Complete printed sheet of 100-rupee notes have been missing. As far as the notes that have been found in Thailand are concerned. May I request the Government that they take the help of Interpol ? There have been constant indications that fake notes from foreign conntries have been pumped into this country.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Sir, this *Swadesh* reports about fake notes. I am from Madhya Pradesh. So, I would also like to know about it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Regarding last part of the Hon. Member's question, in fact we have already kept Interpol informed, and as I mentioned in reply to the earlier question, the local police raided the premises and a place was found, that is under the custody of the local police there. So, that matter has been taken care of.

In regard to the Dewas case the matter about which the Hon. Member drew my attention, I am told that we got the information and Madhya Pradesh police is investigating into this case.

श्री गिरधारीलाल व्यास : मंत्री महोदय ने इन अपराधियों के जो नाम बताए हैं, वे तो कोई इंडिविजुअल्ज हैं । मगर ऐसा लगता है कि आर्थिक अपराध करने वाले बहुत बड़े गिरोह इसमें मशगूल हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के गिरोहों का पता लगा सकती है, जो जाली नोट छापते हैं ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I have mentioned that the matter is under investigation. Unless the process of investigation is complete, it is not possible for me to indicate further details.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Sushil Bhattacharya.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, we want the death sentence for the fake eurrency notes holders.

MR SPEAKER: This is not a question. This is a policy matter.

(*Interruptions*)

Delay in issuing Green Cards to Export-Oriented Companies.

* 185. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue of green cards to many 100 per cent export-oriented companies is being delayed by red-tapism; and

(b) if so, why are these companies thereby deprived of the facilities such as

allocation of land, supply of power and finance given to other 100 per cent export oriented units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :

(a) No, Sir. Issue of green cards has already commenced.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Sir I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how many firms applied for and how many firms have been issued the green cards from January to July this year.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Sir, the Government has decided to issue green cards to three categories of units : (1) those units which have already gone into production, (2) those units which are likely to go into production within this year, and (3) those units which have taken effective steps. So, under these categories of units, 79 units have been identified and the green cards have already been prepared, out of which 9 have been already distributed.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : May I know from the Hon. Minister the names of those industries which come under the special category of 100 per cent export-oriented ?

SHRI P. A. SANGAMA : So far we have received 470 applications. Out of this 313 units have been approved.

I am sorry I do not have the list of these 313. If the Hon. Member wants, I can furnish the list to him.

Deposit Credit Ratio of Scheduled Banks in Rural Areas

*186. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the current deposit ; credit ratio of the scheduled banks in the rural areas;

(b) whether Government propose to direct the banks to invest the deposits of each district within the district itself; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Available data shows that as at the end of June 1982, the rural branches of the scheduled commercial banks had a credit: deposit ratio of 58.7 per cent

It is not proposed to direct the banks to utilise deposits mobilised by their branches in each district in that district itself as it will cut at the very root of the banking business which involves mobilisation of savings wherever available and their free movement for utilisation wherever required in consonance with the national priorities. Besides, such an approach of local utilisation of resources, if adopted in respect of bank deposits, would have serious implications for mobilisation of resources for national developmental programmes. It will also prevent the banks from deploying their funds according to the national priorities.

However, recognising the fact that the rural branches of the banks need to involve themselves actively in supporting productive ventures in rural areas and not to function as deposit mobilising units only, Government have advised the banks to endeavour to attain a credit : deposit ratio of 60 per cent in their rural branches They have also been advised to avoid large inter-regional disparities in attaining the ratio.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे प्रश्न पूछने का उद्देश्य यह था कि अगर सरकार की नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन लाने की बात हो तो अच्छा रहेगा जिससे कि गांवों की बचत का पैसा गांवों के विकास के लिए गांवों में ही रहे। न सिर्फ बैंक बल्कि एल आई सी, पोस्टल सेविंग्ज यूनिट ट्रस्ट इत्यादि में गांवों की बचत का पैसा गांवों के विकास के लिए ही रहे। यह मेरा उद्देश्य था। मन्त्री जी के जवाब से एक तो ऐसा लगता है कि वे कुछ आंकड़ों का आधार लेकर अपने को बचाना चाहते हैं और हमें गुमराह करना चाहते हैं। दूसरे वे यह बताते हैं :

> "It will also prevent the banks from deploying their funds according to the national priorities."

तो वे कौन सी नेशनल प्रायर्टीज हैं जिनमें आप गांवों की बचत का पैसा गांवों के विकास के लिए गांवों में ही रखने के लिए जिले को आधार मानकर रोक लगाते हैं—इसका जरा खुलासा करने की कृपा करें।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I think I would not explain to the House what are the national priorities. But at least one example I can give which the Hon. Member is fully aware of. Out of every 100 rupees of the bank deposit 35% is S.L.R. and 8.0% is CRR which are utilised substantially to finance the development planning. Investment in Government securities and bonds from the banks are being made out of it (*Interruptions*). 35% is SLR and C.R.R. and is varying. Presently it is 8.0%. Some time back it was 7.5%. So out of every Rs. 100, credit is roughly Rs. 47 to 48.

If you look at the annual market borrowing which is supporting the annual plan, it is nearly Rs. 4000 crores. Secondly, coming to the area of credit : deposit ratio in the rural areas, there too we have taken their credit needs into account. In this scheme when we directed that 60% of the deposits should be ploughed back in the rural areas. My predecessor Shri Venkataraman deliberately decided that while determining the 60% credit deposit ratio we should not take into account full SLR and C.R.R. so far as rural branches of the Commercial Banks are concerned. That has been made up from deposits in the urban, semi-urban and metropolitan branches. Keeping that in view the present ratio which I had indicated is 58% and our objective is to reach 60%.

If we look at the other angle, I do entirely agree with the Member that there is need for ensuring funds for rural development. I am not disputing that question. But what I am trying to point out is what has been done in that direction and figures are important because you do not have any other indicator. So, keeping that in view, if you look at the Regional Rural Banks which are wholly operating in the rural areas, their activities are confined to one or two districts, their credit deposit ratio is more than Rs. 100%-. I will be able to give figures for the information of the Hon. Members. The total of 121 regional rural banks, whose figures are presently available with me, I am not talking of 142 because I do not have figures for all the banks which has been established, but I am confining to 121 whose figures are available to me. The deposits are Rs. 382 crores.

But their advances were Rs. 463 crores. Thus in the Regional Rural Banks (RRB), the credit-deposit ratio is more than 100% and we have deliberately accepted that policy that instead of siphoning off the resources from the rural areas, the RRB should draw more from other areas to provide it in the rural areas. The scheme is well-know to the Hon. Members that we want to cover, by the end of the Plan, 170 regional rural banks. Already we have established 142 in number.

Sir, we shall have to look into another angle also. Take the investment in the agricultural sector. It is not that the entire investment in the agricultural sector which is primarily in the rural areas, is done either from the Regional Rural Banks or

from the rural branches of the commercial banks. In terms of figures in December, 1980 Rs. 2374 crores a sizable amount was invested in agriculture in the rural areas—I have not taken this into account in the 58.7% credit-deposit ratio—which came from the semi-urban or urban branches.

Therefore, our objective is to reach 60% credit-deposit ratio to see that the rural branches of the commercial banks play a vital role in the development of the area under its command and to reach the targeted figure which we have fixed for ourselves.

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कितने सरल और आसान तरीके से सदन को गुमराह किया है। सरकार की नीति का देश पर क्या असर हो सकता है, यह मैं चन्द दिनों पहले उन्हीं के मंत्रालय द्वारा दिए गए आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं और मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूं।

(लाख रुपयों में)

श्रेत्र/राज्य	जमा राशियां	ऋण
बिहार	1972	846
हजारी बाग	66	20
मधुबनी	21	12
मोंघर	56	16
मुज्जफरपुर	73	31
नवदा	10	5
पलामू, जहां लोग आज भी भूख से मर रहे हैं	27	8
बैंकूरा, जो मंत्री महोदय का सूबा है	35	8
बीरभूम	41	14
बरदवान	291	80
कूच बिहार	22	9
मिजोराम	23	2
सिक्किम	6	1
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	13	2
मेघालय	62	13

अध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप बिहार के पिछड़े जिलों में जायेंगे तो वहां अधिक लूट होती है। आप मध्य प्रदेश के जिलों में जायेंगे, जहां पर कि डकैती और बहुत ही पिछड़ापन है, वहां ज्यादा असंतोष है। पूर्वांचल में भी इसी प्रकार की स्थिति है। अध्यक्ष जी, एक जिले का पैसा जुटता है, गांवों को पैसा जुटता है, उसको शहर में पुंजीशाह बनाने के लिए खर्च करते हैं। यह हालत न सिर्फ बैंकों की है, पोस्टल सेविंग्स में भी यही हालत है। पोस्टल बैंकों में 10 हजार करोड़ रुपया जमा है, जो 6 करोड़ 7 लाख लोगों ने जमा किया है और औसत एक आदमी का 1200 रुपये है। सारा का सारा पैसा पोस्टल सेविंग्स मे गांवों की बचत का होता है, उसको पूंजीशाह बनाने और दिल्ली में एय्याशी और बड़ें आदमी बनाने के लिए खर्च होता है। इन आंकड़ों के आधार पर मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो बचत का पैसा छोटे लघु, कुटीर उद्योगों और किसानों का जमा है, उस पैसे को उसी जिले में कर्ज के रूप में दिया जाएगा या नहीं — क्या मंत्री महोदय इस नीति को स्वीकार करेंगे ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I would not enter into the basic presumption. There are no two opinions that we must ensure that a sizable amount of deposit in the rural area is being ploughed back in the rural area itself.

That is the position. Why are we talking of 60 percent credit-deposit ratio ? We are talking of that because we accept this principle that there should be a sizable plough back of the resources in the rural areas. But at the same time, we shall have to keep in mind what is the position from which we started and where we have reached.

Just the day when you nationalised these banks—I am not talking of postal and other savings—your total rural credit was Rs. 54 crores and in 14 years, from Rs. 54 crores, it has gone upto Rs. 3792 crores.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Out of how many crores of rupees ? It is out of Rs. 55,000 crores.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Rs. 54 crores out of Rs. 144 crores—in terms of percentage, it is 37; Rs 3792 crores out of Rs. 6464 crores—in terms of percentage, it is 58.7. Therefore, we shall have to assume that it will take time. It is nobody's case that there is no need of rural credit. I myself have admitted on a number of occasions that in spite of our best efforts, the gap is there. When Mr. Y.B. Chavan was the Finance Minister, at one point of time he said, "It is my primary concern how to bring the entire rural area within the institutional credit system."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is now the Chairman of the Finance Commission.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : He is taking case of that. I am not going to speak about the Finance Commission. That is the subject of Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

The problem of rural credit is a serious one. They themselves appointed Prof. Dantwala to look into how the institutitional arrangement for the rural credit could be strengthened. Therefore, we are making efforts in that direction. There may be a gap between our expectation and our actual performance. But we are trying to bridge that gap. It is not my case that whatever is necessary we have been able to do. It is equally not my case that nothing is being done. Substantial progress has been made. But we have to make much more progress. We are taking measures in that direction.

I will accuse my Hon. friends there. If they would not have scrapped regional

rural bank, distortion in the deposit credit ration today could have been prevented. As I have given you the figures, in 1975, we established 5 banks; in 1976, we established 34 banks. Suddenly they discovered that something, some politics, was to be done with regional rural bank scheme and they said, let expansion be stopped. During their entire three year period, from 1977 to 1980, the total number of banks were not more than 20. Again, when we took it up, we had to build it up. Today the total number of 142 banks. This is an institution which can serve the rural areas in the most effective manner because their clientele is also small and marginal farmers, weaker sections of the community, artisans and poor people.

He quoted some figures about Sikkim and Meghalaya. Their entire banking structure is different. He knows it very well. He knows much better then me. Therefore, in Sikkim, I am providing the support to the cooperative sector. The population/branch ratio is the highest in Sikkim. But that is not going to solve the problem because banking culture is to be developed in Sikkim, In Meghalaya, as you are well aware, because of their peculiar social system, the traditional banking system cannot be operated. We have to have new type of arrangement so that the banks can cater to their needs. Mostly, the assets are held by the communities, not by the individuals.

These problems are known to him. The States in which rural areas are within the mainstream and which are acquainted with banking culture today are because of the regional rural banks. Take, for example, West Bengal. We have brought all districts in West Bengal under reional rural banking system. The credit deposit ratio of RRBs has increased, Today, the position is that it is 103.8 per cent. So, we are trying to do this thing. Still there is a gap and we will try to bridge that gap.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I call Mr. Kurien, I would like to say that we must have some targeted objectives.

SHRI PRANAB MUKERJEE : We did it. Actually we reached the target in 1982. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I know; I have been fighting this case myself.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I agree with the Hon. Minister that there should be national priorities and, therefore, it is not possible to advance all the deposits of the district in that district itself. I am also happy that he has given a directive that the rural credit-deposit ratio should be 60 per cent. But I would like to know whether he is aware of the fact that the credit-deposit ratio with regard to some States in the country is less than 50 per cent of this. Your direction is 60 per cent. In some States—I am not talking of districts but States—the credit-deposit ratio is less than 50 per cent, for example, in Kerala and some other States. This leads to regional imbalance. Even in IRDP loans where the nationalised banks are directed to give one per cent of their deposits for IRDP, the banks are inisting that the State average only be looked into, not branch-wise one per cent. If there is a certain amount of deposit in a branch, one per cent of that should be advanced for IRDP. But at least in Kerala, I am sure, the branches of the nationalised banks are not complying with this norm...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : When the Reserve Bank Governor visitied Kerala ...

MR. SPEAKER : Put your queslion.

PROF. P. J. Kurien : I want to know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the branches are not complying with the norm of one per cent advance, one per cent of deposits, in the districts. I also want to know whether he is aware of the fact that, in spite of their directive to comply with credit-deposit ratio of 60 per cent, the bank officials have an apathy towards the rural sector. If a rural enterepreneur comes, the bank officials discourage him with all their ablity whereas if

an urban entrepreneur comes, the bank officials encourage him. I want to know whether he is aware of these and if so, what action he is going to take to advance more funds to the rural sector.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : So far as Kerala is concerned, at least this much I can say that it is not 50 per cent, it is 66 per cent. This is the figure which has been given to me. If you say that it is wrong, I can check it, but this is what I am told.

PROF. P. J KURIEN : But I am told otherwise.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am talking as a State.

(Interruptions)

Secondly, I think, he has confused himself a little between IRDP and differential interest rate. So far as one per cent is concerned, it is the differential interest rate scheme under which credit is given to the weaker sections of the community at four per cent rate interest. The present scheme is that, out of the total advances, one per cent should be made available by every bank to the weaker sections of the community. But it would be extermely difficult to monitor thescheme at the branch level. If you just look at it, there are 38,000 or 39,000 branches. At the branch level, it would simply not be possible. After all, bank money is to be put on a bankable project. In certain areas we may have to do a little more and in certain areas we may be able to to do a little less. Therefore, the total overall picture has to taken. It cannot be simply looked at every bank branch. By and large, that one per cent is being reached.

Coming to the area of motivation for the rural sector, I do entirely agree to it. In fact, because I was getting complaints about the banks' resistance to provide the necessary support to implement the Integrated Rural Development Programme; I have recently written to the Chief Ministers to involve the local representatives, local social workers, in consulation, that some sort of a Committee should be there to oversee the finances for the IRDP consisting of the local Branch Manager, local BDO, local Panchayat Pramukh, whatever be the level, maybe Block Pramukh or the Panchayat Pramukh, and MLAS.. *(Interruptions)* MPs it would be extremely difficult because under your constituency there will be 15-20 blocks. I am talking of the grass-root level and MLAs are the representatives. These committees can oversee whether the Banks are responding to implement the scheme.

PROF N. G. RANGA : The penalty charges are too high. That is the difficulty.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : As the House is aware, quite a number of non-banking financial institutions are standing in the way of mobilisation of savings by the Scheduled Banks. We are happy that the Hon. Finance Minister has given a very serious thought to this question and regarding one such non-banking financial institution which has mobilised more than Rs. 300 crores, the largest one and which is cheating the rural depositors, I would like to ask the Hon Minister what positive, concrete and immediate steps the Government propose to take to help the Scheduled Banks mobilise more savings and which are at present suffering on account of the activities of non-banking financial instititutions particularly in rural areas where they are cheating and duping the gullible and innocent rural folk.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The Hon Member is fully aware that the Bill is ready and it will be debated by the House itself.

PROF N. G. RANGA : May I put a supplementary, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question—Dr. A. U. Azmi.

Loaders Contract to Private Parties

*187 DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Airports Authority of India at Delhi has given loaders contract to private parties who are a source of annoyance to the passengers besides being a medium of helping smugglers;

(b) if so, whether all people working in the airport are proposed to be departmentalised on daily wages to check such undesirable activities;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the details of the parties to whom contract has been given, since when and at what rate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) The IAAI provides porterage services at International Airports. Loaders are employed by the airlines. The porterage contracts at Delhi Airport have been awarded to two registered Labour Co-operative Societies. Complaints have been received from time to time from passengers about overcharging and the porters pressing for tips etc. IAAI, however, has not received any complaint that the porters are a medium of helping smugglers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The porterage contracts are proposed to be abolished in mases by introduction of self-help trollies,

(d) *International side*

M/s Bhaubali Co-operative Society Ltd. w. e. f. 29th May, 1980 on a monthly licence fee of Rs. 65,000/-.

Domestic side

M/s Delhi Airport Porters Labour contract and Construction Society on a monthly licence fee of Rs. 48,000/- w.e.f. 24.11.79.

डा० ए० यू० आजमी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जबाब में बताया कि इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट अथारिटी से कोई इस प्रकार की कंप्लेंट नहीं मिली है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पूरा डिपार्टमेंट इस पर डिपेंड करता है कि कोई कंप्लेंट मिले । क्या आपके पास ऐसी कोई ऐजेंसी है जो इस चीज को चंक करती हो । अगर है तो उसने अभी तक कितने इस प्रकार के केस पकड़े हैं या स्मगलर्स को किसी और सोर्स से हैल्प मिलती है ?

दूसरी बात को आपने एडमिट किया है कि दिल्ली में इंडियन एयर लाइंस पर पोर्टर टिप का डिमांड करते हैं, मिस बिहेव करते हैं । मेरे साथ यह वाकया हुआ है । इस सिलसिले में आपने बताया है कि एक ट्राली के थ्रयू अबालिश करना है । क्या ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि इसको एकदम से अबालिश कर दिया जाऐ । या कांट्रेक्टर्स के साथ किसी निश्चित समय तक का एग्रीमेंट है ? क्या एक दम से कांट्रक्ट अबालिश नहीं किया जा सकता ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : पहले तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि पोर्टेज न तो कस्टम एरिया में जा सकते हैं और न आप्रेशनल एरिया में । वहां सिर्फ लीडर जाते हैं जो इंडियन एयरलाइंज के कर्मचारी होते हैं, हमारे रेग्युलर एम्पलायीज होते हैं । पैसेंजर्स का जब सामान वगैरह सब दे दिया जाता है चाहे कस्टम के बाद यह दूसरे तरीके से तभी पोर्टर बीच में आते हैं । यह सही है कि

कभी कभी शिकायतें आती हैं लेकिन देखभाल के लिए हमारा सिक्योरिटी का महकमा मौजूद हैं और वह बराबर निगरानी रखता हैं, उस पर नजर रखता है और इस किस्म की कोई चीज सामने आती है तो फौरन एक्शन लिया जाता है। मुझे मालूम नहीं मुअज्जिज मैम्बर को क्या तकलीफ पहुंची थी लेकिन अगर वह मुझे बता देते उस वक्त तो मैं जरूर उस मामले की जांच करवाता और उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करता।

जहां तक ट्रालीज का मामला है, हम चाहते हैं पोर्टर्ज हट जाएं और ट्रालीज आ जाएं उनके बदले बाज जगह इसका एक्सपेरिमेंट एक आध पोर्टस पर किया भी है। लेकिन दुश्वारी यह आ रही है कि बाज लोग ऐसे होते हैं जो कमजोर होते हैं, औरतें होती हैं जिनके पास बच्चे होते हैं और सामान उठाना उनके लिए मुश्किल होता है, बाज ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो ज्यादा सामान ले कर चलते हैं, उनके लिए मुश्किल हो जाता है। इसलिए रफ्ता रफ्ता करने की बात कही है। हमें कान्ट्रेक्टर्ज को हटाने में कोई दुश्वारी नहीं है। दुश्वारी असल में यही है कि लोगों को एक दम से मुश्किल पैदा हो जाएगी। जब तक वे इस चीज के आदी न हो जाएं कि जिस तरह से बाहर के मुल्कों में आपने देखा होगा कि वहां एक सूटकेश उनके पास होता है और हाथ में लेकर चल देते हैं और यहां भी उस किस्म की बात होगी तो दिक्कत नहीं होगी। हटाने में कोई दुश्वारी नहीं है, उनके ऊपर निगरानी रखने में कोई दुश्वारी नहीं है। कोई चीज किसी आनरेबल मेम्बर के नोटिस में आए तो जरूर मेहरबानी करके मुझे वह लिख दे या कह दे। फौरन कार्रवाई होगी।

डा०ए०यू० आज्मी : 2 अगस्त के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में यह न्यूज छपी थी :

"Charge-sheet issued to 14 IAAI Officer"

"Fourteen Officers of the Engineering Section of the International Airport Authority of India (IAAI), Bombay have been issued charge-sheets with regard to award of various contracts. They include the Deputy Director...'

"The IAAI is looking into all the contract deals signed, during the last two years at all the Four International Airports."

अफसरों का नाम दिया हुआ है जिनको चार्जशीट दिया गया है। उनके खिलाफ चार्ज क्या था और इनक्वायरी में क्या पता चला, क्या आप बता सकते हैं ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN : This is entirely a different question. If you like, I can answer it. But, I suppose, it needs a separate question and I can give a detailed answer for that.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने प्राइवेट ठेकेदारों को यह काम दिया है बंगलौर के कर्मचारियों की कोओप्रेटिव बनी हुई है और वह काम कर रही है हालांकि आपका जो यह रूल है कि 25-30 हजार रुपया जमा करना होगा यह बहुत खतरनाक रूल है। कर्मचारी इसको फुलफिल नहीं कर सकते हैं। कर्मचारियों की कोओप्रेटिव के जरिये आप काम करवाएंगे तो उनकी जवाबदेही हो जाती है। स्वयं कर्मचारियों की इंडियन एयरलाइंज के या एयरपोर्ट आथारिटी के, कोओप्रेटिव बनवा कर उनके माध्यम से आप काम करवाने का विचार रखते हैं ?

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : हम अपने लोगों को इस मामले में नहीं डालना चाहते।

पोर्टर्ज जहां-जहां काम कर रहे हैं उनकी कोओप्रेटिव का जिक्र किया गया है । उन पोर्टर्ज की या एक्स सर्विसमैन को कोओप्रेटिव्ज को ही दिया जा सकता है, दूसरों को नहीं ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : बीस हजार रुपया जमा करना बन्द क्यों नही करते हैं ?

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : इसलिए कि जो वे कमाते हैं उसमें उनको देना होता है और फैसिलिटिज जो हम देते हैं, उसके लिए उन्हें हमें ये भी करना पड़ेगा ।

Proposal to start instant reservervations in Indian Airlines.

*188. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines propose to start instant reservations :

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof :

(c) the number of centres from which these services will be available ; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on the international standard computer and whether the results likely to be achieved thereby will be commensurate with the expenditure involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Real Time Computer System will connect all the stations of Indian Airlines through communications channels to provide quick spot reservation facilities to passengers. After the system becomes fully operational, the booking staff will have direct access to the resesvation status record of all flights of Indian Airlines, retrieve the necessary information and provide quick sport reservation facilities to passengers.

(c) These services will be available from all stations of Indian Airlines.

(d) The project cost is approximately Rs. 10 crores and the results likely to be achieved will be commensurate with the expenditure involved.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nationalisation of Jute Industry

*189 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether jute industry nationalisation issue is under active consideration of Government ; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) of the question be in negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) As per the police Guide-lines issued by the Ministry of Industry take over/nationaliation of an industry is the last method of reactivating sick units. Government's role is primarily to monitor and coordinate measures aimed at revival of the sick units, coupled with assistance from the banking and financial institutions who are primarily respnosible to take remedial measures, inclusive of financial and managerial restructuring of the units in order to rejuvenate the indusry.

Rationaiisation of Present System of Taxation

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

(a) what steps Government have taken to rationalize the present system of taxation ; and

(b) what are other measures proposed so that black-marketteers and tax-exaders are dealt with more swiftly and effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Part (a) Rationalisation of the tax system has been engaging Governmet's attention on a continuing basis. Government appointed the following Commissions and Committees from time to time to report, *inter alia* on rationalisation of direct tax laws :—

(i) Taxation Enquiry Commisson (1953-54).

(ii) Shri S. Bhoothalingam, as One-Man Committee on Rationalisation and Simplification of Tax-Structure (1967).

(iii) Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (1970-71).

(iv) The Committee on Taxation of Agricultural Wealth and Income (1972).

(v) Direct Tax Laws Committee (1977-78).

(vi) Economic Administration Reforms Commission (1981).

Besidess, Prof. Nicholas Kaldor was invited in 1955 to carry out a review of the Indian Tax System, particularly with reference to personal and business taxation.

Government have initiated various measures for rationalisation of the tax-structure from time to time in the light, *inter alia* of the recommendations made by the aforesaid Committees and Commissions as also the recommedations made by various Parliamentary Committees, Study Groups set up by the Government, suggestions received from trade and professional associations tax experts, economists, etc.

(b) Apart from the legislative measures that may be taken in this behalf in the light of the recommendations made by the Economic Administration Reforms Commission, Parliamentary Committees, Study Groups set up by the Government, etc., all possible measures, to deal with black marketeers and tax-evaders more swiftly and effectively, including administrative and institutional are being taken from time to time after a constant review.

Proposls for Safari Parksh in India

*191. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Safari Parks are very popular in foreign countries where animals are free in certain enclosures and people are to visit in mini buses ;

(b) if so, whether there is any such park in India, if so, where;

(c) whether Government are considering to have more such parks in India to attaract tourists; and

(d) if so, where and by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The concept of Safari Park is well-known all over the world where animals are free to roam about in certain enclosures and visitors are taken in specially designed mini-buses to see them in their natural habitant.

There are at present two Safari Parks in India. (1) Borivili in the suburb of Bombay and (2) Lion Safari Park/Nehru Zoological Paak, Hyderabad,

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The scheme of Lion Safari Park at Nandan Kanan in Orissa is under implementation. This is a joint ventnre scheme between the Centre and the State. In this coonection Department of Tousism, Govt. of India hae released Rs. 17.73 lakhs so far. The scheme is likely to be completed very shorlty.

उत्तर प्रदेश में हिमालय चाय अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव

*192. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने हिमालय चाय अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिले में चाय उत्पादन की भारी संभावना को देखते हुए, मंत्रालय चम्पावत अथवा वेरीनाग (पिथौरागढ़ जिला) में अनुसंधान एवं विकास केन्द्र की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगा; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थापना कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) हिमाचल चाय अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ) चाय बोर्ड, सी.एस.आई. आर. के साथ मिलकर तथा उत्तर प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से पहाड़ी क्षेत्र अनुसंधान चाय केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ।

Restrictions on Import of Wool Tops.

*193. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Woollen Mills Federation has appealed for imposing immediate restriction on the import of wool tops and save the combing industry which is facing a grave crisis on account of the unrestricted imports; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to save the industry and also to save foreign exchange ?

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

(b) A special scheme has been introduced to enable domestic wool combers to import raw wool duty-free for manufacture of wool tops fer export production.

The quantity of raw wool thus allowed

to the manufacturers of wool tops without payment of customs duty has been raised from 1.08 Kgs to 1.11 Kgs against one Kg. of wool tops.

It has been decided to exempt from payment of excise duty, wool tops manufactured indigenously and supplied to holders of Advance licences authorised to import wool tops for export of woollen knitwear and hosiery.

अहमदाबाद में हवाई-पट्टी का निर्माण

194. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अहमदाबाद हवाई अड्डे पर नये भवन का निर्माण करते समय हवाई-पट्टी का निर्माण न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) हवाई पट्टी को मजबूत बनाने का इस समय चल रहा कार्य कब तक पूरा होगा और इसमें निर्धारित समय से अधिक समय लगने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस कार्य के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई थी और उसमें से कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) (क) जब नई टर्मिनल इमारत को बनाने का काम शुरू किया गया था तब एल.सी.एन. 40 का 7500 फुट लम्बा धावनपथ पहले से मौजूद था।

(ख) धावनपथ पर फिर से फर्श बिछाने का काम 28-7-83 को पूरा हो चुका है। फिर से फर्श बिछाने के काम के लिए टेंडर मंगाए गए थे और कोई भी उपयुक्त ठेकेदार आगे नहीं आ रहा था, इसलिए केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग को ही इस काम को विभागीय तौर पर करना पड़ा जिसकी वजह से देरी हो गई।

(ग) फिर से फर्श बिछाने के लिए मंजूर की गई रकम 47.65 लाख रुपये थी। यह काम अभी हाल ही में पूरा हुआ है, इसलिए खर्च के अंतिम आंकड़े अभी इकट्ठे किए जा रहे हैं।

Investment by Indian Residents abroad

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent purchase of shares by the foreign companies has shown that the Indian residents abroad are willing to invest in some form in India ?

(b) whether Government propose to allow such inflow of money into Indian being exempted from income tax; and

(c) whether Government would prepare plans whereby Indian companies functioning abroad can become co-partners in Government public sector ventures also and if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) During the period, April 1982 to 30th June, 1983 Reserve Bank of India has granted permission to non-resident Indians for investment in shares and debentures of Indian companies on repatriation basis to the extent of Rs. 76 crores and on non-repatriation basis to the extent of Rs. 7.32 crores.

Under the portfolio investment scheme, actual purchases of shares/debentures have been made by non-resident Indian constituents to the extent of Rs. 22.91 crores on repatriation basis and to the extent of Rs. 1.33 lakhs on non repatriation basis as on 31st March, 1983 as per the information presently available with the Reserve Bank of India. There are reasons to believe that the non-resident Indians are willing to invest in India.

(b) Apart from the flat rate of tax at 20 per cent plus a sucharge of 2.5 per cent on incomes, derived by non-resident individuals, from investments in certain specified assets already announced in the 1983-84 Budget no exemption from income tax is now proposed by Government. The deposits by non-resident Indians in Foreign Currency (Non-resident) Accounts and Non resident (External) Rupee Accounts are also exempt from income tax. No further concession is proposed.

(c) If any concrete proposal from Indian companies functioning abroad to become co-partners in Government Public Sector ventures is received it will be examined on merits in accordance with the Industrial Policy.

Raids in Srinagar

*196. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) how many raids, the Tax authorities had conducted in the City of Srinagar during 1982-83 and 1983-84 upto the end of May and which of business premises and residence were raided and what has been unearthed by such raids in detail;

(b) whether any assessment of evasion of tax and extent of violation of foreign exchange and custom regulations have been made so far and if so, the details; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken against persons involved in such deals, if so, in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) No searches/raids were conducted in the city of Srinagar during the financial years 1982-83 and 1983-84 upto the end of May, 1983 under Income tax and Central Excise Laws. The particulars of searches/seizuers conducted under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and Customs Act, 1962 during the same period in the city of Srinagar and action taken in respect of the persons involved in the violation of these Acts are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Particulars of searches/seizures conducted under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 and Customs Act, 1962 dnring the year 1982-83 upto May, 1983

Searches/seizures conducted under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act,

Year 1982-83

Sl. No.	Name of the party	Details of Seizure	Present position
1.	M/s. Tata Cloth House, Srinagar	Documents	Case closed after investigation.
2.	Shri Gulam Moh-ud-din	Nil	Case closed.

1	2	3	4
3.	Shri Rakesh Kak, S/o Sh. K. L. Kak, Book House, Airport, Srinagar	Foreign Exchange US Dollars 70	Investigations completed. Case closed.

Year 1983-84 Nil

Searches/seizures conducted under Customs Act, 1962

Year 1982-83

1.	Shri Dierek Hugo and Shri Peter Edwards (foreign nationals)	Electronic watches, calculators and other miscellaneous goods of foreign origin worth Rs. 33,250/-were seized for violation of section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962 and Section 3 (1) of Import/Export Control Act, 1947.	Both the persons were prosecuted in the Court of law which imposed a fine of Rs. 2000/- on each of them and in default ordered rego-rous imprisonment of 2 months. These cases have also been adjudicated departmen-tally and the goods confis-cated absolutely and a per-sonal penalty of Rs. 3,000/- imposed.
2.	M/s Hill Radio (busi-ness premises)	VCR, TV Sets and casettes of foreign origin worth Rs. 84000/- seized for violation of Section 11 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sec-tion 3 (1) of the Import/Export Con-trol Act, 1947.	The Case was adjudicated departmentally and goods worth Rs. 8000/- confis-cated absolutely. Ramaining goods were released to the firm. A personal penalty of Rs. 5,000/- was also imposed.

Year 1983-84 (upto May, 1983)—Nil

Monetary Expansion Compared to Growth Rate of Production

*197. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the monetary expansion of the country was proceeding at about 14 per cent a year though the growth rate of production during 1982-83 was just 2 per cent;

(b) if not, what was the monetary expansion rate during the 1982-83 and the rate of production during the same period; and

(c) what is the IMF conditionality for overall monetary expansion ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Aggregate monetary resources (M3) increased by 14.8 per cent during 1982-83. The rate of growth of Gross National Product at constant prices is estimated at 2 per cent.

(c) For the financial year 1983-84, the Government of India have intimated to the IMF that total domestic credit outstanding at the end of the year will be limited to Rs. 101,321 crores.

Indian Overseas Trade Representatives

*198. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken on the recommendations made by P.C. Alexander Committe and Tandon Committee on the gross inadequacy of the present system of having overseas trade representatives from Indian Fereign Service; and

(b) the steps taken to recruit commercial represenatives from all India and Central Services and also from private and public industrial and commercial Sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b) The various committees set up from time to time have examined the question of improving our commercial representation abroad. These Committees have inter-alia made suggestions on the system of recruitment of commercial representatives abroad and also to broad-base the method of recruitment. These measures are under consideration.

Air Passengers to Cochin via Bombay, Madras and Bangalore

*199. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) what is the total number of air passengers to Cochin via Bombay, Madras and Bangalore and the revenue collected and also to Trivandrum from these places; and

(b) what are the facilities at Cochin and Trivandrum for landing and taking off, communications, night landing etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The total number of passengers moving to Cochin and Trivandrum from Bombay, Madras and Bangalore during the period April 1982 to March 1983 and the approximate passenger revenue earned per month are as follows :—

Service No.	Sector	Total No of passengers	Revenue earned per month (Rs. in lakhs)
C-167	Bombay/ Trivandrum	77,404	61.78
IC-161)			
IC-165)	Bombay/ Cochin	88,314	68.29
IC-191)			
IC-537	Madras/ Cochin	13,353	4.61
IC-529	Madras/ Trivandrum	19,487	6.17
IC-537	Bangalore/ Cochin	20,392	4.24

(b) Cochin is a Naval air station, Air Traffic Control facilities are provided by the Naval presonnel. The Civil Aviation Department has, however, installed a very High Frequency OMNI Range (VOR) and an Abridged Visual Approach Slope Indicator (A-VASI), for ensuring said landing of aircraft.

A direct speech circuit between Cochin Naval air-field and Trivandrum Area Control Centre as been established for effecting timely coordination between Air Traffic Controllers at these two aerodromes.

As far Trivandrum aerodrome is concerned, Aerodrome Control, Approach Control and Area Control Services are provided for safety and regularity of aircraft operations on round-the-clock basis.

Non-directional Beacon (NDB), Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR) and Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) are available for navigational guidance to aircraft.

To assist aircraft in making a safe landing at Trivandrum under adverse weather conditions, an Instrument landing System has been installed.

Runway Lighting System and Visual Approach Slope Indicator (VASI) are also available for providing visual guidance to aircraft during the landing phase.

जैसलमेर को वायुदूत से जोड़ने में विलम्ब

*201. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में जैसलमेर को वायुदूत सेवा से जोड़ने में विलम्ब के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ख) इस महत्वपूर्ण स्थान को कब तक वायुदूत सेवा से जोड़ दिया जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) हालांकि जैसलमेर उन स्टेशनों में से एक है जिन्हें वायुदूत सेवाओं को चलाने के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है, लेकिन विमान और यात्रियों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए जरूरी सुविधाओं के न होने की वजह से सेवाएं शुरू करना अभी तक संभव नहीं हो सका है। जैसलमेर स्थित हवाई अड्डा भारतीय वायुसेना के नियंत्रण में है, जिन्होंने जरूरी सुविधाएं देने में अपनी असमर्थता जाहिर की है और इस काम के लिए एक सिविल एन्क्लेव का विकास करने का सुझाव दिया है। राज्य सरकार से उपयुक्त भूमि देने का अनुरोध किया है। एक सिविल एन्क्लेव के विकास पर लगभग 112 लाख रुपये का खर्च होने का अंदाज है जिसमें एक टर्मिनल इमारत और पेवमेंट शामिल होंगे। लेकिन मौजूदा वित्तीय बाध्यताओं के संदर्भ में, इस स्कीम को चालू योजना की अवधि में शुरू करना मुमकिन नहीं होगा। इन हालात में, जैसलमेर के लिए निकट भविष्य में वायुदूत सेवाएं चलाना मुमकिन नहीं हो सकेगा।

Loss to States due to. Abolition of Sales Tax

*87. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :
SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) what was the total revenue loss incurred by the different States (State-wise) due to the abolition of the sales tax;

(b) who is benefited therefrom;

(c) are Government going to compensate different States for the losses;

(d) if so, when and the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) how the States will mobilise their resources if the Central Government take away the right of collection of tax like sales tax from States to Central Government's hand;

(g) will it not cripple the States' economy; and

(h) what are the reasons behind the abolition of Sales tax on five commodities forcing the States to suffer ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

There is no proposal for abolition of sales tax under consideration. Perhaps the Hon'ble Members of Parliament are referring to the proposal for replacement of sales tax by additional execise duty on five commodities viz. vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petrolem products. The position is as follows,

2. The seheme of levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales lax applicable to sugar, tobacco and textiles was implemented through the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, in pursuance of the decision of N.D.C. and with the concurrence of the States. The proceeds of the additional excise duty are distributed among States in accordanee with the principles of distribution laid down by the Finance Commission from time to time. The Act does not debar State Governments from levying sales tax on these commodities. It, however, provides that, if in any year a State Government levies a tax on the sales or purchases of such commodities, no sum shall be paid to that State as its share of proceeds of additional excise duty unless the Central Government otherwise directs. A Standing Review Committee consisting of Finance/Revenue Secretaries of State Governments and representatives of the Central Government has been set up to review the working of the scheme of additional excise duty and to make necessary recommendations. The Standing Review Committee is required to meet once a year and the last meeting of the Committee was held on the 13th June, 1983.

3. There has been a long-standing demand by trade, industry and general public for basic reforms in the sales tax system in the country. As sales tax is a State subject of taxation, any reform in sales tax system can be undertaken only in consultation with and with the cooperation of the States. A Conference of Chief Ministers on sales tax was, therefore, convened in September, 1980 and again in February 1981 to consider the matter in all its aspects. Levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax was also one of the subjects. In pursuance of the Resolution adopted in the Conference of Chief Ministers held in February, 1981, an Expert Committee was set up by the Central Government to study the financial implication of the proposal for extension of the scheme of additional excise-duty in sales tax to vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safeguarded. The proposal is thus for replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty on five commodities.

4. The Committee presented its Report on 29.1.1983. Copies of the Report were placed on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on the 29th April, 1983 and circulated to State Governments for their views. The Report of the Committee will be placed before the Conference of Chief Ministers to be called for this purpose for appropriate consideration, as recommended by the Conference of Chief Ministers on sales tax held in February, 1981.

5. The Committee in its Report has determined a formula for the distribution of

the proceeds of additional excise duty on these five commodities among the States in a reasonable and equitable manner so that they may not suffer any loss and their resources mobilisation is not hampered.

Construction of Sarai at Sri Nanda Devi in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh

2085. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the latest progress made in the construction of the Sarai at Sri Nanda Devi in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh by Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti;

(b) the total estimated cost and period of completion as also the amount spent so far; and

(c) the reasons for delay in the construction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has received possession of 1.16 bighas of land in Naina Devi (in the question sent to this Department Sri Naina Devi has been misprinted as Sri Nanda Devi) on 17-6-1983 from the State Government. It is estimated that the construction cost will be about Rs. 8.00 lakhs. The construction is likely to begin in two months time.

Development of Tourist Rest Houses Masafir khanas in Amarnath Cave Area of Kashmir

2086. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVITATION be pleased to state :

In order to cater greater number of yatris is and tourists going uphill from Pahalgam to Amarnath cave for yatra every year, what steps Government are taking to help in developing the tourist rest houses and Musafirkhanas to protect the yatris from cold and bad weather conditions which sometimes take a big toll of lives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : The Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti was set up by this Ministry under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 to promote pilgrim and domestic tourism. The Samiti has written to the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir for a suitable 1 acre site at Chandanwari, 16 Kms, from Pahelgam on the way to Amarnath for construction of a Yatrika/Dharamshala. The reply from the State Government is awaited.

Scheme te Train Farmers in Rearing Silk Worms

2087. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the schemes introduced by Central Sericulture Research and Trainng Institute to train the farmers of the silk growing States in rearing silk worms ;

(b) the number of farmers in silk growing States benefited under those schemes ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Since 1978-79, the Central Silk Board has been implementing a project for training of farmers in improved sericultural technologies including of silk worms,

(b) and (c) The number of farmers in silk growing states benefited under this scheme is as follows :—

Year	Number of farmers trained by			
	CSR & TI Mysore (Karnataka)	CSR & TI Berhampore (W. Bengal)	CSR & TI Ranchi (Bihar)	Total
	(and their attached Sub-Units and Extension Centres)			
1978-79	102	100	44	246
1979-80	93	50	92	235
1980-81	185	103	181	469
1981-82	189	71	232	492
1982-83	332	200	1586	2118
			Total	3560

Suggestions made by Federation of Indian Mineral Industries

2088. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that from October this year the Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation (MMTC) is drastically cutting down or stopping the procurement of iron ore for export from the mines in Bihar and Orissa which have a capacity of 2.5 to 3 million tonnes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that faced with the prospect of closure of the iron ore mines in the eastern sector owing to the cut down on exports through the Paradip Port, the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries has suggested some ways regarding the utilisation of the production capacity in the region instead of making investment on development of new faces in existing or new captive mines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) On account of huge inventories of iron ore with MMTC and the sharp decline in export orders for iron ore ex-Paradip because of the unwillingness of foreign buyers to nominate vessels for Paradip port, MMTC would be forced to review its procurement policy for iron ore from this region and relate its procurement to demand prospects for iron ore from this region.

(b) and (c) The Federation of Indian Mineral Industries has made a representation to the Commerce Minister on 20th May, 1983 suggesting alternatives available to Government and industry for continued utilisation of the mining capacity in the eastern region. The important suggestions made are :

(i) De-canalisation of iron ore exports from Paradip Port

(ii) Two-port loading

(iii) Shipments of Barajamda sector iron ore through Vizag sector

(iv) Supply of increased quantities of iron ore to steel plants in the eastern sector

(v) No development of capacity mines beyond existing level

(vi) Expansion of capacities of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants

(vii) Supply of ore from this region for future requirements of Vizag and Daitari Steel Plants.

Consumption of Cotton and Blanded Yarn

2090. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) count-wise consumption at different consuming centres in India of cotton yarn and blended yarn—

(i) by Handloom sector,

(ii) by power loom sector; and

(b) State-wise names of yarn consumer centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Information regarding countwise consumption of different types of yarn statewise or consuming centre wise is not maintained.

Visit of Ministers Abroad

2092. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) how many Ministers of Cabinet rank, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers went to foreign countries during current calendar year;

(b) names of such Ministers, the countries they visited each time, Members, who accompanied them, and names of such Members—official and unofficial who accompanied them; and

(c) the purpose of each journey and the amounts spent on each journey ?

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 as soon as possible.

Policy of Syndicate Bank regarding Transfer of Clerical Staff

2093. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the transfer policy of the Syndicate Bank for transfer of clerical staff and officers in Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that number of clerks and officers can stay in one Branch for more than 3 years or 5 years;

(c) if so, the number of clerks and officers who have completed the prescribed period and have not been transferred; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Syndicate Bank have reported that as per the existing policy, the workmen employees in the Union Territory of Delhi who have been working in the same branch/place/office for more than 5 years are generally transferred in accordance with the exigencies of service. The bank normally considers transfer of officers on completion of a term of 3 to 5 years. Transfers are made in the exigencies of administration and exceptions, where considered necessary, are made for administrative reasons. Information with regard to the number of clerks and officers in the Union Territory of Delhi who have completed the prescribed period and have not been transferred is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Import of Packing Material

2094. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for allowing the packaging material to be imported from hard currency areas for the export of detergents to Russia and other rupee payment areas instead of insisting on indigenous production of such packaging material;

(b) whether presently the CLICK-CLOCK American-talented automatic packaging equipment is allowed to be imported; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) Packing material is allowed to be imported under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters, in order to improve the competitive strength of export products, since packaging plays an important role marketing of goods.

There is no distinction between export to General Currency Area and export to Rupee Payment Area in respect of goods included in the Trade Plan, so far as the export assistance measures through Import Replenishment Scheme are concerned.

(b) Import of equipment for automatic packaging of fish portions in duplex cartons is allowed under Open General Licence. The word "Click-Clock" being the brand name of a foreign company, has been deleted from the description of this equipment.

(c) Import is allowed for imporved packaging. While allowing import under Open General Licence, indigenons production, if any, is duly kept in view.

Raising of Scholarship amount of Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 in Bihar

2095. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA ; Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar Rajya Sainik Board grants scholarships of Rs. 15/- to Rs, 30/- per month to children of ex-servicemen reading in schols;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to raise the amount of scholarship to neutralise the rise in prices; and

(c) if so, details thereabout with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The school going children of deceased soldiers and ex-servicemen whose income is below Rs. 6,000/- annum are granted stipend of Rs. 15/- per month while studying in 6th to 11th standard. For college going children, the rate of the stipend is Rs. 30/- per month. This facility is extended to only two dependent children.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के लिए चुनाव

2096. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के लिये चुनाव कराने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चुनाव कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उन्हें वहां के नागरिकों से चुनाव सूचियों के बारे में शिकायत मिली है?

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

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी शिकायतें सुनने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) और (ख) दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के वर्तमान निर्वाचित सदस्यों का तीन वर्ष का सामान्य कार्यकाल 14-3-1983 को समाप्त हुआ है। उनके कार्यकाल की अवधि 14 सितम्बर, 1983 तक 6 महीने और बढ़ा दी

गई है । छावनी बोर्ड ने 21 अगस्त, 1983 को साधारण चुनाव करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

(ग) से (ङ) सरकार को कतिपय शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिसमें वर्ष 1983 के लिये दोषपूर्ण मतदाता सूचियां तैयार करने तथा जाली मतदाताओं को शामिल करने के संबंध में आरोप लगाये गये हैं। शिकायत कर्त्ताओं से कहा गया है कि वे छावनी चुनाव नियम, 1945 के अनुसार अपनी आपत्तियां निर्धारित प्राधिकारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करें ।

महावीर चक्र और वीर चक्र पाने वालों को भूमि या नकद धन का दिया जाना

2097. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह :** क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : और

(क) क्या महावीर चक्र और वीर चक्र पाने वालों को भूमि अथवा नकद धन दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कितनी भूमि या कितना नकद धन दिया जाता है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) सरकार महावीर चक्र पाने वालों को 115 रुपये और वीर चक्र पाने वालों को 75 रुपये नकद मासिक आर्थिक भत्ता देती है। इसके अलावा कुछ राज्य सरकारें/संघ शासित क्षेत्र भूमि अथवा नकद राशि अथवा दोनों देती हैं ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

1. भारत सरकार द्वारा दिया जाने वाला मासिक आर्थिक भत्ता

भारत सरकार महावीर चक्र और वीर चक्र पाने वालों/उनके निकटतम संबंधियों को क्रमश: 115 रुपये और 75 रुपये नकद मासिक आर्थिक भत्ता देती है ।

2. अद्यतन उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा दी गई नकद राशि तथा भूमि का विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	महावीर चक्र		वीर चक्र		वार्षिकी	टिप्पणी
		नकद पुरस्कार	भूमि अथवा उसके बदले में नकद पुरस्कार	नकद पुरस्कार	भूमि अथवा उसके बदले में नकद पुरस्कार		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	11,000	—	5,000	—		
2.	असम	15,000	50,000	7,000	—	महावीर चक्र 400 रुपये) वीर चक्र - 300 रुपये)	30 साल के लिए

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	बिहार	10,000	...	7,000	...	...	
4.	गुजरात	7,500	...	3,000	...	...	
5.	हरियाणा	11,000	...	7,000		महावीर चक्र 400 रुपये) 30 साल वीर चक्र - 300 रुपये) के लिए *3-12-76 से संशोधित	
		15,000*	...				
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	11,000	30,000	5,000	15,000	महावीर चक्र 400 रु.) 30 साल वीर चक्र 300 रु.) के लिए	) *भविष्य की कार्र-वाइयों के लिए पुरस्कार 1982 में संशोधित किया गया है ।
		15,000*	50,000*	7,000*			
7.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	11,000	...	4,500	...	...	
8,	कर्नाटक	10,000	...	5,000	...	...	
9.	केरल	10,000	...	5,000	...	...	
10,	मध्य प्रदेश	7,500	12 हैक्टेयर	3,000	8 हैक्टेयर	...	**भविष्य की कार्रवाइयों में भूमि के बदले में ।
			50,000**		25,000**		
11.	महाराष्ट्र	10,000	...	5,000	...	...	
12.	मेघालय	7,500	...	3,000	...	...	
13.	नागालैंड	7,500	...	3,000	...	...	
14.	उड़ीसा	7,500	...	3,000		महावीर चक्र 420 रू.—20 वर्ष के लिए वीर चक्र 300 रू.—15 वर्ष के लिए	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	पंजाब	11,000 ——— 15,000*	15 एकड़ ——— 50,000	5,000 ——— 7,000*	5एकड़ ——— 25,000	महावीर चक्र 400 रु.) वीर चक्र 300 रु.)	30वर्ष के लिए *भविष्य की कार्रवाइयों के लिए संशोधित
16.	राजस्थान	5,000	25 बीघा सिचित अथवा 50 बीघा असिचित	2,000	25 बीघा सिचित अथवा 50 बीघा असिचित	...	1971 की लड़ाई के पुरस्कार विजेता जिन्होंने राजस्थान की सीमा पर लड़ाई लड़ी लेकिन जो राजस्थान के रहने वाले नहीं हैं । उनके लिए 2000 रुपये ।
17.	सिक्किम	7,500	...	5,000		महावीर चक्र 500 रु.)	30 वर्ष
18.	तमिलनाडु	10,000	...	5,000		वीर चक्र 300 रु.)	के लिए
19.	त्रिपुरा	7,500	...	3,000	...		...
20.	उत्त र प्रदेश	10,000	...	5,000	...		...
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	5,000*	...	2,500*		*महावीर चक्र पाने वालों के लिए 300 रु० और वीर चक्र पाने वालों के लिए 150 रु० नकद पुरस्कार अथवा वार्षिकी ।	
22.	चण्डीगढ़	11,000	...	4,500	...		...
23.	दिल्ली	7,500	...	5,000	...		...
24.	मिजोरम	7,500	...	3,000	...		...

टिप्पणी :—मणिपुर सरकार तथा अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, गोवा, दमण और दीव तथा पांडिचेरी प्रशासनों की महावीर चक्र और वीर चक्र पाने वालों के लिये भूमि अथवा नकद राशि देने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

Pending cases of retired Reservists of Army Personnel of 15 Dogra Regement Centre

2098. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of pension cases of retired reservists of army personnel of 15 Dogra Regiment Centre are held up for the last one decade;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof for such cases pending for a long time and the likely date for clearing all pension cases.

(c) whether it is also a fact that any representations forwarded by Members of Parliament have been received by Defence Ministry; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. No case for grant of pension to reservist personnel of 15 Dogra Regiment, who were retired a decade ago, are pending with the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) & (d) In May, 1982, Shri Robin Kakati, MP, wrote about the pension case of ex-reservist Roshan Lal (3933533) of 15 Dogra Regiment, indicating that since April, 1974 he had not been paid pension due to non-tansfer of his pension documents from Post Office Dhameta in Kangra District tc P. O. Delhi.

On investigation it was found that the CDA (P) had earlier issued an authority dated 12. 8. 77 to the Post Master Dehra Gopipur District Kangra authorising payment of arrears of pension to Shri Roshaa Lal w.e.f. 1. 4. 74 which he did not draw.

Subsequently, in his representation which was received by CDA (P) Allahabad under Assistant Post Master Kangra's lettter dated 24. 7. 82 the individual again requested for payment of arrears of pension to him for the period 1.4 74 to 31.5.82 and also to transfer his pension papers to G. P O. Delhi. Before the issue of fresh payment authority the CDA (P), however, asked the Post Master Dehra Gopipur to return the earlier payment authority dated 12. 8. 77 for cancellation or to furnish the loss certificate if the same was not available.

Subsequently. vide his letter dated 9. 2. 83 CDA (P) Allahabad issued a fresh authority to Post Master Dehra Gopipur for making payment of arrears of pension to Shri Roshan Lal and thereafter to transfer the pension papers to Post Master, Delhi, A copy of this authority was also endorsed to Shri Roshan Lal asking him to contact the above Post Office in the matter.

Filling up of Vacances Clerks and Officers through Banking Services Commission VIS-A-VIS through Promotion from Subordinate Staff to Clerical and Clerical Staff to Officer in Nationalised Banks

2099. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of vacancies of clerks and officers which is being filled up through banking service commission for nationalised banks.

(b) the precentage of vacancies which is being filled up by promotion from subordinate staff to clerical staff to officer nationalised banks;

(c) whether it is fact that some of the banks are allowed some percentage to

recurit clerks and officers directly without the help of banking service commission;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in some of the banks some percentage of vacancies are reserved for the children of bank staff; and

(e) if so, what are the details in regard to (c) and (d) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Presumbly, the Hon'ble Member is referring to recruitment made through Banking Service Recruitment Boards (BSRBs). All direct recruitment to the officers' and clerical cadres of nationalised banks, except to the extent indicated in reply to part (c) of the question, are made through Banking Service Recuritment Boards. The percentage of vacancies in the officers cadre to be filled up by direct recruitment through Banking Service Recruitment Board varies from bank to bank depending on the subsisting bank level agreements with the unions of workmen. Consequently, the percentage of vacancies in the officers' cadre to be filled up through promotion of clerical cadre personnel also varies from bank to bank. The banks generally do not fix any percentage of the clerical cadre vacancies to be filled up by promotion from subordinate cadre. Such of the subordinate cadre employees who are eligible for promotion are promoted to the prescribed norms in accordance with clerical cadre and are filled up through the remaining vacancies direct recruitment.

(c) to (e) The banks have been permitted to appoint outstanding sportsmen as also specialists to be engaged for specific period on contract basis otherwise than through Banking Service Recruitment Boards. No specific percentage has been prescribed in such cases. Besides, the banks have also been permitted to appoint dependents of the deceased employees who die in harness or of the employees who are permanently incpacitated otherwise than through Banking Service Recruitment Boards.

Government have issued instructions to the banks not to show any preference to the children etc. of the bank staff in the matter of recruitment of staff in the bank service. The question of reservation for them does not, therefore, arise.

Import of Iron Ore through Paradip Port

2100. SHRI K. PRADHNI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the quantity of iron ore imported by India through the Paradip Port alongwith the names of the foreign countries during last two years;

(b) whether there are other ports also in India through which the import of iron ore is being made; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Iron Ore is not imported by India.

Fnnds sanctioned by I.F.C.I. to Industrial Units

2101. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of the funds sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to different industrial units of the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the defaults in the repayment with the names of major defaulter industrial units and the amount involved;

(c) the details of the action taken or being taken against the defaulters; and

(d) the nature of administrative control the Industrial Finance Corporation exercises over the industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As on 31.3.83 IFCI sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 1678.65 crores to a total number of 1635 projects located in different States/ UTs. State-wise details are given in the attached statement-I.

(b) As on 31.12.82, 183 concerns were in default in the payment of dues to IFCI and the total amount in default was Rs. 50.33 crores.

As on 31.12 82, 27 major concerns, where the individual amount in default exceeded Rs. 50 lakhs, accounted for a total amount of Rs. 28.46 crores in default. The names of these major concerns are given in the attached statement-II.

(c) The cases of default are monitored regularly through calling of progress reports, periodical re-appraisal and inspection, discussion with the management of the assisted concern, review of problem projects case-wise/industry-wise by the board of directors of IFCI etc. Besides these, the cases of defaulting units are discussed at Senior Executive Meetings and Inter Institutional Meetings.

In cases of persistant defaults IFCI recalls outstanding loan amount, under the covenants of relative 'loan agreement' executed by the borrowers or under the provisions of the IFCI act. When all avenues of recovering the dues fail, resort to legal proceedings against the borrowers is taken.

(d) The participation of IFCI in management of assisted concerns is normally done by way of appointment of nominee Directors, on the Board of Directors of the assisted concerns. The nominee directors assist the management in taking important policy decisions particularly in the area of financial management. They are required to keep the institutions fully acquainted with affairs of the concerns. Besides this, the IFCI and other financial institutions keep a watch over certain aspects of working of the assisted concerns through their monitoring mechanism which includes obtaining of periodical reports, periodic site inspections, examining the half yearly/yearly statements of working results and financial position of assisted concerns, examining the reports of auditors appointed to comment upon the specific areas of working of the unit, joint review of working of the assisted concerns with other participating institutions etc.

Statement

State-wise distribution of financial assistance sanctioned by IFCI as on the 31st March, 1983.

(Rs. in crores)

State/Union Territory		Assistance Sanctioned	
		No. of Projects	Amount
Andhra Pradesh	...	142	142.20
Assam	...	13	18.56
Bihar	...	50	48.75

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	...	155	167.56
Haryana	...	67	46.01
Himachal Pradesh	...	16	16.82
Jammu & Kashmir	...	8	4.33
Karnataka	...	131	137 61
Kerala	...	53	58.07
Madhya Pradesh	...	52	61.23
Maharashtra	...	311	285.55
Meghalaya	...	2	2.74
Nagaland	...	1	0.50
Orissa	...	36	44.04
Punjab	...	58	69.81
Rajasthan	...	64	96.91
Tamil Nadu	...	137	159.84
Tripura	...	1	1.16
Uttar Pradesh	...	164	174.83
West Bengal	...	138	102.33
Andaman & Nicobar Island	...	1	0.50
Chandigarh	...	1	0.35
Delhi	...	19	24.59
Goa, Daman & Diu	...	10	10.53
Pondicherry	...	5	3.83
TOTAL :	...	1635	1678.65

Statement—II

Names of concerns which were in default in the payment of dues to IFCI and where amount in default in respect of each case exceeded Rs. 50.00 lakhs as on the 31st December. 1982.

1. U.P. Twiga Fibre Glass Ltd.
2. Swastic Rubber Products Ltd.
3. ABS Plastics Ltd.
4. Maharashtra Electrosmelt Ltd.
5. Bright Wires Ltd.

6. Taparia Tools Ltd.
7. Shama Forge Co. Ltd.
8. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
9. Hotel Pink City Ltd.
10. Scooters India Ltd.
11. Air Control & Chemical Engg. Co. Ltd
12. Mannam Sugar Mills Coop. Ltd.
13. Textile Processing Corpn. of India Ltd.
14. India Paper & Pulp Co. Ltd.
15. India Fire Bricks & Insulation Co. Ltd.
16. Jaipur Metals & Electricals Ltd.
17. Sehgal Papers Ltd.
18. Allied International Products Ltd.
19. Steel and Allied Products Ltd.
20. Bengal Potteries Ltd.
21. Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.
22. Incheck Tyres Ltd.
23. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd,
24. Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd.
25. Union Jute Co Ltd.
26. Oriental Coal Co. Ltd.
27. The Cannanore Spg. & Wvg Mills Ltd.

ब्रजभूमि में परिक्रमा मार्ग के लिये योजना

2102. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **पर्यटन और** नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ब्रजभूमि में 84 किलोमीटर लम्बे परिक्रमा मार्ग के लिये कोई बृहत योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उसमें कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी और वह कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) से (ग) विभाग ने ब्रजभूमि परिक्रमा क्षेत्र की मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने का कार्य राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान, अहमदाबाद को सौंपा था। संस्थान ने अपनी योजना प्रस्तुत कर दी है जिसकी इस समय राज्य सरकार, केन्द्रीय पर्यावरण विभाग और अन्य संबंधित अभिकरणों के परामर्श से जांच की जा रही है। इस योजना में

ब्रजभूमि परिक्रमा क्षेत्र में तीर्थ यात्रियों और अन्य पर्यटकों के सुभीते के लिए सुविधाएं जुटाने की परिकल्पना की गई है। सर्वप्रथम गोवर्धन और मथुरा परिक्रमा पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करने का प्रस्ताव है, क्योंकि वर्ष भर तीर्थ यात्री इनकी यात्रा करने आते हैं।

यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि ब्रजभूमि में सुविधाओं के रखरखाव और विकास में निजी संस्थानों और धर्मार्थ न्यासों को सहयोजित किया जाए।

विभाग ने एक पंजीकृत सोसाइटी, भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति के माध्यम से बृन्दावन में एक धर्मशाला का निर्माण भी शुरू किया है।

Procurement of Jute Corporation

2103. SHRI SANAT KUMAT MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has not as yet started its procurement operations although the new jute crop has started arriving in the market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to work out the price support operations and ask the JCI to start the procurement to prevent distress sales by the growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Jute Corporation of India has already commenced procurement operation but as the market prices are currently ruling at more than Rs. 100/- per quintal above the minimum statutory prices at up-country centres, the Corporation's purchases under price support operation are negligible. However, in the event of glut in the market, the Corporation will purchase the entire quantity of raw jute offered by growers at the minimum statutory prices to protect the interests of growers.

Income Tax Raids

2104. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of raids conducted by the Income Tax authorities in various parts of the country during the first six months of calendar year 1983;

(b) the total value of goods, cash and jewellery seized, during the raids;

(c) the particulars of the persons on whom the raids were conducted and the particulars of business in which they were dealing; and

(d) the action taken against the persons found guilty of evading taxes generating black money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) Income-tax authorities conducted 2057 searches during the period 1.1.1983 to 30.6.1983 in various parts of the country and seized prima-facie unaccounted assets valued at Rs. 10.61 crores approximately.

Having regard to the large number of searches, it is not practicable to furnish detailed information in respect of each search. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in respect of a particular search/case, the same may be furnished.

The scrutiny of seized material has been undertaken for taking appropriate action under the Income-tax Act and other Direct Taxes Acts.

Subsidised Food and Accommodation to ITDC Staff and their families in ITDC Hotels

2106. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure incurred year-wise for the last three years on ITDC staff and families for providing subsidised food and accommodation in ITDS hotels;

(b) the total expenditure incurred year-wise for the last three years on staff cars and vehicles maintained by ITDC Head-quarters and hotels indicating the total misleage done;

(c) the amount spent annually on staff and families of Indian Airlines and Air India for free and subsidised air travel year-wise for the last three years; and

(d) the compensation paid by Indian Airlines year-wise for the last three years for lost baggage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Development of Handicrafts in North Eastern Region

2107. SHRI NURUL ISLAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what concrete steps Government have taken to develop handicrafts in North Eastern Region;

(b) Whether Government will consider a proposal to establish a fulfledged office of the Development Commissioner, Handicrafts at Gauhati headed by at least an Addl. Commissioner instead of going for a white elephant (Corporation);

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) how many carpet and hand block printing centres have been started by Government (throughout the country in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ;

(e) whether any such Centres were established in Assam or anywhere in North Eastern Region ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The following steps have been taken :

(i) North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation has been set up for development of handicrafts and handlooms in the region;

(ii) As on 31.3.83, 11 training centres in carpet weaving were being run by the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation. In addition 8 training centres are functioning to impart advanced training in cane and bamboo crafts;

(iii) A Bamboo and Cane Development Institute has been set up at Agartala for undertaking research and development in cane and bamboo crafts;

(iv) To provide package of services to the artisans, 4 Marketing and Service Extension Centres have been set up and another two are in the process of being set up,

(b) and (c) Some field offices of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) already exist in the North Eastern Region. However, the Government is prepared to consider any proposal for the development of handicrafts in the region.

(d) 50 Advanced training centres in carpet weaving have been established in J and K in 1982-83.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) No new centres were considered necessary,

Assistance to tea Industry

2108. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the measures taken by Government for providing assistance to Tea Industry ; and

(b) whether Government are having any proposal under consideration to nationalise tea industry ; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Government through Tea Board provides financial assistance to the tea industry for development of tea plantations, modernisation of tea factories. creation of irrigation and transport facilities, etc. under its continuing scheme viz., Tea Plantation Finance Schemes. Tea Machinery & Irrigation Equipment Hire-Purchase Scheme, Replantation Subsidy Scheme, including tea area Rejuvenation and Consolidation Subsidy Scheme etc. In addition to the above, there are special developmental schemes for small growers and schemes for extending tea cultivation in non-traditional areas. An interest subsidy scheme for Darjeeling Tea Gardens has also been approved.

(b) No, Sir.

यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधकों द्वारा कर्मचारियों की कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि (स्टाफ प्रावीडेंट फंड) और उत्पादन (ग्रेच्युटी) का भुगतान न किया जाना

2109. **श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा** : क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधकों द्वारा मृतक कर्मचारियों का स्टाफ प्रावीडेंट फंड व ग्रेच्युटी का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता;

(ख) क्या मृतक कर्मचारी के परिवार के सदस्य सभी आवश्यक शर्तें पूरी करते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक प्रावीडेंट फन्ड तथा ग्रेच्युटी का भुगतान न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) ऐसे कितने मृतक कर्मचारी हैं जिनके परिवार के सदस्यों को अब तक प्रावीडेंट फन्ड और ग्रेच्युटी का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभिरामा राव) : (क) से (घ) यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने यह सूचित किया है कि मृतक कर्मचारियों के नीमित, कानूनी उत्तराधिकारियों को बैंक के सम्बद्ध नियमों के अनुसार प्रावीडेंट फन्ड और ग्रेच्युटी का भुगतान किया जाता है। ग्रेच्युटी के मामले में, जहां नामांकन किया गया हो, ग्रेच्युटी की राशि नामित व्यक्ति (व्यक्तियों) को अदा कर दी जाती है नामांकन के न होने की सूरत में ग्रेच्युटी की 10,000 रुपये तक की राशि कानूनी उत्तराधिकारी (उत्तराधिकारियों) को उत्तराधिकार प्रमाण-पत्र दिखाये जाने पर और स्वीकार्य जमानत के साथ क्षति पूर्ति (इंडेमिनिटी) बांड निष्पादित किये जाने पर अदा कर दी जाती है। लेकिन 10,000 रुपये से अधिक ग्रेच्युटी का भुगतान सक्षम न्यायालय के उत्तराधिकार प्रमाण-पत्र के दिखाये जाने पर ही किया जाता है, यद्यपि प्रबंधक आपवादिक मामले में प्रथम श्रेणी के राजपत्रित अधिकारी से उत्तराधिकार प्रमाण-पत्र और सक्षम प्राधिकारी के इस्टेट ड्युटी क्लीयरेंस सार्टीफिकेट के दिखाये जाने पर और क्षतिपूर्ति बांड के निष्पादन पर ऐसी रकम की अदायगी करने की अनुमति दे सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार प्रावीडेंट फंड के मामले में जहां मृतक कर्मचारी का नामांकन

उपलब्ध हो वहां 5000 रुपये तक की राशि नामित या (नामितियों) द्वारा क्षतिपूर्ति बांड का निष्पादन किये जाने पर अदा कर दी जाती है और 5000 रुपये से अधिक की राशि सक्षम प्राधिकारी से इस्टेट ड्यूटी क्लीयरेंस सार्टीफिकेट के दिखाये जाने पर अदा की जाती है लेकिन जिन मामलों में नामांकन नहीं किया गया होता उनमें 5000 रुपये तक की प्रावीडेंट फंड की राशि प्रथम श्रेणी के राजपत्रित अधिकारी के उत्तराधिकार प्रमाण-पत्र के दिखाये जाने पर और उत्तराधिकारी (उत्तराधिकारियों) द्वारा स्वीकार्य जमानत के साथ क्षति पूर्ति बांड का निष्पादन करने पर अदा की जाती है। लेकिन जिन मामलों में यह राशि 5000 रुपये से अधिक होती है उनमें कानूनी उत्तराधिकारियों को इस्टेट ड्यूटी क्लीयरेंस सार्टीफिकेट और उत्तराधिकारी प्रमाण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करना होता है।

बैंक के अनुसार दिसम्बर, 1982 के अंत तक ऐसे 109 मामले थे जिनमें उपर्युक्त अपेक्षाओं/औपचारिकताओं को पूरा न किये जाने के कारण नामित/कानूनी उत्तराधिकारियों को प्रावीडेंट फंड/ग्रेच्युटी की राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया था।

I. M. F. Loan

2110. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of IMF loan drawn so far;

(b) whether Government have proposal for not drawing full I.M.F. Loan :

(c) if so, the reasons for taking such decision ; and

(d) the total amount of I. M. F. loan expected to be drawn in all ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) India has made purchases in equivalent of SDR 2700 million under the Extended Arrangement with the Fund.

(b) to (d) A Statement has already been made regarding the third year's programme of India's Extended Arrangement on July 26, 1983.

Undercutting of Air Fares by some Airlines between Singapore and an Indian Point

2111. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of heavy undercutting of airfares by some airlines between Singapore and an Indian point :

(b) whether this is serving as an incentive to the Indians to visit these places to import video ranges from the South-East Asian points by engaging the services of Indian working in those countres ; and

(c) if so, what steps do Government propose to take to prevent such profiteering on the sale of VCR brought from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No Sir. No such incident has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Number of cases where passengers have imported video cassette Recorders as part of their baggage has been on the increase. Such VCRs, however, are permitted to be cleared on payment of customs duty at the prescribed rate.

(c) In order to prevent profiteering on the sale of VCRs, Government have placed restrictions on the sale of VCRS brought as baggage by passengers.

वायुदूत विमान सेवा के लिए पुरनिया हवाई अड्डा

2112. **श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरनिया हवाई अड्डे का वायुदूत विमान सेवा के उपयोग संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) फिलहाल अपर्याप्त यातायात क्षमता/संभाव्यता के कारण वायुदूत सेवाओं के लिए पूरनिया विमान क्षेत्र का उपयोग करने की कोई योजनाएं नहीं है ।

Retention of Foreign Share Holdings by Hindustan Lever

2113. SHRI MATILAL HASDA :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Limited was given the permission to retain 51 per cent foreign shareholdings till 1982 on the condition that all requirements of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act were to be fulfilled by this period;

(b) whether the 1982 Balance Sheet of Hindustan Lever Ltd. clearly shows that the company has failed to comply with this condition; and

(c) what action do Government propose to take now ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. was permitted to continue to carry on its business activities in India with 51% foreign equity subject inter alia to the conditions that (a) the annual turnover from its core sector activities would not be less than 60% of its total turnover and (b) not less than 10% of its own production during each year would be exported. The company was given time upto 15th April, 1983 to fulfil requirement of 10% export performance.

(b) The company's balance sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1982 and auditors' certificates produced show that (i) the turnover from company's core sector activities is 61.4% of its total turnover and (ii) exports of its own products during the year 1982 have been of the order 10% of the ex-factory cost of production. Thus the company has complied with the requirements of FERA directives for the year ended 31st December, 1982.

(c) Does not arise.

Proper Production of Tourist Sports in M.P.

2114. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by the Centre and State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the projection of prominent tourist sports in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of the master plan drawn for the Sixth Five Year Plan the achievements till today and the projections for the remaining years of the Plan;

(c) the work done by the Town and Country Planning Organisation for tourist projection in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the total amount released by the Centre to Madhya Pradesh State and the amount spent by the State Government during each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan on tourism projetion in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) It is proposed to introduce water sports such as water sking in Bhopal Lake.

The Central and State Govts. have taken up/propose to take up the following schemes for the introduction of Tourism Sports in Madhya Pradesh :

(a) **Central Schemes**

1. Purchase of boats at a cost of Rs. 3.51 lakhs.

(b) **State Govt. Schemes**

Construction of a Boat house and Jetty.

(b) The following proposals have been taken up/are proposed to be taken up in Madhya Pradesh during the 6th Five Year Plan :

i) Forest Lodge at Kanha National Park at a cost of Rs. 46.76 lakhs.

ii) Purchase of 3 trained Elephants and two mini-buses for use at Kanha National Park at a cost of Rs. 3.60 lakhs.

iii) Purchase of a mini-bus for Shivpuri National Park at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

iv) Rs. 0.50 lakh for organising Bhil Festival.

v) Establishment of a Transport Unit at Bhopal by ITDC.

vi) Tourst Village Complex at Shivpuri at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.95 lakhs.

vii) A joint venture hotel by ITDC in collaboration with M.P. State Tourism Development Corporation, at Bhopal.

(c) No work was entrusted to the Town and Country Planning Organisation.

(d) The Department has released a total of Rs. 53.92 lakhs, during the first 3 years of the Sixth Plan (1980-81, 1981-82 and (1982-83). The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh have incurred Rs. 82.45 lakhs during 1980-81 and Rs. 102.35 lakhs during 1981-82.

News-item captioned "Inquiry into Bombay Land Grab"

2115. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that smuggled watches worth Rs. 5 crores and put in several gunny bags, were found in one of the structures along the Mithi river in North Bombay during the first 10 days of July, 1983;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in this regard in "Statesman" of 13 July, 1983 under headline "inquiry into Bombay land grab;

(c) if so, whether Government have received reports about these smuggled watches; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The Government's attention has been drawn to the news item referred to. According to reports received by Government, the civic authorities at Bombay while demolishing unauthorised constructions near Mithi river on Kalina-Kurla road in North East Bombay on 6.7.83 observed some Gunny covered packages in one of the unauthorised premises. On receipt of

information, the Customs authorities took over the packages. On emamination of these packages, 31,428 pieces of wrist watches valued at Rs. 89.17 lakhs were recovered and seized by the Customs authorities. In this connection, one person was arrested. Further investigations are in progress.

New Facilities for Exporters

2116. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Willl the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced certain new facilities for exporters; and

(b) if so, the details of the facilities and the names of the units which will avail of these facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the new facilities given exporters after the announcement of Import and Export Policy for 1983-84, is enclosed. The facilities are applicable to all exporters who satisfy the conditions laid down. Government have no information about the names of units which will actually avail of these facilities.

Statement

In order to boost exports, Government have recently offered the following major incentives/facilities to exporters :

(i) The upper limit for allowing import of technical designs and drawings against REP licences, has been raised.

(ii) The upper limit for import of non-banned machinery against REP licences without indigenous clearance, essentiality certificate and other C. G. licensing procedure, has been raised.

(iii) In the case of import of goods carried in Indian vessels against REP licences, the freight paid shall not be debited to the licence value provided the freight is paid in non-convertible rupees in India.

In the case of exports from India in Indian vessels, the exporters will be given REP licence on the exports in question at the rate of 10% higher than the normal replenishment rate.

(iv) Sale of goods manufactured in a Free Trade Zone in Indian can be allowed upto 25% of the production of the same item by the unit concerned to the holder of valid GCA licence in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA).

(v) Issue of Green Cards to all 100% export-oriented units for priority treatment.

(vi) Cash compensatory support has been increased on certain commodities such as instant tea, handicrafts of metal and wool etc. CCS has been also allowed on some new items like hand knitted silk carpets, dehydrated castor oil etc.

(vii) Decision has been taken to set up four new Free Trade Zones at Cochin, Madras, Noida and Falita.

(viii) The quantity of raw wool allowed duty free against export of wool tops has been raised from 1.08 Kgs. to 1.11 Kgs. against one Kg. of wool top exported.

Qnantum of Small Coins Issued by Reserve Bank of India

2117. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of small coins in different categories issued by the Reserve Bank

of India in the six monthly period from 1 January to 30 June in each of the three years viz 1981, 1982 and 1983; and

(b) in what manner the Reserve Bank of India Overseas the excess/shortage in the demand for coins in circulation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The qauntum of small coins in different categories issued by the Reserve Bank of India for the six monthly periods from 1st January to 30th June in each of the three years viz. 1981, 1982 and 1983 is as under :

(Number of pieces in lakhs)

Period	Denominations							
	50p.	25p.	20p.	10p.	5p.	3p.	2p.	1p.
January 1981 to June 1981	771.24	1759.16	1.55	1728.90	1773.00	—	139.5	—
January 1982 to June 1982	638.66	1830.48	4.05	1605.00	1293.80	—	—	1.00
January and February 1983 (Latest available)	76.94	475.64	0.20	350.70	301.60	—	—	4.00

The above figures indicate the net issues which have been arrived at after taking into consideration the total coins issued and total coins received back from circulation during the particular period.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India oversees the excess/shortage in the demand for coins in circulation on the basis of the indents received from its Issue Offices who in turn receive them from small coin depots maintained at the various branches of public sector banks and Government treasuries. Small coins are supplied as per the increase/decrease in their demands as reflected in the indents.

Increase in Cash Compensatory Support on some more Items of Exports

2118. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has increased cash compensatory support on some more items of exports; and

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

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

(b) A statement showing the details of the items on which Cash Compensatory Support has been increased after 1-10-1982 is annexed.

Statement

S. No.	Description of Item	Existing rate (i.e. on 1.10.1982)	New rate	Remarks
1.	Non-alcoholic beverage bases and drinking tablets.	5%	10%	
2.	Soft leather equipment of sports goods	10%	12%	
3.	Animal casings	5%	7%	
4.	Spice oils and Olecrisins	7%	8%	
5.	Handicrafts of wood and metal	7%	10%	
6.	Steel weld mesh	8%	11%	
7.	Insecticides, Pesticides, and redenticides (formulations and technical materials)	5%	10%	Enhanced rate will be applicable if exports during 1983-84 are Rs. 4 crores or more. If exports fall short of this level CCS @ 5% would be admissible.
8.	Synthetic detergents	3%	5%	
9.	Instant tea	8%	10%	
10.	Woollen knitwear and army softwear containing 20% or more wool by weight (for export to CGA only)	10%	12%	Higher rate of CCS will be admissible if exports of this item to GCA during 1983-84 are Rs. 10 crores or more. If exports fall short of this level CCS @ 10% would be admissible.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Hessian	6%	10%	Higher rate will be applicable in respect of exports made through
12.	Sacking	5%	15%	STC/NJ

Expenditure on Navigation Equipment

2119. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Indian Airlines, comparatively more expenditure is being incurred on navigation equipment than on sophisticated equipment required for communications;

(b) if so, the rationale for this pattern of expenditure; and

(c) whether in the interest of safety and efficiency of the operations, the expenditure on communications will be increased ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Expenditure for adequate strengthening of communications will be incurred.

Promotion of A.C S.O. on Merit-cum-Seniority Basis in Armed Forces Headquarters

2120. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that from 1970, 50 per cent of the posts of Assistant Civilian Staff Officers (an equivalent of Section Officer) are being filled by direct recruitment and the rest by promotion of the Assistants on the basis of merit-cum-seniority;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof whether it is in conformity with the position prevailing in the Central Secretariat Service;

(c) the reasons for the promotion on merit-cum-seniority being made in the Armed Forces Headquarters when it is seniority-cum-fitness in the Central Secretariat;

(d) whether there is any proposal to review the above policy, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for not filling up 25 per cent of the posts by examination as is done in the Central Secretariat more so when the rules for recruitment and promotion etc., are uniform for all whether participating or not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No, Sir. Only 25% of the substantive vacancies in the grade of Assistant Civilian Staff Officer are being filled by direct recruitment and 75% of the substantive vacancies are filled from a select-list prepared on the basis of merit-cum-seniority from eligible Assistants.

The first batch of direct recruits joined service in AFHQ in 1971.

(b) This procedure is in accordance with the AFHQ Civil Service Rules, which are not identical to Central Secretariat Service Rules.

(c) The provision in AFHQ Civil Service Rules for making promotion to the grade of Assistant Civilian Staff Officer on the basis of merit-cum-seniority has been made to recognise merit.

(d) There is no proposal to review the policy of filling the post of Assistant Civilian Staff Officer, as this has been incorporated in the Rules to meet the service requirements.

(e) The need for Limited Departmental Competitive Examination is not considered necessary, keeping in view the requirements of the cadre where 75% of vacancies are filled on the merit-cum-seniority.

Paucity of Accommodation in Office Building of Punjab National Bank, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

2121. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA :

SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute problem of accommodation in Office building of Punjab National Bank, Sarojini Nagar, Branch, New Delhi, the only Bank in Sarojini Nagar and Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi, and as a result thereof movements of officials in this building are restricted upto limited space only;

(b) the norms and rules prescribed by Government for accommodation for Bank officials and officers in the Bank and whether said accommodation is much less then the staff and officers working in this Branch which is hampering their efficiency and health ;

(c) the action taken to provide more space for the smooth working of the Branch ; and

(d) whether a numher of complaints have been received regarding shortage of space and over-crowding in this Branch of Bank from Account holders and public; if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) According to Punjab National Bank, when its Sarojini Nagar Branch was opened in 1957 the space was adequate to meet its normal requirements. Since then the business of the branch has grown and so has its staff strength resulting in space shortage. A complaint had also been received by the bank about inadequate space which was duly replied to. The bank's efforts to acquire alternative premises did not meet with success because it is a Government colony. However, the bank has now succeeded in locating alternative accommodation and construction of the new branch premises is expected to start soon after the necessary formalities in this regard have been completed. Meanwhile the bank is negotiating with another landlord for securing additional accommodation on rent. No norms and rules have been prescribed by Government for hiring accommodation for bank offices. The bank acquires premises keeping in view its normal requirements including expansion.

Review of Overall Preformance of Public Sector Undertakings

2122. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a review of the overall performance of the public sector undertakings during 1982-83 has been undertaken;

(b) whether the undertakings as a whole made profits or sustained losses during the year; and

(c) details of profits made or losses sustained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An early assessment of overall performance has been made. On the basis of provisional figures Public Sector undertakings on the whole have made a profit.

(c) From the provisional figures it is seen that an overall net profit of Rs. 599.48 crores has been made for the year.

Appointment of Auditors by AEPC

2123. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, have in a General Meeting passed the accounts for the years 1981 and 1982 have appointed Auditors ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take any action against the company, its Directors and Officers and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government will keep the Parliament advised of the action taken or to be taken and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The Apparels Export Promotion Council has reported that it has not been able to hold Annual General Meetings to approve the accounts for the years 1981 and 1982 because of a Court order restraining the Council from holding the AGM.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Non-Selection of SC/ST Candidates in Tribunal for Custom Excise and Gold

2124. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1140 on 25 February, 1983 regarding non-selection of SC/ST candidates in Tribunal for Custom Excise and Gold and state :

(a) whether reserved vacancies have been filled in various Tribunals for Customs and Central Excise of Government;

(b) whether recruitment rules have been finalised so far; and

(c) whether in absence of recruitment rules persons belonging to SC and ST cannot be considered in view of the express reservation/promotion policy as enunciated by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Recruitment Rules for various posts in the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal have not yet been framed. Reservation orders for SC/ST apply in cases of regular appointment to posts which are filled by direct recruitment or promotion but not in cases of filling up of posts by transfer on deputation/transfer. As the various posts in the Tribunal have been filled mainly by transfer on deputation/transfer from other Central/State Government departments, the reservation orders do not apply to such appointments. However, while filling up various posts in the Tribunal, due regard has been paid to persons belonging to SC/ST and 2 posts of Member, 2 Group 'B' posts, 5 Group 'C' posts and 13 Group 'D' posts have been filled by persons belonging to these communities.

एम०ई०एस० के सेवानिवृत कर्मचारियों को पेंशन और भविष्य निधि का भुगतान

2125. **श्री आर०एन०राकेश** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री "एम०ई०एस०" के सेवानिवृत कर्मचारियों को पेंशन और भविष्य निधि के भुगतान के

बारे में 25 अप्रैल 1983 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4517 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी अब तक एकत्रित कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस जानकारी को एकत्रित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) जी, हां। (यद्यपि अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4517 का उत्तर 25 मार्च, 1983 को दे दिया गया था)

(ख) इस संबंध में ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

1. एम.ई.एस. के प्रत्येक कार्यालय से गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सेवा निवृत्त हुए कुल कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों की संख्या : 1018.

2. उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी/अधिकारी पेंशन, भविष्य निधि उपदान आदि प्राप्त करने लगे हैं और कितने व्यक्तियों को अभी तक इनका भुगतान नहीं किया गया है :

1. पेंशन/उपदान

1. प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या : 2986

2. प्राप्त न करने वालों की संख्या : 32

2. भविष्यनिधि

1. प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या : 2466

2. प्राप्त न करते वालों की संख्या : 552

3. उन्हें पेंशन, भविष्य निधि आदि का भुगतान न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं :—

1. पेंशन/उपदान

(1) भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी अपनी सेवानिवृत्ति के समय किसी भी मूल पद पर नहीं थे इसलिए वे पेंशन के पात्र नहीं हैं।

(2) बार-बार स्मरण पत्र भेजने के बावजूद एक व्यक्ति ने अभी तक अपने पेंशन संबंधी कागज प्रस्तुत नहीं किए हैं।

(3) कदाचार के कृत्यों के लिए प्रारम्भिक जांच कार्यवाही के परिणामस्वरूप अन्तिम पेंशन को रोकना।

2. भविष्य निधि

(1) सामान्य भविष्य निधि के बकाया मामले विसंगतियों को ठीक करने के कारण बड़ी संख्या में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं। इन मामलों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर शीघ्रता से निपटाने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

4. सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्तियों में से जितनों ने इस संबंध में संबंधित अधिकारियों तथा विभागों को अभ्यावेदन दिए हैं : 72

5. प्रत्येक यूनिट में प्राप्त अभ्यावेदन पर अब तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है :—

सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्तियों को देय सेवान्त लाभों की शीघ्र अदायगी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए इन अभ्यावेदनों पर आगे कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

6. यदि कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं :—

प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Updating of the Techonology of Handicrafts and Handloom

2126. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to launch any scheme for giving full co-operation for the growth of Khadi Gramodyog scheme growth of handicrafts and handloom and updating their technology under the revised 20-point Programme;

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

(c) the procedure adopted so far as the question of the technology of handicrafts and handloom is concerned to be updated under the programme ?

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

(b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission which is a statutory body set up under the KVIC Act of 1956, encourages and promotes research and techniques of production of Khadi as well as development of village industries and updating of technology. The Commission is also engaged in planning, organising and implementing programmes for the development of Khadi and village industries and all other connected matters under the revised 20 Point Programme.

For the development of Handicrafts a number of schemes, have been launched which include institutional training of artisans in various crafts apprenticeship training scheme under master craftsmen, financial assistance to state handicrafts corporation/ Apex Cooperative societies for setting up of raw material depots and common facility centres, financial assistance to state corporations/Apex Cooperative societies for opening/ renovation of sales outlets for marketing, financial assistance to state governments for setting up of/strengthening of Primary Cooperative Societies, increased participation in share capital by State Handicrafts Corporation/Apex Cooperative societies, supply of improved tools to the artisans at subsidised rates etc.

As far as handlooms are concerned, Govt. of India have launched a number of schemes with a view to provide the organisational infrastructure like cooperatives and state handloom development corporations for providin g package of assistance like supply of inputs, credit, marketing etc., to the weavers covered under these folds. Besides other schemes such as marketing, assistance by way of special rebate, reservation of production of certain varieties exclusively for the handloom sector, financial assistance for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing houses, setting up of co-operative spinning mills in the handloom weavers sector for provding yarn at reasonable rates to the weavers, etc. have also been started.

(c) As regards updating of technology, 4 regional design technical development centres are functioning in Bangalore, Bombay Calcutta and Delhi. The centres are engaged in the development of appropriate technology for the handicrafts sector for helping the artisans for adoption of improved technology.

With a view to updating technology in the handloom sector, Govt. of India have been implementing a scheme of modernisation/renovation of existing looms with a view to improving the productivity and earnings of handloom weavers. A chain of 23 Weavers Service Centres and 3 Indian

Institute of Handloom Technology are engaged for constant research for updating the technology. They are also imparting training to weavers in the use of higher technology.

Holding of test for Safai Karmacharis, Hamals, etc. by Central Bank of India

2127. SHRI T. NAGARATAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bank of India held any test exclusively for Safai Karmacharis, hamals, farashes etc. for their conversion into peon's cadre in accordance with the directives of the Ministry of Home Affairs, if so, region wise details;

(b) the essential eligibility criteria of service experience and educational qualification of these employees for conversion into peon's cadre ;

(c) the total number of candidates appeared in the said tests, region-wise and category-wise; and

(d) the number of Safai karmacharis, hamals, farashes etc. who have been transferred into peon's cadre on the basis of the above test, region-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Central Bank of India has reported that a test for conversion of safai karamcharies/farashes/hamals into peon's cadre was held in 1982 in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Poona and New Delhi Regions.

(b) Only those employees who have put in a minimum of five years' service and who possess elementary literacy and are able to read Hindi or English or Regional Language are eligible to appear in the test.

(c) and (d) The information regarding the total No. of candidates who appeared in the test held in 1982 and those who have been transferred to peon's cadre, Region-wise is indicated below :

Name of the Region	Total No. of candidates appeared in the test	No, of candidates who have been transferred to peon's cadre
Ahmedabad	2	2
Bombay	19	19
Hyderabad	2	2
Lucknow	3	2
Poona	3	1
New Delhi	5	5
TOTAL :	34	31

मंहगाई भत्ता फार्मूले पर त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन

2128. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**

श्री नित्यानन्द मिश्र :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, 1983 में मंहगाई भत्ते फार्मूले पर हुए त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन का प्रयोजन और कार्यक्रम क्या था; और

(ख) इस सम्मेलन में किन कार्यक्रमों पर विचार किया गया और उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) उसका प्रयोजन केन्द्रीय

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के मंहगाई भत्ते की अदायगी के लिये फार्मूला की जांच करना था।

(ख) यह एक प्रारंभिक बैठक थी तथा मंहगाई भत्ता मंजूरी के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर प्रारंभिक विचार-विमर्श किया गया था।

Setting up of Separate Ministry of Imports and Exports

2129. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major task facing the country is to reduce its dependence on imported energy and generality to promote exports; and

(b) if so, whether a separate Ministry of imports and exports will be set up to boost exports ?

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

(b) The Ministry of Commerce is already engaged in the task of boosting exports, There is no proposal as such to set up a separate Ministry of imports and exports.

Loans by Soviet Union for various Steel Plants in India

2130. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA :

SHRI RAM KINKAR :

SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loans to be extended by the Soviet Government during 1983-84 for each of the steel plants in the country, separately and the items for which the loan would be utilised by each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : One agreement has so far been concluded during 1983-84 under which the Government of the USSR have extended to the Government of India a Credit in the amount of Roubles 140 million [= Rs. 140 crores (approximate)] for meeting the rouble requirements of Stage II of the Vizag Steel Project. This Credit will finance the supply of goods and services from the USSR required for the Second Blast Furnnce Stream, including the cost of deputation of Soviet experts and the training of Indian engineers in the USSR.

Possibilities of obtaining further economic assistance from the USSR in regard to various areas including steel production are being explored,

Applications for Grant of Exemption Certificate Pending in Haryana

2131. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of applications for grant of exemption certificate under section 80G of Income-Tax Act are pending in Haryana; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposer to be taken for their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) No, Sir. As on 1.7.1983, of eighteen applications for grant of recognition certificate under Section 80 G of the Income Tax Act pending with Commissioner of Income Tax, Haryana, only one is more than six months old. Similarly, of the twenty one applications for renewal of recognition certificate under section 80G, only three are more than six months old.

(b) Does not arise.

परियोजना साढ़े पांच वर्ष बाद मंजूर हो सकी शीर्षक समाचार

2112. **श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :**

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :

श्री रामलाल राही :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 1 जून 1983 "नवभारत टाइम्स" में परियोजना साढ़े पांच वर्ष बाद मंजूर हो सकी शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सितम्बर, 1970 में एक फ्रांस की फर्म में "सनियास" के साथ हेलीकाप्टरों के डिजाइन, विकास और उत्पादन के लिये एक दस वर्षीय करार हुआ था, जिसे विभागीय स्वीकृति जनवरी, 1976 में दी गई थी और यदि हां, तो इस अनावश्यक विलम्ब के क्या कारण है;

(ग) इसके लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके विरूद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) उक्त फर्म द्वारा उनके साथ हुए पुराने करार के अनुसार भारत में हेलीकाप्टरों का उत्पादन कब से शुरू किया जायेगा और पहला हेलीकाप्टर कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जाएगा; और

(ङ) वे परियोजनाएं कौन सी है जो हेलीकाप्टरों के तेजी से निर्माण करने के लिये सरकार के विचाराधीन है और इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) मैसर्स 'सनियास' के साथ सितम्बर 1970 में एक 10 वर्षीय डिजाइन सहयोग समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए । परन्तु 1971 में हुए युद्ध के कारण उत्पन्न गंभीर वित्तीय कठिनाइयों की वजह से हेलीकाप्टर के डिजाइन और विकास की परियोजना की मंजूरी फरवरी, 1976 में दी जा सकी । उसके बाद वायु-सेना की जरूरतों की पुनरीक्षा की गई और जनवरी, 1979 में यह निर्णय किया गया कि सिंगल इंजन के स्थान पर डबल इंजन कन्फ्यूगरेशन प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए ।

(घ) 'सनियास' के साथ किया गया सहयोग समझौता 1980 में समाप्त हो गया । अतः पुराने समझौते के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन का अब प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) समकालीन प्रौद्योगिकी के उन्नत हल्के-फुल्के हेलीकाप्टरों के डिजाइन, विकास और उत्पादन के लिए विदेशी सहयोग के प्रस्ताव का इस समय मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है । सेनाओं की वर्तमान जरूरतों को हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर में चीता और चेतक देशी हेलीकाप्टरों के उत्पादन से पूरा किया जा रहा है ।

Transfer of Officers in State Bank of Hyderabad, Calcutta

2133. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Ustarred Question No. 10502 on 6 May, 1983 regarding branches of State Bank Hyderabad Calcutta and state :

(a) whether Government have since received any information from the branches of State Bank of Hyderabad in Calcutta relating to the numbers of account holders belonging to registered small scale units;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is good number of officers in the bank's branches who have since completed their stipulated period of terms and even than have not been transferred to other stations where bank had branches;

(c) if so, the facts thereof including the number of such officers still continuing in branches in Calcutta beyond the stipulated period of time; and

(d) what further action/steps are being contemplated to transfer such officers immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the State Bank of Hyderabad had granted advances to 339 Small Scale Industrial Units in West Bengal and an amount of Rs. 185 lakhs was outstanding as on 31st December, 1982.

(b) to (d) Even though there is no stipulated period of posting, Government have advised the banks that officers and clerical staff should be regularly rotated at intervals of not more than three years and five years respectively. Transfers are made keeping in view the exigencies of work and administrative convenience etc. However, as directed by the Government the Reserve Bank of India is already looking into the matter with a view to taking corrective action, if any required. The Reserve Bank of India has also reported that it has recently reiterated the advice issued by it earlier in 1977 to banks that they should take suitable steps to transfer their officials at reasonable intervals.

Request for grant of Finance to Saurashtra region and Gujarat

2134. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chairman of Housing Board of Gujarat met the Finance Minister at Delhi and had detailed talks and discussions with regard to the heavy damage and loss done to Saurashtra Region and Gujarat due to recent floods and cyclones and requested to grant and sanction immediately much more finance for poor and common men, weaker sections, commerce, business and industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome thereof;

(d) how much amount has been requested by them; and

(e) the amount released and expected to be given during 31 July, 1983 to 31st August, 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The Chairman, Housing Board of Gujarat met the Union Finance Minister on 28.6.1983 in connection with the recent floods and cyclones in Gujarat.

(b) to (d) He generally discussed the various problems faced on account of severe damages and loss caused to Saurashtra Region in Gujarat due to recent floods and cyclones. The Finance Minister assured to provide whatever was possible to mitigate the sufferings of those affected by floods.

(e) Pending receipt of the detailed memorandum from the State Government and the visit of the Central team, a ways and means advance of Rs. 20 crores has been released to the State Government in funds so that relief work does not suffer.

Abolition of Sales Tax from Agriculture Inputs

2135. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to abolish sales tax on those

articles which are used in agriculture for achieving more production; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) Sales tax is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution. Administration of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 under which tax is levied on the inter-State sales of goods, has also been entrusted by law to the sales tax authorities of the States who assess, collect and retain the proceeds of such tax. State Governments/Union Territories alone have the power to grant exemption from levy of sales tax under their local Sales Tax Acts or under Section 8(5) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. It has been ascertained from Ministry of Agriculture that they had requested the State Governments/ Union Territories to exempt fertilisers and seeds from sales tax. Some of them have exempted fertilisers and some have also exempted seeds from sales tax. However, that Ministry have also reported that most of the States are not willing to exempt these inputs from sales tax.

Indo-Swiss Trade Collaboration for Rural Economic Prosperity

2136. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Switzerland had expressed a desire during a conference on Indo-Swiss trade collaboration, that it wanted to extend technology the rural areas for all round economic prosperity;

(b) if so, whether the details have been finalised in this regard; and

(c) when the actual assistance would be available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) During the Indo-Swiss Joint Commission talks in February this year there was no mention by the Swiss side of their intention to extend technology to rural/areas for economic prosperity.

Scheme of Financial Assistance to Augment Power Supply

2137. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the world bank has any new scheme of financial assistance to augment power supply in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Discussions are in progress with the World Bank Group for assistance for power sector projects in the country in the current fiscal year (July 1983—June 1984). Details would be known only after projects are appraised by the Bank Group, credits/loans therefor negotiated, legal agreements signed and approval of the Bank's Board of Executive Directors acoorded.

Shares of Delhi Cloth Mills purchased by NCN resident Indians

2138. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of shares of Delhi Cloth Mills which have been purchased by non-resident Indians so far;

(b) the names of persons and companies who have purchased these shares and the break-up of the shares purchased by each;

(c) whether the transfer of the shares has been effected; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to ensure that a good managed company is not destablised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) A Statement is attachsd.

Statement

(a) and (b) During the period from 1st March, 1983 to 2nd May, 1983 80,000 shares of Rs. 25/- each of Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd. were purchased on behalf of each of the following 13 overseas companies of the Caparo Group, U.K. :

1. Caparo Tea Company Ltd.
2. Empire Plantations & Investment Ltd.
3. Assam Frontier Tea Bolding Plc.
4. Caparo Investments Ltd.
5. Steel Sales Limited.
6. Atlantic Merchants Ltd.
7. Buchanan Limited.
8. Seymour Shipping Limited
9. Natural Gas Tubes Ltd.
10. Single Holdings Limited
11. Osborne Hotel Torquay Limited
12. Caparo Properties Limited
13. Caparo Group Limited

(c) According to the information available with the Delhi Stock Exchange, the D.C.M. at their Board Meeting held on 15th July, 1983 rejected the transfer of 10,33,192 shares lodged on behalf of the 13 Caparo Group of Companies by M/s. Raja Ram Bhasin & Co., Members of the Delhi stock Exchange and 9,782 shares lodged for transfer in the name of Shri Bharat Bhushan and Shri Vijay Bhushan.

(d) In order to ensure that the investments by non-residents under the portfolio investment scheme does not result in the management of the company being destablised, a limit of 1 per cent on the paid up capital of the company and 1 per cent on each series of convertible debentures issued by any company was imposed in respect of investments by non-resident individuals in 1982 itself. As a further safeguard in this regard, an overall ceiling of 5 per cent of the paid-up equity capital of a company and 5 per cent of each series of convertible debentures issued by a company in respect of investments by non-residents has been imposed.

The financial institutions, which have a significant shareholding in many important companies have been instructed to use their voting power to prevent any threatened takeover of management of companies by those who do not reside in India.

Changing Pattern and Behaviour of Monsoon

2139. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the weather cycle in India is undergoing a change ;

(b) whether Government have conducted any study on the changing pattern and behaviour of monsoon ;

(c) whether there is any perspective assessment of the behaviour of monsoon for, say the coming 20 years or so ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At present, there are no methods available to predict monsoon behaviour for such time periods.

(d) Does not arise.

Reduction in Free Baggage Allowance of Visitors to Sri Lanka and Maldives

2140. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU :

SHRI KAMAL NATH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have reduced the free baggage allowance of Indian visitors to Sri Lanka and Maldives;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the reasons for reduction; and

(d) its effect on Indian econmy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, the duty free baggage allowance of Indian visitors to Sri Lanka and Maldives has been reduced.

(b) The duty free baggage allowance has been reduced from Rs. 1250 to Rs. 300/-.

(c) The free allowance was curtailed on account of reports of growing abuse of this facility.

(d) This measure has not resulted in loss of revenue.

Cotton Freight Equalisation Policy

2141. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :

SHRI SOMMATH CHATERJEE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the recent decision to export 7.21 lakh bales of cotton has resulted in price spurt in the commodity hitting hard the textile industry in the eastern region;

(b) whether Government are also aware that due to their policy of freight equalisation the same region is already suffering losses;

(c) if so, whether Government will ensure that the cotton is made available to eastern region at the original price in adequate quantity; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) As there was a marked decrease in cotton prices due to lack of sufficient demand in the domestic market from the beginning of the current cotton, season the Government allowed export of cotton. In view of the present supply and demand position and price trend, further release of cotton for export has been stopped. The average price level of the current season cannot be considered to be high compared to the average price level of last season

(b) to (d) There are many other factors responsible for the financial difficulties of cotton textile mills in the country including low capacity utilisation, high labour complement, lack of modernisation, etc. The scheme of freight equalisation for cotton is not considered advisable.

Skating Rink in Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

2142. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi's only skating rink in Pragati Maidan, is costliest in India in comparison to other States; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring it at par with other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The existing charges for skating in Pragati Maidan are Rs. 2/- per hour. Those who do not bring their own skates are required to pay an additional amount of Rs. 2/- per hour as hire charges for the skates. These rates appear to be quite reasonable. Information about the rates charged at other skating rinks elsewhere in the country is not available.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancellation of Transfer Orders by Director of Defence Lands and Cantonments, Lucknow

2143. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9218 on 29th April 1983, regarding cancellation of transfer orders by Director of Defence Lands and Cantonments, Lucknow and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director, Defence Lands and Cantonments, Lucknow was himself initiating proposals and issuing orders of transfers of the Cantonment Board employees on behalf of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief;

(b) is it also a fact that in certain cases orders of the GOC-in-C were not even obtained on files for the sake of mere formality and in one such case a case has been filed by affected employee of Lucknow Cantonment Board in the High Court; and

(c) whether Government now propose to fix responsibility for furnishing evasive, misleading and incomplete reply to the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) An inquiry into the matter is being made.

Collection of Income-Tax

2144. SHRI R.R. BHOLE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :—

(a) the total amount of Income Tax collected during the year 1976-77 to 1982-83 in India; and

(b) if there is reduction in the collection from year to year, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The figures of collection of Income-tax (including Corporation-tax) during the financial years 1976-77 to 1982-83 were as under :—

Financial year	Collection of Income-tax (including Corporation-tax) during the year (in crores of Rupees)
1976-77	2178.63
1977-78	2222.79
1978-79	2428.86
1979-80	2732.21
1980-81	2817.38
1981-82	3445.46
1982-83	3750.50 (Provisional)

It can be seen from the above that the figures of collection of income-tax (including Corpo ation-tax) have been going up year after yr ear.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Utilisation of Central Assistance by Government of West Bengal

2145. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Left Front of West Bengal Government have let loose an anti-Centre campaign ;

(b) if so, their main arguments ;

(c) whether Centre has pointed out to the State Government that not only the Centre has always helped them financially but have come to their rescue whenever needed; and

(d) whether during the last three years the State Government was not able to utilise the various Central assistance made available to it ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The Government of India have seen certain Press reports which indicate that the CPM State Committee has decided to launch an intensive three-month-long anti-Centre campaign to press the demands for more funds, assistance and powers and for a general redefinition of Centre-State relations. The campaign, it has been mentioned, would culminate in a Statewise bandh and general strike.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) While, during the last three years, the Centre has fully provided the Central assistance agreed to for the State annual Plans, the State Government had not raised the resources promised by it as would be seen from the Statement below :

(Rs. Crores)

	Resources promised to be raised for the Annual Plan	Resources actually raised for the Annual Plan
1980-81	433	190
1981-82	497	166
1982-83	200	130

Thus, because of the State Government's inability to raise the promised resources, during the first two years of the Plan, they could implement only smaller Plan outlays than was originally envisaged for the State. Even for that they had to resort to heavy overdrawals from the RBI. For 1982-83, Plan implementation also, the State Govt. had a deficit of Rs. 82 crores which they met by drawals from the RBI.

Claims of Widows pending Settlement with L.I.C.

2146. SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV :

SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many claims preferred by widows on their husbands, policies are pending settlement with LIC for more than three years and what is amount involved;

(b) what are the reasons for the non-settlement of these outstanding claims;

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to settle these claims without further delay ;

(d) whether Government have considered the desirability of reviewing the existing rules and regulations for the settlement of

such claims with a view to remove the irksome procedures for expeditious settlement of the claims preferred by widows to mitigate their hardship ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (e) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) to (e) The information relating to pending lifs insurance claims is not available in the form desired by the Hon. Member. However, it may be stated that as on 31st March, 1982, there were 4502 death claims tor Rs. 3.86 crores put in by widows and others, which were pending settlement for over *two* years.

The main reasons for the pendency of the claims are as follows :—

(i) Basic requirements, such as claim forms, death certificates, policy documents and discharge vouchers have not been furnished by the claimants.

(iii) Proof of legal evidence of title to the poliey-monies has not been received, the policies being those under which there are no subsisting nominations or assignments.

(iii) Time taken in completing investigation of early death claims, in respect of which it is necessary to obtain relevant information from doctors, hospitals, employers, etc.

Government and the LIC are alive to the need to hasten the pace of settlement of claims so that the pendency is kept to the barest minimum Towards this end the requirements and procedures for settlement of claims are kept under review and are being further simplified and streamlined from time to time. The following are among the measures introduced recently to expedite settlement of claims :—

(i) Regular follow-up, backed by personal visits by the field staff to contact the claimants to obtain pending requirements.

(ii) Proof of legal evidence of title to the policy-monies is waived up to Rs. 1,50,000 under certain conditions.

(iii) Investigation of early claims is waived where the sum assured is Rs. 5,000 or under and there is no reason otherwise to doubt the bona fides of the claim.

(iv) Targets for disposal of claims fixed at the beginning of each year and competitions in the claims settlement operations are floated.

(v) A programme of decentralisation of policy-holders' servicing functions to the branch level, to render speedier and more effective service, is being implemented.

Further, a cell established at the Central Office is monioring and reviewing the performance of the Divisions in settlement of claims.

Import of Defence Equipments by Private Units

2147. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :

SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to allow private units to import defence equipment from abroad and sell the same to Government for ultimate use :

(b) if so, how much profit margin is being allowed to private units on these purchases ; and

(c) lists of private units which are going to get the necessary incentives in this matter, with details of their set up ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Air Violation Committed by Pak

2148. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether details of air violation committed by Pakistan or any other country during the last one year along with the details will be placed an the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : There have been a few cases of violation of our air space by foreign aircraft during the last one year. Government have taken up the violations with the concerned Governments from time to time. It would not be desirable to give details.

Abolition of Luxury Tax on 'Hotel Earnings'

2149. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Centre is persuading the various State Governments to abolish luxury on the earnings of the hotels and efforts made to provide incentives to hotels which are admissible to other industries:

(b) if so, whether the Tourism Minister's Conference was also called to discuss the norms to be given to the hotel industry and also to formulate Tourism Policy ; and

(c) if not, when the same is likely to be called ?

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

(b) The State Tourism Ministers' Conference held in December 1981 also discussed ways and means for extending various facilities and incentives to the tourist industry, particularly the Hotel Sector. Formulation of Tourism Policy was not in its Agenda.

(c) The dates of the next Tourism Ministers conferences on regional basis have not yet been finalised.

Lovering of Levies on dry Fruits

2151. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that increase in import duty on dry fruits have deprived the people from the nutritional items, their use in medicines and given rise to smuggling :

(b) whether it is also a fact that in our neighbouring countries, there is little duty on the imported dry fruits ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the international price of almond kernel is around Rs 40 per kg. whereas it costs Rs. 125 in India ; and

(d) whether Government propose to lower the levies on dry fruits with a view to check smuggling and encourage legitimate trade in dry fruits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The basic customs duty on imported almonds was revised from 100% to 150% with effect from the 16th April 1983, but tariff values for assessment have been abolished. As a result, there was not any substantial variation in the incidence of import duty. The customs duty rates on other items of dry fruits remain unaltered. Smuggling of dry fruits into the country has been noticed even before this change. However, there is no report with the Government that enhancement in basic customs duty on

almonds has given rise to and spurt in smuggling of this item into the country.

(b) No information is available with the Government regarding the import duty levied on dry fruits in the neighbouring countries.

(c) International price and the domestic selling price of almond kernels depend on the quality and the country of origin. After taking into account the customs duty leviable on the import of these items, their domestic selling price will be higher than their international price.

(d) Representations submitted by the trade for lowering the customs duty on almonds are receiving the attention of the Government.

Malfunctioning of IAAI

2152. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of charges of corruption, nepotism and malfunctioning against the International Airports Authority of India (IAAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) the persons and officials and others involved therein ;

(e) the action taken against each of them ;

(f) whether Government have received letters, memoranda and representations in regard to the above charges during 1 April, 1977 to 31 April, 1979 and during 1 February, 1980 to 14 July, 1983;

(g) if so, the details thereof and action taken on each ones :

(h) the details of reports and recommendations of the Committees and Commission appointed to go into the said charges ;

(i) whether it is a fact that during 10 years of IAAI, it had 7 Chairmen ; and

(j) the names and status of each Chairman and what are the reasons for changing the Chairmen so often ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (j) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Status Paper on Calcutta Air Fort

2153. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the salient feature of the status paper on Calcutta Airport prepared by his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : A copy of the status paper on Calcutta Airport dated March 23, 1983 prepared by this Ministry in response to a memoranda from Shri Niren Ghosh, Member of Parliament, and other Members of Parliament is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 681/83.*]

शक्तिमान, निशान वाहन का निर्माण करने वाले कारखाने द्वारा क्षमता से कम काम किया जाना

2154. प्रो० अजीत कुमार मेहता :

श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शक्तिमान, निशान और निशान

(पेट्रोल) वाहन का निर्माण करने वाला कारखाना जो रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग के द्वारा संचालित है, अपनी क्षमता से कम कार्य कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन वाहनों के लिए सेना की कुल कितनी मांग अभी भी लम्बित है; और

(घ) सेना की इन वाहनों की मांग पूरा करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर वेंकटरामन) : (क) और (ख) यद्यपि वाहन फैक्टरी, जबलपुर की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इसकी स्थापित क्षमता 13200 वाहन प्रति वर्ष है फिर भी इस फैक्टरी की वर्तमान प्राप्य क्षमता प्रतिवर्ष 8000 है और गत तीन वर्षों की औसत क्षमता उपयोग 95% है।

(ग) इन वाहनों के लिए 1-4-1983 को फैक्टरी के पास सेना की शेष मांग इस प्रकार थी :—

शक्तिमान	निशान	निशान (पेट्रोल)	कुल
19,122	+ 10,637	+ 12,104	= 41,863

(घ) सेना की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इन वाहनों के निर्माण की क्षमता बढ़ाने के वास्ते बैलेंसिंग प्लांट और मशीनरी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार ने जनवरी, 1982 में एक परियोजना पहले ही मंजूर की है।

Circulation of Counterfeit 100 Rupee Currency Notes.

2155. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASNIK :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made out any solution to check counterfeit 100 rupee currency notes which are in circulation in the country as well as in Thailand; Srilanka and other countries worth lakhs of rupees as reported in the Hindustan Times of 10 July, 1983 ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that foreign agencies are involved in printing and circulating the fictitious 100 rupee currency notes in the country and abroad ; and

(d) if so, details thereof and action contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) Government are aware of the contents of the news item referred to by the Hon. Member. Cases are being investigated by CBI in collaboration with Interpol. Police have arrested 8 persons alleged to be associated with the counterfeiting operation. In addition, 7 more cases of counterfeiting of 100-rupee notes have since been taken up by CBI for investigation. It is not in public interest to disclose any further information in the matter. Reserve Bank of India have, however, cautioned their offices and currency chests exercise greater care while examining Rs. 100/- notes.

Analysing of Import-Export Policy For 1983-84.

2156. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Association of Small Industries of India has submitted

a memorandum to Government analysing the import-export policy for 1983-84; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) The Federation has represented against certain provisions of the import and export policy for 1983-84 relating to exports of new products, exports to new markets, reduction in the entitlement for Additional licences for Export Houses, grant of repeat licences, restrictions placed on import of OGL items by Export Houses, increase in the minimum export performance level for recognition of Export Houses supply of steel domestically by Steel Authority of India Ltd. against import licences and import of office machines by Exporters.

The suggestions are being examined.

Highest Achievement of a Civilian Employee in Military Engineering Service

2157. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the highest position of a civilian employee in the Military Engineering Service can achieve in his service life ; and

(b) why can he not go further in the cadre grade ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) The highest position a civilian employee in Military Engineering Service can achieve is :

(i) Chief Engineer;

(ii) Chief Surveyor of Works ; and

(iii) Chief Architect

depending upon his cadre. These posts are in the Senior Administrative Grade Level I (Rs. 2500-125/2-2750).

(b) Military Engineering Service is a composite organisation consisting of two distinct wings, namely Military Wing and Civil Wing. There is only one post higher than Senior Administrative Grade Level I, namely Engineer-in-Chief, who is a Lieutenant General. Since the incumbant on this post has to take care of both the Military and Civil Wings, it can only be manned by a Service Officer.

Balance of Trade with USSR

2158. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the balance of trade with USSR during 1982-83 and 1981-82 and how far the trade in balance is likely to be reduced by the end of May 1983-84; and

(b) what steps are being taken to reduce the great imbalances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) India's favourable balance of trade with the USSR during 1981-82 and 1982-83 (April-January) has been provisionally placed at Rs. 349 crores and Rs. 133 crores respectively. Information about the balance of trade by the end of May 1983-84 is not available.

(b) Recently, an Inter-Ministerial Working Group and a Standing Working Committee have been set up to monitor India's trade with Soviet Union and to study problems relating to import of equipment and technology from the USSR. Regular monitoring and review of bilateral trade is carried out with USSR authorities by us with the objective of achieving balanced growth of Indo-Soviet trade.

Demand of Ex-Servicemen for Removal of Anomalies in Pensions

2159. SHRI CHITA BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the long pending demand of the ex-servicemen for removal of anomalies in their pensions ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) As and when anomalies in the pensionary entitlements, etc. of ex-servicemen are brought to the notice of Government, these are considered by the Govt. with a view to removing them. However, in case the reference is to the implementation of Supreme Court Judgement on Pension, the position is that the various issues arising out of implementation of the Supreme Court Judgement, which involve revision of the pension of about 11 lakh pensioners, are being carefully considered by the Ministry of Finance and necessary instructions will be issued as soon as possible.

Providing of Finance to Poor People of Kalahandi District through Nationalised Banks

2160. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the targets fixed for providing finance to the poor people of Kalahandi District, Orissa through nationalised banks under Integrated Rural Development and Employment Rural Development Programme schemes have been achieved ;

(b) whether the percentage fixed for each block, is in paper transaction and whether the real beneficiaries have not yet received their items ;

(c) if so, whether a thorough enquiry is proposed to be conducted for the better achievements ;

(d) whether Thuamul Rampur Branch of State Bank of India in Kalahandi District, has not yet financed the beneficiaries, which were selected last year 1982-83 ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) No separate targets for bank finance under IRDP or NREP district-wise has been fixed. From 1983-84 onwards, IRDP requirements are being integrated into the District Credit Plans on block-wise basis and accounts of advances made under the IRD Programme would be maintained separately. Informations pertaining to targets achieved under IRDP and NREP through bank finance in Kalahandi District are not separately available. However, during 1982-83, 2,05,165 families were covered under IRDP against a fixed target of 1,88,000 families, in the State of Orissa as a whole. Similarly, under NREP against a fixed target of 16 million mandays the achievement was 17.7 millions mandays.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) Information in the manner asked for regarding State Bank of India's performance in each district branch-wise is not separately available. However, the data pertaining to the aggregate performance of the banks as also the State Bank's performance in the implementation of Annual Action Plans, 1982-83, reveals that generally the performance of the branches of State Bank of India in Kalahandi has not been unsatisfactory.

Exemption Limit for Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and Estate Duty

2161. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the exemption limit for (1) wealth

tax, (2) gift tax, (3) estate duty and during which year this limit was fixed ; and

(b) considering the low money value and the recent increase of exemption limit of Income Tax, why the limit of gift tax and estate duty has not been increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (The respective exemption limits for wealth-tax, gift-tax and estate duty are as under :

(i) *Wealth-tax*—Rs. 1,50,000 laid down by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 with effect from 1.4.80.

(ii) *Gift-tax*—Rs. 5,000/- laid down by the Finance Act, 1970 with effect from 1.4.1971.

(iii) *Estate duty*—Rs. 1,50,000 laid down by the Estate duty (Amendment) Act. 1982 with effect from 1.3.1981.

(b) As indicated under (a) above, the exemption limit under the Estate Duty Act has been raised recently. On the other hand, with a view to reducing opportunities for avoidance of estate duty through making gifts, the exemption limit under the Gift-tax Act was reduced by the Finance Act, 1970 from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000. However, the exemption limits under the various direct taxes enactments are reviewed periodically and modified to the extent necessary.

Loss to Cotton Corporation of India

2162. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) total loss suffered by the Cotton Corporation of India during the last five years, year-wise ;

(b) the reasons for such heavy losses ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to avoid such loss in future and if so, the details, thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The position is as indicated below :

Year (Sept./Aug.)	Rs. in Crores Loss/Profit
1977-78	(—) 5.35
1978-79	(—) 6.96
1979-80	(—) 13.65
1980-81	(+) 1.06 (profit)
1981-82	(—) 28.65

(b) The main reasons for losses suffered by the Cotton Corporation of India are as follows :—

(i) In the years of comfortable cotton situation, the Corporation was required to effect large scale purchases to protect the interests of cotton growers even in the absence of adequate demand with the result that the Corporation had to carry large stocks of cotton ;

(ii) Realising its social obligation and the need for import substitution, the Corporation continued to lend support to growers of long staple cotton in the absence of adequate demand from Mills and thus had to suffer financial losses ; and

(iii) The Corporation had to pay heavy bank interests and carrying charges on large stocks of cotton held by it which could not be recovered in sales.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government/Cotton Corporation of India to bring down the losses :—

(i) The Corporation has introduced a sort of Management information system through which Head Office can come to know as to whether the expenses under various heads have been incurred with reference to budget provision.

(ii) Government have advised the Corporation not to lose sight of economic viability of its operations, while carrying out the role, assigned to it. In furtherance of the same, Corporation has adopted a strategy of selling its stocks simultaneous to purchase with a view to reducing carrying cost

(iii) The recent reduction in the rate of interest by the Reserve Bank of India would assist the financial performance of Cotton Corporation of India.

(iv) Government have been allowing the Corporation to export cotton from time to time, for which there is no adequate demand in the local market.

(v) The Corporation has evolved a marketing stratagy taking into consideration the overall national and international market trends and its commercial viability.

(vi) The Corporation proposes to boost up its sales not only to NTC, but also to other institutional buyers like State Textile Corporations, Cooperative Spinning Mills, KVIC and private mills.

(vii) Finally, its performance is regularly being reviewed at Government level from time to time and necessary suggestions made for improvements in its working and financial results.

विदेशी मुद्रा भण्डार

2163. **श्री डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :**

श्री बीजू पटनायक :

श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेशी मुद्रा भण्डार में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, प्रत्येक वर्ष मार्च में देश में विदेशी मुद्रा की क्या स्थिति थी;

(ग) इसमें से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा उन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों द्वारा भेजी गई हैं जो बिदेशों में काम कर रहे हैं और जिन्होंने यह धनराशि अपने वेतनों आदि के रूप में अर्जित की है; और

(घ) इसमें से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा माल के निर्यात से प्राप्त हुई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान मार्च के अन्त में विदेशी मुद्रा भण्डार (सोने और एस.डी.आर. को छोड़कर) की स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

राजकोषीय वर्ष के अन्त में	करोड़ रुपए
1979-80	5163.66
1980-81	4822.12
1981-82	3354.47
1982-83	4265.26

(ग) उन भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों से प्रेषणाओं के बारे में ठीक-ठीक सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है जिन्होंने यह धनराशि अपने वेतनों आदि के रूप में अर्जित की है क्योंकि चालू नियमों के अन्तर्गत 10,000 रुपए या इससे कम राशि की प्रेषणाओं का ब्यौरा प्राधिकृत डीलरों द्वारा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को भेजा जाना अपेक्षित नहीं है। फिर भी, पिछले तीन वर्षों की सकल निर्यात-भिन्न प्राप्तियों के तुरन्त और अंतिम अनुमानों के आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	करोड़ रुपए
1980	4467.28
1981	4621.76
1982	5013.00

उपर्युक्त आंकड़े आवक प्रेषणाओं के रूप में संबंधित प्राप्तियों के चार शीर्षों अर्थात् (क) परिवार भरण पोषण, (ख) अनिवासियों की बचतें (ग) प्रवासी अन्तरण और (घ) मनीआर्डर प्राप्तियों के अतिरिक्त, नौवहन बीमा, लाभांश और पर्यटन प्राप्तियों आदि जैसी सकल निर्यात भिन्न प्राप्तियों के द्योतक हैं

(घ) इस अवधि के दौरान निर्यात से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा इस प्रकार थी :

राजकोषीय वर्ष के अन्त में	करोड़ रुपए
1980-81	6710.71
1981-82	7802.97
1982-83	8637.68 (अंतिम)

Amount Allocated in Orissa for Tourism During 1983-84

2164. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to the State of Orissa in 1983-84 for the promotion of tourism ;

(b) the name of the places of tourist interest developed in different districts of State under the plan ; and

(c) the details of the developmental measures taken in Bolangir district of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The allocation of funds for the promotion of Tourism is not done State-wise.

(b) and (c) (1) **Simlipal** : This Department has a scheme for putting up a Forest Lodge at Simlipal National park. This is a joint venture scheme with the State Government. The Centre provides the funds for construction and the State provides developed land i.e. a suitable site with water, electricity and an approach road The site has been identified at Lulung a village about 26 kms. from Baripada, the headquarters of the district of Mayurbhanj. Preliminaries are being worked out in consultation with the State Government and construction work will begin soon.

(2) **Udaigiri, Ratangiri and Lalitgiri** :

This Department had got Master Plan (land-use plans) prepared for Udaigiri, Ratangiri and Lalitgiri through the Town and Country Planning Organisation at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. The Master Plan was sent to the Government of Orissa for their approval and notification. The State Government have forwarded their comments which are being examined,

(3) Harishanker (Dist. Bolangir) and Nrusinghnath (Dist. Sambalpur)

The Orissa Government have requested this Department for assistance for preparation of land-use Plan for tourist complex consisting of Harishanker and Nrusingnath. This is under examination.

(4) **Nandankanan** :

The Department of Tourism has released Rs. 17.73 lakhs to the Wilflife Conservation Officer, Government of Orissa. Bhubneshwar for development of Lion Safari Park at Nandankanan.

(5) Travel Circuits :

(1) Bhubaneswar-Chilka Lake-Gopalpur on-Sea-Tapta Pani-Koraput-Bolangiri-Jharsuguda - Angul - Tikarpara Talcher Bhubaneswar.

(2) Bhubaneswar-Puri-Konarak-Dhauli-Ratangiri-Lalitgiri-Udaygiri-Bhadrek-Chandipur-Khiching-Joshipur (Simlipal) and back.

The schemes in the Travel Circuits will be taken up according to the availability of funds and inter-se-priority.

(6) A three star hotel as joint venture with the State Government is being constructed at Puri.

Assistance from World Bank Consortium

2165. SHRI B.D. SINGH :

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that assistance from the World Bank Consortium during 1983-84 would be far less as compared with the last year's commitments; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the extent to which the aid is likely to be reduced, the reasons therefore and its impact on the Sixth Five Year Plan developmental programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) In SDR terms the aid indicated at the India Consortium 1983-84 was about 3.3 billion SDRs which is about the same level as in 1982-83.

(c) Does not arise.

Findings of R.B.I. about Buying of Shares by Non-Resident Indians

2166. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be placed to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press reports that portion of the money invested for buying Escorts and Delhi Cloth Mills Shares by Non-resident Indians of U K. came from Benami sources;

(b) what are the findings of the Reserve Bank of India in this regard ; and

(c) action taken in the light of the findings ?

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

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India has not made any investigation to find out whether a portion of the money invested for buying shares by non-resident Indians of U. K. came from Benami sources. Hence the question of taking any action in the light of the findings of the Reserve Bank of India does not arise.

Landing Rights to Foreign Airlines to Operate from Calcutta Airport

2167. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are ready

to give landing rights to the foreign airlines to operate from Calcutta Airport ;

(b) whether Government are pursuing the matter with the foreign airlines ; and

(c) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Government would welcome operations by foreign airlines to Calcutta airport, provided such operations are within the frequency entitlement of the foreign airlines under the espective bilateral air services agreements.

(b) At the time of negotiating new bilateral air services agreements, Calcutta is invariably offered as a point of call to foreign airlines.

c) The Scandinavian Airline System (SAS) has, however, increased its frequency from once weekly to twice weekly to Calcutta with effect from 31.10.1982. No other airline has so far evinced interest in increasing its operations to Calcutta.

Opening of Tourism Offices in Gulf Region

2168. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to open some tourist offices in the Gulf region and other places abroad ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress so far made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Government have decided to open new overseas Tourist Offiees at Dubai, Kuala Lumpur, Colombo and Kathmandu. Various formalities connected with the commissioning of these offices are being finalised.

Helicopter Services from International Airports to Cities

2169. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased state :

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce a helicopter services company soon at a cost of Rs 93 crores to facilitate hop services from international airports to cities nearby ;

(b) if so, details of the project to be introduced ; and

(c) the details of the organisational set up of the said company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) At present, no specific proposal for the introduction of helicopter services to facilitate hopping services from the international airports to nearby cities is under the considerartion of the Government. The Director General of Civil Aviation has, however, been asked to undertake a preliminary study to determine the feasibility of developing an organisation for the provision of helicopter services to various Government and quasi-Government organisations.

Representation against Collusive Sale between Hindustan Lever and M/s. Lipton India

2170. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation from the employees-cum-share holders of Dalda Ghaziabad Factory of Hindustan Lever Limited against the collusive sale proposed to be struck between Hindustan Lever Limited and M/s. Lipton India Limited has been received by Government ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Arrangements have been made by Hindustan Lever Limited with Lipton India Ltd. that the services of employees in both management and non-management cadre in the undertakings in question will be transferred to that company without any break and with protection for their existing terms and conditions.

Appointment of a Committee for Development of Banking System

2171. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee to review and reform the development of banking system in the country :

(b) if so, the names of the personnel of the Committee ;

(c) the terms of reference of the committee ; and

(d) the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Import of Cash Crops

2172. SHRI A.K. BALAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) which of the cash crops have been imported during 1982-83; and

(b) details of the above inclusive of quantity and price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (c) Data on actual imports are published in monthly publication entitled "Monthly Statisties of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol. II (Imorts)" copies of which are made available to the Parliament Library. Data have been published upto March, 1981. Accordingly, data for the year 1982-83 are not available at present.

जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों की अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान

2173. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों को बोनस के बदले अनुग्रह राशि दिए जाने का औचित्य है; और

(ख) अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान कब तक कर दिया जाएगा तथा कुल कितनी अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों को निगम के कार्यनिष्पादन, उसकी वित्तीय परिस्थितियों, वेतन स्तर और अन्य सम्बद्ध पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए बोनस के बदले अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है ।

वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए सरकार ने सभी पात्र कर्मचारियों को वेतन के 15 प्रतिशत की दर पर बोनस के बदले अनुग्रह राशि की मंजूरी दी है । जीवन बीमा निगम से प्राप्त हुई सूचना के अनुसार अब तक लगभग 3.51 करोड़ रुपए तक की अनुग्रह राशि की अदायगी की जा चुकी है ।

Completion of Peelamedu Airport, Coimbatore for Boeing Service

2174. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in making the Peelamedu Airport, Coimbatore ready for Boeing service; and

(b) by what time this project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) In order to make Peelamedu Airport, Coimbatore, suitable for Boeing operations, the existing runway has to be extended and strengthened and the terminal building has to be suitably expanded. Private land has to be acquired for the extension of the runway for which the State Government has been approached.

(b) On account of the constraint of resources only acquisition of the requisite land is proposed to be undertaken during the 6th Plan. The other works are proposed to be taken up in the 7th Plan period.

Resemolance of Newly issued two Rupee Coin with one Rupee Coin

2175. SHRI G.M. SANATWALLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been noticed that the newly issued two-rupee coin has a great resemblance with one-rupee ones;

(b) whether it is a fact that many banks are reluctant to handle these two rupee coins issued to them by the Reserve Bank because of this marked resemblance; and

(c) what steps are being taken to correct the situation for the convenience of both the public and banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Although the recently introduced two-rupees coin has the same size as the one-rupee coin already in circulation, the two coins are easily distinguishable because of the following inbuilt distinctive features :

Description of the two-rupee coin :

While, like the old one-rupee coin the obverse side of the two-rupees coin bears the Lion Capital of Ashoka Pillar flanked on the left upper periphery with the word "भारत" and on the right upper periphery with the word "India", unlike the old rupee one coin it bears the denominational value "2" flanked on the left lower periphery with the word "रुपये" and on the right lower periphery with the word "Rupees" Besides, the entire design, figure and words in the two-rupees coin are enclosed in an octagon. The reverse side of the coin carries a special theme such as, for instance, "IX Asian Games Delhi 1982" and in the centre of the coin of the emblem of IX Asian Games, 1982 namely a representation of "Jantar Mantar" is mounted with the sun representing the Asian Games symbol. The theme will be changed as and when new series of commemorative coins are issued. The entire design, figure and words are enclosed in an octagon on the reverse side also. To make the two-rupees coin distinctive and popular with the public, it has been decided that successive issues of the coin will have on the reverse side some special theme or motif such as the theme or motif adopted for commemorative coins. Therefore, the first series of the two-rupees coin was issued with the logo of Asian Games 1982, Delhi. The second series have been issued with the theme "National Integration", depicting a map of India with the National Flag of India; the entire design and words being enclosed in an octagon.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India, which is responsible for distribution of the coins in the country, have reported that they are not aware of reluctance on the part of banks in accepting two-rupees coin.

(c) It has been simultaneously decided to reduce the weight and size of the existing

one-rupee coin from 8 grams and 28 millimetre to 6 grams and 26 millimetre. To make its look distinctive, the entire design and words on the reverse side of the new one-rupee coin will, be enclosed in a Septagon. The existing one-rupee coin will, however, continue to be legal tender and will be withdrawn only when those coins are found unfit for circulation.

डिफेंस कालोनी पटना में मकानों पर दिये गये अबैध कब्जे को हटाना

2176. **श्री रामनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :** क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डिफेंस कालोनी, पटना में विकलांग जवानों और देश के लिए शहीद हुए जवानों की विधवाओं के लिए कितने मकान खरीदे गए हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मकान अलाट कर दिए गए है और कितनों पर लोगों ने अबैध कब्जा कर रखा है; और

(ग) इन अबैध कब्जों से मकानों को खाली कराने के लिए गत 10 वर्षों के दौरान क्या कदम उठाए गए है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग) भूमि, प्लाट और फ्लैटों का आबंटन या उनको खाली कराना राज्य सरकार का विषय है। राज्य सरकारों की अपनी योजनाए होती है और वे उनमें निशक्त हुए जवानों तथा देश के लिए शहीद हुए जवानों की पत्नियों समेत विभिन्न श्रेणियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षण करते है। ऐसा विदित हुआ है कि बिहार राज्य आवास विभाग पटना ने 270 फ्लैट खरीद थे जिनमें से 233 फ्लैट शहीद हुए जवानों की पत्नियों तथा निशक्त हुए सैनिकों में बाँटे गए। लगभग 64 फ्लैट या तो गैर-कानूनी रूप से कब्जे में ले लिए गए है या उनमें रहने वाले उनका किराया अदा नहीं कर रहे है।

इन फ्लैटों के अनधिकृत कब्जे को हटाने का प्रश्न राज्य सरकार से संबधित है।

Huge Amount Spent on Sending Jute Goods Export Promotion Delegations Abroad

2177. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large sums of money have been spent on sending jute goods export promotion delegations abroad which has not resulted in any tangible benefits; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Very few jute goods export promotion delegations were sent abroad during the recent years. The emphasis was more on product display through participation in some of the major international trade fairs. The business enquiries, which were received during these fairs, were later circulated to the trade and industry. However, since these events attract jute goods importers from various parts of the world, a strategy was adopted to organise seminars synchronising with these events in order to get maximum exposure among the importers. During these occasions small jute delegations were also sponsored to attend these seminars and to make personalised contacts with the importers. Three such Government industry delegations were sent during the last three years.

Improvement in the Service Condition of Civilians in MES

2178. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to improve the Service conditions of the civilians in the Military Engineering Services ;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof;

(c) is there any proposal to initiate dialogue with the representatives of the MES employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The service conditions of civilians in the Military Engineering Services are reviewed keeping in mind the functional requirements of service as well as the employees service prospects. A cadre review for the Group 'A' cadres is already in an advanced stage of processing. In respect of other cadres, reviews are being undertaken in keeping with the DP & AR instructions on the subject.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal to initiate a dialogue in this respect, as the Fourth Pay Commission would be looking into the service conditions of all Central Government employees.

Proposal for better use of Calcutta Airport

2179. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to encourge better use of Calcutta Airport.

(b) if so; the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps so far taken in this regard?

THE NINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) In order to make better use of the facilities available at Calcutta airport and to meet the traffic demands, adequate seat capacity has been made available by Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot. In April, 1980 Air India introduced B-747 operations through Calcutta, consequently the seat capacity has increased by 65%. Indian Airlines have also added to the number of international operations from Calcutta to Kathmandu, Dacca and Chittagong in recent years The utilisation of Calcutta Airport has further increased with the introduction of Vayudoot services from Calcutta to North Eastern Region. The domestic trafic to/from Calcutta Airport has increased substantially in the last two years, in terms of number of passengers carried, There has also been an increace in the carriage of domestic cargo to and from Calcutta Airport There has, however, been some decline in the international passengers and cargo traffic consequent on the modification of pattern of operations by international Air lines who are goverened by their own commercial judgement. In so far as Government is concerned, it would welcome operations by foreign airlines to Calcutta provided such operations are within the frequency entitlement of the airline under the bilateral air services agreements.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा

2180. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई;

(ख) यह विदेशी मुद्रा पिछले वर्ष के दौरान अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा की तुलना में किस सीमा तक कम हुई है अथवा बढ़ी है; और

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान निर्यात की गई मदों के मूल्यों की तुलना में उसकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान किये गये निर्यातों का कुल मूल्य 647 करोड़ रुपये था। 1981-82 के गत वर्ष के दौरान निर्यातों का कुल मूल्य 555 करोड़ रुपये था। राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 1982-83 के निर्यातों का मूल्य 1981-82 के निर्यात आंकड़ों की तुलना में 92 करोड़ रुपये अधिक हो गया। गत वर्ष की तुलना में 1982-83 में वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता 17 प्रतिशत थी।

Promotion of Tourism in J. & K. State during last Three Years

2181. PROF. SAFI-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that tourism is vital for the economy of the country in general and for Jammu & Kashmir in particular ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for promotion of tourism in Jammu & Kashmir during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Recognising the importance of tourism the Ministry has taken up the following steps in the last three years for the promotion of tourism in Jammu & Kashmir :

(i) Development of Bagh-e-Bahu project in Jammu in collaboration with the State Government, out of which the Cenral contribution will be Rs. 30 lakhs.

(ii) Promotion of winter sports at Gulmarg and water sports at Srinagar.

(iii) A 16-page colour brochure on Jammu & Kashmir was brought out as a part of its overall publicity programme. In addition a number of other brochures, posters etc. were also produced for wide distribution and display in India and abroad.

(iv) In the Films Division production programme for 1982-83 a film on Kashmir including Jammu and Ladakh has been included. This film is likely to be completed in the current years.

(v) Hotel Corporation of India (a subsidiary of Air India) is constructing a 5-star, 275 room Lake View Hotel at Srinagar as a part of the Convention complex at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.43 crores. Special efforts will be made to attract conventions and conferences traffic as soon as these facilities are ready.

Import of Rubber

2182. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rubber imported for the last three months ;

(b) the impact of this rubber import on the price of the indigenous rubber ;

(c) whether there is going to be another consignment of rubber; import in the near future ;

(d) if so, how much; and

(e) whether Government will consult the State Governments like Kerala where major portion of the rubber is produced before importing the rubber ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) The quantity imported so far is about 7000 tonnes.

(b) The imports so far have not had significant impact on prices.

(c) and (d) About 14000 tonnes of imported rubber are expected during August, 1983.

(e) Decision on the quantum of imports upto end of August, 1983 has already been taken.

Rejuvenation Scheme for Darjeeling Tea Industry.

2183. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government approved the rejuvenation scheme for Darjeeling Tea Industry long back;

(b) if so, when the scheme would be implemented ;

(c) whether there are any problems to implement the said scheme now;

(d) if so, what are those;

(e) if not, the reasons for delay to implement it; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to implement the scheme now ?

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

(b) to (f) Meetings have been held in Delhi and at Calcutta with representatives from the Banking sector and the Tea Industry, to work out the modalities of the scheme, Individual projects are to be formulated by consultants, which will be submitted to the Banking Institutions.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं में गबन तथा धोखाधड़ी

2184. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 1 जुलाई, 1983 तक की अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की विभिन्न शाखाओं में कितने धन का गबन तथा धोखाधड़ी की गई;

(ख) क्या गबन तथा धोखाधड़ी के मामलों की कोई उच्चस्तरीय जांच शुरू की गई है और यदि हां, तो 1 जुलाई, 1983 तक इस संबंध में कितने अधिकारी, कर्मचारी और अन्य व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए तथा प्रत्येक के विरूद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भविष्य में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं में ऐसी घटनाएं न हों, क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) से (ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28 बैंकों द्वारा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को दी गई सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1980, 1981-1982 तथा 1983 (31-3-83 तक) के दौरान बैंकों में धोखाधड़ी के मामलों के संबंध में उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :

वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या	अंतर्ग्रस्त राशि (करोड़ रुपये)
1980	1594	8.40
1981	1891	20.34
1982	2065	19.44
1983 (31-3-83 तक)	561	6.31

टिप्पणी : (1) "बैंक धोखाधड़ी" में सामान्यत: गलत बयानी के मामले, विश्वास भंग लेखा पुस्तकों में हेरा-फेरी, चैकों, ड्राफ्टों तथा विनिमय बिलों जैसे पत्रों को धोखाधड़ी से भुनाना, बैंकों को भारित प्रतिभूतियों का अनधिकृत रूप से संचालन, अपकरण, गबन, चोरी, रकमों की हेरा-फेरी, सम्पत्ति का परिवर्तन, ठगी, रकम की कमी अनियमितताएं आदि शामिल हैं।

(2) इन धोखाधड़ियों में अंतर्ग्रस्त राशि आवश्यक रूप से बैंकों को हुई हानि की द्योतक नहीं है।

बैंक को जब भी किसी धोखाधड़ी का पता चलता है तो बैंक द्वारा तत्काल आंतरिक जांच के आदेश दिये जाते हैं अथवा जाँच के वास्ते मामले को स्थानीय पुलिस अथवा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरों (सी०बी०आई०) को सौंप दिया जाता है। आंतरिक अथवा स्थानीय पुलिस/सी०बी० आई० द्वारा की गई जांच के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर बैंक द्वारा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरूद्ध समुचित कार्रवाई की जाती है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28 बैंकों द्वारा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को दी गई सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1981 तथा 82 में बैंकों के साथ व्यक्तिक्रम किये जाने के आरोपों एवं अन्य भ्रष्टाचार के कृत्यों में लिप्त क्रमश: 450 तथा 608 बैंक कर्मचारियों को दण्ड दिया गया था।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक तथा सरकार ने बैंकों से कहा है कि वे अपने सतर्कता तथा आंतरिक लेखा परीक्षा/निरीक्षण तंत्र को सुदृढ़ और प्रभावी बनाएं जिससे कि धोखाधड़ी तथा कदाचारों की गुंजाइश ही न रहे। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने एक विशेष कक्ष की स्थापना की है जो अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ धोखाधड़ी की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गए विभिन्न मार्ग दर्शी सिद्धान्तों के कार्यान्वयन का बारीकी से परीक्षण करेगा।

वित्त मंत्री द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के मुख्य कार्यपालकों की बुलाई गई बैठक में भी इन मुद्दों पर भी विचार किया जाता है। हाल ही में 14 अप्रैल, 1983 को नई दिल्ली में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के मुख्य कार्यपालकों की बैठक आयोजित की गई थी तथा इसमें अन्य बातों के अलावा धोखाधड़ी की घटनाओं को कम करने से सम्बद्ध मुद्दों पर भी विचार किया गया था।

Central Government Funds for Tourist Development Places in Karnataka.

2185. SHRI K. LAKKPPA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of funds set apart by the Central Government for developing of places of tourist importance in Karnataka.

(b) the plaees being so developed, and

(c) the progress made so far on the projects sanctioned for development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The Department of Tourism does not allocate funds on a State-wise basis. In the case of Karnataka the Department has taken up or proposes to take up the following schemes in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

i. Youth Hostel at Mysore completed at a cost of Rs. 5.6 lakhs.

ii. Illumination of Brindaban Gardens of which Rs. 40 lakhs is the share of the Department of Tourism.

iii. Cafeteria at Hampi at a cost of of Rs. 15.58 lakhs.

iv. Forest lodge at Bandipur. This scheme has not yet been finalised.

v. Flood lighting of Mysore Balance and Sumer Palace of Tipu Sultan will be taken up.

Lack of Willingness for Korean Tie-up in Joint Ventures

2186. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Korean construction companies are disinclined for cooperation and they are not willing to join hands with Indian companies for joint ventures in several fields in West Asia ;

(b) if so, the reasons for lack of willingness for Korean tie-ups with Indian firms though enough potential, capability and expertise is available in India ; and

(c) the measures proposed to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The construction companies in India and Republic of Korea are willing to join hands for joint ventures in several fields for execution projects in West Asia.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

S.T.C. not Handle Export Trade in Salt

2187. SHRI S.A. DORAI SEBASTIAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has decided not to handle the export trade in salt and if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(b) who is presently supervising and doing the export of salt ?

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

(b) The over all exports of salt are monitered by STC. Quotas for exports are released to STC and M/s. Hindustan Salts Ltd.

Seminar of Tourism Promotion Overseas

2188. SHRI K. T. KOSAL RAM :

SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL :

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

(a) the suggestions made at a recent seminar conducted by Government in New Delhi on promotion of tourism overseas ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) A seminar on "Marketing India Abroad" was held by the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management at New Delhi on 25th and 26th June, 1983. Suggestions made at the seminar relate to the need for region and country specific marketing strategies supported by greater in-depth research, proration of fares between Air India and Indian Airlines, promotional fares, off-season farces, promotion of railway oriented tourism, the pooling of efforts and resources for marketing abroad between various segments of the industry and an active role for the Indian Institue of

Tourism and Travel Management in organising and institutionalising intersegment cooperation. These recommendations are under Government's active consideration.

Bad Debts of Nationalised Banks

2189. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

SHRI AMAL DATTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that total accumulated bad dabts of nationalised banks stood at more than Rs. 400 crores while about Rs 100 crores have already been written off.

(b) if so, the cause for such huge bad debts ;

(c) what measures are being contemplated to minimise such bad debts in future ; and

(d) who are responsible for such huge bad debts ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (d) A cerntain amount of risk of certain debts going bad is inherent in the nature of operations of banks Commercial banks including all nationalised banks make provision every year out of their annual income for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors and write off the debts which are considered by their management as ultimately unrecoverable from out of the provisions so made. According to the forms of balance-sheet and profit and loss acccunt prescribed under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum or particulars of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their auditors. In view of this information in this regard is not be divulged.

The operation of public sector banks is continually kept under review both by Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India. These banks have a system of continuous monitoring of individual advance at various levels of organisation. As soon as an advance shows signs that it may prove difficult of recovery, the same is reviewed in detail with reference to the purpose for which the advance had been given, the nature of business and the status of borrower, availability of security, worth of borrower/guarantors etc. On the basis of the review, steps are initiated to recover/ regularise the advances. Steps taken may include attempts to nurse the units, improve its business by diversifying its activity, enhancing the profitability, etc. If such steps do not bear any fruit, advances are recalled and steps are initiated to recover the advances by having recourse to the enforcement of security or by initiating legal proceedings against the party. It is only after exhausting all these channels that extreme step of writing off of bad debts is taken. It has been enjoined on the Chief Executives of public sector banks that they should pay special attention to the aspect of bad and doubtful debts in their respective banks and take steps to introduce suitably early warning system so that corrective measure wherever necessary can be taken in time to ensure full recovery.

निर्यातकों को नकद सहायता

2190. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन श्रेणियों के निर्यातकों को निर्यात प्रोत्साहन के रूप में नकद प्रति पूर्ति सहायता दी जाती है; उसका मानदंड क्या है;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार दी गई राशि दर्शाते हुए निर्यात प्रोत्साहन के रूप में नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता कितने निर्यातकों ने प्राप्त की;

(ग) किन-किन निर्यातकों ने प्रतिवर्ष सर्वाधिक सहायता प्राप्त की;

(घ) उपरोक्त नकद सहायता के परिणाम स्वरूप किस सीमा तक निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई और यह सहायता प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से कितने नए व्यक्ति निर्यात व्यापार में आए; और

(ङ) प्रत्येक वर्ष उसके लिए कुल कितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) नकद मुआवजा सहायता की अनुमति पंजीकृत निर्यातकों को दी गई है जिसमें व्यापारी निर्यातक, विनिर्माता निर्यातक तथा मान्यता प्राप्त निर्यात गृह शामिल हैं।

नकद मुआवजा सहायता की दरें निर्धारित करने के लिए अपनाए गए मानदण्ड निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :—

(घ) नकद मुआवजा सहायता की योजना तथा अन्य निर्यात प्रोत्साहनों के परिणामस्वरूप भारत से निर्यात लगातार बढ़ते रहे हैं। उन नए व्यक्तियों के संबंध में, जो निर्यात व्यापार में प्रवेश करते हैं, आंकड़े समेकित नहीं किए जाते हैं।

(ङ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान नकद मुआवजा सहायता के वितरण के लिए की गई व्यवस्था नीचे दर्शायी गई है :

वर्ष	बजट व्यवस्था (करोड़ रुपये में)
1980-81	379.50
1981-82	453.00
1982-83	474.00

1. बिक्री कर आदि सहित अप्रत्यक्ष करों की वापसी ।

2. भेदमूलक ऊंचे माल भाड़ा दरों को निष्प्रभावी करना ।

3. नये बाजारों के विकास की लागत तथा उत्पाद और ब्याज की ऊंची दरों के लिए मुआवजा; और

4. कृषि अथवा कृषि आधारित उत्पादों तथा लघु, कुटीर तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों आदि के उत्पादों के निर्यात के लिए विशेष महत्व देना ।

(ख) और (ग) एक वर्ष में नकद मुआवजा सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले निर्यातकों की संख्या तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक को दी गई राशि से संबंधित आंकड़े समेकित नहीं किए जाते हैं ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में आयकर छापे

2191. **श्री राम अवध** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान समूचे उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न नगरों में आय-कर अधिकारियों द्वारा जिन व्यक्तियों और संस्थाओं के परिसरों पर छापे मारे गए हैं, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) पकड़ी गई अवैध और बेहिसाबी सामग्री, माल और नकदी का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख) आयकर प्राधिकारियों ने 1-4-1981 से 31-3-1983 तक की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों में 958

तलाशियां लीं और प्रथम दृष्ट्या लगभग 7.52 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की लेखा-बाह्य परिसपत्तियाँ पकड़ीं ।

ली गई तलाशियों की भारी संख्या को देखते हुए, प्रत्येक तलाशी के संबंध में ब्यौरेवार जानकारी देना व्यवहार्य नहीं है । लेकिन, यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी तलाशी/मामले विशेष के संबंध में सूचना प्राप्त करना चाहते हों, तो वह प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है ।

Supply of Textile Machinery and Spare Parts to Vietnam

2192. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been supplying textile machinery and spare parts to Vietnam ;

(b) If so, since when and the amount of textile machinery and spare parts indicating value thereof supplied to Vietnam during the last three years ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. India has been supplying textile machinery and spare parts to Vietnam.

(b) and (c) Exporters of textile machinery and spare parts to Vietnam have taken place during the last few years. The value of exports of textile machinery and spare parts to Vietnam during the last three years are given below :—

Year	Rs. (in lakhs)
1980-81	Nil
1981-82	196
1982-83	81

All the exports have taken place through Projects and Equipment Corporation (India) Limited.

Value of Boeing 707 Planes Spars Parts in Stock

2193. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the value of the spare parts in stock for 707 Boeing planes ;

(b) whether it is a fact these planes are being edged out; and

(c) if so, how would the spare parts be utilised and/or disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The inventory of Boeing 707 spares with Air India, as on 30th June, 1983 amounted to Rs. 19.34 crores.

(b) Air India has two types of of Boeing 707 aircraft i.e. Boeing 707-437 and Boeing 707-337. All the Boeing 707-437 aircraft have been phased out of service. At present Air India have five Boeing 707-337 type of aircraft, which are planned to be phased out of service in 1985.

(c) The spares relating to Boeing 707-437 aircraft would be disposed of wherever possible. As the Boeing 707-337 aircraft are still in service, spares of these aircraft will not be disposed, of for the present. The surplus items are, wherever possible, offered for sale to other airlines or to surplus aircraft spares dealers abroad.

Target for Export of Castor Oil

2194. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the export of castor oil in 1982-83 ;

(b) whether the target in the export of castor oil has been achieved in the above financial year ; and

(c) if so, the details of the export position of castor oil in that year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) Against the export target of 60,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 48.00 crores the actual export of Castor oil in 1982-83 was 57,454 tonnes valued at Rs. 47.42 crores.

Issuing of Annual Statements of G P.F. of Central Govt. Employees

2195. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amounts deducted from the pay of Central Government employees for deposit in the General Provident Fund Account instead of paying them in cash during the last five years which is lying in sundry accounts and when the same is being transferred to the G.P.F. accounts;

(b) steps taken to ensure that the Annual Statements of G.P.F. are issued after three months of the close of the Financial year;

(c) whether the statements for the financial year 1982-83 have been issued by now by all the accounting authorities; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and when are these expected to be issued.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) During the last five years, it was only in 1982-83 that the amounts were deducted from the pay of the Central Govt. employees for deposit in the General Provident Fund account instead of paying them in cash. These amounts are not lying in sundry accounts but were duly deposited in the General Provident Fund Accounts. Hence the question of transfer of the amount from sundry account to Provident fund account does not arise;

(b) The annual statement of General Provident Fund are required to be issued by 31st July every year. The despatch of the statements is ensured through periodical reports obtained from the departmentalised accounts offices from time to time;

(c) and (d) The annual account statements for 1982-83 were required to be issued by 31st July, 1983. In due course compliance reports would be received by Ministry of Finance.

ADB's Failure in providing loan Facility to India

2196. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Asian Development Bank has no sufficient funds to provide loan facility to India;

(b) what is the contribution made by India to this Bank; and

(c) if so, what are the actual reason for ADB's failure in providing loan facility to India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As on 31st December, 1982 India's subscribed capital in terms of current year's $ is $ 602.7 Million while in terms of Constant (1966) US $ it is $ 546.4 Million of which an amount of US $ 105.8 Million has been paid-in and the rest is Callable. Of the paid-in portion $ 47 Million has been paid in convertible currency and $ 58.3 Million in the form of Rupee Demand Notes. In addition, India has also contributed to the Technical Assistance Special Fund of the Bank an amount of Rs. 90.5 lakhs over the period 1970 to date.

(c) The Government of India has informed the magagement of the Asian Development Bank of its intention to commence borrowing during the period of the Third General Capital Increase (1983-1987). However, the amount of Third G.C.I. has been settled only recently and the formalities for effecting contributions are being processed. Consultations with the Bank on the programme for lending to India are yet to he held.

सशस्त्र सेनाओं को घटिया किस्म के राशन की सप्लाई

2197. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी निर्णयों के अनुसार सशस्त्र सेनाओं के जवानों और अधिकारियों को निशुल्क राशन दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन्हें दी जा रही राशन की सुविधाओं के लिए आकस्मिक निरीक्षण की व्यवस्थाएं की हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि जवानों और अधिकारियों को दिया जा रहा राशन बहुत घटिया किस्म का है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनमें असंतोष की भावना बढ़ रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्हें अच्छी किस्म के राशन की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है; और

(ङ) घटिया किस्म के राशन की सप्लाई करने के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति कौन है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क) जी हां, युद्ध और शान्ति क्षेत्रों में तैनात जवान मुफ्त राशन पाने के हकदार हैं। युद्ध क्षेत्रों में सभी अफसरों तथा शान्ति क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत सेना के कर्नल समेत उनके रेंक तक के अफसरों तथा नौसेना और वायु सेना में उनके समकक्ष रेंक तक के अफसरों को यह सुविधा दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि राशन की मदें निर्धारित विशिष्टियों के अनुसार हैं, नियमित निरीक्षण और आकस्मिक निरीक्षण करने की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है। सरकार को इस बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि घटिया किस्म का राशन सप्लाई किया जा रहा है।

(घ) और (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Share Capital transferred by large Industrial Houses

2198. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian-based large industrial houses which had transferred their share capital of voiceable amounts to the non-resident industrialists of foreign countries;

(b) whether a bid of those foreign industrialists to purchase sizeable share capital of India's Public Limited Companies threaten the take-over of Indian management of these industries into their hands; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent the malintention of foreign industrialists and ensure greater surety for Indian management of the above industries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Although purchase of share capital of sizeable volume by the non-resident industrialists of foreign countries has taken place in two Indian-based large industrial houses, the transfer of

the shares in both these cases has not been registered.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In order to ensure that the investments by non-residents under the portfolio investment scheme does not result in the management of the company being destabilised, a limit of 1 per cent on the paid-up capital of the company and 1 per cent on each series of convertible debentures issued by any company was imposed in respect of investments by non-resident individuals in 1982 itself. As a further safeguard in this regard, an overall ceiling of 5 per cent of the paid-up equity capital of a company and 5 per cent of the each series of convertible debentures issued by a company in respect of investments by non-residents has been imposed. The financial institutions, which have a significant shareholding in many important companies have been instructed to use their voting power to prevent any threatened takeover of management of companies by those who do not reside in India.

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत परिवारों को दी गई सहायता

2199. **श्री अनवर अहमद** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 30 जून, 1983 तक बैंकों, वित्तीय संस्थाओं और अन्य केन्द्रीय और राज्य संस्थानों द्वारा कितने आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर और पिछड़े परिवार को सहायता दी गई, उन्हें किस प्रकार की और कितनी धनराशि की सहायता दी गई;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि गरीब किसानों और कृषि मजदूरों आदि को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है और इसके लिए काफी समय लग जाता है तथा बैंकों के कर्मचारी दलालों आदि से सांठ-गांठ करके ऋण का 10 से 25 प्रतिशत भाग खा जाते हैं और ऋण वसूल करते समय भी उन्हें परेशान किया जाता है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 1982-83 के दौरान समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (आई०आर०डी०पी०) के अधीन सहायता प्राप्त आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर तथा पिछड़े परिवारों की राज्य-वार संख्या को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

विवरण

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन व्याप्त परिवारों की राज्य-वार संख्या

राज्य/संघ. शासित क्षेत्र	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	(अनन्तिम) जुटाए गए सावधि ऋण (लाख रुपये)
1	2	3	4
आंध्र प्रदेश	200000	284298	5882.86
असम	80000	49183	839.58

1	2	3	4
बिहार	352300	362354	6713·53
गुजरात	130000	164016	3355·86
हरियाणा	62000	93582	918·21
हिमाचल प्रदेश	41400	45755	668·42
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	45000	35435	622·29
कर्नाटक	95000	177887	4128·54
केरल	864000	120135	1536·82
मध्य प्रदेश	286000	285821	7579·06
महाराष्ट्र	237000	219690	4776·62
मणिपुर	16000	8358	0·86
मेघालय	14000	7008	—
नागालैंड	13000	शुन्य	—
उड़ीसा	188000	205165	3532·78
पंजाब	94000	98435	1860·94
राजस्थान	141000	178398	3105·84
सिक्किम	2400	3138	14·24
तमिलनाडु	226000	271563	6286·87
त्रिपुरा	10200	4393	186·00
उत्तर प्रदेश	531000	444736	16050·08
पश्चिम बंगाल	200000	58328	1094·81
अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	125	133	—
अरूणाचल प्रदेश	2400	2661	—
चंडीगढ़	600	625	—
दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	600	200	4·48
दिल्ली	3000	5027	119·16
गोवा, दमन और दीव	7000	6616	94·61
लक्षद्वीप	300	312	—
मिजोराम	12000	26252	—
पांडिचेरी	2000	1971	41·33
अखिल भारतीय	3100400	3179300	69413·82

Production, Consumption and Export of Tea

2200. SHRI S.R.A.S. APPALANAIDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and cost in rupees of tea exported from India to different countries of the world in 1982-83 ;

(b) the names of the countries to which tea is exported from India :

(c) the total production of tea in India and consumption during the year 1982-83 ; and

(d) the names of the competitors of the world with India in tea trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Figures relating to country wise export of tea from India for the year 1982-83 are yet to be received from customs. Estimated total exports of tea from India during 1982-83 were 195.84 M. Kg. valued at Rs. 370.40 crores.

(b) Black Tea from India is exported to nearly 80 countries the major importers being U.K., U.S.S.R., Poland, Arab Republic of Egypt, Sudan, Afghanistan, Iran, UAE, Iraq, Saudi Arabia. Syria, Libya, Australia, U. S. A., and Canada.

(c) Estimated production of tea in India during 1982-83 was 564.00 M. Kgs.

Estimated domestic consumption of tea in India during 1982-83 is 398 M. Kgs.

(d) Indian Tea faces competition from Sri Lanka, China, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi and Mozambique.

राजस्थान सरकार की और बकाया ओवर ड्राफ्ट

2201. **श्री विरदाराम फुलवारिया** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान सरकार की ओर वर्ष 1982-83 के बकाया केन्द्रीय ओवरड्राफ्ट की धनराशि क्या है; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार राजस्थान में लगातार बनी हुई अकाल की स्थिति को देखते हुए राजस्थान सरकार की और बकाया ओवरड्राफ्ट को बट्टे-खाते डालने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) वर्ष 1982-83 के अंत में राजस्थान सरकार 26.07 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे में थी। 1982-83 के अंत में 2.07 करोड़ रुपये का सांकेतिक ओवर ड्राफ्ट था।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार के ओवरड्राफ्ट को बट्टे-खाते डालने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, सातवें वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सूखे से राहत पर व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता अलग से दी जाती है।

Arrest of followers of Acharya Rajneesh Foundation under Fera

2202. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any active followers of Acharya Rajneesh Foundation at Koregaon Park, Pune and its international foundation were presented before the court of the

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate on 25 June, 1983;

(b) whether these persons were searched under section 37 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act 1973 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The Enforcement Directorate (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) searched, on 24-6-1983, the premises at Bombay of three persons, known to be active followers of Acharya Rajneesh Foundation and the premises at Pune and Ahmedabad of the Foundation, under section 37 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. As a result of the searches, foreign exchange amounting to U. S. $ 401 and some documents indicating *inter-alia* unauthorised acquisition and transfer of foreign exchange out of India have been seized.

The three persons were arrested on 25-6-1983 and produced before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay, who remanded them to judicial custody till 12-7-1983. Against the remand orders appeals were filed before the Sessions Court, Bombay. The court ordered on 5-7-1983 the release of the three persons on bail.

The scrutiny of seized documents and further investigations are in progress. In the interest of effective investigations, it will not be expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

Revitaliasation of Sick Industrial Units.

2203. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for and factors responsible for an industrial unit becoming sick as identified by the banks in the initial stages;

(b) the total number of medium and small scale industrial units declared as sick units so far, State-wise ;

(c) the names of the units proposed by Government for nationalisation out of identified sick units in near future ; and

(d) the steps and measures to be taken by the bank, by his Ministry and the Ministry of Industry to revitalise the sick industrial units apart from the taken over of them by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Demand recession, shortage of raw material, scarcity of power, industrial unrest, in-efficient/ dishonest management, diversion of reasources, utilisation of current assets for non-current and long term purposes, obsolescence of technology and machinery, etc, are some of the factors causing sickness in industrial units.

(b) The information as ready available relating to the State-wise break-up of the number of large sick industrial units (each enjoying bank credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above) and small scale sick industrial units in the assistance portfolio of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December, 1981 (provisional) is given in the attached statement. No separate data on medium size sick units is is collected by RBI.

(c) Presently Government have decided to nationalise Brentford Electric (India) Ltd.

(d) It is the policy of the Government that the banks and financial institutions should make efforts to identify sickness in an industrial unit at the incipient stage itself, carry out viability studies and nurse such of those sick units as are considered potentially viable. In accordance with this policy, banks and institutions draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of the potentially viable units on case by case basis. Several organisational arrangements like setting up of a Sick Industrial Undertakings Cell in RBI, constitution of State Level Inter Institutional Committees at all the regional offices of the Department of

Banking Operations and Development of RBI, creation of a special cell within the rehabilitation finance Division of IDBI, constitution of Standing Coordination Committee, etc have already been made by RBI, the banks, the financial institutions and the Government. Ministry of Industry have already issued policy guidelines on sick industries indicating the various steps to be taken by the concerned agencies for revival of sick units. Margin money scheme for benefit of sick units in the small scale sector has also been introduced. To facilitate amalgamation of sick units with the healthy units, provision for carry forward of accumulated losses and unabsorbed depreciation subject to the approval of the Government has also been made under section 72A of the Income Tax Act.

Statement

State-wise break-up of large sick units and small scale sick units in the assistance portfolio of Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of December, 1981 (Provisional)

Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of large sick units	No. of small scale sick units
1. Haryana	5	204
2. Himachal Pradesh	—	74
3. Jammu & Kashmir	—	59
4. Punjab	2	699
5. Rajasthan	5	545
6. Chandigarh	—	812
7. Delhi	2	30
8. Assam	2	1595
9. Manipur	—	284
10. Meghalaya	—	26
11. Tripura	—	4
12. Nagaland	—	107
13. Bihar	12	981
14. Orissa	3	849
15. West Bengal	106	7826
16. Madhya Pradesh	16	490
17. Uttar Pradesh	55	1301
18. Gujarat	37	878
19. Maharashtra	84	2471
20. Dadra/Nagar Haveli	—	3
21, Goa, Daman & Diu	5	62
22. Andhra Pradesh	17	1048
23, Karnataka	20	1110
24. Kerala	15	697
25. Tamil Nadu	34	1659
26. Pondicherry	2	34

News Item Captioned 'Rajneesh Disciples in Money Transfer Racket

2204. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appeared in the 'Patriot' dated 26 June, 1983 wherein it has been stated that Rajneesh disciples have been found involved in transferring huge money to U.S.A. ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has since been conducted and if so, the outcome thereof ?

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

(b) The Enforcement Directorate (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) searched, on 24-6-1983, the premises at Bombay of three persons, known to be active followers

of Acharya Rajneesh Foundation and the premises at Pune and Ahmedabad of the Foundation, under section 37 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. As a result of the searches, foreign exchange amounting to U.S. $401 and some documents indicating *inter-alia* unauthorised acquisition and transfer of foreign exchange out of India have been seized.

The three persons were arrested on 25-6-1983 and produced before the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay, who remanded them to judicial custody till 12-7-1983. Against the remand orders appeals were filed before the Sessions Court, Bombay. The court ordered on 5-7-1983 the release of the three persons on bail.

The scrutiny of seized documents and further investigations are in progress. In the interest of effective investigations, it will not be expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

Racket in Unauthorised Transfer of US Dollars by Rajneesh Sanyasis

2205. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate has unearthed a huge racket in unauthorised transfer of US dollars by Rajneesh Sanyasis from India to Oregon in USA ;

(b) whether any raids in this connection took place on three Sanyasis in Bombay and several others in Ahmedabad and Pune ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) The Enforcement Directorate (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) searched, on 24-6-1983, the premises at Bombay of three persons, known to be active followers of Acharya Rajneesh Foundation and the premises at Pune and Ahmedabad of the Foundation, under section 37 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. As a result of the searches, foreign exchange amounting to U.S. $401 and some documents indicating *inter alia* unauthorised acquisition and transfer of foreign exchange out of India have been seized.

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The scrutiny of seized documents and further investigations are in progress in the interest of effective investigations, it will not be expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

Change in Flight Schedule of IA without Prior Notice

2206. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the passengers are put to great difficulties due to delay in departure and arrival of many flights in different routes ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that sometimes flight schedule on certain routes are changed without sufficient notice to the public ;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for those irregularities ; and

(d) what steps have been taken to improve the functioning of the IA ?

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

(b) and (c). It becomes necessary occasionally to reschedule certain flights on account of unscheduled groundings of aircraft caused by technical reasons or persistent adverse weather, etc. Such rescheduling is, however, resorted to only on rare occasions and due notice is always given of such changes to the travelling public either through Auto Responding machines that have been installed at major airports or fixed time announcements over All India Radio in the case of pre-determined delays. In cases of major delays, announcements are made on Television and other mass media.

(d) All the controlable delays are regularly reviewed by Indian Airlines and remedial measures taken to improve on-time performance. It is the constant endeavour of the Corporation to maintain punctuality of the flights while ensuring the highest standards of flight safety.

Findings of the Lafontaine Committee

2207. SHRI RATANSINHA RAJDA :

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) wehther Government have accepted the findings of the Lafontaine Committee to the effect that "attitudinal factor" was paramount in highest category 'E' accident rate in Indian Air Force ;

(b) whether Government propose to inquire into the falling standards of the Engineering Branch sprawling high accident rate ; and

(c) what comprehensive steps are contemplated by Government to upgrade and update the entire IAF Combat Force and enforce discipline at all levels about which the Lafontaine Committee Report is silent ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) Report submitted by the Committee under the chairmanship of Air Marshal La Fontaine on Flight Safety is under the examination of Air HQ/Ministry of Defence. The Committee has made a number of recommendations for improvement in all areas related to flight safety Some of these are already under implementation. It is not in public interest to disclose details of the findings or recommendations of the Committee.

State Projects assisted by Foreign Aid

2208. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in respect of each State project assisted by foreign aid or soft loan from foreign sources, any amount is retained by the Central Government; if so, how much is retained and how much is passed on to the concerned State Government;

(b) how much the Centre has been able to retain out of foreign assistance to States in the last three years, giving State-wise, project-wise break-up of the amounts retained by the Central Government; and

(c) the total amount received by way of aid/soft loan from abroad by the Centre and State together and how much is expected this year giving State-wise, project-wise break up ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) In accordance with the existing guidelines for the release of additional Central assistance to State Governments on account of externally aided projects, additional central assistance upto 70% of aid disbursed on all externally aided projects involving local currency expenditures such as irrigation, drinking water supply, agriculture etc., is made available to the State Governments. The

additional Central assistance is made available in respect of aid disbursed as a result of expenditure incurred by the State Governments out of their own resources. As such, expenditures incurred under any central sector centrally sponsored schemes, institutional finance etc., in any externally aided project does not qualify for release of additional central assistance.

(b) Information regarding additional central assistance released to various States for externally aided projects in terms of the above-mentioned guidelines during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6812/83*]

(c) Information relating to total amount of aid soft loan received from abroad during last three years and estimates for the current year is given below :

Aid Received (in crores of Rupees)

Year	Soft loans	Grants	Total
1980-81	1689.29	396.40	2085.69
1981-82	1420.77	350.59	1771.36
1982-83	1821.36	339.39	2160.75
	4931.42	1086 38	6017.80
1983-84 (As per B.E. 1983 84).	2057.39	441.36	2498.75

The loan wise projects wise details of the foreign aid received are available in Annexure IV of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government for the respective years.

Target of Installation of Spindles

2209 SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of installation of spindles to meet the yarn requirements for additional cloth production in the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the efforts made by Government to achieve the target; and

(c) the achievement made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The target of installation of spindleage during the Sixth Plan period has been placed at about 2.1 million spindles.

(b) and (c) The plan target has already been achieved.

Runing of Airport Guest House without a Valid Licence

2210. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3419 on 18th March, 1983 regarding multi storey hotel in the vicinity of Palam airport and state :

(a) how has the Airport Guest House in Mehram Nagar been operating without a valid licence either from the Delhi Cantonment Board or from the Deputy Commissioner of Police (Licencing); and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to check the irregularity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) The Cantonment Board has no legal powers to grant licence to run a guest house. The case is being brought to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Darjeeling Tea Garden Interest Subsidy Scheme

2211. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have approved the Darjeeling Tea Gardens interest scheme; and

(b) what are the main features of the scheme ?

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

(b) The salient features of the Darjeeling Interest Subsidy Scheme are as under :—

(i) The total outlay is Rs. 43 crores.

(ii) The project will cover a total area of 9500 hectares and would include the following activities :—

(a) Extension Planting	2000	hectares
(b) Replanting Replacement planting	4500	-do-
(c) Rejuvenation	3000	-do-
Total	9500	hectares

(iii) The time phasing of the project is 10 years.

(iv) Interest Subsidy to the extent of 5.1 percent would be given.

(v) The loan for this purpose would be made available through NABARD.

(vi) Replantation Subsidy would be given at a special rate for Darjeeling area of Rs. 15,000/- per hectare.

Forest Lodges Tourist Hostels in State

2212. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to build forest lodges, tourists hostels and develop tourist villages in different parts of the country as a part of the scheme to encourage tourists to visit those States which did not attract much traffic in the past ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of such States who have covered under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Except that only one Tourist Village will be constructed.

(b) 1. **Forest Lodges :**

Bihar (Palamau Game Sanctuary)

Madhya Pradesh (Kanha National Park)

Orissa (Simlipal National Park)

Rajasthan (Ranthambore National Park)

Uttar Pradesh (Corbett/Dudhwa National Park)

Karnataka (Bandipur National Park)
Assam (Manas)

2. **Tourist Hostels :**

Bihar	(Patna)
Sikkim	(Namchi)
Assam	(Guwahati)
Tripura	(Agartala)

Mizoram	(Aizwal)
Arunachal Pradesh	(Itanagar)
Nagaland	(Dimapur)
Manipur	(Imphal)
Meghalaya	(Shillong)

3. Tourist Village :

Madhya Pradesh	(Shivpuri)

Foreign Exchange Transaction dealt in Banks

2213. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to para 2.21 of Chapter I of 1982-83 Annual Report of Finance Ministry and state :

(a) the names and addresses of 130 overseas branches of Indian banks alongwith the last available deposit figures of each branch.

(b) the number of branches (bank-wise) which are authorised to deal in foreign exchange in India alongwith the foreign exchange assets of each bank during the last three years; and

(c) the volume of foreign exchange transaction handled (sales and purchase) by each bank during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The names and locations of overseas branches of Indian banks is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6818/83*]. The information regarding deposits of each branch is not available. However, the bank-wise and country-wise break up of deposits of overseas branches of Indian banks as at the end of December, 1982 is given as under :—

(Figures are approximate and not final)

(i) Bank-wise Deposits

Name of Bank	Amount in crores of Rs.
1. State Bank of India	1420
2. Bank of India	1014
3. Bank of Baroda	879
4. Indian Overseas Bank	630
5. United Commercial Bank	280
6. Indian Bank	186
7. Central Bank of India	127
8. Syndicate Bank	291
9. Punjab National Bank	171
10. Union Bank of India	57
11. Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	17
12. Punjab and Sind Bank	11
	5083

(ii) Country-wise Deposits

Name of country	Amount in crores of Rs.
1. Bahamas	538
2. Belgium	82
3. Bahrain	20
4. Cayman Islands	103
5. Channel Island	59
6 France	35
7. Fiji Islands	37
8. Guyana	34
9. Hongkong	635
10. Japan	96

11. Kenya	72
12. Mauritius	16
13. Panama	68
14. Sri Lanka	254
15. Singapore	964
16. Thailand	17
17. United States of America	84
18. United Arab Emirates	51
19. United Kingdom	1699
20. West Germany	10
21. Others	28
	5083

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

Definition of Indian Origin and Non-Resident for purposes of Direct Taxation

2215. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the definition of a 'non-resident' and a person of 'Indian origion' and whether it is a fact that a national of Pakistan Bangladesh can claim to be a person of Indian origin under the present definition for purposes of direct taxation ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that foreign passport holders who are nationals of Pakistan/ Bangladesh or person whose parents/grand parents were/are nationals of Pakistan/ Bangladesh, do not claim Indian origin for purposes of Income-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 the expression 'non-resident' ordinarily means a person who is not a "resident" as defined in section 6 of the Income-tax Act. The Finance Act, 1983 has inserted a new Chapter XIIA in the Income-tax Act, 1961 containing special provisions relating to certain incomes of non-residents. For the purposes of this Chapter, a ' non-resident Indian has been defined" to mean an individual, being a citizen of India or a person of Indian origin, who is not a "resident". A person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he, or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents, was born in undivided India. By virtue of this definition, the special provisions contained in Chapter XIIA of the Income-tax Act would be available also to a national of Pakistan or Bangladesh if he, or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents was born in undivided India and he was "non-resident" during the relevant previous year.

(b) These provisions have been introduced recently and the need for their modification will be considered if the actual experience gained in their working justifies any modification.

Applications received by RBI for Transfer of Security in favour of Resident outside India.

2216. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India during the last three years till date has received any application under Section 19, Sub-clause 1 (b) for transfer of any security in favour of person resident outside India ; and

(b) if so, how many such applications have been received and particulars thereof with details of the Security concerned and action taken thereon by Reserve Bank of India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The information regarding applications

under Section 19 (1) (b) of FERA 1973 for transfer of resident-held shares to persons resident outside, during the last three years, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

State Trading Corporation to Handle Import of Cement

2217. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to entrust the State Trading Corporation to handle the import of cement and distribution to States ;

(b) if so, whether State Trading Corporation has taken over this work; and

(c) if not, when would State Trading Corporation handle such works ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) It has been decided in the Import Policy for 1983-84 that cement imports will be effected by State Trading Corporation on behalf of registered actual users. State Governments have been requested to advise their designated public agencies to register their actual users demand with STC. The cement purchased from STC by the designated State agencies will be distributed by them to the registered actual users.

(b) and (c) State Trading Corporation has imported 1.78 lakh tonnes of cement during the current financial year. Future imports will depend on indents placed on it.

Bank Robberies

2218. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of bank robberies that have taken place in the country in last six months ;

(b) whether such incidents have increased in last six months ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) As per available information, 37 bank robberies/ dacoities occurred during the period 1.1 83 to 30.6.83.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Functioning of Branches of Syndicate Bank

2219. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of Syndicate Bank functioning in different States and Union Territories;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to open some more branches of Syndicate bank in 1983-84 financial year;

(c) if so, the name of the States and the number of branches of Sydicate Bank proposed to be opened in 1983-84; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) According to available information as at the end of

of December 1982, there were 1224 branches of the Syndicate Bank functioning in the country.

(b) to (d) Branch expansion programmes of commercial banks are drawn up by the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the guidelines issued under the branch licensing policy for the period April 1982 to March 1985. The required information relating to the Syndicate Bank to the extent available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Payment of H.R.A at Hill Station

2220. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8679 on 24 April, 1981 regarding sanction of House Rent Allowance at additional stations in State of Himachal Pradesh and state :

(a) the action taken by Government on the representations regarding the payment of house rent allowance at some additional hill stations where it was not being paid earlier; and

(b) the names of the hill stations, State wise, which have been included in the list for the payment of house rent allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Third Pay Commission did not recommend payment of House Rent Allowance at hill stations where it was not already being paid. The Government, however, took up the matter for consideration on receipt of certain representations. Since the matter has sizable financial implications and requires careful consideration in all its aspects, it has been considered more appropriate that the principle/criteria for payment of HRA/CCA at Hill Stations, which do not fulfil the population criteria and are, therefore, not classified, are examined by the Fourth Pay Commission.

Guidelines for Effective control by RBI in Respect of Non-Banking Companies

2221. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any guidelines and an effective control and supervision by the Reserve Bank of India for the functioning (including the operations) of non-banking companies in India which are attracting huge deposits from the people by raising false hopes of making them instantaneously rich by offering attractive rates of interest ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India considers them quite sufficient and effective in protecting the people from this type of exploitation; and

(d) if not, whether Government and the Reserve Bank of India propose to draw up and enforce any such guidelines and ensure proper supervision and control over such companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The acceptance of deposits by companies is regulated, in the case of Non-Banking, Non-Financial companies by the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 administered by the Department of Company Affairs and in the case of Non-Banking Financial and Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies by the two sets of Directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India in exercise of the powers vested in it under Chapter III B of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. With a view to affording a degree of protection to the depositors these rules/directions prescribe certain ceilings on the quantum of deposits and the period for which they can be accepted by the Companies. It has also been made obligatory for the companies to disclose the requisite information concerning the management, business and financial results in their advertisements soliciting deposits and

application forms for acceptance of deposits.

The rules and Bank's directions have been further amended with effect from 1.4.1981 providing for a ceiling on the rate of interest payable on such deposits and on payment of brokerage by the companies. Besides. the Chit Fund Act, 1982 has been enacted for the regulation of chit funds. The promotion and conduct of prize chits and money circulation schemes has already been banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 which has come in to force with effect from 12th December, 1978.

India Tourism Development Corporation to Establish 3-Star Hotels in State

2222. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has decided to establish 3-star hotels in different States in the country for the benefit of low-budget domestic and foreign tourists ;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the names of the cities where such hotels are likely to be established and by when ; and

(c) what are the other schemes which would be launched for the tourism industry during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) In collaboration with State Governments/Union Territories/State Tourism Development Corporations, ITDC has decided to set up 3-Star Hotels likely to be completed by end of 1985 at Gauhati (Assam), Puri (Orissa) and Ranchi (Bihar). ITDC will take about two years to complete the hotel projects at Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) and Madras (Tamil Nadu) from the date of setting up of Joint Venture Companies.

(c) Various other tourism schemes in the sector of accommodation, transport and duty free shops have been included for implementation in the ITDC's Annual Plan during 1983-84.

Concession on Customs Duty.

2223. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have given customs duty concessions in the case of a number of items mainly going into the manufacture of specific product; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the items (customs duty) to which concessions have been provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) There is general notification viz. Notification No. 179-Cus dated 4.9 1980, as amended, under which parts required for the purpose of initial setting up or for assembly or manufacture of any article falling under certain headings of the Customs Tariff specified in the notification, are exempted from payment of basic customs duty as in excess of the duty leviable on the finished article itself when imported complete. A copy of the notification is enclosed. Cases parts not covered by the said Notification have been exempted on similar principle by issue of separate notifications. It would not be possible to give details of such notifications as the information will be voluminous. However, all these notifications have been laid on the Table of the House whenever, issued. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6814/83*]

Excise Duty realised from TV Sets

2224. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total number of black and white and colour TV sets of various categories

and sizes cleared by excise authorities in various units last year along with the total excise duty realised ;

(b) which were the top five units in respect of number of TV sets cleared last year and what were the ex-factory prices (without excise) of different categories of sets of each manufactures and the rate of excise duty actually levied in each category along with the number of sets cleared in each category ; and

(c) how many instances of under invoicing of TV sets for attracting lower rate of excise duty came to the notice of Government in last two years along with details and action taken in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) The Informations is being collected and a statement showing the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delhi as a Dry Port

2225. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make Delhi, a dry port in the near future ;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) It has been decided in principal to set up an Inland Container Deport on pilot project basis at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The Ministry of Railways, who will set up and manage the proposed Inland Container Depot, have already provided all the requisite infrastructural facilities needed for handling, storage and transportation of containers at Pragati Maidan However, the commissioning of Inland Container Depot on pilot project basis at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi is getting delayed mainly on account of the demand made by Transport and Dock Workers' Union, Bombay for payment of compensation in respect of movement of loaded containers moving out of Bombay Port to the Inland Container Depot at Delhi Negotiations are in progress.

Criticisw of HCI

2226. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the severe criticism recently of the Hotel Corporation of India (HCI), an Air India subsidiary, for malpractices and malfunctining as also for its failure to adhere to laid procedures in regard to purchase of raw and finished products ;

(b) whether due to the poor service and otherwise satisfactory food supplied for passengers on board in the flights, many airlines have stopped uplifting food supplied by Chefair-HCI and shifted to the private hoteliers like Oberoi and others.

(c) if so, the estimated loss in revenue caused to the HCI on this account ; and

(d) the remedial measures taken to tone the functioning of the HCI both in Bombay up and Delhi-the two international airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL-AVIATION: (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) There has been no severe criticism in regard to malpractices and malfunctioning about Hotel Corporation of India. There has, however, been some dissatisfaction with the functioning of the flight kitchen at Delhi. This flight kitchen was, till recently, functioning from its old

Premises at Delhi Airport, which was not designed as a flight kitchen and consequently a very high standard of service could not be maintained.

(b) and (c) No foreign airline has discontinued its three years. Therefore, the question of any loss on this account not arise.

(d) A new kitchen has been commissioned from 28.6.83 at the Centaur Hotel at Delhi, for catering to international flights. There has been substantial improvement in the standard and quality of food supplies since then. The old flight kitchen is proposed to be renovated and re-planned for domestic catering.

At Bombay, a new flight kitchen is under construction at the International Airport and is scheduled to be commissioned by April, 1984.

Procurement of raw Jute

2227. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) quantity of raw jute procurred by Government in the last three years with the year-wise break-up ;

(b) price of raw jute in the open market for the same period and the procurement price of Government ; and

(c) whether Government have calculated any remunerative price for the raw jute, if so, facts in details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The total quantity of raw jute procurred by Jute Corporation of India, in association with Apex Coorperative Organisations who act as its agents, during the last three years is as under :—

(In '000 bales of 180 Kg. each)

Year	JCI	Coop.	Total
1980-81	606.8	453.2	1060.0
1981-82	1101.7	659.5	1761.2
1982-83	596.2	260.7	856.9

The price of raw jute in the open market and the statutory minimum price fixed by the Government during the last three years is as under :

(Up-country price basis W5 Ex-Assam origin (Rs/Qtl.)

Year	Statutory Minimum	Rulling Market Price	
		Minimum	Maximum
1980-81	160.00	140.00	165.00
1981-82	175.00	150.00	175.00
1982-83	175.00	175.00	255.00

(c) The Government has fixed the Statutory minimum price of raw jute, basis W-5 ex-Assam at Rs. 185/-per quintal for the current 1983-84 jute season as against Rs. 175/- per quintal fixed for 1982-83 reason.

Research Institutes Working to Diversify Jute Products

2228 SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) names of the research institutes working in the country to diversify the jute products ;

(b) details of the achievements so far ;

(c) whether any break through has been achieved to modify the fibre of the jute to compete with other textile and synthetic products, if so, facts in details ; and

(d) the new products of the Jute Research Institutes that could be marketed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) There are two research institutes, viz.

(1) Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Calcutta.

(2) Jute Technological Laboratories, Calcutta.

(b) Improved methods of bleaching dyeing and chemical finishing of jute products developed to get adequate fastness of colour of bleached and dyed jute goods also to obtain added properties like fire resistance, mildew and rot resistance and softness of Feel. The technique of blending jute with other natural and synthetic fibres like wool, rayon and poly-propylene etc. using existing jute processing machinery have been developed. The method of bleaching and dyeing of products from mixed fibres also evolved. Method of producing jute reinforced plastic products for diversified end uses like houses boats furniture irrigation pipes soilos etc. has been developed.

(c) A new method of making tape like jute yarns without any twist has reached an advanced stage of development. Products developed on prototype machine found to have number of potential merits and expected to compete effectively with synthetic substitutes like carpet backing, packaging and glass fibre.

(d) New products for decorative end uses like curtains, upholstery covers, bedspreads, wall coverings, matting, carpets, handbags shawls blankets etc. could be produced and marketed by number of big and small manufacturing units. Some of these products being produced in cottage sector on handlooms. More promotion and marketing efforts likely to expand use of such products within country and abroad.

Creation of Cell to Check Bank Frauds

4229. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether special Cell is being created in Reserve Bank of India to check bank frauds and if so, whether this is due to failure of vigilance in various banks and their headquarters ; and

(b) whether in view of this total failure as shown by the heavy losses due to frauds the Government propose to close down the Vigilance/Supervisory Units in the Nationalised banks and create a Watch Dog/Audit/Vigilance set-up in the Reserve Bank of India or under the Finance/Prime Minister's Secretariat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTBHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India has set up a cell to deal with major cases of bank frauds. The Reserve Bank of India Cell would also conduct snap inspections covering systems and procedures and control arrangements of banks in fraud prone areas. This would supplement the efforts of vigilance cells working in individual units of public sector banks. Vigilance Cells in banks are also being strengthened.

Embezzlement and Misappropriation of Delhi Cantonment Board Funds by Cashier

2230. Dr. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3418 on 18 March, 1983 regarding embezzlement and misappropriation of

Delhi Cantonment Board funds by the Cashier and state :

(a) whether by now the police has submitted its report and a case has been filed in the court ;

(b) whether the bank has since furnished the details of the deposits made by the Cashier after 18 May, 1982 ;

(c) whether by now any result of the departmental enquiry instituted by the Delhi Cantonment Board has come ; and

(d) whether the G.O.C.-in-C has by now ordered an enquiry into the matter to pinpoint the responsibility of embezzlement and to know the extent to which the controlling officer is responsible for dereliction of duty ; if not, details of steps taken to expedite the same ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) No, Sir. The case is still under investigations with the police.

(b) The State Bank of India, Delhi Cantonment have furnished the following details of deposits made by the cashier after 18th May, 1982 :—

(i)	Rs. 6,836.00	on 31st May, 1982
(ii)	Rs. 700.00	on 20th July, 1982
(iii)	Rs. 5,500.00	on 20th July, 1982
(iv)	Rs. 23,404.36	on 3rd August, 1982

(c) No, Sir.

(d) GOC-in-C has asked the audit authorities to carry out 100% audit of the accounts of the Board from 12th January 1977 to 18th May, 1982. The audit is in progress.

Conflict between Military and Police in Delhi Cantonment

2231. Dr. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 929 on 8th October, 1982 regarding Conflict between military and police in Delhi Cantonment and state :

(a) whether by now the report has been scrutinised ; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) The report has been received in Army Headquarters and has been scrutinised but action to be taken there on has to be seen in conjuction with cases registered by the Police in respect of the same incidents.

(b) This will be decided after Government has seen the report

Proposal to stop Cotton Export during 1983-84

2232. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the tight supply situation of cotton in the country ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry will consider the proposal to stop cotton export in 1983-84 in view of the above situation ; and

(c) if so, when a decision is expected to be taken in the above matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The current season started with a confortable cotton

supply position. After taking into account domestic demand and exports of cotton allowed during the cotton season 1982-83, the year is likely to end with a sufficient carry over stock of cotton.

(b) and (c) In view of the present supply, demand and price trend of cotton, further export of cotton has been suspended for the time being. As regards exports during 1983-84, decision will, however, be taken at the appropriate time after the availability and demand position of the cotton is known.

Acquisition of another Aircraft Carriers by Navy

2233. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Navy is considering to acquire another aircraft carriers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) There if no proposal to acquire another Aircraft carrier in the current Five Year Plan.

Charging of Compound Interest on Defaulters of M L. Loans

2234. SHRI CHINTMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation of India Ltd. is charging compound interest on the defaulters of M L. Loan taken by the loanees for construction of houses in urban areas, if so, the number of loanees on whom the compound interest has been charged and the amount charged on them and amount realised till 1982-83;

(b) whether LIC (India) Ltd. is not paying any interest to the policy-holders and loanees on the amount deposited by them and the amount has been kept in suspense account, if so, the reason thereof; and

(c) whether the depositers of suspense account have approached the Government to direct the LIC to pay the interest or divide on the amount kept in the suspense account; if so, the decision of the Government on this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The mortgage loan agreement of the Life Insurance Corporation of India provides, inter alia, that in the event of default on the part of the borrower in the payment of any instalment of principal and/or interest, the borrower shall also pay interest on the outstanding amount of interest, by way of compound interest. Information regarding the compound interest realised from the individual borrowers is not available.

(b) and (c) Having regard to the representation made by the Honourable Member in an earlier communication, the question relating to credit for interest on amounts deposited by borrowers and kept in suspense account is being examined and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Marketing of Kashmiri Handicrafts and Carpets

2235. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being envisaged by Government to improve the marketing of Kashmiri handicrafts and carpets in the world market; and

(b) what Trade Development Authority is doing in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The steps being envisaged are as under :—

(i) Cash compensatory support has been extended to silk exports.

(ii) pre-shipment credit at concessional rate has been allowed upto 180 days for exports of knotted woolen carpets and 90 days for handicrafts.

(iii) Duty drawback at the rate of Re. 1.00 per kg. has been allowed on exports of woollen carpets where yarn is dyed or piece dyed or mainly coloured.

(iv) The excise duty of 30% advalorem on hand knotted woollen carpets employing small machines in post-weaving operations has been waived.

(v) A separate Export Promotion Council for carpets has been set up for promotion of exports of carpets.

(vi) Setting up of an Export Promotion Council for handicrafts has been proposed.

(vii) Carpet exporters will be participating in International Carpet Fair at Harrowgate, UK in September, 1983.

(b) The export promotion services are provided to the regular members of Trade Development Authority. Since Trade Development Authority do not have any regular member from J & K under handicrafts and carpets, no particular promotional work has been undertaken by the Trade Development Authority for marketing of handicrafts and carpets from that region in the world market.

Carpet Industry in Kashmir

2236. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that carpet Industry in Kashmir suffered great commercial losses in the world market and also within the country in 1980-82; and

(b) what steps were taken to overcome this problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Due to economic recession in West Europe and North America, the carpet industry in Kashmir was faced with the problem of accumulation of stocks during 1980-82. To help the industry, the Government of India had organised a purchase operation through the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi, and the J & K State Handicrafts (Sales & Exports) Corporation Ltd., Srinagar.

Short coming in written Code for Army, Navy and Air Force

2237. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of formulating a unified and written code for Army, Navy and Air Force was initiated by the Ministry in 1969 but it is still a distant reality;

(b) the actual progress as at present in this regard;

(c) what were the shortcomings in the draft code prepared in 1977; and

(d) whether it has been recommended that the regulations made in 1964-65 for Indian Navy may be made applicable to the Army and the Air Force; if so, the progress so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) The work of formulating a unified code for the three Services was initiated in 1969 and completed in 1978. However, it was found that the

draft code did not produce the desired unification effect owing to distinctive features and requirements of each Service. The draft code appeared to be more a compendium that a unified document. It was decided in 1979 that instead the Services Acts be amended suitably to make them as progressive and uniform as possible keeping in mind the consensus already available while preparing the draft unified code.

(d) The Committee on Sub-ordinate Legislation (Seventh Lok Sabha) in its 19th Report has recommended that pending finalisation of the unified code for all the three Services, the Regulations for the Army and the Air Force should be framed and issued on the lines of the Regulations made for the Indian Navy made in 1964 and 1965. The reaction of Service Headquarters has been received and is under consideration of Government.

Representation by Retired Emergency commissioned Officers

2238. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Emergency Commission Officers of the Army who were approved for selection-grade rank of Lt. Colonel but will retire without actually taking the rank :

(b) whether the affected Officers have represented that if vacancies were not available, at least, rank and pension of Lt. Colonel may be given to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) to (c) Emergency Commissions were granted in the Army during the period 1963 to 1965. All those who were granted Emergency Commission during this period were subsequently assessed for their fitness for the grant of Permanent Commission in the Army. Such of those as were adjudged suitable were granted Permanent Regular Commission. Once these officers were granted Permanent Commission, they were absorbed in the mainstream of Indian Army officer cadre and are no longer treated as any category distinct from regular Army officers.

2. Out of 9087 officers who were granted Emergency Commission, 3703 were subsequently granted Permanent Commission and absorbed in the officer cadre. Out of the above, 979 officers have so far been approved for promotion to the rank of Acting Lt. Col. and 694 officers have already been promoted. Of the remaining 285 officers, 10 officers have already retired and 4 officers will retire by December 1983. A number of officers are likely to be promoted before they are due for retirement. It is only those officers who entered service as Army officers at an advanced age that will retire without picking up promotion to the higher rank.

3. Two officers have represented against their having to retire without getting promotion before retirement. One of them who has since retired had filed a writ petition in the High Court of Delhi. The case is sub judice. The other officer has submitted a statutory complaint addressed to the Central Government requesting for out of turn promotion. This is not admissible under the rules. There is no provision in the rules whereby officers can be granted rank of Lt. Col. ahead of their seniors merely on the ground that they are due for superannuation from Army service. The question of an officer being given the pension of the rank of Lt. Col. without his having officiated in that rank for the prescribed minimum period does not arise.

Stress on Cultural Tourism and Neglect of Holiday Tourism

2239. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourism

and travel trade in the country is fast reaching saturation point because of the excessive emphasis on promoting 'cultural' tourism and neglect of 'holiday' tourism ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of foreign tourists visited India during the last year and up to date; and

(c) the details regarding the earning of foreign exchange during 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. In the past we high-lighted our cultural heritage, as the bulk of tourist traffic to India was attracted by this aspect of the country. However, recognising the growing importance of 'holiday' tourism, our promotional and development efforts are now directed towards capturing and catering to this market also.

(b)

Year	No. of tourists	Increase
1982	12,88,162	0.7%
1983 (January to May only)	*3,43,890	0.5%

(c) 1981 - Rs. 702 Crores

1982 - Rs. 750 Crores

The foreign exchange earnings are computed on calendar years and not on financial year basis.

Tourist Traffic Static During 1982-83 and 1983-84

2240. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourist traffic during the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 has become almost static ; and

(b) it so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The statistics of international tourists visiting India are compiled on calendar year and not on financial year basis. The tourist traffic (excluding nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh) during the first five months of 1983 showed an increase of 0.5 per cent compared to the corresponding period of previous year (statistics of Pakistan and Bangladesh nationals are still awaited).

(b) The main reasons for the low growth in tourist traffic during 1983 were recessionary trends in tourist generating markets, disturbed conditions in some of the neighbouring countries, recent changes introduced in the 'landing permit' system, dislocation of the overland Traffic and high cost of International air passage.

Improvement in Engineering Good for Import to Singapore

2241. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian engineering goods will have to face more Chinese competition in Singapore ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the changes in our policy and arrangements made to improve our Indian Engineering goods to compete with the Chinese engineering goods in Singapore ; and

(c) the details regarding the percentage of trade in use at present between two countries in Singapore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI

* Statistics in respect of nationals of Pakistan and Bangla Desh not yet available,

RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Indian engineering goods are already facing competition from China in the Singapore Market, and there could be more competition from China in the coming years.

(b) Apart from assisting export promotion organisations like Engineering Export Promotion Council in sending trade delegations, studyteams, sales teams, mounting publicity campaigns etc. a number of other steps have been taken by Govenment for promoting exports of engineering goods to all destinations including Singapore. Some of these measures are :—

(i) A scheme for the supply of steel and pig iron on priority basis to engineering exporters is in operation.

(ii) To facilitate higher production, it has been decided that production for exports will be outside the licensed capacity of industrial units.

(iii) Upgradation of the technological base of the engineering industries by various methods.

(iv) A scheme of 100% export oriented units has been introduced which provides for attractive facilities for units which undertake to export their entire production.

(c) As per the figures available imports of engineering goods from India to Singapore formed about 0.46% of the total imports of engineering goods by Singapore in 1982. The corresponding figure in the case of China for 1982 was 1.60%.

Income Tax Assessment of Salaried Employees of Large Organisations

2242. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in a noval scheme, income tax officials would camp in the premises of large organisations in Bombay to expedite on-the-spot income tax assessment of their salaried employees ;

(b) if so, whether the officials will collect the income tax returns of these employees for 1983-83 assessment year ;

(c) whether this type of scheme will be employed all over India ;

(d) if so, the details of the same ; and

(e) if not, the main reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay City-XI, Bombay, who is incharge of Salary Sections there, has a scheme for on-the-spot completion of the income-tax assessments of the employees of large organisations.

(c) to (e) The scheme is under the consideration of the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

S.T.C. To Import Natural Rubber

2243. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pelased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has tied up firm contracts for the import of 20,000 tonnes of natural rubber to meet the requirements of eligible actual users ;

(b) if so, whether the orders of 1,000 tonnes of rubber has already reached India ;

(c) if so, with which country and total expenditure involved ; and

(d) to what extent the import of rubber will meet the shortage of rubber in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) STC has contracted for supply of about 21,000 tonnes of natural rubber so far during the current year. Of this about 7000 tonnes has already been imported.

(c) Import of rubber valued Rs. 22.80 crores (C & F) is being arranged from Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Sri Lank.

(d) It is expected that the imports being effected will bridge the gap between demand and indigenous supply for the present.

Talks with Trade Unions regarding Demands of L.I.C. Employees

2244. PROF. MADHU DANDVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether preliminary talks with various trade unions in the LIC were held by the LIC management to identify the demands of the LIC employees ;

(b) if so, whether the management and the Ministry have processed those demands identified by the LIC Unions ; and

(c) if so, when will the talks with the unions be held for further discussions and finally settle the demands of the Life Insurance Corporation Employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) It has been reported by the Corporation that the representatives of the employees met the Management on 19th and 20th April, 1983 and discussed their demands. It has also been reported that since then some representatives of the employees have been occasionally meeting the management.

The Corporation has reported that some of the demands have already been settled and others are being considered for appropriate action.

Army engaged in Work for the Ecological Preservation in Rajasthan

2245. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Army is going to be engaged in work for the ecological preservation in Rajasthan ; and

(b) whether the defence Ministry has such other projects in other parts of the country where ecological balance is in jeopardy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) An Ecological Task Force is proposed to be raised consisting of ex-Servicemen of the local area under the Territorial Army to take up the ecological preservation work in some parts of Rajasthan. All schemes of ecological development are processed by the Department of Environment in Government of India. That Department decides the agency to be untilised for execution of such schemes for ecological development.

Irregularities in Finance Tea Gardens in Assam and West Bengal

2246 SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports appeared in the Business Standard of 27th June, 1963 where in it has been stated that Tea Finance Banks have committed serious irregularities in financing the tea gardens in Assam and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any action has since been taken in regard thereto and if so, what ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B.P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (c) Government has seen the report which appeared in the "Business Standard" dated 27th June, 1983 under the caption "RBI for probe into tea finance by brokers". According to the Reserve Bank of India, the press report presumably refers to the Reserve Bank of India circular letter ICD No. CAD. 30/C. 446(Y)/82 dated 28th June, 1982 containing detailed guidelines to the banks regarding financing of tea industry.

To study the financial problems of the industry on an on going basis a Standing Committee on coordination of institutional finance for tea industry has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India under the Chairmanship of one of its Deputy Governors.

Suggestion for adoption of Villages of winners of Victoria cross/Param vir Chakra winners and M.V.C. Award as Model villages

2247. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been received by Government for the adoption of the villages of winners Victoria Cross/ Param Vir Chakra and Mahavir Chakra Award as model villages;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the names of the villages, State-wise of (i) Victoria Cross winners (ii) Param Vir Chakra winners (iii) Maha Vir Chakra winners, alongwith the districts in which they are located in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Such a suggestion was received in the case of winners of the Victoria Cross and Param Vir Chakra.

(b) The matter being a State subject, the concerned State Government and Union Territories Administration were requested to develop the villages of the winners of Victoria Cross and Paramvir Chakra as model villages. They however, felt that the work could be undertaken by them if the entire expenditure was borne by the Central Government. This was not found feasible

(c) The villages, State-wise of the winners of Victoria Cross, Param Vir Chakra and Maha Vir Chakra so far as available in records, are given in the statement laid on the Table of House [*Placed in Library. See No LT—6815/83*] The names of villages, etc. in the State of Nepal have been excluded from the statement.

यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया में कर्मचारियों का स्थायीकरण

2248. **श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया के एक कर्मचारी को 2-3 वर्षों की सेवा करने के पश्चात् प्रबंधकों द्वारा स्थायी किया गया है और तब तक उसकी नियुक्ति अस्थायी होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अस्थायी आधार पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं; वे कब से सेवा में हैं और अभी तक कितने पदों को नहीं भरा गया है;

(ग) क्या सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक इसी प्रक्रिया को अपनाते हैं, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यूनाइटेड बैंक के प्रबधकों के विरूद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

चंदवारा में प्रथम अभ्रक-कागज कारखाना स्थापित करना

2249. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत चंदवारा (झुमरी तलैया) में भारत में प्रथम अभ्रक-कारखाने का शिलान्यास भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्री कर चुके हैं जिसके भवन निर्माण एवं श्रम संयन्त्र के लिए योजना आयोग ने 19 करोड़ रुपया आवंटित किया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी धन राशि स्वीकृत हुई और आबंटित की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) और (ख) वाणिज्य मंत्री ने बिहार में चन्दवारा (झुमरी तलैया के निकट) में एक अभ्रक कागज कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए कोई शिलान्यास नहीं किया है । भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्री ने मई, 1981 में चन्दवारा में मिटको के इन्डस्ट्रियल-कम-टाउनशिप कम्पलैक्स का शिलान्यास किया था । इस कम्पलैक्स में स्थापित किये जाने के लिए निर्धारित परियोजनाओं में अभ्रक-कागज उत्पादन परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं । छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मिटको की परियोजनाओं के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है । इन परियोजनाओं से संबंधित मामले विचार की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं । अब तक निर्माण प्रयोजनों के लिए कोई राशि वितरित नहीं की गई है ।

Frauds in Textile Quota

2250. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the textile quota frauds detected by the Apparels Export Promotion Council and C.B.I.; and

(b) the action taken by Government against exporters in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The AFPC has so far deregistered 24 garment exporters for having committed malpractices in export. Besides, the Government entrusted to the Central Bureau of Investigation 12 cases for investigation where garment exporters had committed irregularities. Investigation reports have been received from the C.B.I. in respect of eight of these cases and necessary action for filing cases in the Courts is being taken.

Development of Places of Tourism in Bihar

2251. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) which are the places of tourism in Bihar, particularly North Bihar, developed and maintained or proposed to be so done by the Union and State Governments respectively;

(b) whether the tourist bungalow constructed at Balirajgarh in Madhubani district

is still incomplete and the one proposed for the birth place of Site at Pundura (Punyaranya) is being shifted to near Demuracourt for general administrative concenience. if so, time-bound steps for completion and construction of the site respectively; and

(c) the steps being taken to develop historical sites of Gautam Kund, Ahilyasthan, Bisfe, Kalyaneshwar, Katra-Asuragarh garth etc. as tourist centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Department of Tourism has, in consultation with the Govt. of Bihar, identified the following travel circuits in Bihar :—

1. Pataliputra (Patna)—Nalanda—Rajgir—Bhimbundh—Gaya—Bodhgaya—Sasaram—Jagdishpur—Maner—Pataliputra (Patna).

2. Pataliputra (Patna) Vaishali—Muzaffarpur—Areraj—Metihari—Barharra—Betia – Lauria—Nandangarh—Valmikinagar – Raxaul – Sitamarhi (Janakpur)—Muzaffarpur—Pataliputra (Patna).

3. Patna—Pawapuri—Tilaiya—Dam—Parasnath—Hazaribagh—Ranchi—Netla— Netarhat—Ranchi.

The Department has taken up/proposes to take up the following schemes in Bihar.

(i) Provision of boats at Tilaiya Dam at a cost of Rs. 6.12 lakhs.

(ii) Provision of trained elephants at Betla at a cost of Rs. 1.35 lakh.

(iii) Provision of a mini-bus at Hazaribagh National Park at a cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

(iv) Fencing of land at Bodhgaya at a cost of Rs. 0.67 lakh.

(v) Mounting of a Sound and Light Show at Buxar at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.69 lakhs.

(vi) Construction of a Youth Hostel at Patna at an estimated cost of Rs. 33.15 lakhs.

(vii) Construction of a Forest Lodge at Betla at an estimated cost of Rs. 45.76 lakhs.

(viii) Joint venture Hotel at Ranchi by ITDC and Bihar State Tourism Corporation at an estimated cost of Rs. 141.00 lakhs.

(ix) Expansion of Travellers Lodge at Bodhgaya by ITDC at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.20 lakh.

In addition to the above schemes, the Department has places to construct accommodation at Rajgir, a cafeteria each at Nalanda and Vaishali. These schemes have not yet been finalised.

(b) The incomplete tourist bungalow at Balirajgarh and the proposed tourist bungalow at Pundura (Punyaranya) are not central schemes and fall within the purview of the State Government.

(c) The development of these places fall within the purview of the State Govt.

'C' Grade Stenographers in Armed Forces Headquarters

2252. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and A.R. issued three Office Memoranda and Notification consequent on the observations made by the 3rd Pay Commission keeping in view the meagre prospect of Grade II Stenographers of the Central Secretariat bearing No. I/8/11 75-CS dated 30th March, 1976; No. 9/2/77-CS-II dated 15th October, 1977 and No. 7/22/73-CS (II) dated 12th

November, 1975 regarding introduction of the Section Officers Grade Limited Departmental Competitive Examination; introduction of selection grade for 'C' Stenographers; and provision of Sr. PAs (Grade I) to officers of the rank above that of Director (selection 2000—2250) and below that of Joint Secretary (Scale Rs. 2500-2750) respectively;

(b) whether the office memorandum regarding introduction of selection grade for 'C' Grade Stenographers was implemented in the Armed Forces Headquarters; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons that the remaining office memoranda/notification have not to date been extended to the Armed Forces Headquarters which are of general applicability ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir, except that the introduction of Section Officers Grade Limited Departmental Competitive Examination was made by Notification No. 9/85/70—CS-I-Vol. II dated 24th May, 1972 and not by the Notification No. I/8/11/75-CS dated 30th March, 1976 referred to by the Hon'ble Member.

(b) No, Sir. Selection Grade for Grade 'C' Stenographers was introduced as per guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance *vide* O.M. No. F. 7 (21)—E. III (A)/74, dated January 10, 1977.

(c) The orders issued by Department of Personnel and A.R. are not applicable in AFHQ, unless specifically adopted, as AFHQ has its own statutory Rules for the various Services.

Residential Units in Land of Jhansi Cantonment

2253. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6481 on 8th April, 1983 regarding residential units in land of Jhansi Cantonment and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Survey No. 47 Jhansi Cantonment is entered as cemetery under the management and ownership of Muslim community;

(b) if so, can it still be termed as a private property;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some time prior to December, 1981 also some persons had applied for construction of residential buildings on this land but the same was turned down on the ground that the land involved was cemetery and the applicant was not recorded owner of the land;

(d) if so, how does Government justify a somersault taken by the Cantonment Board, Jhansi in December, 1981 with this background; and

(e) do Government propose to get the matter investigated by the C.B.I. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) Sy. No. 47, Jhansi Cantonment is entered in the General Land Register as "Jiwan Shah's Shrine and Cemetry" under occupation of the Mohammaden community.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Information is being collected.

बिलासपुर जिले में बैंक

2254. **श्री गोदिल प्रसाद अनुरागी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर जिले में कुल कितने बैंक हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं, तथा क्या सरकार के उन सभी बैंकों में शेयर हैं;

(ख) उक्त प्रत्येक बैंक से सतनामी, सूर्यवंशी और मोची आवेदकों को कितना ऋण

(आर्थिक सहायता) दिया गया है यह और किस प्रयोजन हेतु दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि बैंक द्वारा उक्त हरिजन आदिवासी लोगों को ऋण नहीं दिया गया था तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) सितम्बर, 1982 के अंत की स्थिति के मुताबिक उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र के 13 वाणिज्यिक बैंक कार्यरत थे, जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

1. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
2. इलाहाबाद बैंक
3. बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
4. बैंक आफ इंडिया
5. बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र
6. कैनरा बैंक
7. सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया
8. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
9. पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक
10. सिंडिकेट बैंक
11. यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया
12. यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक
13. बिलासपुर-रायपुर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के मामले को छोड़कर इन सभी बैंकों में भारत सरकार के शेयर हैं।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की आंकड़े सूचित करने की प्रणाली में सूचना उस रूप में नहीं रखी जाती, जिस रूप में वह मांगी गयी है। इसके अलावा 30-9-1982 की स्थिति के मुताबिक इस जिले में इन बैंकों की 137 शाखाएं कार्यरत थीं। शाखा-वार तथा बैंक वार सूचना संकलित करना बहुत भारी भरकम कार्य होगा और ऐसा विचार है कि इससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणामों की तुलना में इसमें लगने वाला समय, परिश्रम तथा लागत कहीं अधिक होगी।

Central Sales Tax Act

2255. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend Sale of Goods Act, Central Sales Tax Act, consequent upon the 46th Constitutional Amendment; if so, the details thereof, if not the reason thereof;

(b) how many State Governments have submitted their proposal to amend existing local sales tax laws or to provide enactments to tax consignment and higher purchase transactions, as per the 46th amendment to the Constitution; and

(c) whether Union Government have issued guidelines to the States to bring uniformity in the new enactments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) By the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Act, 1982 which received President's assent on 2nd February, 1983, *inter-alia*.

(A) A new entry 92B has been inserted in the Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution to enable Parliament to levy taxes on consignment of goods (whether the consignment is to the person making it or to any other person), where such consignment takes place in the course of inter-state trade or commerce;

(B) Article 269 has been amended so that taxes on inter-state consignment of goods shall be levied and collected by the Government of India but shall be assigned to the States and distributed amongst them in accordance with such principles of dis-

tribution as may be formulated by Parliament by law;

(C) Article 366 of the Constitution has been amended to define inter-alia "tax on the sale or purchase of goods" to be inclusive of :—

(i) a tax on the transfer of property in goods (whether as goods or in some other form) involved in the execution of a works contract;

(ii) a tax on the delivery of goods on hire-purchase or any system of payment by instalments;

(iii) a tax on the transfer of the right to use any goods for any purpose (whether or not for a specified period) for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration; and

(D) Article 286 has been amended to subject the taxes mentioned at (C) above to such restrictions and conditions in regard to the system of levy, rates and other incident of the tax as Parliament may by law specify.

2. The above amendments to the Constitution are in the nature of enabling provisions for carrying out necessary consequential legislation by Parliament.

3. Before taking a decision on the lines on which such legislation by Parliament should be considered, views of the State Governments, Ministries and Departments of the Central Government and trade and industry are being ascertained. Government have not received any proposal from any State Government to amend existing local Sales Tax laws.

मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए चाय की उपयोगिता

2256. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व के चाय बाजार में भारत के महत्वपूर्ण स्थान को ध्यान में रखते हुए मानव स्वास्थ्य के लिए चाय की उपयोगिता और इसके अन्य गुणों के बारे में कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और क्या इन गुणों का प्रचार किया गया है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी हां। चाय के पौषणिक तथा औषधीय पहलुओं पर अनुसंधान चाय बोर्ड द्वारा प्रायोजित तथा वित्त पोषित योजना के अन्तगेत कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में किया नया है।

(ख) कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय में किये गए अनुसंधान कार्य के निष्कर्षों की रूपरेखा नीचे दी जाती है :—

1. भारतीय चाय की विभिन्न किस्मों के विटामिन 'बी' अंश का विस्तृत अध्ययन

2. भारतीय चाय के कैटेचिन्स (पौलीफोनों) अवयवों को सफलतापूर्वक वियुक्त व लक्षणबद्ध कर लिया गया है।

3. पौलिफीनोलिक अवयवों के निम्नलिखित पौषणिक तथा औषधीय प्रभाव हैं :—

(क) जैसा कि विटामिन 'बी' व बी 2 के बढ़े हुए टिशू स्टोरेज से स्पष्ट है शरीर में विटामिन बी, व बी 2 पर कम प्रभाव।

(ख) अधिक कोशिका प्रबलता प्रभाव (विटामिन)

(ग) अन्य हैजे के जीवाणु (विब्रिकों को लेरी) के विकास पर निरोधक प्रभाव ।

(घ) आमाशय स्राव क्रिया पर उद्दीपक प्रभाव ।

(ङ) आमाशय रस की पाचक क्रिया बढ़ाता है ।

4. चाय पालिफीनाल आन्त्र माइक्रोपलोरा द्वारा बी विटामिनों की बायोसिसथेसिस को बढ़ाते हैं और कुछ रोगजनक आन्त्र सूक्ष्यजीवों की वृद्धि के प्रति क्षति-जीवाणु क्रिया का परिचय देते हैं ।

इस अनुसंधान के परिणाम चाय बोर्ड द्वारा दो पुस्तिकायों में प्रकाशित किये गए हैं । इसके अलावा अनुसंधान दल के कुछ निष्कर्ष मान्य वैज्ञानिक पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित किये गए हैं । चाय की पौषणिक तथा औषधीय विशेषताओं का समय-समय पर चाय बोर्ड के संबधिति प्रकाशनों में भी विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Effect of Destructive Process of Weather Patterns

2257. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an alarming increase in the pace of destruction of the eco-system in the country ;

(b) whether any reliable scientific study has been conducted as to the effect of this destructive process on the weather pattern in India.

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken to effectively check this process ?

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

(b) and (c) Very few studies have been made in India. The nature of studies made and results thereof are given below :

(i) A study was made on the effect of forest cover on rainfall distribution at Andaman & Nicobar Islands in 1978 which revealed that the rainfall increased with forest cover A study however of the effect of deforestation on rainfall at Mahabaleshwar in Western Ghats conducted in 1980 showed no significant effect.

(ii) Some studies conducted in regard to the effect of denudation of vegetation in 1975 in little Andaman, Middle Island, Great Nicobar showed that there was loss in soil fertility and consequently loss in yield.

(iii) Some studies have been made regarding the effect of urbanization and industrialisation on rainfall, but these studies have not yielded any clear inference. The studies made in this regard are indicated below :

(a) Studies conducted on rainfall distribution in Delhi in the monsoon months during 1975-78 showed pockets of high rainfall. These pockets of higher rainfall appeared to be a result of urban triggering of convective showers.

(b) Studies conducted in 1973 regarding rainfall variations within 200 Km. of Steel Mill Complex located at Jamshedpur-Burnpur region in the months of February and August for the period 1972-1955 showed decrease of rainfall in the down-wind region

(c) Studies regarding rainfall variations conducted in 1973, around the industrial complex in Bombay pointed out that there was an increase in rainfall in the down-wind region of the urban industrial complex.

(d) The Government has taken a number of steps with a view to check the adverse effects on the ecosystem and environment. Some of these are :—

(i) A number of Acts like the Water (Prevention and Control) Act 1974, the Air (Prevention and Conrrol) Act 1981, the Forest Conservation Act 1980 the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, the Pesticides Act, 1968, have been enacted and appropriate machinery created for their implementation.

(ii) A separate Department of Environment was created in 1980 to keep a watch on the environmental conditions and to take adequate measures for prevention and control of adverse effects on the eco-systems and environment. That Department also provides financial support to the Research and Development Projects in different aspects of environment with the ultimate object of protecting and improving the environment.

Exodus from Public Sector

2258. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of capable and competant people are leaving pubic sector undertakings to join the private sectors ;

(b) if so, whether any estimate had been prepared about this exodus from public sector and the main factors responsible for this ; and

(c) the measures under consideration of Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO):(a)to(c) Information in respect of persons holding Schedule 'D' posts carrying the revised pay scale of Rs. 3000-3700 and above who have left the public sector undertakings to join private sector during the last two years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Zip Fasteners

2259. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the unauthorised annual imports of about Rs. 100 crores of zip fasteners thereby seriously affecting indigenous production and loss of foreign exchange (Economic Times 23.6.83) ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to stop these imports as also other clandestine and illegal imports in the country affecting national economy ?

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

(b) Zip fasteners appear in the banned list in Appendix 4 of the Import Policy. 1983-84. There is only a limited provision for their import under the import policy for Registered Exporters.

Unauthorised and clandestine impotrs will be dealt with according to law.

MMTC to Stop Procurement of Iron Ore from Barajamada Belt

2260. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has decided to stop procurement of iron ore for export from the Barajamada belt in Bihar and Orissa from July 1 this year ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons ; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to solve the problem to avert unemployment to about 10,000 Adivasi workers of the region as a result of threatened closure of the mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) On account of huge inventories of iron ore with MMTC and unwillingness of the foreign buyers to nominate ships to Paradip Port, MMTC notified its intention to the mine owners in Barajamada sector that the Corporation may have to either suspend or reduce drastically procurement of iron ore from 1-7-1983. MMTC has, however been directed to continue procurement of iron ore from the Eastern Region for another three months commencing from 1st July, 1983.

(c) Government have taken the following steps to maintain exports of iron ore through Paradip Port :—

(1) MMTC have been asked to explore new markets for export of iron ore to countries willing to nominate vessels with capacity upto 60,000 DWT.

(2) Two port loading has been suggested to major buyers of iron ore from India.

(3) MMTC has decided that it would compensate buyers for higher incidence of freight involved in lifting ore from Paradip by giving discounts on prices.

(4) Night navigation has been introduced to handle vessels during night time.

(5) The expasion and modification to the iron ore handling plant at Paradip Port to increase the annual throughout to 4 million tonnes is being completed.

(6) MMTC and SAIL have been directed to work out an agreed programme of procurement of ore from this region to meet the residual requirements of domestic steel plants.

Investment in Jute Industries

2261. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether any information is available with Government about the total investment in Jute Industries in India and total number of labourers employed at present and total amount of profit the industries have got during the years 1981-82 and 1982 83 and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The total investment in jute industries is estimated at Rs. 333 crores comprising fixed assets and current assets as per book values. The total number of labourers normally employed by the industry is about 2.50 lakhs (this is inclusive of the number of labourers employed in presently closed mills). As regards profitability of industry, on the basis of profit/loss of a number of mill companies, the total loss incurred by the industry during 1981-82 is estimated at about Rs. 86 crores. We do not have sufficient data for estimating profit/loss for 1989-83, but it appears that profitability position did not improve in 1982-83 and the industty continued to incur heavy losses.

Building of Roads in the North East by BRO

2262. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation prepared a programme for building of roads in the North-East ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b) The Border Roads Organisation is a departmental construction agency mainly engaged in the construction of Defence and other roads, including in the North East. These road works form part of the road development programmes of the Central Government, State/Union Territories Governments and other Government agencies.

As on 1st April, 1983, the Border Roads Organisation had a projected work-load of laying/improving approximately 4,000 Kms. of roads in the North-East.

Construction works have already started in the case of some of these roads. Other road projects are in various stages of survey, preparation of Technical Cost Appreciation and Planning. During the current financial year, about 350 Kms. of roads are planned to be laid/improved. Progress of works would depend upon the interse priorities, availability of funds and other relevant factors.

वायुदूत विमानों में सीटों की संख्या

2263. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि प्रत्येक वायुदूत विमान में लोगों के बैठने के लिये सीटों की संख्या कितनी है और इस क्षमता के कितने प्रतिशत का उपयोग किया जा रहा है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : वायुदूत फिलहाल इंडियन एयरलाइन्स से पट्टे पर लिए गए एच०एस० 140 तथा एफ-27 बिमानों से प्रचालन कर रही है। इन विमानों की सीट क्षमता क्रमश: 48 तथा 44 है। क्षमता का उपयोग अलग-अलग सैक्टरों पर अलग-अलग है तथा कुछ सैक्टरों पर निहित भारयोग प्रतिबंधों को छोड़कर यह औसतन, एफ-27 विमान के मामले में 40% तथा एच०एस०-748 विमान के सम्बन्ध में 50% है।

Suspension of Civilian Employees Working in Armed Forces Headquartes and Inter Service Organisations

2264. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1031 on 25th February 1983, regarding "suspension of civilian employees working in Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations" and state :

(a) whether the subsistence allowance has since been reviewed in respect of the four cases which were said to be in progress and the review has become due in respect to the other one case in terms of Fundamental Rules 53 (i) (ii) (a) and Government of India letter No. 16012/1/79-L.U. dated 23-8-1979 ; and

(b) if so, will a statement be laid on the Table of the House indicating :—

(i) name and designation of the employee.

(ii) date of suspension.

(iii) date of first review.

(iv) date of increase/decrerse in the subsistence allowance.

(v) reasons for not increasing/decreasing the subsistence allowance immediately after the first review ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) and (b) Out of 5 cases including the one where the review became subsequently due, suspension in 2 cases has been revoked. A statement containing the requisite information in respect of the remaining three cases is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Date of suspension	Date of first review	Date of increase/ decrease in the subsistence allowance	Reasons for not increasing/decreasing the subsistence allowance immediately after the first review
1.	Sh S.K. Gupta, Steno Gde 'C'	3-6-82	16-3-83	increased from 50% to 75% w.e.f. 16-3-83	— —
2.	Sh. S.K. Jasra, Asstt.	16-7-82	10-3-83	increased from 50% to 75% w.e.f. 10-3-83	— —
3.	Sh. M.R. Bhola, Asstt.	14-11-82	25-2-83	—	Not approved by the Competent Authority

Financial Crisis of Karnataka

2265. SHRI B V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government had sent a wireless message to Karnatka Government on 21 June, 1983 asking why the Reserve Bank of India should not stop payment against its cheques;

(b) whether the State Government in their message had suggested that instructions should not be sent to Reserve Bank of India until the Chief Minister of the State had held discussions with Union Finance Minister ;

(c) whether this situation arose in the State because the State Government had failed to make collections of sales-tax and other dues during the peak period from January to March, 1983;

(d) if so, what were the other reasons for financial crisis of the State Government ; and

(e) to what extent the Union Government helped the State Government to meet the crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The Union Finance Minister wrote to the Chief Minister, Karnataka on 6th June requesting him to clear the State's overdraft with the R.B.I.

(b) The State Chief Minister had requested for an advance assistance of Rs. 40 crores to meet the immediate financial difficulties of the State.

(c) and (d) According to the figures furnished by the State Government, the total of State's own resources during 1982-83 was Rs. 361 crores as against the earlier Plan estimates of Rs. 351 crores and the deficit during 1982-83 was due to the State Government executing a Plan outlay higher than approved for the State.

(e) The Government of India released one instalment of the State's share in Central taxes and Central assistance in advance and Rs. 10 crores of ways and means advance to help the State meet its financial difficulties.

Career Prospects of Civilian Officers in MES

2266. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposal of Government to improve the career prospects of civilian officers in the Military Engineering Services ;

(b) if there is no such proposal, whether Government propose to look into the grievances of MES employees soon ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (d) A comprehensive proposal for cadre review in respect of Group 'A' officers of the MES is under consideration.

Re-Opening of Calcutta Airport for Foreign Air-Lines

2267. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether Tourism Department of West Bengal has requested his Ministry for re-opening of foreign airlines which at present do not stop at Calcutta airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : A reference was made in this context by the Minister of Tourism and Forests, Govt. of West Bengal in the conference of Tourism Ministers of Eastern and Nothern Regions held at Calcutta on 22nd December, 1982, when he indicated that there was a slump in the tourist movement for longer haul distances and therefore in future, emphasis will have to be placed on Regional Tourism and in that context he felt that there were strong possiiblities of getting tourists from far Eastern countries and West Asia to the Eastern Region by exhorting the foreign airlines to scheduled their flights through Calcutta Airport.

Imports from Pakistan to Route through STC

2268. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that imports from India by the private sector are still curbed by Pakistan even after that countries recent liberalised import policy ; and

(b) if so, whether India is going to emulate Pakistan's policy of routing all imports from Pakistan through State Trading Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) It is understood that the Import Policy announced by Pakistan for their current financial year continues the restrictions on Imports from India by the private sector in Pakistan.

(b) There is no proposals so far to route all imports from Pakistan through the State Trading Corporation.

Merger of Vayudoot with Indian Airlines due to losses

2269. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the total losses suffered by the Vayudoot since its inception ;

(b) whether Government would consider merger of this service with the Indian Airlines in order to reduce these losses; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The cumulative loss suffered by Vayudoot since its inception up to the month of May, 1983 is Rs. 1.64 crores approximately.

(b) No proposal of this nature is under consideration.

(c) Vayudoot Limited was concerned as a separate airlines, it is still in its nascent stage. It would be premature to consider merger of Vayudoot with Indian Airlines during the gestation period.

Conference of Income Tax Commissioners

2270 DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI BIJU PATNAIK :
DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference of Income Tax Commissioners was held in New Delhi in June, 1983 ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the conference :

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes. A Conference of Commissioner of Income-tax was held in New Delhi from 2nd June to 4th June, 1983.

(b) and (c) Broadly, the recommendations made by the Conference and the decisions taken thereon by the Government related to the following areas :—

(a) Performance appraisal and Career Management ;

(b) Redressal of grievances ;

(c) Enforcement of discipline ;

(d) Inter-personnel and intra-personnel relations ;

(e) Some aspects of vigilance ;

(f) Public relations ;

(g) Implementation of official language policy ;

(h) Strategies for speeding up of work ;

(i) Improvement of statistics :

(j) Improving quality of assessments ;

(k) Strategy for reducing tax arrears ;

(l) Strategy for reducing litigation ;

(m) Meeting the challanges of tax evasion and

(n) Training

(d) Shortly after the Conference, the decisions requiring immediate action were identified and conveyed to the Commissioners and all others concerned in the matter. Decisions requiring amendment in law are being processed.

Imposition of Ban by Saudi Arabia on Import of Meat from India

2271. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has imposed a ban on import of meat from India ;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure the quality of meat and live stock prior to the export ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that unwanted or diseased animals are not exported or slaughtered and to regain the Saudi Arabian market for export of meat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes. Sir. Saudi Arabia has imposed a ban on import of buffalo meat from India.

(b) To persuade Saudi Arabian Government to lift the ban, an official delegation led by Deputy Minister of Commerce visited Saudi Arabia to apprise the authorities of the measures taken by the Government to determine and maintain the quality of meat exports.

(c) and (d) It has been proposed to tighten up the existing quality control measures and to consider introduction of compulsory pre-shipment quality control for the export of meat. To ensure quality of animals, it has been decided to establish quarantine centres for the quarantine and vaccination of animals for minimum period of 21 days prior to exports.

Finance from Public Institution in Jute Industry

2272. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in case of a number of Jute industry units, finance from public institutions account for more than fifty per cent of their working capital ; and

(b) if so, what is the justification for allowing such units to continue in the private sector ?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) Fig. about the percentage of finance from Public Institutions to the jute mills in relation to their working capital are not available. Commercial Banks, advance short-term credit to jute mills for meeting their day-to-day working capital requirements. Such bank advances are made on pledge or hypothecation of stocks/current assets/book debts with stipulated margins and banks bear full responsibility to ensure proper end-use of credit facility extended by them through regular monitoring of mill accounts. Such credit facilities are provided by banks in normal course of their banking business to all industries including that of jute for meeting working capital requirements and this is not peculiar to jute industry alone. Therefore, the question of bringing such units from private sector to public sector does not arise.

New Proposals of Reliefs for Boosting Jute Industry

2273. SHRIMATI GEETA MUHKERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new proposals of 'reliefs' are being considered for boosting the Jute Industry ; and

(b) if so, whether such reliefs are conditional to the beneficiary units, efforts for reopening the closed units and for making better use of their installed capacities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) The Government has been taking various

ameliorative measures in order to improve the working of jute industry, as per Statement attached.

Statement

The Central Government has been taking the following ameliorative measures in order to improve working of jute industry :

I. Domestic Sector :

(i) Compulsory use of 100 per cent new jute bags by the cement industry from 1st October, 1982.

(ii) Periodic purchase of B.T. will bags through DGS and D for packing foodgrains at cost-plus prices after linking it with purchase of raw jute from Jute Corporation of India (JCI).

(iii) Persuading other agencies to use more jute bags for packing of fertilisers ; sugar and foodgrains.

(iv) Helping to create a domestic market for diversified jute products like jute decoratives.

(v) Permission for free import of raw jute by Mills from Nepal.

(vi) Price support operation for raw jute by JCI.

II. Export Sector :

(i) Continuation of Cash Compensatory Support on export on almost all exportable items of jute goods.

(ii) Formation of Consortium with S.T.C. for export of carpet backing cloth to U.S.A. with 50 : 50 loss sharing arragements.

(iii) Grant of cash compensatory support at a higher rate to S.T.C. for effective participation by S.T.C. through a Consortium of Exporters in global tenders for hessian and sacking.

(iv) Product developments through Research and Development.

(v) Participation in Trade Fairs and workshops and sponsoring of market-oriented trade delegations.

(vi) Setting up of 100 per cent export-oriented units for which a number of Letters of Intent have been issued.

III. Administrative Measures :

(i) The following two Bills have been introduced in Lok Sabha on 22.4.1983 :

(a) **The Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, 1983 :**

This Bill is to provide for the levy and collection, by way of cess, of a duty of excise on jute manufactures for the purpose of carrying out measures for the development and production of jute manufactures and for matters connected therewith.

(b) **The Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill, 1983 :**

This Bill is to provide for establishment of a Council for the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity in the Jute Industry, financing of activities for such development and for matters connected therewith.

(ii) Government have set up a Steering Committee to tackle the various

problems affecting the jute industry expeditiously and to evolve inter-departmental coordination on jute matters.

IV. Financial Sector :

(i) Undertaking of an in-depth study of the cost structure of jute goods by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) at the request of the Government. This is also with a view to examine the feasibility of the demand for 'dual pricing' of the jute goods.

(ii) Setting up of a Sub-Committee by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to study viability of jute mills and to suggest a package of financial measures for the rehabilitation of potentially viable units.

(iii) Liberal financial asistance to IJIRA and other Research Organisations which are engaged in product development efforts in keeping with the demand and preference of the Markets.

Purchase of Arms and Defence Equipment from Foreign Countries

2274. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been purchasing arms and defence equipment from several foreign countries recently ;

(b) whether such deals include in every case provisions of transfer of technology ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) Procurement of sophisticated defence equipment is a continuing process for the purpose of maintaining our Armed Forces in an optimum state of readiness. Where procurement is through imports, efforts are made to obtain technical know-how to help in indigenous manufacture of the equipment keeping in view the quantity/numbers of the equipment required and the period over which they will be in use by our Armed Forces.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के अन्तर्गत कानपुर में कपास यूनिट

2275. **श्री हरीश रायत :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कानपुर में कपास यूनिटों की संख्या कितनी है जो राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के प्रबंधाधीन चल रही है, और ऐसी यूनिटों की संख्या, कितनी है जिनके प्रबंध की अवधि निकट भविष्य में समाप्त हो रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी.ए. संगमा) : ऐसी तीन यूनिटें हैं। दो यूनिटें अर्थात् लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल्स तथा अथर्टन वैस्ट काटन मिल्स का प्रबन्ध लक्ष्मी रतन तथा अथर्टन वैस्ट काटन मिल्स (प्रबन्ध का अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम द्वारा अधिगृहित किया गया हैं। स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स की प्रबन्ध अवधि 31 जनवरी, 1984 को समाप्त होगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

2276. **श्री हरीश रावत :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा जिले के जालली, सराई खेत, हरड़ा क्वैराला, शाभा, चौड़ास्थल नामक स्थानों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं कब तक खोल दी जाएगीं,

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा आवश्यक अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वहां पर लाइसेंस कब तक जारी किए जाएंगे ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ग) अपनी शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति के अधीन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा ग्रामीण/अर्ध-शहरी केन्द्रों में शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते केन्द्रों के अंतिम निर्णय राज्य सरकारों तथा बैंकों के साथ परामर्श करके किया जाता है। तदनुसार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रश्न में उल्लिखित छः केन्द्रों में से चार केन्द्रों पर शाखाएं खोलने के वास्ते बैंकों को आवश्यक प्राधिकार जारी कर दिए गए हैं। ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

बैंक का नाम	आवंटित केन्द्र का नाम
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	1. जालली
ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स	1. सराईखे
	2. हरड़ा
यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	1. शामा

बैंकों से इन प्राधिकारों का शीघ्रता से उपयोग करने के लिए कहा गया है।

अल्मोड़ा नैनीताल जिलों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक खोलना

2277. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अल्मोड़ा नैनीताल जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखाएं खोल दी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ये शाखाएं खोली गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या है जहां ये शाखाएं खोली जाएंगी और कब और बैंक की ऋण योजना कैसी होगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामाराव) : (क) और (ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार नैनीताल अल्मोड़ा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की, जिसकी स्थापना 26 मार्च, 1983 को की गई थी, नैनीताल में केवल एक शाखा है।

(ग) बैंक ने अपने परिचालन के क्षेत्र के भीतर सम्भावित केन्द्रों के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर रखा विस्तार कार्यक्रम तैयार करने की प्रक्रिया अभी पूरी नहीं की है।

अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जिलों के विभिन्न कस्बों में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के बिक्री केन्द्र खोलने की योजना

2278. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरागढ़ जनपदों के विभिन्न कस्बों में राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के बिक्री केन्द्र खोलने की कोई योजना राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) क्या उनका मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम को इस क्षेत्र के उपभोक्ताओं के लाभार्थ बिक्री केन्द्रों की एक श्रृंखला खोलने की एक योजना को क्रियान्वित करने की सलाह देगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी.ए. संगमा) : (क) ऐसी कोई योजना राष्ट्रीय

कपड़ा निगम की संबंधित सहायक कम्पनी के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) अभी सरकार का इस विषय में निगम को कोई सलाह देने का विचार नहीं है ।

Concessional Loans for Education

2279. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India gives concessional loans to its employees for their education ;

(b) whether there are many industrial institutions in the country who are also giving similar benefit only for some technical education of the students who are ultimately absorbed in their own industry ;

(c) whether these industrial institutions are not able to give financial help to all of their employees because they have to get loan from the financial institutions on commercial rates which becomes rather exorbitant; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider giving concessional loan say at 5 per cent to these institutions so that they are able to undertake education scheme for their employees in a much better way and if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Shortage of Small Coins in Bombay

2280. SHRI BALAASHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of small coins in Bombay and as a result some private firms have issued "hundies"; and

(b) whether any other city in the country is experiencing similar shortage and if so, the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Complaints of shortage of small coins in Bombay have been received. The Reserve Bank of India, which is responsible for distribution of coins in the country, has reported that they are not aware of any private firms, who have issued "hundies" as a result of shortage of coins.

(b) Yes, Sir, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Bangalore, etc.

R.B.I. Proble into Status of 12 Overseas Companies.

2281. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN :

SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY :

SHRI KAMAL NATH ;

SHRI N. E. HORD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India will hold a detailed probe into the status of 13 overseas companies to determine whether the shares they have pur-

chased in Indian companies under the non-residents investment scheme are valid ;

(b) if so, the names of the companies who are likely to be probed into ;

(c) in what way the RBI will be able to perform its enquiry when these companies operate outside and how far it would be desirable because it may bring up image of these companies in foreign countries and will affect them adversely ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) There is no proposal to hold a detailed probe by the Reserve Bank of India into the status of the 13 overseas companies to determine whether the shares they have purchased in Indian companies under the resident Investment scheme are valid.

Bad Debts of Nationalised Banks

2282. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total accumulated bad debts of the nationalised banks so far;

(b) what are the reasons for such accumulation;

(c) whether Government have made any analysis of the causes of such accumulation, details of the said analysis, if any made;

(d) if not made, whether Government propose to do the analysis now, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :(a)to(e) A certain amount of risk of certain debts going bad is inherent in the nature of operations of banks. Commercial banks including all nationalised banks make provision every year out of their annual income for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors and write off the debts which are considered by their management as ultimately unrecoverable from out of the provisions so made According to the forms of balance-sheet and profit and loss account prescribed under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum or particulars of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their auditors. In view of this, information in this regard is not to be divulged.

The operation of public sector banks is continually kept under review both by Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India. These banks have a system of continuous monitoring of individual advance at various levels of organisation. As soon as an advance shows signs that it may prove difficult of recovery, the same is reviewed in detail with reference to the purpose for which the advance had been given, the nature of business and the status of borrower, availability of security, worth of borrower guarantors etc. On the basis of the review-steps are initiated to recover/ regularise the advances. Steps taken may include-attempts to nurse the unit, improve its business by diversifying its activity, enhancing the profitability, etc. If such steps do not bear any fruits, advances are recalled and steps are initiated to recover the advance by having recourse to the enforcement of security or by initiating legal proceedings against the party. It is only after exhausting all these channels that extreme step of writing off of bad debts is taken. It has been enjoined on the Chief Executives of public sector banks that they should pay special attention to the aspect of bad and doubtful debts in their respective banks and take steps to introduce suitably early warning system so that corrective measure wherever necessary can be taken in time to ensure full recovery.

Filling up of Posts of Chairmn/Managing Directors etc. in Nationalised Banks

2283. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Chairmen/ Managing Directors, Executive Directors, General Managers and Deputy General Managers to be filled up in the nationalised banks along with the names of banks and for how long these posts are vacant;

(b) whether it is a fact that all the nationalised banks have not nominated Directors from the Officer's category; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the filling up of these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) 19 out of 20 nationalised banks have their Chairmen and Managing Directors. In the case of one nationalised bank viz., Bank of Maharashtra, the Chairman and Managing Director has relinquished charge on 30th July, 1983 prematurely. Executive Directors are in position in 7 out of the 20 nationalised banks. The appointments to these posts are made by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank having regard to the requirements and other related factors in each bank. As regards the posts of General Manager and Deputy General Managar, the information is furnished in the Statement attached. The posts will be filled by the banks as early as possible.

In terms of clause 3 (c) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, one director from among the employees of the nationalised banks who are not workmen (i.e. officers) has to be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank. In so far as the 14 banks nationalised in July, 1969 are concerned, officer directors are in position in 10 banks. Although specified term of office of these officer directors of nationalised banks (excluding Bank of India) has already expired, they are continuing in office until their successors are appointed in terms of clause 9 (3) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneuos Provisions) Scheme, 1970. In the remaining 4 banks, the vacancies have arisen on account of the retirement/resignation of the concerned officer directors. As regards the six banks which were nationalised in 1980, the officer directors have not so far been appointed in terms of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980.

Action is in hand to appoint the officer directors in all these banks shortly.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Vacant posts of General Manager	Vacant posts of Deputy General Manager	Since when vacant
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Central Bank of India	Nil	2	1.7.83
2.	Bank of India	Nil	I	1.7.83
3.	Punjab National Bank	Nil	Nil	
4.	Bank of Baroda	Nil	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5
5.	United Commercial Bank	1* (Since 1.10.82)	2* (Since 1.2.83 and 7.2.83)	
6.	Canara Bank	Nil	Nil	
7.	United Bank of India	1	Nil	27.2.28
8.	Dena Bank	Nil	Nil	
9.	Syndicate Bank	Nil	Nil	
10.	Union Bank of India	1	Nil	1.5.83
11.	Allahabad Bank	Nil	2	1 6.83 & 12.7.83
12.	Indian Bank	Nil	1	
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	
14	Indian Overseas Bank	Nil	3	14.3.83
15.	Andhra Bank	Nil	2	12.3.83
16.	Corporation Bank	Nil	1	16.9.82
17.	New Bank of India	Nil	2	15.2.83
18.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Nil	Nil	
19.	Vijaya Bank	Nil	1	April, 1983
20.	Punjab and Sind Bank	One post of Joint General Manager is lying vacant since 24.4.1981.		

Excise Duty Collected on Maize Starch and Tapioca Starch

2284. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of total revenue collected through excise duty on the maize starch and tapioca starch during 1980, 1981 and 1982; and

(b) the number of units paying the excise duties on these items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Recommendations of Task Force on Export Promotion Councils

2285. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Task Force on Export Promotion Councils; and

(b) the action thereon ?

*Officiating arrangements have been made.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—6816/83*].

Thefts in Defence Armoury

2286. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many thefts have been taken place this year in the Defence Armoury and the names of places, amount involved and items stolen; and

(b) what action is taken to prosecute them and measures to protect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) No theft from the Defence Armouries has been reported during the year 1983.

(b) Does not arise.

Disproportionate Income of Bank Officers

2287. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many bank officers have been charge-sheeted for disproportionate income in 1982 and 1983 and the names of the banks and the amount involved; and

(b) what are the measures to prevent the misuse of the offices of these bank personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and, to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Medical Officers on Depuation sent Abroad

2288. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many medical officers of the Defence Ministry are sent abroad on deputation; and

(b) how many have got discharge from service while on deputation and how many are staying back in foreign countries after discharge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : (a) There is no specific quota for deputations abroad. The number of officers on deputation abroad, at present is given below :—

(i) Medical Officers	19
(ii) Dental Officers	3
Total :	22

(b) Nil

News Item Captioned "Smuggling Assumes Menacing Level"

2289. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE: be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in the 'Times of India' dated 10th May, 1983 under the heading "Smuggling assumes mennacing level";

(b) whether this is due to the fact that the efficieney of the preventive apparatus of the Customs Department is sinking to lower and lower levels ;

(c) total value of bullion, textiles, electronic gadgets, wrist watchs and precious stones seized by the Customs officials during the last two years upto 31st March, 1983;

(d) How many persons have been arrested on the charge of smuggling during the above period and how many cases have since been disposed of ; and

(e) what measures are being taken to check smuggling effectively ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The total value of gold, silver, synthetic fabrics and yarn, wrist wathes and precious stones and the total value of seizures of contraband goods effected by the Customs authorities during the years. 1981, 1982 and 1983, (upto March) are given below :-

(Value : Rs. in laks)

Year	Gold	Watches	Synthetic fabrics and yarn	Silver	Diamonds and precious stones	Other articles.	Total seizures
1981	254	357	481	130	58	2692	3972
1982	1288	599	814	17	181	3740	6639
1983 (up to March)	29	51	345	479	13	1139	2056

Separate satistics are not maintained for electronic goods.

(d) The number of persons arrested and convicted for smuggling activities during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 (upto 31st March) are given below :—

Year	Arrested	Convicted
1981	2213	844*
1982	2266	691*
1983 (upto March)	543	123*

(e) The field formations have been instructed to remain vigilant. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs department is being reinforced in terms of man-power and equipment in the vulnerable areas. Suitable anti-smuggling measures have also been taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities. the matter is also kept under constant review for appropriate action.

Closing down of Foreign Exchange House in Dubai and Sharjah

2290. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

* The figures under this column include conviction of persons arrested in earlier years also and are related to the cases decided by the Courts during the relevant years.

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign exchange houses run by the State Bank of India and the Canara Bank in Dubai and Sharjah are likely to be closed down under the new regulations proposed by the United Arab Emirates Central Bank ;

(b) whether this is likely to affect the remittances by Indians in the United Arab Emiratese; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) According to information available, the UAE Central Bank have issued Regulations which *inter-alia* stipulate that a bank which is not licensed to operate locally shall not manage any exchange house. State Bank of India and Canara Bank are not licnesed to operate locally in UAE. However Government have no information whether these banks will be asked to terminate their agreements before their expiry dates. In any case, the likely termination of management service agreements of the captioned banks may not necessarily affect remittances of Indians. since the remitters can send money through 9 other exchange houses maintaining accounts with 8 banks in India and also route their remittances through other banking channels in Dubai and Sharjah which Includes branches of Bank of Baroda.

Setting up of Industrial Units in Orissa to Manufature Defence Components

2291. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the setting up of an industrial unit in the State of Orissa to manufacture defence components ;

(b) if so, the names, of the places selected for this purpose ; and

(c) the time by when this proposal is likely to be implemented ?

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

(b) No place has yet been selected for this purpose.

(c) Since the proposal is still in the preliminary stages of consideration, the name by when it is likely to be implemented, not be given at this stage.

एयर इंडिया की उड़ानों की संख्या अपर्याप्त होने के कारण विदेशी पर्यटकों को कठिनाइयां

2292. **श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :**

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा .

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एयर इंडिया की उड़ानों की संख्या अपर्याप्त होने के कारण बहुत से विदेशी पर्यटकों को अपने अपने देशों में नियत समय पर पहुंचने में कठिनाइयां हो रही है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है, और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं है ।

मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों द्वारा लिए गए छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत के झूठे दावे

2293. **श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :**

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में पता चला है कि उनके मंत्रालय में बड़ी संख्या में कर्मचारियों ने छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत के झुठे दावे प्रस्तुत किए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों की वर्गवार कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) कुल कितनी राशि के झूठे दावे किए गए हैं; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इन कर्मचारियों के विरूद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) से (घ) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Resumption of Purchasing Processed Cashewnuts by Soviet Union from India

294. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Union has resumed Purchasing of processed cashewnuts from India;

(b) if so, the quantity exported to that country since their withdrawal from the market :

(c) whether the European and the American markets have been recaptured by our exporters; and

(d) if so, the quantity and value of cashewnuts exported to these countries during the past one year ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Our exports to European and the American markets have now registered a significant increase.

(d) The quantity and value of cashew kernels exported to European and American countries in 1981-82 and 1982-83, are as follows :—

Qty. MT.
Value Rs. crores

	April '81 - March '82		April '82-March '83	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
I. European Countries	1626	9.27	2626	11.13
II. American countries	3895	22.06	6894	28,48

Exploring of New Markets for Export of Cashew products

2295. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cashew Corporation of India has been asked to explore new markets for export of cashew products :

(b) if so, whether any new market has been found apart from the traditional markets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Cashew Corporation of Indian Ltd. have entered into two contracts, valued at Rs. 2.70 lakhs, for export of cashew kernels to South Korea. South Korea was not importing cashew kernels prior to 1st July, 1983.

Observations made by Chairman of Economic Advisory Council about Bleak Export outlook

2296. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observations made by the Chairman of Economic Advisory Council about the Bleak Export outlook and poor performance on export front by India in the eighties ;

(b) if so, whether the reasons for apprehensions in this regard have been ascertained; and

(c) the measures proposed to bring improvement in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The First Report of the Economic Advisory Council does not state that the export outlook is bleak nor does it suggest that India's export performance in the 1980s is poor. The report observes that export promotion would need cost reduction in key sectors, better quality control and infrastructural support, and an aggressive marketing strategy.

(b) and (c) Does not arise,

Projection of Expansion of Tea output

2298. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the study brought out by the Economic and Scientific Research Association in regard to the projection of expansion of tea output ;

(b) what are the details of the study ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c) The Economic and Scientific Research Association, India Exchange, Calcutta has published a booklet in July 1983 entitled "Growth and Potential of Tea Industry in India". The publication purports to analyse various aspects of the tea industry in India. Government does not contemplate any action on this publication at this state.

राज्य द्वारा ओवरड्राफ्ट

2299. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने कुछ राज्यों को ओवरड्राफ्ट लेने की अनुमति दी है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ग) यह अनुमति दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा लिए गए ओवरड्राफ्ट के संबंध में नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के अधिनियम में राज्य सरकारों को ओवरड्राफ्ट की मंजूरी की विशिष्ट रूप से व्यवस्था नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों के मुद्रा-संबंधी लेन-देन विभिन्न खजाना-कार्यालयों/उप-खजाना कार्यालयों और बैंकों में साथ-साथ ही होते हैं। ओवरड्राफ्ट उस समय होते हैं जब राज्य सरकार के खातों में वितरण प्राप्तियों और प्राधिकृत अर्थोपाय सीमाओं से अधिक हो जाते है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ओवरड्राफ्ट पर दंड-स्वरूप ब्याज लेता है। नकद प्रवाह में असंतुलन दूर हो जाने पर ओवरड्राफ्ट समाप्त हो जाते हैं :—

(घ) 29 जुलाई, 1983 की स्थिति के अनुसार राज्यों के ओवरड्राफ्ट निम्न प्रकार थे :—

	करोड़ रुपये
1. बिहार	60.88
2. हरियाणा	6.93
3. कर्नाटक	22.21
4. केरल	16.29
5. उड़ीसा	2.83
6. पश्चिम बंगाल	59.95

Sale of Units by Hindustan Lever under FERA

2301. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR :

SHRI ZAINUL ABEDIN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a decision by Hindustan Lever Limited to sell a number of its units spread all over the country attracts the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The sale of the units by Hindustan Lever Limited will attract the provisions of FERA, 1973. The proposal when received, will be examined by the Reserve Bank of India on merits.

Working Capital Grants by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

2302. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India has not granted any working capital to National Rubber, Inchek Tyre, Aluminium Manufacturing Co., for production of goods for the last five years ;

(b) whether this policy has not piled up debts on these concerns ;

(c) whether it is the policy of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India to make the Companies more sick whose management has been taken over ;

(d) whether an enquiry will be conducted into the working of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India ;

(e) whether the present management will be transferred or removed, pending such an enquiry ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) It has been reported by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) that it has not granted any working capital assitance to M/s. National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. and Inchek Tyres Ltd. IRCI has, however, provided margin money for the working capital finance provided by the bankers of these units. IRCI has provided pledge loan for meeting working capital requirements of M/s Aluminium Manufacturing Company Ltd.

It is the function of the banks to provide working capital finance to industrial units. IRCI, as a reconstruction agency, is expected to lay more emphasis on assistance for aspects such as renovation, modernisation and updating of technology which really serve the purpose of rehabilitation of sick units. However IRCI do provide assistance in the form of margin money and pledge loans in cases of units which are unable to bring on their own, the necessary margin insisted on by the banks for sanction of working capital finance.

(c) No, sir.

(d) to (f) Since IRCI is functioning within the parameters laid down by the Government it is not considered necessary to conduct any enquiry into the working of IRCI or to transfer/remove the present management of IRCI.

Diversion of Flights from Bombay and Delhi to Calcutta and Madras

2303. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee on Public undertakings recommended diversion of flights from Bombay and Delhi to Calcutta and Madras ;

(b) if so, why has it not been implemented ;

(c) is there acute shortage of Control Officers at Calcutta Airport ;

(d) what are the posts lying vacant in this category ;

(e) is there shortage in Gauhati Airport in this respect ;

(f) when will these vacancies be filled in ; and

(g) what is the position at Bhubaneswar Airport in this respect ?

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

(b) Government of India is keen to promote additional international traffic to/from Calcutta and Madras. The International airlines, however, select the points of call in India according to their own commercial and operational considerations. This is also true of the operations of Air India to other countries. Efforts have, however, been made to persuade the international airlines to operate to Calcutta at the time of bilateral negotiations with them. Scandinavian Airline System (SAS) have introduced a second frequency to Calcutta in lieu of Delhi with effect from 31.10.1982.

(e) and (d) Out of a total strength of 33 Air Traffic Control Officers, 8 posts are lying vacant at present.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The post of Air Traffic Control Officers are filled up by direct recruitment and promotion in the ratio of 2 : 1. A requisition has been sent to the UPSC for recruitment of 99 Air Traffic Controllers. On receipt of nominations from the UPSC and after giving them the necessary training, the vacancies in Calcutta airport as well as other stations will be filled up.

(g) There is no shortage of Air Traffic Control Officers at Bhubaneswar airport.

Lapses of Lakshmi Commercial Bank Limited

2304. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has referred some of the admitted lapses by the Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd., (a non-nationalised bank) to the CBI for enquiry;

(b) if not, the reasons of saving the erring bank; and

(c) what is the Policy of Government to regulate the working of the non-nationalised banks specially the Lakshmi Commercial Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) : Reserve Bank of India have referred to certain matters relating to Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd., and suggested an inquiry. The question of investigation into the allegations will be determined in consultation with the Central Bureau of Investigation. There is no intention to shield any person or personnel against whom there may *prima facie* be charges of criminal misconduct. However, having regard to sensitive nature of banking operations which are founded on trust and confidence of the people, it would not be in the public interest to divulge any specific details relating to individual transactions.

(c) The working of non-nationalised banks including Lakshmi Commercial Bank Ltd. is regulated by the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the guidelines/directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

Sweepers Working on Temporary Basis in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

2305. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a large number of sweepers are working on temporary basis in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur ;

(b) if so, their total number and the wages they are getting;

(c) whether the said Bank has decided to make permanent all those temporary employees who have completed more than 240 days service in a single calendar year as per direction of court decision;

(d) if so, whether the said decision was taken into account in the case of temporary sweepers;

(e) whether the said Bank is following the instructions contained in Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 42015/1/76-Ectt. (c), dated 2 February, 1977, mentioned in the Brochure of Reservations ; and

(f) if not. the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur have reported that most of the sweepers working in the bank have been appointed either on part-time Scale wages or on lump sum wages depending upon the quantum of work involved in each case. As temporary employees are appointed by the Branch Managers themselves, the information in respect of number of temporary sweepers and the wages on which they have been appointed is not readily available.

(c) Yes, Sir. The bank has decided to absorb such of the temporary employees who have completed more than 240 days in the permanent service depending upon the merits of each case.

(d) The bank has reported that wherever warranted temporary part-time employees have been made permanent part-time employees. However employees on lump sum wages have not been considered for absorption in permanent service as the work involved in their cases is nominal.

(e) and (f) The bank has reported that it is following the prescribed instructions wherever possible. However, as the sweepers engaged by the bank are mostly illiterate, it has not been possible to offer them employment as peons.

Filling up of carried forward and Unfilled Vacancies for SC/ST in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

2306. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur SC/ST Employees Welfare Association has submitted a representation to the Managing Director of their Bank for filling up the carried-forward and unfilled vacancies for SC/ST in the matter of allowance-carrying posts vide their letter No. P/ACP/83/001, of 20 June, 1983; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof and action taken by the management of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur thereon ?

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

(b) The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that entrustment of duties attracting special allowance is not a promotion from one cadre/grade to another cadre/grade. No reservation for SC/ST for appointment to such posts has, therefore, been made.

Running of Insurance Consultancy Services by Wives of G.I C. Officers

2307. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Insurance Consultancy Services are being run by the wives of the General Insurance Corporation Officer;

(b) whether such Insurance Consultancy Services are in partnership with other Benami names; and

(c) how many such cases have come to the notice of the Government and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) Government is not aware of any Insurance Consultancy firms being run by the wives of the officers of the General Insurance Industry. The Corporation has reported that they also are not aware of any such firm.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Exchanging of Soiled and Mutilated Currency Notes

2308. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that people are facing difficulty in exchanging soiled and mutilated currency notes from the commercial banks because of lack of inclination and languid response despite a directive of the Reserve Bank to all banks to exchange soiled notes for fresh ones;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the circulation of more number of currency notes had not been possible in recent years; and

(c) the measures under consideration of Government to meet the demand for replacement of soiled notes by fresh notes and to bring ease in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India has authorised the public sector banks to offer free facilities to the public for exchange of their soiled and mutilated notes within the powers delegated to them. However, in the light of stray complaints received by the Reserve

Bank of India and the Government, the Reserve Bank has advised the chief executives of public sector banks to improve their customer service in this regard. Officers of the public sector banks are also being trained in the subject. In the meantime, such complaints are being looked into by the Reserve Bank for taking necessary corrective action.

(b) and (c) The demand for currency and bank notes is being fully met with fresh and re-issuable notes, and there is no shortage of such notes for circulation. However, it may not always be possible to pay the exchange value of soiled and mutilated notes in fresh notes.

Advancing of Loans at Higher Interest by Banks in U.P. to Weaker Sections of Society

2309. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA :

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner for SC/ST who recently reviewed the work done under the special component plan for Scheduled Castes has observed in his report that the rural banks in Uttar Pradesh are exploiting the weaker sections of society by advancing loans at a higher rates of interests; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the suggestions made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to remedy the situation and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Visit of Technical Team of HAL to UK

2310. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA :

PROF AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

SHRI ERA MOHAN :

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has inquired into the circumstances under which a technical team of the Hindustan Aeronautics (HAL) visited UK for talks with M/s. Rolls Royce in connection with the power of Jaguar;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether the team has submitted a report to Government in this connection; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : (a) to (d) Product improvement is a continuing activity in Public Sector Enterprises and deputation of Technical officers abroad for holding discussions with collaborators is within the delegated powers of Chief Executives of Public Sector Undertakings.

A two-member technical team of HAL did visit M/s. Rolls Royce in May, 1983, to discuss an on going project. The visit was not in connection with the power of Jaguar.

The technical team has submitted its report to the management of HAL who are considering the various suggestions made in it.

Non Issue of Bonds by Indian Companies to Non Resident Investors in Gulf

2311. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Hindustan Times' of 20 June, 1983 that the failure in after sales service by some Indian companies is causing disappointment the non-resident investors in the Gulf;

(b) whether it is a fact that a delegation faced an embarassing situation when at a meeting people raised question about similar bounds, offered by the firm's parent body for another project;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the company had sold bonds to a large number of non-residents last year but nad failed to follow it up since then, raising anxiety among the subscribers in the region; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (d) Apart from the news item which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' of 20th June, 1983, Government has not received any report from the delegation which is reported to have faced an 'embarassing situation' in Abu Dhabi, nor any details about the company which is reported to have 'not sent' the bond certificates yet. If complete details are furnished the matter will be examined.

Sale of some Units of Hindustan Lever to M/s. Lipton India Ltd.

2312. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR :

SHRI SUBODH SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the proposed sale of some units of Hindustan Lever Limited to M/s. Lipton India Limited is nothing but a device of Uni-Lever PLC, U.K. to defeat the requirements of foreign exchange regulation set for bringing down the foreign holding to 40 per cent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) Hindustan Lever Limited has been permitted to retain 51% non-resident shareholding by Unilever PLC, U.K. subject to certain conditions. As the Reserve Bank of India has not imposed any condition that no units of the company should be transferred, it cannot be said that the proposed sale of some units of Hindustan Lever Limited to Lipton India Ltd. will defeat the requirements of FERA for bringing down the foreign holding to 40 per cent,

Sahara Deposits and Investment (India) Limited

2313. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) has the Sahara Deposits and Investment (India) Limited gone into liquidation or have the managers gone underground in order not to pay/return the deposits on maturity to the depositors;

(b) if so, full facts of the swindle;

(c) have the depositors sought the intervention of the Prime Minister in the matter; and

(d) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) to (d) A number of complaints had been received by the Government as well as Reserve Bank of India regarding the Sahara Deposits and Investment (India) Limited. A representation was also addressed to Prime Minister alleging cheating of public depositors by the company by non-payment of matured deposits. Reserve Bank of India held that the activities of the company come within the purview of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. Accordingly they advised the Delhi Administration to take appropriate action in the matter. Delhi Administration is now seized of the matter. The Crime Branch of the Delhi Police is reported to have arrested Chairman and some other officers of the company for alleged cheating of its depositors all over the country.

Crisis in Indian Projects in Iraq

2315. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian companies engaged in various projects in Iraq and the number of Indian workers employed by them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian firms and contractors are facing difficulty due to delay in payment of the foreign exchange component of their salaries and they will be forced to leave Iraq due to financial squeeze; and

(c) how do Government propose to help to ease the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) The Indian companies participating in civil engineering and construction projects abroad are screened by a Screening Committee of the Engineering Export Promotion Council for their competence, resources and capability to function in the international markets. Apart from this, the Indian companies are required to obtain prior clearance of the Working Group of Export-Import (EXIM) Bank before tendering for all sorts of project contracts, excepting pure service contracts, of a value exceeding Rs. 1 crore. The Working Group also clears contracts of Rs. 1 crore or less if they have any unusual features. The above general criteria also apply for Indian companies under-taking Projects in Iraq. Broadly, about 25,000 workers are employed by Indian companies executing projects in Iraq.

(b) and (c) It is correct that Indian construction companies are facting difficulties due to delay in payment of their bills on the ongoing works of Iraqi projects. An Indian delegation visited Iraq between 25th of July and 3rd of August, 1983 and negotiated an arrangement with the Government of Iraq for funding the ongoing Indian projects. As such, withdrawal of the Indian companies from the Iraq, projects is not contemplated.

Incentives for Export Oriented Units

2316. SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries has called for further modification of the incentive package particularly in respect of duty free imports of capital goods and sale of rejects with a view to making the 100 per cent export oriented unit scheme viable; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this proposal ?

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

Sir. No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

Electroncis Complexes at Chandigarh, Sultanpur and Garhwal

2317. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selecting the sites for three electronics complexes at Chandigarh, Sultanpur and Gharwal in U.P. and

(a) what is the distance of Chandigarh. Sultanpur and Garhwal from the border of Pakistan, as the crow flies ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) Relevant factors such as techno-economic considerations, availability of infra-structural facilities, development of backward areas, etc., were taken into consideration while selecting the sites for the three electronic units at Panchkula, near Chandigarh in Haryana, Sultanpur and Garhwal in U.P.

(b) The distance of Chandigarh, Sultanpur and Garhwal from the Pakistan border as the crow flies is 191 KM, 898 KM and 348 KM. respectively.

Interim Relief for Railway Employees

2318. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Railwaymen's Federation has urged the Government to pay an interim relief of Rs. 150/- per month; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The staff side of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) had demanded parity of the scales of pay of Central Government employees with public sector pay scales and pending acceptance of this demand an interm relief of Rs. 150/- per month to all Group 'C'. and Group 'D' employees of the Central Government. After discussions with the staff side the Government have decided to pay Interim Relief to all Central Government employees (including Railway employees) at the following rates with effect from 1.6.1983.

(i) Employees drawing pay below Rs. 300/- per month	Rs. 50/- p.m.
(ii) Employees drawing pay of Rs. 300 and above but below Rs. 700/- per month.	Rs. 60/-p m.
(iii) Employees drawing pay of Rs. 700 and above but below Rs. 1600/- p.m.	Rs. 70/-p.m.
(iv) Employees drawing pay Rs. 1600 and above but below Rs. 2250/- p.m.	Rs. 80/-p.m.
(v) Employees drawing pay of Rs. 2250/- per month and above	Rs. 100/-p.m.

Orders in this regard have have issued.

Export of Paddy Seeds

2319. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether paddy seeds are being exported outside India and if so, detailts of such exports for the last three years by Government and private agencies (B.S. 24.6.83);

(b) whether the seeds are being exported after fulfilling national needs; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the sale of adulterated seeds in Orissa, Bihar as also exports of quality seeds by a highly connected Delhi firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b) No specific data is available on the export of paddy seeds. However export of Rice in Husk (Paddy) during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (April-December 81 only) has been as under :—

Year	Qty. M.T.	Value (Rs. Crores)
1979-80	152	0.03
1980-81	115657	18.61
1981-82 (April-Dec. 81 only)	178722	56.49

Figures beyond December 1981 are not yet available.

(c) Govt. have not received any specific complaint in this regard.

विदेशों में संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करना

2320. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**

श्री अनन्त रामुलू मल्लु :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों में तीन और संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) भारत को उससे क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) विदेशों में संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिये भारत सरकार के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Sanction and Release of Funds by the Centre to State Governments

2321. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have recently revised the procedure for sanction and release of funds to State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details of this regard as well as the funds which have been sanctioned in favour of Orissa State during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. The following amounts have been released by this Ministry in the current financial year to Orissa so far;

	(Rs. Crores)
1. Central assistance for State Plans	65.40
2. Assistance towards natural calamities relief	28.00

Improvement in the Public Enterprises

2322. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to infrastructure constraints and managerial deficiencies there is sub-optimal utilisation to the existing capacity, costs have overrun and in order to reduce the rate of return it is necessary to increase the production; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make the public enterprises viable make them play their assigned role and raise additional resources for the development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) and (b) The low capacity utilisation in some of the operating enterprises, and delays in implementation of projects causing cost overruns in some of the projects under construction, could be attributed, among other things, to infrastructure constraints and managerial short comings. The need for improving production, capacity utilisation and generation of surpluses by public enterprises, as also for timely completion of projects under construction, is well recognised and the Government have taken various steps in this regard.

Among the major steps taken mention may be made of the following :—

(i) Constitution of special study teams to go into specific causes of continued low capacity utilisation wherever noticed and recommend short term and long term remedial measures.

(ii) A Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure is entrusted with the task of continuously monitoring the performance of enterprises providing infrastructural facilities and take steps for improving their working.

(iii) Additional investments are provided as balancing facilities and captive power plants wherever justified.

(iv) Regular monitoring by the concerned administrative Ministries and Departments through quarterly performance review meetings in respect of individual enterprises.

(v) Improving the selction and appraisal of top managerial personnel as well as timely filling up of top vacancies.

(vi) Approval of incentive schemes linked to productivity improvements.

(vii) A high level Committee on Monitoring of Execution and Expeditious Completion of major projects is reviewing on a continual basis the progress of important projects under implementation.

Impact of Investments made by Non-Resident Indians

2323. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the non-resident Indians investments in the shareholding in Indian companies; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating its impact on the Indian business and the national interest ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) and (b) During the period, April 1982 to 30th June, 1983 Reserve Bank of India has granted permission for investment in shares and debentures of Indian companies on repatriation basis to the extent of Rs. 76 crores and on non-repatriation basis to the extent of Rs. 7.32 crores.

Under the portfolio investment scheme, actual purchases of shares/debentures have been made by non-resident Indian constituents to the extent of Rs. 22.91 crores on repatriation basis and to the extent of Rs. 1.33 lakhs on non-repatriation basis as on 31st March 1983, as per the information presently available with the Reserve Bank of India.

Details of the shares/debentures of Indian companies purchased by non-resident Indian investors during the period April 1982 till 2nd May, 1983 are given in the enclosed Annexure.

As regards the impact of these non-resident Indian investments on the Indian business, it may be stated that the main objectives of the schemes offering special concessions to non-resident Indians were to provide adequcate investment facilities for non-resident Indians in India, to attract in that process larger inward remittance by them and finally to accelerate the pace of industrialisation with the financial and technological support of the Non-resident Indians. Hence the success of the scheme of concessions announced by Government will be in the national interest. The investments approved by the Reserve Bank of India only indicate the interest of non-resident Indians in the investment opportunities offered in Indian business.

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Navy Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pensions) First Amendment Regulations, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R. C. 181 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1983 under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-6802/83*]

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum: Sir the Election Commission has gone out of its way to make a dangerous suggestion as to who should be voters in Assam and who should not be voters in Assam...

MR. SPEAKER :It is irrelevant. Election Commission cannot be discussed diretly. You have to give certain motion under electoral reforms.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब में ब्यास स्टेशन ऐक्सट्रीमिस्ट द्वारा लूट लिया गया है, वहां की सिचुएशन बहुत खराब हो रही है, वहां कोई सरकार नहीं रह गई है आप इस पर बहस कराइये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हमने आगे भी डिस्कस किया है । मैं आपकी ऐग्जाइटी से सिम्पेथाइज करता हूं ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : सरकार यहां पर बैठी हुई क्या कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपकी ऐग्जाइटी शेयर करता हूं क्योंकि इस तरह के कामों से लोगों में असुरक्षा की भावना फैलती है । वैसे यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से ताल्लुक रखती है, लेकिन मैं आपकी भावना पहुंचा रहा हूं ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : वहां कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट तो है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह जो दहशत पसंद लोग हैं इन्होंने हरियाणा में निरंकारियों को कत्ल किया, दिल्ली में ज़मीन पर जबरन कब्जा किया, यू०पी० में भी ऐसा ही किया और दिल्ली के पुलिस अफसरान को गैर कानूनी ढंग से गिरफ्तार करके ले गये । यह नेशनल और इंटरनेशनल प्रोबलम हो गई है । यह साम्प्रदायिक भावना है जो इस तरह से लोगों का कत्ले आम कर रहे हैं इससे आम जन जीवन तहस नहस हो रहा है । इस पर चर्चा हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा है कि धर्म का कोई नाम लेकर काम ऐसा करता है तो वह स्वयं अधर्मी है । कोई धर्म यह नहीं कहता है और हम सबको मिलकर काम करना पड़ेगा । और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भी मैंने कहा है ।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : (Dindigul): Sir, yesterday, early morning, I had demanded the resignation of the Hon. External Affairs Minister because he had failed in his duty. But that is not found in the record. I want to know what are the un-parliamentary words which I had used....

MR. SPEAKER : I had not allowed you. I had not given you my permission.

You were speaking on your own. You had to speak my permission first and then speak. I had not given you permission.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : You had permitted me, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER : I had not allowed you. Have you ever read the rules ?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I had stood up...

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter, if you had stood up. You must first get my permission and then only you can speak.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I had sought your permission...

MR. SPEAKER : But had not allowed you. I had not given you permission.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I am not demanding the resignation of any body. But Delhi Doordarshan is being misused. They are maligning our party.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked for explanation.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamand Harbour): Sir, Indian railways are employing wolunteers in large numbers who are anti-socials.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got the facts. You please come to me.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, several notices and motions are pending with you regarding Indians investing from abroad. Nothing has been done,

MR. SPEAKER : We are doing it. We have decided about.

One by one we are taking.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Will you discuss after Swaraj Paul leave's India.

MR. SPEAKER : It is upto you, Sir I have left it to you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेडियो का यह हाल है कि कल कहा गया है कि चौधरी चरण सिंह प्रधान मंत्री से नहीं मिले । लेकिन समाचार पत्रों में कहा गया कि मिले । माननीय जैठमलानी जी भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, मगर समाचार-पत्रों ने लिख दिया कि वह जनता पार्टी में शामिल हो गये ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, he joined yesterday night

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No official announcement has been made so far.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, I have written a letter to you regarding the constitutional irregularities with regard to the resignation of the Deputy-Speaker, and we would like to raise those issues which are of fundamental importance to the functioning of the House. It is a question of interpretation of the constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a discussion on this.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the date on which we are going to discuss this?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am not a signatory to that motion for his removal. I am talking about the issues which I have raised in my letter to you....

I have raised in my letter to you...

MR. SPEAKER : I have replied already to you. You can come and discuss with me more, if you like.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIRRISHNAN : It is not something between you and me. The entire House should know about it This is not a matter between you and me.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are not satisfied, you can discuss it. You have to come and discuss, and then we shall see what we can do about it.

AN HON. MEMBER : No private discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome at any time. Whatever time is with me is at your disposal.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is not a matter between you and me. The whole country should know, because issues of constitutionality are involved.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen it. I have decided according to what I have to decide; I have done it according to the best of my conscience.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : That is true. I am not questioning your *bona fides* . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, before any discussion, we would like to have the copies of the letters written by the Deputy-Speaker, and they should be made available to the House. ...

MR. SPEAKER : You are welcome. Any time you are welcome.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : They should be published in the Bulletin.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have got nothing in the record. If you can show me that in the record, I will show you. There is nothing in the rules.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) They can be circulated to the Members.

MR. SPEAKER : No. If you can show me that in the rules, I will show you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, the Sports Minister is here. Yesterday there was a news item that the President of Hockey Federation, Mr. Mahajan, an I.P.S. Officer has been charged with defalcation, cheating and submitting a fictitious account.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ लायें मैं देख लूंगा ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : He should be suspended and removed from it. It is a very important All-India Federation.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. You should not raise it like this.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के कालेजों में हजारों छात्र एडमिशन न मिलने के कारण···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बताया है, यह मेरे कंसिडरेशन में है ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : उनको यहां पर एडमिशन देने से इन्कार किया जा रहा है, मैंने इसके बारे में कल भी नोटिस दिया है और आज भी दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने बताया आपको, मेरे कंसीडरेशन में है, मैं कर रहा हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : Sir, for the last six months, the employees of the National Herald are not getting their salary.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Give me some notice.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : We have given several notices. But nobody bothers.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No. Papers Laid on the Table. Shri Janardhana Poojary.

Notifications under Customs Act and papers under Companies Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : On behalf of Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 751 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 210/82-Customs dated the 10th September, 1982 so as to extend the benefit of the exemption to supplies made to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission/the Oil India Limited.

(ii) G.S.R. 579 (E) and 580 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to capital goods, components, raw materials and consumables, when imported for repair of Ocean going vessels by a ship repair unit registered with the Director General of Shipping from the whole of the basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

**Not recorded.

(iii) G.S.R. 581 (E) and 582 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1983 together with an explanatory ...emorandum regarding exemption to wood pulp when imported for the manufacture of Newsprint from the countervailing duty and from the whole of the auxiliary duty.

(iv) G.S.R 583 (E) and 584 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1983 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to component parts (including semi-knocked down packs and completely knocked down packs) of electronic type electronic wrist watches, when imported for manufacture of electronic modules from the basic customs duty in excess of 50 per cent ad valorem and auxiliary duty in excess of 20 per cent ad valorem.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6803/83.*]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras for the year 1982.

(ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Madras for the year 1982 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6804/83*]

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi for the year 1982.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1982 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6805/83*]

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported unearthing of a Racket involving Transference of Black Money through Bank Demand Drafts

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "recent unearthing at different places of a racket involving transference of black money amounting to several crores of rupees through Bank Demand Drafts".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Information was received that some shroffs at Bombay under the cover of discounting bank drafts were indulging in helping transfer of unaccounted sale proceeds of goods etc. In pursuance of this information, the searches were conducted

on 25th July, 1983 covering 19 premises at Bombay The premises of some banks were also covered. The searches resulted in seizure of cash/bank drafts of Rs 32.05 lakhs and bank accounts with balances of Rs. 18.49 lakhs were frozen. The news report in regard to these searches but the extent of such transatctions appears to be exaggerated. It is believed that about 100 to 150 shroffs are doing this business in Bombay and their daily turn over ranges between Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5 lakhs. Taking an average figure of Rs. 1 lakh per shroff the total drafts discounted would amount to Rs. 10 crores per week approximately.

Similar searches had been conducted by the department earlier on 7.5.79, 13.9.82 and 21.3.83 also in which cash/drafts of Rs. 19.04 lakhs, Rs. 37.02 lakhs and Rs. 21.4 lakhs respectively were seized.

In the first search, the drafts were seized only after they had been cleared but in subsequent searches the Department had seized them before they could be sent for clearing. A number of shroffs had already offered to be assessed on the amounts of drafts including estimated commission earned on entire business. The Department is collecting the original draft applications, the account opening forms and other evidence for completing the assessments in these cases.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a very serious subject involving more than Rs. 70 crores. This illegal transaction is an organised one through the machinery in which that banking system works. Therefore, original operations of the banking system and bank employees has been involved in this big racket The information given on this subject is not only inadequate but also incomplete. According to the information that I have gathered, this is the biggest dimension of racket of illegat transactions of unaccounted money. These transactions have been manipulated through the agents banks.

If I may say so, I have got certain documentary evidence to prove these things on the basis of certain paper cuttings. I would like to quote from *The Hindustan Times,* dated 30.7.83. The headline is : 'Fake bank draft racket'. Even the bank drafts are being printed illegally through the printing machinery; and it has been spread over to various remote corners of the country and specially the Punjab National Bank is the prime bank for this kind of activity and racket. It has been reported widely. I would like to read from the press cuttings for the benefit of this House as well as the Hon. Members to know more facts and take action in this matter. I hope our government and the Finance Minister are taking several steps to unearth black money and prevent this parallel economy to growing. Various methods have been adopted to convert black money into illegal transactions.

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, dated 30.7.83, says as follows :

> "The CBI has unearthed an organised racket in counterfeiting the State Bank of India demand draft on the basis of which Rs. 54 lakhs was withdrawn from several branches of the bank in Punjab."

Even in the statement, they have not mentioned the names of the several branches which are operating this kind of transaction, this racket, etc. This effort had been made through the banking system. Therefore, it is a very serious matter.

Sir, this is a very dangerous situation that we are facing today.

> 'The racket was organised and instigated by Kuldip Mehta, a clerk of the State Bank of India, Khanna branch, who provided his friend, the owner of a printing press in Ludhiana, with samples of SBI demand drafts. He also gave the code of the demand drafts valued from Rs. 10,000 to one lakh and provided specimen signatures of the Bank Managers in remote areas in Punjab, otained from the advise letters issued by them.'

Sir, it is a very serious matter.

> 'Over a period of two months (April 1983, May 1983) 74 forged demand drafts of the SBI'.

This is a question of forged demand drafts being operated.

> 'Seventy four forged demand drafts of the SBI collectively valued at Rs. 54 lakh were deposited in three accounts with the Ludhiana Millerganj branch of the Punjab National Bank. The same amount was then withdrawn by several self cheques.'

I will also give the names, here.

> 'Five people including Kuldip Kumar Mehta and two employees of the Punjab National Bank, Ludhiana, have been arrested. So far Rs. 20 lakhs of the fraudulently withdrawn money has been recovered.

Even that has not been reported in the reply given.

> 'The CBI is on the lookout for two more people including the printing press owner.'

The forged transactions take place, people have been apprehended, some people have been arrested, the *modus operandi* of the printing of the forged drafts is known, but the owner of the printing press has not been arrested, and he has not been traced out so far !

> 'The arrested people include Satnam Singh of Ludhiana, Sushil Kumar Kaushal also of the same town, S.K. Kochhar, special assistant in the Punjab National Bank, and Mr. Goel, a Sub-Manager of of the same bank.'

It is like that. If you know that the wolf is allowed to watch the sheep fowl, if the same people operating the racket where is any safety for the money in the banks ?

> 'The CBI has recovered Rs. 30,000 from Kuldip Kumar Mehta's house. He said he had kept some money with a cousion of his in Delhi. Rupees one lakh was recovered from there. Kuldip had also brought some jewellery, a scooter, a TV and a 'fridge' with the money. These have also been seized by the CBI.'

That is not forthcoming in this report.

> 'Although the printing press owner is absconding, a search of his relatives' house in Faridabad has led to the recovery of Rs. 13,83,000. The money according to his close relative was left behind by him in two trunks. The alleged cheat left in a hurry saying he had to go as someone had died.
>
> Rs. 2,75,000 has been recovered from Sushil Kumar Kaushal's house. He is unemployed.'

How then did he happen to be in possession of the money ?

> 'The CBI probes revealed that after collecting the required samples from Kuldip Kumar Mehta, the printing press owner asked a close associate to open an account with the Punjab National Bank, Millerganj branch at Ludhiana. This man then opened another account in the same bank in the name of Gupta Enterprises. This account holder in turn opened an account in the name of Messers Guru Nanak. Gupta Enterprises then opened another account in the name of Nav Bharat Machine Tools. These accounts, it was later discovered, were operated in fictitious names.

These are the ramifications of the operations which are going on.

MR. SPEAKER : You have got limited time. So, compress it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am giving out the facts. The Hon. Minister has to take drastic action to find out the truth, and he has to carry out an inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : You have to finish it within twelve minutes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I will conclude.

> 'The forged demand drafts were deposited in these accounts. It was in late June that the SBI discovered the forgery and lodged a complaint with the Economic Offences Wing of the CBI.

The CBI found that the account opening form of the person who had introduced the other new accounts was missing from the files. This was ground enough to suspect the connivance of bank employees. That is how a wolf is watching a sheep pound. The arrest of two bank employees on July 20 led to the arrest of Satnam Singh who had opened an account for Nav Bharat Machine Tools. But the printing press owner and his associate who opened an account at the Millerganj PNB Branch are still absconding.

How was this modus operandi started in Bombay ? The drafts are sent to Bombay in the name of various people. The sender's agent comes to the 'shroff', who operate in small shops or in the street corners, asking for cash. The agent is then asked to come the next morning after the banks open when he is paid the cash, after deducting the shroff's commission. The accounts in the names of "William Shakespeare" and "Kalidas" have been found in the banks as drafts have come in their favour. I do not know whether Buddha's name is also there. Therefore, a very big racket is going on. The operations, even according to the statement of the Hon. Minister, were started in the year 1979. Therefore, from 1979 these things are going on. I would like to ask the following questions of the Hon. Minister : Which are the banks where these transactions have taken place ? Have enquiries been made from other Banks also about this kind of transactions ? What are the ramifications of this racket ? Has any machinery been put to dismantle this fraud ? Has the Ministry thought of making drastic changes in the system of transactions so that this type of frauds do not take place ? Are there any higher-ups from the Banks itself involved, who are encouraging these agents to operate in those Banks ? These activities have been going on since 1979. What was the amount involved which was unearthed ? Has the owner of the forged printing press been traced and arrested ? Has any fresh probe been made by the Hon. Minister to check this kind of transactions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The Hon. Member has asked for clarifications in the context of the information which he has with him.

As I mentioned and he has himself admitted that the matter is under investigation. When it is in the process of investigation, unless some definite conclusions are arrived at, it is not possible to state whether any higher-up in the Banks are involved, and whether there is any other organisation within the system working in league with them. Therefore, we are trying to unearth it. There are two angles. One angle is from the banking sector. We shall have to tighten our machinery to avoid this type of things. Whehever we get information or collect information, on that basis we have to unearth it. We are having it examined from both angles. The names of the banks which were covered are :

Central Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Syndicate Bank, Corporation Bank, Vijaya Bank, Canara Bank, State Bank of India, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Memon Coorperative Bank Ltd., Ahmednagar, Cooperative Bank Limited, Allan Cooperative Bank Ltd.,

Deccan Merchants Cooperative Bank Limited, New India Cooperative Bank Limited.

The premises of all the branches of these banks in Bombay were covered by these investigations. In the text of the statement we have indicated what type of seizure we had. So far as the shroffs are concerned, the Hon. Member himself has explained the *modus operandi* I would not like to comment on it. More or less, the *modus operandi* is same. On earlier occasion also, in 1979, these people were raided and thereafter they made their disclosures and in the recent two raids also they have been covered.

A question has been asked what legal steps we are taking apart from realising the taxes and other dues. In most of the cases they themselves have now come forward when they are caught, to disclose their incomes and are prepared to comply with the tax laws. But from the criminal side what type of prosecution we can have is being examined in consultation with the Law Ministry. With regard to the investigation from the banking side, already I have mentioned that the whole matter, particularly the matter which the Hon. Member referred to, is under investigation by CBI and unless the investigation is complete, it would not be possible for me to indicate what conclusions we have. If he has any communication, he can kindly pass it on to me and I will definitely get it examined.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Pramila Dandavate.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : There is some mistake, Sir.

Two Dandavates are there. When two questions are there, you club them together. So, I request you to club them together and ask one of them to speak and you give me a chance.

MR. SPEAKER : Only thing is that I feel something for Prof. Dandavate but I cannot help him either because ladies come first and I have to call Mrs. Dandavate first.

(*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में यह न्यूज आई थी, जिसके आधार पर हमने यह कालिंग एटेंशन दिया था। उसमें जो **मौडस आपरेन्डी** था, वह उन्होंने दिया लेकिन फैक्ट यह है कि जिस बिजनैसमैन ने ये ड्राफ्ट भेजे थे और जो सीज किये गये थे उनमें से एक भी बिजनैसमैन आगे नहीं आया यह कहने के लिए कि हमने ये भेजे थे। आपने जवाब दिया है कि बम्बई में 100-50 शोप्स ऐसी है, जो इस प्रकार का व्यापार करती हैं लेकिन आपने इन ड्राफ्टों के बारे में कुछ इंक्वायरी नहीं की कि कौन से बिजनैसमैन थे, जिन्होंने ये ड्राफ्ट भेजे। किसने ये ड्राफ्ट भेजे, जब तक आपको इसका पता नहीं चलता, तब तक आपको यह पता नहीं चलेगा कि यह पैसा कहां से आया है और यह ब्लैक मनी का पैसा कहां से आया और किसके पास गया। उनके नाम आपके पास नहीं है। क्या आपको ऐसे कुछ लोग मिले हैं, जिन्होंने ये ड्राफ्ट भेजे हैं, इसका जवाब आपने नहीं दिया है और दुःख की बात यह है कि आपके जो नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंकस हैं, उनमें ज्यादा ऐसे केस हुए हैं, जिन्होंने इन ड्राफ्टों का क्लीरेंस किया है। यह क्लीयरेंस जिन बैंकों ने किया है, उनमें नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंक ज्यादा है और आप जानते होंगे कि ऐसा काम पहले भी हुआ है और फ्राडूलेंट ट्रान्जेक्शन्स बैंकों के मैनेजरों द्वारा कराए गये हैं, वे उसमें पार्टी रहे हैं और उनमें शरीक रहे हैं और आपने पहले कई बैंकों के मैनेजरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही भी की है लेकिन ये कौन लोग हैं, जिन्होंने कालीदास के नाम से ड्राफ्ट भेजे हैं, शेक्सपीयर के नाम से ड्राफ्ट भेजे है और मोहनचन्द करमचन्द के

नाम से भी भेजे होंगे क्योंकि गांधी जी के नाम से वे भेज नहीं सकते थे। जब इस तरह के नामों से ड्राफ्ट भेजे जाते है, तो मैं यह समझती हूं कि बैंकों के मैनेजरों की जिम्मेवारी हो जाती है कि वे यह देखें कि ये सही नाम से भेजे जा रहे है या नहीं। क्या आपने इस बारे में कोई खोज की और ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ा, जिन के नाम से ये आए हैं। कोई गिरफ्तारी ऐसे लोगों की हुई या कोई ऐसी इंक्वायरी हुई है कि असली लोग कौन थे, जिन्होंने ये ड्राफ्ट लिये। मुझे तो यह लगता है कि ड्राफ्ट जिस प्रकार से इशू किये जाते हैं, उसके लिए जो आप का सिस्टम है, उसमें आपको कुछ तब्दीली करनी पड़ेगी। आपने 10 हजार रुपये की लिमिट के बारे में बताया है और यह कहा है कि अगर कोई आदमी 10 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा एमाऊन्ट का ड्राफ्ट लेता है तो उसमें हम दखलान्दाजी कर सकते है Majority of drafts were for less than Rs, 10,000. कोई 2,500 के करीब हैं। इस प्रकार की खबर आई है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि हमारे देश में जो ब्लैक मनी इतना बढ़ गया है, अन्दाजा है कि जो 195 - 9 में 9 परसेंट था, आज वह 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा हो गया है उसको कम करने के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे है ? आपने कोशिश की है। आपने स्पेशल बियरर बोण्ड भी निकाले। एक यह ड्राफ्ट भेजने का भी नया काम शुरू हो गया है। यह भी ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट मनी करने का नया तरीका है। इसके द्वारा भी ब्लैक मनी का ट्रांजेक्शन शुरू हो गया है। आपने भी कुछ कदम उठाये है, जनता पार्टी के राज में भी एक हजार रुपये के नोट का काम शुरू हुआ था लेकिन उससे भी ज्यादा काम नहीं हुआ। हमारे देश में ब्लैक मनी का धंधा बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। आजकल कितनी ब्लैक मनी देश में है, मैं नहीं कह सकती हूं। आपने एक नेशनल इंस्टीच्यूट आफ फाइनेंसिंग पालिसी सितम्बर, 1982 में कायम किया था—टू क्वान्टिफाई द ब्लैक मनी इन द कन्ट्री। उसको कायम हुए भी एक साल हो गया है। उसने अब तक कहां तक काम किया है, उसने कोई रिपोर्ट आपको दी है या नहीं ? क्या आप उसको भी एक्सटेंशन देंगे ? यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम है, उसकी रिपोर्ट आपको मिली है या नहीं ? अगर मिली है तो उस पर आपने कहां तक काम किया है ? इसकी खबर भी आपको देनी चाहिए।

ड्राफ्ट से ब्लैक मनी भेजने का काम जो शुरू हुआ है इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे है ? सरकार ने अपनी ओर से ही ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट मनी करने के लिए बियरर बोण्ड का प्रोग्राम निकाला था जो कि हमारी दृष्टि में ठीक नहीं है, मोरल नहीं है। इससे टेक्स पेयर के साथ अन्याय होता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट में मिस्टर गुप्ता ने अपने डिसेन्टिंग जजमेंट में कहा है—देट इज मोर इजी। इसलिए मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूं कि क्या आप ड्राफ्ट के बदले में फिर बियरर बोण्ड देंगे ? यह जो बियरर बोण्ड बेचे जा रहे है—इट हैज बीकन नेशनल करेन्सी। इनके बारे में तो पता ही नहीं चलता कि किसने किसको ये दिये, किसने लिये। अगर आप ड्राफ्ट के ऊपर कार्यवाही करें तो आपको कम से कम यह तो पता चलेगा कि किसने किसको ड्राफ्ट भेजा, कौन इसको लेने जा रहा है। इसके ऊपर आपकी कुछ-न-कुछ निगरानी रह सकती है, कुछ कंट्रोल रह सकता है। लेकिन बियरर बोण्ड से आपको नौ सौ करोड़ रुपये ही प्राप्त हुए हैं और उसके बारे में आपका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। दस साल के बाद भी आपका उन पर कोई कंट्रोल नहीं रहने वाला है। वह ब्लैक मनी व्हाइट मनी बन जाएगी। इसलिए मैं आपसे पूछना चाहती हूं कि ड्राफ्ट के बदले में बियरर बोण्ड करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे ? बियरर बोण्ड की जो आपकी स्कीम थी कि ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट

मनी करने से उसका आप प्रोडक्टिव परपजिज के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकेंगे, क्या वह वियरर बोण्ड स्कीम आप फिर लाने जा रहे हैं ?

मुझे आपके सामने एक और सवाल करना है। मंत्री महोदय को मैंने दो खत भेजे थे। एक रणजीत शिपिंग कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और दूसरा मैकनेन मैकनो के बारे में। इनके बारे में रिजर्व बैंक के पास शिकायतें भेजी गई थीं कि इन लोगों ने बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करके उसका जो पैसा था उसका रणजीत कम्पनी के दिलीप भाई ने 38 लाख रुपये का लोन लिया। उसके लि उन्होंने इजाजत मांगी जो उन्हें मिल गई। जब मेरे पास यह खबर आई तो वह मैंने आपके पास भेज दी। उनके यहाँ रेड हुआ और डाकुमेंटस मिले।

12.34 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जिन अफसर ने उनके यहां रेड किया था उनका ट्रांस्फर हो गया, ऐसा कुछ लगता है। इस प्रकार से ब्लैक मनी जेनरेट करने का काम चल रहा है। इसकी शिकायतें आपके पास भेजी गई। आपने उनका एकनोलिजमेंट करने के सिवाय और कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। इस रेड म जो डाकुमट्स आपके पास आये, उन पर आपने क्या कार्यवाही की।

आगे चल कर मैकनेन के जो शेअर्स हैं, वे फिर बेचने की कोशिश चल रही है। उस पर भी आपने क्या कार्यवाही की, उसका भी कोई पता नहीं है। यह जो सारा ब्लैक मनी जेनरेट करने का रणजीत कम्पनी का व्यवहार है इस पर आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

The Reserve Bank of India is involved in all these things.

अगर मूल स्रोत पर कार्यवाही नहीं की गई तो मुझे लगता है कि छोटे-छोटे बैंक मैनेजर्स भी इस प्रकार का काम करने लगेंगे।

अंत में मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जो ड्राफ्ट सिस्टम है इसमें आप क्या तबदीली करने वाले हैं जिससे आगे चलकर इस प्रकार के गलत काम न हों। कितने ऐसे बिजनेस मैन हैं जिन्होंने इस तरह के ड्राफ्टों से पैसा भेजा और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ? जिन बैंकों ने इस प्रकार का पैसा दिया है ऐसे कितने बैंक मैनेजरों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की गई। इसके अतिरिक्त रणदीप कंपनी की जो मैंने शिकायत की थी उसके बारे मे क्या कार्यवाही की गई। इन सब बातों का मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने का कष्ट करें।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE ; Sir, the Hon. Lady Member has raised almost everything under the sun within the compass of this Calling Attention, from non-resident investment to a letter which she wrote to me, and I do not know since when it has become the practice of writing the letter and then making the allegation. After all, she has asked me to inquire into a certain allegation which she has reported. Before the allegation is established and investigation takes place, she has said, if I have understood her correctly, that they are indulging in some sort of malpractices. It is for her to come to the conclusion, I cannot easily come to the conclusion merely by getting a letter unless it is thoroughly looked into as to whether they have indulged in some malpractices or not.

Sir, about the moot question, from what she has suggested, I do not know whether she had understood the implication of it. Just now we are having a discussion on the banks. Every day I was told on the floor of this House and the other House to please simplify the procedure and provide services to the customer and now she is suggesting to me that in respect of every draft let the bank Manager or the Cashier

or the clerk at the bank investigate as to who is the man, what is his source, and take in that process to get encashed a draft one month or two months. And if that becomes the idea of the Hon. Member, I am afraid I cannot accept it because she herself will come and tell me that 'your entire system will come to a grinding halt'. So, whatever you say, this is the problem. Today if you make a draft for Rs. 2000/-.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Perhaps I have not been able to express myself clearly. I will not say that each and every draft should be scrutinised for that purpose. There should be some kind of procedure by which henceforth this kind of transactions will not take place. This is what I have asked you. I won't say that every draft should be scrutinised in such a way that there will be delay in giving the money.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : This is precisely the point. That is why you have not understood the scheme or the way in which people are taking advantage of I am telling that. Now, what is the system? There can be three types of drafts. One is Account payee—there is no problem, it will be deposited in the Account. Another is crossed draft That is also crossed, that can also be deposited in the Account. But the draft which is "to order" is the draft where this type of malpractices are taking place. If the person concerned has no account, then he will have to get it certified. What these people are doing is they are getting it certified by the shroffs and these shroffs have their accounts, they are know to the bank people who are encashing it. There may be some involvement, I do not rule out that possibility. But if you look at it plainly from the procedural point of view, when I say that one discounting agent or a shroff is putting his stamp it would be normally the bank manager who has the tendency to get it encashed whatever be the name. Sometimes it is in some other name. Somebody might have applied in that name. What can you do ? If Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose goes he is actually there, but he could not find the full name, Mr. Alluri Subhash Chandra Bose, but his name will be "Subhash Chandra Bose". 'Kalidas' is a common name. It is not that only the great poet who can have the name of Kalidas, but sometimes some other name also can be 'Kalidas' ,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : William Shakespeare also.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I do not know whether somebody can have the name of William Shakespeare or not. But I know, Mr. Alluri Subhash Chandra Bose was telling me that all his brothers have the name of either Chittaranjan Das of Subhash Chandra Bose, the stalwarts of Bengal. So it is a hibit, sometimes it happens. But actually this is a racket,

I do not rule out that possibility and from that angle we are trying to handle it. The only persons who could give us some clue are the shroffs. But unfortunately they have not been able to give it. If you talk of Rs. 10,000, whatever be the cut off point, people will try to take advantage of it If I make it Rs, 5,000 then you will be finding that the drafts will be of Rs. 4990/- but still it is not an excuse that nothing could be done. These investigations have taken place. We have examined it and from there we are trying to find out. If in that process we want to do away with the whole system, then I am afraid that the remedy will be more serious than disease itself. So, within the existing frame work what can be done, it can be looked into.

Bearer Bonds and other things have been discussed so many times. I would not like to discuss that nor the scope of non-residents investment here, because that is not appropriate here. What we have suggested in the process of investigation is whether we can streamline. You are making allegations that all big banks are involved. After all these are the banks who have their branches. Drafts have to be encashed through bank branches. So, some of the nationalised banks would be involved—involv-

ed not in the sense that they are part of the conspiracy or part of the game. They may or may not be unless we investigate and come to conclusion, we cannot say. But from the mere fact that they have made payment, they have encashed the draft after endorsement by the Shroff, you can not come to conclusion. That is his job. You have to do that. But if you find that there are certain other evidence-circumstancial or otherwise to establish his involvement or connection, then it is a totally different case. I do not accept this position that all big bank people are involved in it. If I knew the name of the person I would have given and told you. That is why we are investigating who are the persons who are doing this. How do you know ? I take money. I just purchase a draft. I send that draft by post to broker. Broker goes to Shroff. Shroff receives it. So many persons are involved in the process. We have to detect the man who originally purchased the draft. It will take time. Just now we have taken from the Bank original application. We are trying to locate what is the connection between the person who purchased the draft and through whom he has got it encashed. All this we are trying to establish and for that we have seized the original draft application and investigations are going on. This is a matter which we are trying to tackle seriously. As I mentioned in reply to Shri Lakkappa's question from both angle from the banking system and from direct taxes system we are trying to tackle the problem.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद (बदायूं) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है उससे मेरी सन्तुष्टि नहीं हुई है । यह कहा गया है कि श्रौफ के जरिये इसको डिसकाउंट किया गया । क्या इन श्रौफ्स को बाउंड डाउन नहीं किया जा सकता कि ये रिकार्ड मेंटेन करें कि किसन उनको ड्राफ्ट दिया, कब दिया, किस कारण उन्होंने दिया ? आपने बयान में यह लिखा है : "unaccounted sale proceeds of goods etc." समझ में नहीं आया कि एटसैट्रा का क्या मतलब है ? माल को बेचने का रुपया या बेईमानी का पैसा है ?

आपने यह कहा है कि बम्बई में 19 जगह तलाशी हुई है । आपने वे जगह नहीं बताई हैं । बम्बई में यह होता है तो कलकत्ता में क्या होता होगा, मद्रास, कानपुर में क्या होता होगा और दिल्ली की क्या हालत होगी ? क्या कोई इंटेलीजैंस विंग सरकार ने अब तक गठित किया है जो इस तरीके की ब्लैक मनी का पता लगाए और ड्राफ्ट्स के जरिये से इनकम टैक्स की होने वाली चोरियों को रोके ? और काले धन को सफेद करने से रोका जाय । इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही हुई ?

यह मामला लगभग 5,7 साल से चल रहा है इस बीच में क्या कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनायी जिसके जरिये से इस गन्दगी को दूर करने की कार्यवाही की गई हो ? हमने यह भी पढ़ा कि कमीशन बनाया गया, कमेटी हुई, फलाना हुआ ढिमकाना हुआ, परन्तु यह कहीं नहीं बताया गया कि उसके हिसाब से क्या-क्या कार्यवाहियां हुई । जब श्रौफ डिस्काउन्टिंग मनी देता है, कमीशन लेता है तो हम कानून के जरिये से उसको मजबूर कर सकते हैं कि जो भी ड्राफ्ट या चैक आयेगा उसका हिसाब पूरी तफसील से मेन्टेन करके हम बताये । हम यह पता लगाये कहां-कहां से कैसे-कैसे और कब-कब यह काम हो रहा है तो इसमें तो समय लगेगा और बैंकों में आजकल अगर बेईमानी चले तो वहां पर तो कागजात भी बदल दिये जाते है और जब तक आप पता लगायेंगे कि किसने झूठे दस्तखत करके ड्राफ्ट बनाया है, वह सारे कागजात और दस्तखत बदल दिये जायेंगे । इसलिये जो ड्राफ्ट थे कई जगहों पर छापे लगने चाहिये थे । लेकिन छापे लगेंगे बाद में तब तक सारी कार्यवाही पूरी हो जायगी ।

कहां-कहां की दरखास्तें थीं, उसका कोई ब्यौरा नहीं है ? किस काम के लिये आये वह

भी हमें नहीं बताया गया क्योंकि जो खबर छपी थी दूसरे अखबार में उसमें कहा गया कि बैंक ड्राफ्ट रैकिट से 70 करोड़ हर हफ्ते की जालसाजी हो रही है। सरकार ने 70 करोड न मान करके 10 करोड़ मान लिया है कि हर हफ्ते श्रौफ के जरिये मे रैकिट है। अगर और जगहों के बारे में रैकिट का पता लगायेंगे तो पता नहीं कितनी रकम होगी इसी वजह से ब्लैक मनी खत्म करना मुश्किल हो गया है और लगातार हमें तो टैक्सेज बढ़ाने पड़ रहे है। इन तमाम बातों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही हुई ?

यह भी लिखा है कि इन्फोंमेशन वाज रिसीव्ड। सूचना जुलाई में मिली, इसके पहले नहीं मिली। अगर नहीं मिली तो क्यों नहीं मिली ? आपका इंटेलीजेंस विंग क्या कर रहा था ? बैंकों का अगर इंटेलीजेंस विंग नहीं है तो बनाया जाय। और अगर है तो क्या कर रहा था, क्यों सोता रहा। और जगह के बड़े-बड़े शहरों के बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में भी हमें बताया जाय।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, first of all, the Hon. Member has misunderstood when I said Rs. 10 crores. It is not that Rs. 10 crores is the racket. Rs. 10 crores can be the average transaction of business in a week. There may be genuine business and there may be illegal activities which we are considering just now.

Secondly, in regard to the Intelligence Wing, so far as the Department of Revenue is concerned, we have the Dirctorate of Revenue Intelligence and the Directorate of Enforcement. In the income-tax Department itself, we have one information system to collect intelligence and on the basis of that we get information. I have given on the floor of this House the number of raids and searches conducted a number of times. I think Hon. Members are aware of it. If I understand correctly, even in the first quarter of the current year; total number of raids and searches was nearly about 1400 or 1500.

Therefore, these are regular transactions. It is the job of the Department and it is a continuing one. But I think one good suggestion that the Hon. Member has made and it can help us to keep the particulars of some of the persons who are conducting the services, the shroffs, if we make it obligatory on them to maintain a record of their customers. Presently, they are not maintaing such record. That is why the difficulty is there. It is a good suggestion. I think we can act upon it. They ought to maintain record of their customers particularly if the transaction are big If it is a small transaction of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200, it is all right. But if it is a transaction of Rs. 5000 or Rs. 6000 or Rs. 9000, they can maintain some particulars. But that can be the future action. So far as the present practice is concerned, all these people have not got any record. Even when we raided the premises, we did not get a signle piece of paper. They were not maintaining any record. I think, it is a good suggestion and we should have it.

In regard to banking, as I mentioned initially, because our emphasis on the banking sector has been all along that you simplify the procedure, don't be too meticulous in extending service to the customers, I think, that is correct even with a little risk of involvement like this. But at the same time, we shall have to see what in built arrangement we can develop in the system itself by greater supervision from the higher officers, having control the Reserve Bank, periodical inspections, etc. so that this type of things could be avoided. I am looking at it from that angle also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : About those of us who have given the Calling Attention notice on the subject, I shall make it very clear to the Hon. Minister concerned that it is not to defame the banking institution or the nationalised banks. We are committed to the system of banking and particularly the nationalised banking sector and, in order that it should be improved and all the defects removed we are putting certain questions and seeking clarifications.

I am glad that the Hon. Minister has not given a blanket relpy by saying that

everything is all right, nothing is wrong in the kingdom of heaven and everything clean. He has pointed out that there are certain malpractices and they want to investigate all those mal-practices and see that the entire system is cleansed.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMANTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING SHRI BUTA SINGH : No Finance Minister can give that certificate to the kingdom of heaven.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should also follow suit.

In the written statement that the Hon. Minister has read, he has referred to various searches that he conducted. He draws an inference saying, "The news report is in regard to these searches but the extent of such transactions appears to be exaggerated "

I would like to ask him particularly in the background of the reply that he has given : Is it not a fact that in 1982 Rs. 132 crores were swindled in collusion with the custodians of banks; like, Chairman, Directors, Managers, etc. and, in contract, the armed dacoits who tried to loot the banks were able to benefit Rs. 1.36 crores ? That was the plunder they could indulge in. Is it not a fact that those who are indulging in this type of transactions or irregularities or misappropriations feel that misappropriation is a a better weapon to plunder rather than the armed dacoites ? Therefore, they have able to actually loot Rs. 13.2 crores. I do not go by witch-hunting process because something has appeared somewhere; I will not be believing in that.

Here, I would like to know from the Hon Minister whether it is not a fact that the number of frauds and amounts involved in branch offices in India, as reported by the public sector banks to the Reserve Bank of India during the dates of occurrence are as follows : I will give a table of frauds like a railway time-table. Here is a fraud table. This has been submitted to the Reserve Bank of India and I want to know whether he has studied in depth this particular table.

Bank Group (Public Sector)

State Bank of India and its Associates.

In 1980, the frauds committed were 439 and the amount involved was Rs. 1.38 crores.

In 1981 the number of frauds was 445 and the amount involved was Rs. 3.70 crores. In 1982 the number of frauds was 452 and the amount involved was Rs. 60.2 crores.

Then we come to the 14 nationalised banks. I would like the Finance Minister either to confirm or to deny this. Is it not a fact that in 1980 in the 14 nationalised banks the total number frauds was 1024 and the amount involved was Rs. 6.24 crores; in 1981 the number of frauds was 1290 and the amount involved was Rs. 14.58 crores; in 1982 the number of frauds committed was 972 and the amount involved was Rs. 8.10 crores ?

We move on to the six other nationalised banks. Is it true that in 1980 the number of frauds committed was 131 and the amount involved was Rs. 0.78 crore; in 1981 the number of frauds was 156 and the amount involved was Rs. 2.06 crores; in 1982 the number of frauds was 150 and the amount involved was 1.82 crores ?

If you take only the public sector banks, the total in all the public sector banks would be : in 1980 the total number of frauds 1594 and the amount involved Rs. 8.40 crores; in 1981 the total number of frauds committed 1891 and the amount involved Rs. 20.34 crores; in 1982 the total number of frauds committed 1574 and the total amount involved Rs. 15.94 crores.

My infromation is that report has already been submitted to the Reserve Bank. Therefore, I would like to know if this particular report is incorrect and if the

Reserve Bank has not been informed about it, I will be the happiest person. But if it is a fact, I am alarmed and I hope that the Minister will take the necessary steps to see that all these things are set right.

The CBI from time to time has been intervening in all these matters and they have been conducting investigations. Last time when I had raised the question, the Hon. Minister said that on some of the points that we had raised, he would have to go in depth, make necessary enquires and check up all the details. I had raised it during the Third Reading of the Finance Bill. And today I am raising further queries

Is it not a fact that the CBI had found unaccounted black money amounting to Rs. 13 lakhs with Mr. R. Raghupathy, Chairman of the Syndicate Bank and in the raids on Mr. Raghupathy's residence and office at Bangalore and Manipal the CBI authorities found two wireless telephones, jewellery worth Rs. 2.5 lakhs and shares of 'Reliance' ? 'Reliance' is actually headed by a very interesting type of indus trialist in Bombay; I need not make a reference to it. After the raids were conducted and all these things were found out, I want to know whether it is fact or not, the CBI had recommended to the Finance Ministry that Mr. Raghupathy's house and office were searched and these objectionable materials and money were found and, therefore, he should not be allowed to continue in the present position; but he continued functioning as Chairman of the Syndicate Bank and on top it, just as sometimes people for their wrong deeds are kicked upstairs, he was made Director of the Export-Import Bank. Is it a fact or not ? And if that was done, what were the extraneous circumstances that made the Ministry take that decision in spite of the fact that the CBI had recommended that this gentleman should be sent on leave ? They did not accept that recommendation, they did not send him on leave, but they made him Director of the Export-Import Bank. That is what they have done. If this was done, what were the reasons for

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please try to conclude.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Just half a minute. I know that the new rules demand that the time should be contracted.

Is it a fact that, in all fictitious names, accounts are started and the drafts are sent to them ? You will be surprised to know that some of the top-ranking literatures of the past century have been inducted into the banking system There is an account in the name of William Shakepeare.

There is account in the name of Kalidas Panditji. You might have studied Kalidas but he is being utilised as a target of corruption.....

13 hrs.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani); Here also there is a discrimination. No account in the name of Dr. Allama Iqbal ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is because yon do not believe in taking interest.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am sure if the Finance Minister orders a proper inquiry, I can assure my Hon friend, Shri Banatwalla tnat investigations will indicate that there is equality of corruption and opportunities of corruption irrespective of caste, community or religion. Therefore, you will also come across some other names which are famous in the fields of religion and literature. .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I know something of Koran, no Muslim takes interest. That is why they have not taken the name of Allama Iqbal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : After seeing the fictitious draft transactions, I would like to know whether any concrete action has been taken. The report says that probably there is a transfer of Rs. 70

crores per week. I am not sure whether this astronomical figure is correct and I will be happy if it is not true. But the *Hindustan Times* report says that transfers of black money through drafts amount to Rs. 70 crores per week. We would like to be assured that the facts are otherwise.

I would like to know in the end whether due to these frauds not only through these fictitious drafts but through various other *modus operandi* or whatever illegal practices have been resorted to, the profitability of the banks has been reduced and if so, to what extent these malpractices have contributed to the decline in the profitabilty of the banks and what steps will be taken by your Ministry to see that all these loopholes are plugged ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The Hon. Member has deviated a little from the main call attention notice...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have done it skilfuly.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : But not so skilfully. You have touched a little bit of income tax also. But you have totally concentrated on banking.

Three or four major questions the Hon. Member has put. One is about the bank drafts. Perhaps he is himself aware that I took a meeting of the Chief Executives of the Banks and I am really concerned over the increasing reported frauds in the banking sector. I had a full-dress discussion with the Chief Executives including the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and they have suggested a number of remedial steps. One obvious thing is to revive the earlier practice of having very frequest inspections to look into intra-bank transfers which is one of the major sources of fraud. But the physical expansion of the banks—in 1969, the number of branches was 6800 and today it is 40,000 branches—poses a problem. But that is not an excuse for not doing physical inspection. We have to see that the qualitative performance does not decrease. Keeping that in view, I have suggested a number of remedial measures to see that the frauds in the banks are brought down. After all, the biggest capital of a bank is not the money; it is the good will. People have confidence in the banks. That is why they make them the custodian of their money. Therefore, if the banks lose the confidence of the customers, that would be a very bad day for the whole system itself. So, we are particular about that aspect and we are taking care of it.

The particular case which the Hon. Member mentioned—I think I have replied on an earlier occasion also—about the Chairman of the Syndicate Bank. As the investigation is still going on—it has not concluded—it was decided that he may continue and when the CBI comes to a firm conclusion, then it would be possible for us to take a decision.

It is nobody's case to protect somebody if he if found guilty. Obviously, we shall have to take a view if one has established the case. That is the point. In regard to the nomination to the Eximp Bank, it is not done because of one individual. Firstly, the whole proposal was mooted long before the C.B.I. case was started. Secondly, we ought to nominate some bankers to the Board of the Eximp Bank keeping in view—not the individual—the role of the bank in the export and import business. For instance, it would be very difficult to include those banks whose investment for whose contribution in the export trade is bad. We do not have an ex-officio person while nominating him to the Board of the Eximp Bank representing the banking sector. But, we take note of the contribution of the bank itself. If the bank has nothing to do with the export and import business, it is no use nominating the director on the board of the bank.

From this point of view, Syndicate Bank is important.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are defending a weak case.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : No question of defending a weak case. I have already explained that I am not defending him. The moment changes are established, definitely we shall take action against him. What I am saying is that unless the changes are established, investigation is in the process—I thought it would not be right to take action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Excuse me for interrupting you In the administration, it is an accepted norm that when an agency like that the CBI makes such a serious allegation and gives the Ministry its advice that he should be sent on leave, you must accept that particular advice. At least you should see that man is not put in charge of an important organisation like the Import and Export Bank. This is what you have done.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Here the Hon. Member is utterly mistaken. In the Export and Import Bank, merely the nomination to the Board of Directors is not to put somebody in charge. Some bankers ought to be nominated as others are nominated.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You had put him as a Director.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Put it this way. He was a Member on the Board of Directors. You call him as a Director and I do not mind that. There is a Chairman and there is a Chief Executive who are entrusted with the two Eximp Bank. The third question is about the quantum. I had explained that. Had the Hon. Member taken care to see. that, I had not said that. It is not Rs. 70 crores. After all it is nobody's case. I said that looking into the average business and keeping in view the number of staff, some attempt was made that if the figure was Rs. 50,000 to 1,00,000, what could be quantum of transaction in a week? It is just done under some rough calculation.

But, if some body comes forward and says that he can establish that it was Rs. 70 crores, I am not going to disprove that because I have no proof to exclusively say that it is not Rs. 70 crores.

About the 4th aspect, I am told that the C. B. I. has not given any such advice. I do not know if the Hon. Member has any specific information. But, my office has to told me that they did not give any such advice, Lastly. in regard to specific points as to how to control this type of activity, I am sorry I have to repeat it I cannot give a blanket assurance 'Yes, I will be able to stop these generation of black money, avodiance of tax or evasion of taxes Prof. Dandavate was saying almost the same point. He asked, what steps would you take to prevent the operation of black money including the prevention of release of a sizeable number of COFEPOSA detenus? We are trying to take various measures—number of seizures have been intensified; the number of raids conducted by the Income-tax Department have been intensified and seizures by the Customs Directorate of Enforcement and other enforcement agencies have also been intensified.

The number of COFEPOSA detenus has also increased. All these things we are taking to tackle the problem but at the same time I would not claim that we have been able to eradicate the evil totally. Substantially there is infiuence of this type of activities and this is almost a relentless fight.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have placed before you an extract from the report of the public sector banks.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I have told you although I do not recollect exact figure yet I myself am aware of the increase of fraud. The number cases reported to us is increasing. Keeping that in view I had a special meeting with the Chief Executives of the banks including the Governor, Reserve Bank of India and discussed issues. We have identified the areas where action is needed and we have suggested corrective measures.

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13. 11. hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMENTRY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 8th August, 1983, will consist of :—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 and consideration and passing of the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1983.

3. Consideration and passing of :

(a) The Emigration Bill, 1983.

(b) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1980, as reported by the Joint Committee.

4. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 and consideration and passing of the Societies Registration (Delhi Amendment) Bill 1983.

5. Consideration and passing of the Dangerous Machines (Regulation) Bill, 1983.

6. Discussion and voting on :—

(a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1983-84.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railway) for 1983-84.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, I would request you to include the following items for discussion in the next week's business commencing on 8th August, 1983 :—

1. Recent agreement regarding sharing of the Teesta water between India and Bangladesh in which 39% has been allotted to India and 36% to Bangla Desh in dry season which will adversely affect the agricultural production of West Bengal which is already deficit in food. West Bengal government have expressed its dissatisfaction regarding this agreement and it is against the larger interest of our country.

2. The Fetriliser Corporation of India was split into five companies, but after that it is incurring huge losses overhead expenses and other reasons. Now the Ministry for Fertiliser and Chemicals is thinking not further splitting into eight companies which will incur further losses and which is againt the nation's interest.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में निम्नलिखित विषयों को सम्मिलित करने का मैं सुझाव देता हूं :

प्रथम विषय :

विगत वर्षों से मध्य प्रदेश की विकास गति अवरुद्ध है । जहां एक ओर प्रदेश में बिजली का संकट व्याप्त है वहीं दूसरी ओर मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है । इन्दौर का होप टैक्सटाइल अब तक चालू नहीं किया जा सका है । बिजली के अभाव में औद्योगिक उत्पादन तथा कृषि उत्पादन प्रभावित हो रहे हैं । प्रदेश के कई जिलों में सूखे की स्थिति विद्यमान है । इतना ही नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली विभिन्न योजनाओं के तहत दी जाने वाली सहायता अपर्याप्त है । स्कूली शिक्षा की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है । अनेक स्थानों

पर स्कूल भवन के अभाव में तथा शिक्षकों की कमी के कारण शिक्षा की प्रगति नहीं हो पा रही है ।

द्वितीय विषय :

विगत दिनों मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर-भोपाल नई दिल्ली के बीच नई रेल सेवा प्रारम्भ करने की घोषणा हुइ थी, किन्तु न तो यह रेल सेवा रांची एक्सप्रेस प्रारम्भ हो पाई है और न ही उज्जैन में टी०वी० सेन्टर की स्थापना की जा सकी है। इसके कारण जनता में व्यापक असन्तोष और रोष व्याप्त है ।

कृपया उपरोक्त विषय आगामी सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में सम्मिलित किये जावें ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित करने का अनुरोध करता हूं ।

1. बिल्डिग कोड में सुधार—सूर्य लम्बे समय तक सस्ती दरों पर ऊर्जा प्रदान करने वाला ऐसा स्रोत है जो पृथ्वी की ओर प्रतिवर्ष 2,400 क्यू ऊर्जा फेंकता है । इसका अल्प सा अंश ही मानवोपयोगी कार्यों के लिए पर्याप्त है और सहारा के बाद लगभग पूरे वर्ष भर अपने देश में ही सर्वाधिक उपलब्ध है । जिसका लाभ हमें उठाना चाहिये । यद्यपि सौर ऊर्जा से विद्युत उत्पादन की लागत व्यावसायिक स्तर पर लाने के लिये बहुत अनुसंधान की आवश्यकता है फिर भी अनाज सुखाने, तरणतालों का पानी गर्म करने एवं प्रशीतन में इसका उपयोग तो किया ही जा सकता है । सौर चूल्हा एवं सौर पंप के उपयोग से ऊर्जा के परम्परागत भंडार में भरपूर बचत की संभावना है । विद्युत उत्पादन में भी सौर ऊर्जा की उपयोगिता आंकी जा रही है । लेह के एक गांव के चोंगलमसाड़ में लगी सौर पट्टियों से स्थानीय स्कूल तथा अस्पताल में विद्युत आपूर्ति के साथ-साथ सड़कों पर रोशनी भी की जाती है । 0.1 से 1 कि०का० क्षमता के बिजली घर घरेलू उपयोग के लिये ही बिजली उत्पादन करेंगे जिसे सौर सेल की पट्टियों की कतार छत पर लगाने से ही तैयार किया जा सकता है ।

अत. मेरा सुझाव है कि बिल्डिग कोड में आवश्यकतानुसार सुधार कर इमारतों की छत पर सौर ऊर्जा उपयोग के लिये संयत्र लगाने की अनिवार्यता कर दी जाय ।

2. वनस्पति घी में गाय, सुअर एवं अन्य पशुओं की चर्बी मिलाने के धंधे का रहस्योद्घाटन पर देश के असंख्य लोगों की धार्मिक भावना पर गहरा आघात लगा है । यह काला धंधा करने वाले कारखानेदार व भ्रष्ट व्यापारी पहले की तरह ही इस कुकृत्य में लिप्त हैं । 24 जुलाई रविवार की रात रांची के बाहरी अंचल पंडारा में एक सिलिकेट फैक्टरी के गोदाम में पुलिस द्वारा 200 क्विंटल चर्बी देखे जाने के बावजूद भी उचित कार्रवाई के अभाव में उस क्षेत्र में व्यापक जनरोष व्याप्त है । स्थानीय पुलिस द्वारा ढीलापन दिखाने के कारण भ्रष्ट व्यापारियों को फर्जी का राजपत्र तैयार करा कर अपराधी बचने का रास्ता निकालने में व्यस्त हैं ।

अत: मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि अगले सप्ताह मिलावट करने वालों के खिलाफ एक सख्त विधेयक लावे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अगले सप्ताह में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर बहस चाहता हूं :—

दिल्ली के मानसिक रोग अस्पताल, शाहदरा की स्थिति दिनों दिन खराब होती जा रही है। आये दिन समाचार-पत्रों में भी उक्त अस्पताल की दुर्दशा के संबंध में समाचार छपते रहते हैं। यदि 29.6.83 के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया एवं स्टेट्समेन तथा पेट्रियाट के विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों को जो मानसिक रोग अस्पताल शाहदरा के संबंध में निकले हैं, को देखा जाये तो काफी गंभीर है। मैंने तथा कई संसद सदस्यों ने इस संबंध में कई बार संसद मे प्रश्न भी किये लेकिन स्थिति में कोई सुधार नही हुआ है। अत: मानसिक रोग अस्पताल शाहदरा की दुर्दशा के संबंध में अगले सप्ताह बहस करायी जाये।

(2) फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के करीब दो हजार कर्मचारी पिछले ढाई महीने से दिल्ली में धरने पर है। फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा नियम का खुलकर उल्लघन किया जा रहा है। नियमों के अनुसार अभी तक मजदूरों को नियमित नही किया गया है। सबसे आश्चय की बात तो यह है कि एफ.सी. आई. जितना पैसा मजदूरी के लिये ठेकेदार को देती है कर्मचारी की मांग है कि वह पैसा उन्हें ही सीधे दिया जाये। चूंकि ठेकेदार को एफ. सी. आई. जो पैसा देती है उसका आधा भी ठेकेदार मजदूरों को नहीं देता है। सरकार पता नहीं क्यों नहीं एफ.सी.आई. से ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त कर रही है ?

अत: इस संबंध में भी बहस कराई जाये।

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : In addition to the proposals made by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, I submit that the following items may also be kindly included in the Agenda :

(a) On the Left Bank of the River Jordan and Gaza strip and Labanon, the Palestinians under the Yoke of occupation forces of Israel are subjected to the worst type of oppression and humiliation. India has always wholeheartedly supported the just cause of Palestine. Arabs and peace loving world have praised India for its support in unequivocal terms to the Palestinian cause and fullfledged diplomatic status it has offered to P.L.O.

India in its capacity as President of Non-Aligned Nations must rise to the occasion and try to defuse the dangerous situation in Lebanon by trying to resolve the differences between Syria and P.L.O. on one hand and two warring factions within P.L.O. on the other, and thus helping to forge unity in the Arab world.

(b) The visitors from distant lands who spend weeks and sometimes months in Kashmir Valley want to know through TV visual transmissions something about the present developments besides past cultural heritage of this country. So far TV Srinagar has failed in its duty to produce standard and well meaning programmes. Need is felt to upgrade the Doordarshan Kendra Srinagar and raise its standard and efficiency to the expectations of foreign tourists as well as Indian tourists coming in large numbers. Its switching over to colour programmes is also need of the hour.

I would suggest that these matters are discussed in the House next week.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में निम्न विषयों को सम्मिलित किया जाए :

1— उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की व्यवस्था चिंताजनक है। ट्यूबवैल किसानों के बिजली

बिना बन्द रहते हैं। किसान स्वयं या उसके कामगार 24 घंटे प्रतीक्षा में रहते हैं कि कब बिजली आ जाए। बिजली न आने पर भी मजदूरी देनी पड़ती है। ऐसा संसार में कहीं नहीं होगा कि पूरे महीना या कई महीने तक बिजली न मिलने पर भी उनसे पूरे महीने की बिजली के व्यय का पैसा ले लिया जाता हो। इंडस्ट्री व अन्य कामों में बिजली की खुले आम चोरी होती है। यही स्थिति रही तो आने वाली फ़सल के उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा वर्ष से पहले खरीफ की फसल बिजली के अभाव में नहीं बोई गई।

ऊर्जा मंत्री को बिजली उत्पादन को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और किसानों को बिजली देने में प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए।

इस विषय को विचार के लिए अगले सप्ताह के बिजनेस में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

2- मथुरा नगर उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राचीन तीर्थ स्थान होने के कारण संसार में प्रसिद्ध है। कोई भी तीर्थ स्थान मथुरा से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण नहीं। वहां की हालत चिंताजनक है। मथुरा के पास वृन्दावन, गोकुल, बल्देव, गोवर्धन नन्दगांव, बरसाना आदि अनेक तीर्थ स्थान हैं। सबकी हालत चिन्ताजनक है। वृन्दावन, गोकुल और मथुरा में वर्षा के बाद यमुना का पवित्र जल नहाने योग्य नहीं रहता। गोवर्धन की परिक्रमा मार्ग, जहां लाखों यात्री परिक्रमा को आते हैं, ठीक नहीं है। मानसी गंगा की स्थिति खराब है। सूरकुटी की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। गलियां व सड़क खराब हैं। गन्दगी रहती है। शौचनालयों के अभाव में स्त्री पुरुष सड़कों पर टट्टी जाते हैं। देश व विदेश तक के यात्री अत्यंत दुखी होते हैं। करोड़ों जनता के तीर्थ स्थान की स्थिति ठीक नहीं। पर्यटन और इनवायरमेंट मंत्रियों के अनेक बार आश्वासन देने के बाद भी अभी कुछ नहीं हुआ। इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय को अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : The matter relating to revamping of major public sector undertakings that are perpetually incurring a heavy loss of Rs. 1000/- crores annually, deserves serious attention of the Government of India. Even though the Prime Minister is reported to be taking keen interest in the working of these undertakings and has been unhappy over the performance of these units, there is need to take 'really drastic measures' to make these units viable. It is a sector which carries an investment of over Rs. 25,000/- crores and, therefore, government must exercise effective control over these undertakings so that money was not squandered away. In the meantime, measures suggested by the Prime Minister's Secretariat in order to make the units viable may be placed before the Parliament for discussion and for seeking suggestions of the members.

It is the most opportune time to close down the sick units or else get them run through workers' cooperatives. The pilferage in some undertakings needs to be investigated and checked. It has been reported in a section of the press that irregularities have been commited by certain public undertakings and corporations. These matters must be placed before the Parliament.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram) : I request that the following may also be included in the next week's agenda.

1. The State of Kerala is facing a serious food situation. The Statutory Rationing System in the State is almost collapsing due to the failure of the Centre to supply adequate rice to the State. Due to unprecedented drought this year the whole of the paddy cultivation is destroyed and the public market price of rice is going up and now it is Rs. 5.60 per kilo. Therefore,

it is necessary to include in the agenda—'Supply of Rice to Kerala'.

2. The Post and Telegraph employees of Kerala are under continuous attack by the authorities in spite of the assurance given by the Minister in a recent conference. Thousands of them are being transferred to distant places and many are terminated without justifiable reasons. Time and again this fact is brought before the concerned Minister by the employees. In spite of the same, they are being victimised for the same, they are being victimised for their legitimate trade union activity. Therefore, 'Victimisation of P & T employees in Kerala' should also be included in the agenda.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Niren Ghosh.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : (Dum Dum) : I want to mention the following item to be included in the next week's list of business:—

Against lockouts, closures affecting more than 200 concerns in West Bengal denotification of Central Government Undertakings, against freight discrimination while steel and iron prices have been equalised other basic industrial raw materials the Government is refusing to equalise their prices. Again in 1951 the eastern region (i.e. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa) was topmost in power production and now is in the lowest rung of ladder which obviously demands immediately many more power plants in the region for immediate licensing and construction of Haldia Petro Chemical Complex, the location of an electronic unit in Salt Lake for which one hundred acres have been set apart by the Union Government. A general strike is going to take place towards the end of September because Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the North-East are being seriously affected in this matter. Further the Central Marketing Organisation of the Steel Authority of India located in Calcutta is being disbanded. Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited is being shifted from Calcutta to New Delhi and one after another work of SBI of Calcutta is being transferred to Bombay. All these things require a thorough discussion.

I, therefore, press for the inclusion of the above item in the next week's list of buisiness.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri C.P. Shailani.

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आठ अगस्त 1983 से प्रारम्भ होने वाले सप्ताह में लोक सभा की कार्रवाई में मेरे निम्नलिखित विषय को भी सम्मिलित करने की कृपा करें ।

भारत के बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थानों में सबसे पिछड़ा स्थान श्रावस्ती है । श्रावस्ती उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला गोंडा व बहराइच की सीमा पर स्थित है ।

श्रावस्ती के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए उसके विकास कार्य को भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण पिछले कई वर्षों से करा रहा है । जेतवन श्रावस्ती खण्डहरों का पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा तारों से घेरते समय कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों को घेराबन्दी करने से छोड़ दिया गया है तथा पुरातत्व विभाग की कुछ भूमि पर ग्राम समाज ने अनाधिकृत रूप से कब्जा कर रखा है तथा कुछ भूमि किसानों के कब्जे में है । यही नहीं पुरातत्व विभाग के महानिदेशक ने जो नक्शा और साइट प्लान श्रावस्ती के अधिकारियों को कार्यान्वियन हेतु दिया है उसमें से कुछ भूमि को अपनी हदबन्दी में न लेकर वहां के कुछ लोगों को दे दिया गया है । जेतवन खंडहर जहां भगवान बुद्ध ने उन्नीस चौमास बिताए थे, के चारों ओर देश विदेश के धर्म यात्री एवं पर्यटक परिक्रमा देते हैं । इन पवित्र स्थानों पर झाड झंकाड़ के जंगलों को काट कर वहां सुन्दर फूल पौधे लगवाने की आवश्यकता है । जेतवन व

श्रावस्ती के आस-पास ओराभार तथा पुर्वाराम नामक प्राचीन एवं महत्वपूर्ण स्तूप और बिहार शनैः शनैः मरम्मत के अभाव में नष्ट होते जा रहे हैं। ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोण से इन धर्म स्थानों का जीर्णोद्धार किया जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

प्रत्येक ऐतिहासिक स्थल के समीप पुरातत्व विभाग ने अपने संग्रहालय बना रखे हैं किन्तु श्रावस्ती में अभी तक इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। पर्यटकों की जानकारी हेतु श्रावस्ती में भी एक संग्रहालय अवश्य बनाना चाहिये। पर्यटन विभाग ने पर्यटन कमप्लेक्स बनाने के लिये जिस भूमि का अर्जन किया है वह खंडहरों के अति समीप है, उसमें खंडहरों के कुछ भाग भी हैं तथा वह अत्यन्त नीची एवं जल भराव वाली भूमि है। पुरातत्व एक्ट के अनुसार ऐतिहासिक पुरावशेषों के आधे मील की परिधि में कोई सरकारी अथवा गैरसरकारी मकानों का निर्माण एवं प्रसार करना वर्जित है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not more than 10 Members can be allowed on one day. Please do not record anything. You do not obey the Chair. Please sit down. This is not the way. Please do not record anything of what he says.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I have listened very carefully to the Hon. Members' points of view. As you know, there is a very clear rule that unless the Business Advisory Commttee.....

(Interruptions)

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस (मुजफ्फरपुर) : आप बतायें न कि बढ़ते दामों पर चर्चा होगी कि नहीं ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : अभी मैं बोलूंगा जो भी माननीय सदस्यों ने मुद्दे उठाये हैं यह बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी के सामने जायें और वह इनके ऊपर अपना निर्णय लेकर टाइम दे तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

माननीय जार्ज साहब ने प्राइस राइज के बारे में कहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अध्यक्ष महोदय पहले ही इसको वन आफ दी सबजेक्ट्स मान चुके हैं। बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी से कहा है वह टाइम देगी और इस पर फुल डिस्कशन होगा, केवल प्राइस राइज ही नहीं बल्कि इनफ्लेशन पर भी।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : विदेशी पूंजी जो हिन्दुस्तान में आ रही है ? एक कम्पनी में साढ़े बाइस करोड़, रिलायेंस मिल्स में

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, this is not the way.....

13.34 hrs.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) AMENDMENT BILL—(*Contd.*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up clause by clause consideration of the Electricity (Supply) Amendment Bill. Now, Clause 2. Amendments to be moved. Shri R.L.P. Verma.....not present.

**Not recorded

CLAUSE 2—(Amendment of Section 59)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 12,—

for "three" *substitute* "five" (2)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : I beg to move :

Page 1, —

after line 23, *insert* —

"(c) after sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be inserted namely :—

"(3) Besides bringing uniformity in commercial accounts, various State Electricity Boards shall ensure uniformity in rates for supply of electricity per unit to avoid any discrimination and shall refrain from levying minimum guaranteed amount till uninterrupted supply of minimum contracted quantity of power to the consumer is ensured." (4)

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : मान्यवर, मैं यह मानकर चलता हूं कि यह अमेंडमेंट ठीक होते हुए भी मंत्री जी इसको स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे । लेकिन मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूं । मेरे ख्याल से आज भी देश में जो हमें बिजली मिलती है दूसरे देशों की अगर तुलना करें तो पायेंगे कि फ्रांस में 3,711 किलोवाट बिजली पर आवर मिलती है, हंगरी में 2,100 किलोवाट मिलती है, पौलैंड में 2,523 किलोवाट बिजली मिलती है, स्विटजरलैंड में 4,672 किलोवाट बिजली पर आवर दी जाती है । कनाडा को 11,148 किलोवाट, यू.एस.ए. को 8974 किलोवाट, जापान को 4,014 किलोवाट, फिलीपीन्स को 307 किलोवाट बिजली मिलती है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में आज हमको बहुत कम बिजली मिलती है । हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी भी योजनाएं बनी हैं उनसे जो हम चाहते थे, उससे हम पीछे रहे है और हमें योजना के अनुसार बिजली नहीं मिली है । सदस्यों ने बिल को अमेंड करने के लिये केवल 3 परसेंट की रिकमैंडेशन की है मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह 3 परसेंट क्या बेसिस है ? श्री वेंकटरमण ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, उसमें साफ कहा था :

The question of prescribing certain minimum rates of return on investment in power projects has been engaging the attention of the Planning Commisson. The Venkataraman Committee which made a review of the working reserves of the State Electricity Boards asked that a phased programme should be drawn up for attaining a minimum return of 11 per cent on capital investment after meeting all the working expenses and depreciation.

1973 के अन्दर हमारी रिपोर्ट पांचवे फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने रिकमेंड की थी लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान मे जो हम बिजली चाहते है वह रिसोर्सेज की कमी की वजह से पूरी नहीं हो पाई है । आज सारे बोर्ड घाटे में है । ऐसी हालत में मै चाहता हूं कि जो आपने 3 परसेंट इलैक्ट्रीसिटी एक्ट में किया है हम चाहते हैं कि कमर्शियल बेसिस पर हमें लाभ मिले । आज हमको ब्याज देना पड़ता है, हमारे बोर्ड घाटे में हैं, 3 परसेंट सरप्लस का क्या आधार रखा है । जब तक हमारी सरकार सब्सीडी पर कुछ लोगों को लाभ पहुंचायेगी तब तक दूरदराज गांव में लोग बिजली से महरूम रहेंगे । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि 3 परसेंट के बजाय इसको 5 परसेंट होना चाहिये ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संशोधन केवल इतना है कि राज्य

के बिजली बोर्डों मे उनके कुप्रबन्ध के कारण जो घाटा लगता है. उसकी पूर्ति वह उपभोक्ताओं से न्यूनतम प्रत्याभुत रकम यानी मिनिमम गारन्टी के रूप में वसूल करते हैं जबकि बिजली आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित नहीं होती है । कभी-कभो 2-2 और 3-3 दिन तक बिजली की आपूर्ति नहीं होती है और कभी ऐसा होता है कि 10 मिनट के लिये आपूर्ति हुई और उसके बाद 1 घंटे के लिये गायब । इस प्रकार से जब बिजली की आपूर्ति ही सुनिश्चित नहीं है तो मिनिमम गारन्टी किसानों और छोटे कारखानेदारों से वसूल करना मेरे विचार से बहुत अनुचित है । इसलिए मैंने यह संशोधन पेश किया है कि जब तक बिजली की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित न हो जाए, तब तक मिनिमम गारंटी की रकम वसूल करना स्थगित कर दिया जाए ।

मेरे संशोधन के दो भाग हैं । आशा है कि मत्री महोदय ने उन्हें देख लिया होगा ।

THE MIMISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : With due deference to the Hon. Member, Shri Daga, I would like to inform him that this concept of surplus has been taken from the Venkataraman Committee formula, which prescribed a gross rate of return of 9.5 per cent excluding the electricity duty. The level that we have now prescribed is on par with the rate of return in normal commercial investment; that is the rationale behind it. We have been very careful in fixing these norms, as we want the Boards to achieve these norms. We do not want to pitch it at a higher level, which it would be difficult for the Boards to achieve.

Shri Daga and many other Hon. Members referred to the financial performance of the Electricity Boards Most of the Hon. Members have a very poor idea of the financial position of the State Eelctricity Boards. According to the audited accounts of 1979, 1980 and 1981, 9 State Electricity Board, namely, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have achieved more than the target in all the three years covered in this booklet. So, it is not as if the financial performance of all the State Electricity Boards is in such a mess that they cannot came up. In Andhra Pradesh, it is less because of certain adjustment, else it is in a sound financial position. In UP it has exceeded the target in 1979-80 and 1980-81, after taking into account the subsidy for R.E. programmes. Rajasthan achieved 11 per cent rate of return in two years out of three and Haryana achieved it in one year out of three years. Two of the Electricity Boards which have not achieved any of the targets in all these three years is Bihar and Himachal Pradesh. So, we are prescribing the norms which most of the Electricity Boards have achieved, and these Electricity Boards that have achieved a higher level can perscribe a still higher level, keeping in view their own performance. The Rajadhyaksha Committee has recommended a higher rate of return and a net return of 6 per cent. But that would involve a very sharp increase in tariff rates. So, we are not suggesting that.

Coming to the amendment of Prof, Ajit Kumar Mehta the first part relates to uniformity of rates, to which I have already replied yesterday. Uniformity is not possible and may not even be desirable. Natural endowments of the different States differ, their priorities differ. They want to achieve progress in certain directions and they want to use it as a tool or a catalyst. So, this uniformity is not possible, may not be feasible or even desirable.

Then he says that they should refrain from levying minimum guaranteed amount till uninterrupted supply of minimum contracted quantity of power to the consumer is ensured.

Acording to the Act, this is governed by Sections 46 and 49 under which it is the discretion of the SEBs or the State Governments to give directions in that behalf. In

fact, we have a different view, we have been suggesting to the State Governments and SEBs that major supply should be arranged for consumers in the agricultural sector as well as other sectors. But some how or the other they have found it to the advantage of the farmers that this is done, but we have been persuading.....

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Not to the advantage of farmers. They have done it one.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has to be done. That is what he says.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANHDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Maybe. It may in certain circumstances go against the interests of the farmers. We have been advising them and in view of the advice that we have been giving them, I hope that the Hon. Members, Mr. Daga and Prof. Mehta, would withdraw their amendments.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn ?

The Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 4 moved by Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta to the vote of the House.

The Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

CLAUSE 2 WAS ADDED TO THE BILL.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clauses 3 to 6. There are no amendments.

The quetion is :

"That clauses 3 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

CLAUSES 3 TO 6 WERE ADDED TO THE BILL.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title. The question is :

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

CLAUSE 1, THE ENACTING FORMULA AND THE TITLE WERE ADDED TO THE BILL.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill he passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : In this Third Reading of the Bill I will call the Hon. Members one by one, I would request the Hon Members not to take more time and the rule is that they can raise in the Third Reading only new points which have not been dealt with earlier. *(Interruptions)* of course, for and against. Now. Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya may speak.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, I told you yesterday that

I want to be called first, as I have to leave Delhi this afternoon.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You want to be called first, Mr. Jatia, can you allow Mr. Halder first ?

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain) : Yes.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Sir, I want to raise a point in the Third Reading,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They have already given it in writing.

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today I want to speak in one of the great, beautiful, sweet Indian language i.e., Tagore's language, Bengali.

Sir, the Electricity Supply (Amendment) Bill, 1983 is before us. This seeks to amend parent act, i.e., The Electricity supply Act, 1948. This was earlier amended in 1978. Cl. 59 of the Act is being amended through the present Bill to provide for a compulsory minimum surplus of 3%. It is also stipulated that the Electricity Boards should function as commercial organisations on commercial lines. You are very aware Sir, about the importance of power in our national economy. Today our agriculture, our industries like the steel and coal industries etc. are greatly suffering for want of adequate power supply. Now, for the working of the Boards as commercial organisations, it is essential that enough power should be made available to the consumers in every field of activity viz., agriculture, industries, the domestic sector etc. Assured and guaranteed supply of power must be made available to consumers for commercial functioning. But we find that the State Electrity Boards have completely failed in that direction. The Hon. Minister of Energy in his reply to the debate said yesterday that the target for power generation in the 6th plan was 19,600 megawatt, but they have succeeded in generating 15000 m.g only. He claimed it as a sufficient success. I do not agree with him. Sir, you are not allowing me to speak on agriculture, industry etc. So, I will leave it at that.

Sir, when there is a failure of monsoon in the country or any part of the country, then you will have to provide for irrigation through deep tubewells, lift irrigation etc. This requires power. Unless sufficient power supply is provided for agricultural sector then our agricultural production will suffer a great loss, as it is doing today. I am speaking on a new point Sir. In the Eastern part of the country, particularly in my constituency in West Bengal, it was decided to set up a thermal power station at Mejia Coalfied in Bankura District, by the previous Minister of Energy Shri Ghani Khan Chowdhury. You have decided to set up the power station at Lotavani in the DVC Zone also in my area. I will urge upon you to take expeditous steps to set up that plant. Experts have told me that there is abundant stock of high grade coal available in the Mejia coal fields which will be required for running this thermal power plant. I can say that will full responsibility.

I have heard that a circular type railway line is going to be laid for carrying coal to this thermal plant. But this with not be correct.

Sir, it will be better if a railway bridge is constructed over the Damodar river jointly by the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Railways, connecting Jharia, Mejhia coal fields and the power station. Thereby the areas lying on both ends of the bridge will prosper and progress. Moreover, it will be possible to supply coal to the Thermal power station from Raniganj and Jhåria coalfields also. You are aware Sir, that a danger has arisen of the Raniganj townships subsidence. Therefore, if necessary, the Raniganj township can be shifted to

*The orginal speech was delivered in Bengali,

Mejia over the Damodar river with the help of this Bridge. For that reason also, over the Damodar river, a railway bridge should be constructed jointly by the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You see, how many minutes you will take more ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : I will finish Sir. I have to catch the train. Regarding Farakka Super-thermal power station, it should be expedited. It is in the Central Sector. It will not only serve West Bengal but also Bihar and other States in the Eastern region. Since you are interrupting Sir, instead of speaking in Bengali sometimes I have to speak in English also for your benefit. I will appeal to the Hon. Minister to advance all possible assistance and cooperation to the West Bengal Goverement and the State Electricity Board for the Kolaghat power project.

Sir, the DVC has suggested about mini-hydel power generation. I have also been advocating for a long time that there is a possibility. The water that is passing through the loek-gate of the main DVC canal, with that you can set up mini-hydel generation station. This will greatly help agriculture. It should be expedited.

Lastly Sir, the West Bengal Government has said that in the matter of DVC, the West Bengal and other State Governments should have more say. Their voice should have more weight. This should be given due consideration.

13 58 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair.*]

You are a very efficient and soft-spoken Minister. I do not like that you would go from here to Bihar. You will try to serve the whole of India. Of course, you will help us also.

I hope that you will reply properly.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, सरकार ने अपने बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में अधिक बिजली उत्पादन और सब गांवों को बिजली देने की बात कही है । गांधी जी ने बिजली के बारे में अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हुए कहा था :

"गरीब के झोपड़े में बिजली जा सकेगी, तो मैं विरोध नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन यदि समृद्ध और वैभवशाली व्यक्ति अपनी समृद्धि में वृद्धि करने के लिये इसे इस्तेमाल करते है, तो मैं इसका विरोध करूंगा ।"

मैं आपका ध्यान गांधीजी की इस भावना की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । क्या अभी तक हम गांवों में बिजली पहुचा पाए हैं और जो लक्ष्य हमने निर्धारित किये है, वे लक्ष्य पूरे हो पाए हैं । बिजली के उत्पादन और मांग में जो अन्तर है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए और जो बिजली की मांग बार-बार होती है और आप उसे दे नहीं पाते हैं, उसके लिए आपने क्या किया है, यह तो जो वर्तमान स्थिति है, उससे ही पता चल जाता है । जहां देखो, वहां बिजली का अभाव है । जिस प्रदेश में देखो, बिजली के अभाव के कारण सारे उद्योग धंधे ठीक से काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और उद्योग धंधे ठीक से नहीं चल रहे हैं । बिजली की स्थिति इस प्रकार की हो गई है जैसे बिजली आसमानी बिजली हो गई है । यह बिजली कहां है, कहां खो गई है, कोई पता लगाये ? काम करने वाली यह सरकार काम करते-करते कहां सो गई है ।

बिजली का जो इतना कम उत्पादन हो रहा है, इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें लापरवाही बरती जा रही है और उसे ठीक करना चाहिए । यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है, अगर आप वित्तीय लेखे को ठीक करना

चाहते हैं, तो इस बात में कोई दो मत नहीं हैं और इसमें कोइं रोक नहीं है लेकिन यह जो 1948 का एक्ट है, यह बहुत पुराना हो गया है और इसको ठीक बनाने की दृष्टि से आपको एक काम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए । बोर्ड का जो स्ट्रक्चर है वह आटोनोमस है । उसको राज्य सरकार निर्धारित करती है । उसके गठन के बारे में कि उसमें किस प्रकार के लोग होने चाहिएं, बोर्ड के अन्दर पदाधिकारी रहें या बाहर से कोई अधिकारी रहें, इस प्रकार के विवाद प्रदेशों में चल रहे हैं । इसलिए बोर्ड के ठीक प्रकार से संचालन और कार्यकरण की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पा रही है । सारी व्यवस्था बिगड़ती चली जा रही है । इसको देखा जाना चाहिए ।

1400 hrs.

जहां तक मध्यप्रदेश का प्रश्न है, मध्यप्रदेश देश में काफी पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है । बिजली के मामले में तो उसका स्थान देश में 14वां है । दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़, पंजाब, पाण्डिचेरी, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, हरियाणा, तमिलनाडु, गोवा दमन दियू, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल, आंध्रप्रदेश के बाद मध्य प्रदेश का नम्बर आता है । मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला काफी मात्रा में है जिस पर कि हमारे थरमल प्रोजेक्ट चलते हैं । इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश में अधिक-से-अधिक थरमल पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स स्थापित किये जाने चाहिएं । एन.टी. पी.सी. का जो थरमल प्रोजेक्ट वहां बन रहा है जिसको कि अब तक चालू हो जाना चाहिए था, वह भी चालू नहीं हो पा रहा है । उसे भी जल्दी-से-जल्दी चालू किया जाना चाहिए ।

एक प्रश्न यह किया जाता है कि इन थरमल पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स को हम ठीक से कोयला नहीं दे पा रहे हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि जब थरमल पावर प्रोजेक्ट डिजाइन किया जाए तो वह इस प्रकार से डिजाइन किया जाए जिस प्रकार के कोयले के रिसोर्सिज हमारे यहां हैं । एक्चुअल्ली यह सारा काम हमने ठीक से नहीं किया है । प्रोजेक्ट वाले सारा दोष मेल पर डाल देते हैं और मेल वाले सारा दोष कोयले पर डाल देते हैं । इस तरह से एक दूसरे पर दोष डालने से काम नहीं चलेगा । बिजली का उत्पादन देश के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । सारे देश के उद्योग धंधे, कृषि और दूसरी चीजें बिजली पर बहुत अधिक निर्भर करती हैं । इसलिए बिजली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

मैं चाहूंगा कि आपके प्रोजेक्ट्स समय पर चालू होने चाहिए । मैं देखता हूं कि किसी भी प्रोजेक्ट को चालू करने का जो आपने टारगेट फिक्स किया है कि इतने समय तक वह चालू हो जाएगा, उस समय पर आपका कोई भी प्रोजेक्ट चालू नहीं हो पाया है । आप ऐसी योजना बनाइये कि आपके सारे प्रोजेक्ट समय के अन्दर तैयार होकर चालू हो जाएं । (**व्यवधान**) कलप्पकम एटोमिक पावर प्रोजेक्ट जिसका कि अभी उदघाटन हुआ है, उसने भी काम करना बन्द कर दिया है । अगर हम अपने प्रोजेक्ट्स को अपने लक्ष्य के अनुसार चालू नहीं करते हैं और उनसे पावर का उत्पादन नहीं करते है तो मैं सोचता हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं होगा ।

हाइडल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की स्थिति भी बहुत खराब है । पानी से जो बिजली तैयार होती है उसमें प्रति यूनिट बहुत कम खर्चा पड़ता है । हाइडल पावर की तरफ भी हमें काफी ध्यान देना चाहिए । मध्यप्रदेश में एक नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट है । उस पर काम करने की रफ्तार बहुत धीमी है अगर वह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा हो जाता है तो मध्य प्रदेश बिजली के उत्पादन की दृष्टि से आत्म

निर्भरता प्राप्त कर सकेगा और वह अन्य प्रदेशों को भी बिजली सप्लाई कर सकेगा। नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट पर जो काम होना चाहिए वह काम आप जल्दी-से-जल्दी पूरा करें जिससे कि मध्य-प्रदेश बिजली के मामले में अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर सके।

हमारे देश में 1977-78 में बिजली का उत्पादन 9 हजार 135 मेगावाट होता था वहां 1981-82 में जाकर यह 12 हजार के करीब हो पाया है। इतना उत्पादन हमें यह बताता है कि हमने बिजली के उत्पादन पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया है।

परमाणु बिजली का तो इस बिल से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इसके उत्पादन की स्थिति भी अच्छी नहीं है। थरमल पावर का उत्पादन भी ठीक नहीं हो रहा है।

इस बारे में भी बहुत किया जाना चाहिए। मुझे आशा है कि थरमल पावर प्लांटस भी आप अधिक-से-अधिक लगा कर बिजली की कमी को दूर कर पायेंगे और बिजली के मामले में देश को सक्षम बना पायेंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की स्थिति जो है उससे लोगों को काफी कठिनाई होती है। अभी बम्बई में बिजली व्यवस्था फेल हो जाने के कारण मध्यप्रदेश में रेलों का आना बंद हो गया था और सारा काम ठप्प पड़ गया था। उसके फेल हो जाने से अंधेरा छा गया था। इसलिए इस अधकार को दूर करने के लिए आप अपने लक्ष्य तय कर काम करें। नहीं तो आपकी दूर दृष्टि और पक्का इरादा का नारा काम नहीं कर पायेगा। बिजली उत्पादन को आप अधिक-से-अधिक बढ़ायें यही मेरा कहना है।

श्री मुलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, अभी तक जितनी भी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं किसी का लक्ष्य भी आपने पूरा नहीं किया है।

आपने जो फिगर्स दिए हैं उन्हीं के अनुसार मैं बता रहा हूं। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में टारगेट था 69 हजार किलोवाट का और प्राप्त किया आपने 57 हजार किलोवाट। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आपका लक्ष्य 1 लाख 27 हजार किलोवाट का था और आपने प्राप्त किया 1 लाख 20 हजार किलोवाट। चौथी पचवर्षीय योजना में भी आपका लक्ष्य पूरा नहीं हुआ। प्रत्येक योजना के टारगेट में लगभग 4000 किलोवाट की कमी आई है। किसी भी योजना में आपने टारगेट एचीव नहीं किया है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी आप अपने टारगेट को एचीव नहीं कर सकेंगे। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और घाटे में जा रहे हैं। राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी और अन्य कमेटियों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि बोर्ड ठीक फंगशन नहीं करते हैं। इनके लासेस 22 से 27 परसेंट हैं। कोटा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन पर 61 करोड़ रुपया लगना था। उस पर 141 करोड़ रुपया लगा दिया गया है। अटामिक पावर स्टेशन ने भी कभी अपना टारगेट पूरा नहीं किया है। हर क्षेत्र में यही हालत रही है। ऐसी हालत में जब टैक्स बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं तो आप कहते हैं कि विरोधी दल वाले इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। आपका एक होटल पर 10 लाख रुपए का बिल बकाया है। इस बारे में एक क्वश्चन था।

The Question was on 10-5-1983. It is stated :

> "During the year 1980-81, 40,560 cases of theft of energy were detected."

और इसके बाद अगले साल—

"31,189 cases of thefts were detected."

स्टेट्स को आप जब भी डायरेक्शंस देते हैं तो उनको नहीं माना जाता। यह आप ही का उत्तर है—

"Himachal Pradesh : Information regarding the steps being taken by the SEB to prevent theft, pilferage and misuse of energy not made available."

आपकी दी हुई डायरेक्शन कोई मानता नहीं है। हिमाचल ने मानने से मना कर दिया। जम्मू काश्मीर के बारे में आप कहते हैं कि उन्होंने इनफार्मेशन फर्निश नहीं की। चोरियां अलग होती हैं, बिजली की चोरी अलग होती है। बिल्स के पेमेंट्स नहीं होते हैं। तमाम इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड घाटे में जा रहे हैं। देसू को ही आप ले लें। कमेटियां जो बनती हैं उनकी सिफारिशों को आप अमल में नहीं लाते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज में ग्यारह परसेंट रिटर्न होनी चाहिये। यह नार्म आपने फिक्स किया है। कुछ गांवों में बिजली हो और कुछ में न हो, इस प्रकार से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप आउटस्टेंडिंग ड्यूज को ही लें। नार्दन रिजन को ही आप लें। दिल्ली इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई अंडरटेकिंग के 57 लाख के ड्यूज हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश से 17.73 करोड़। राजस्थान 4.33 करोड़। हर एक में बकाया है। करोड़ों रुपये की रिकवरी बकाया पड़ी हुई है। चोरियां अलग होती हैं।

बिल आपके पहले भी थे। सैक्शन 59 था। इस बिल को लाने के बाद आप यह न समझ लें कि आपके बिजली बोर्ड अब ठीक तरह से काम करने लग जाएंगे। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि काम ठीक हो तो कुर्सी पर बैठने वाला जो आदमी हो वह डैडीकेटिड होना चाहिये और सेवा करने वाला होना चाहिये। अगर आपने किसी राजनीतिज्ञ को जो पीछे रह गया है उसे लाकर बिजली बोर्ड पर बिठा दिया तो जो आपका उद्देश्य है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होगी। जितनी भी योजनायें आपने बनाइ किसी में भी निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की आपने पूर्ति नहीं की। जो योजना चल रही है उसके टारगेट भी एचीव नहीं हो सकेंगे। बिजली की कमी के कारण जो उद्योगों को नुकसान होता है वह अलग होता है काश्तकारों को होता है वह अलग होता है। आप पीसमील लेजिसलेशन लाते हैं। उससे लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। आपके कदम मजबूती के साथ उठने चाहिये। आपने वेंकटरमन कमेटी राज्याध्यक्ष कमेटी आदि कमेटियां मुकर्रर कीं, लेकिन उनकी सिफारिशों की आपने अनुपालना नहीं की। करोड़ों रुपया उन कमेटीज पर खर्च कर दिया गया लेकिन फल कुछ नहीं निकला। इस प्रकार से पीसमील लेजिस्लेशन लाकर कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस (मुजफ्फरपुर) : बिहार के पिछड़ेपन की यहां चर्चा करने की जरूरत नहीं। मंत्री जी स्वयं बिहार के हैं मैं उत्तर बिहार के एक क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व इस सदन में करता हूं। बिजली के मामले में बिहार जितना पिछड़ा है इतने पिछड़े बहुत ही कम राज्य हैं। उसमें उत्तर बिहार का पिछड़ापन तो और भी मशहूर है वहां बिजली उद्योगों के लिए, खेती के लिए और लोगों को घरों में इस्तेमाल के लिए नहीं के बराबर दी जाती है। भारत सरकार ने कुछ साल पहले बिहार सरकार के साथ मिलकर उत्तर बिहार में नए बिजलीघर का निर्माण करने के बारे में योजना बनाई थी। योजना के अमल में कुछ देरी होने

लगी । 1977 में सरकार का यहां पर बदल हो गया । तब कांठी की उस योजना को जनता सरकार ने उठाने का काम किया । बिहार की सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों ने मिलकर बी. एच. ई. एल. को कांठी में थरमल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की जिम्मेदारी टर्नकी बेसिस पर दी और 1978 में जब वहां के काम की शुरूआत होने लगी तब यह तय था कि कांटी में थरमल पावर स्टेशन 220 मेगावाट क्षमता का है जिसमें 110-110 मेगावाट शक्ति के दो जैनरेटर्स लगने थे और 1982 के अप्रैल महीने में 110 मेगावाट बिजली मिलने लगेगी और 1982 का साल पूरा होने तक 110 मेगवाट बिजली और देना शुरू कर देगा । लेकिन 1980 से कांठी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की हालत यह हो गई जिससे ऐसा लगता था कि चूंकि इस योजना को हमारी सरकार ने हाथ में लेने का काम किया था इसलिये इसमें जितनी ढिलाई हो सकती है वह हो और जितने विलम्ब से थरमल पावर स्टेशन बने वह बने । इस प्रकार जैसे कोई एक साजिस बनी हो ।

मैं एक दस्तावेज पढ़ना चाहता हू जो बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने अभी-अभी निकाला है "वर्तमान सरकार के तीन वर्ष" । इसकी प्रस्तावना "दो शब्द" करके मुख्य मंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने लिखी है । 3 महीने हो गये इस दस्तावेज को निकले, लेकिन हमारे हाथ में यह अभी दो ही रोज पहले आया । इसके पेज 143 पर मुजफ्फरपुर के विद्युत घर के बारे में लिखा है:"मुजफ्फरपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की दो इकाइयों को स्थापित करने का भार 'मेल' को टर्न की के आधार पर सौंपा गया है । इन दो इकाइयों की क्षमता भी 110-110 मेगावाट की होगी । इन इकाइयों को फरवरी, 1983 तथा अगस्त, 1984 तक चालू कर देने का लक्ष्य है ।" फरवरी 1983 को समाप्त हुए कई महीने हो गये हैं लेकिन जमीन पर इसका कोई पता हमें दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है ।

यह है आपकी बिहार सरकार का 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम का प्रगति प्रतिवेदन जुलाई-सितम्बर 1982, इसके पेज 26 पर लिखा है :

"मुजफ्फरपुर की प्रथम इकाई भी अगस्त, 1983 में तथा दूसरी इकाई फरवरी, 1984 में कार्यरत हो जायेगी ।" अब यहां प्रगति तो कुछ बदल रही है इस दस्तावेज में मगर इसमें भी यह कहा गया है कि अगस्त, 1983 में पहली इकाई को कार्यरत करेंगे । अब अगस्त को खत्म होने में कुछ ज्यादा दिन नहीं बचे हैं और हम इस बात को जानते है कि वहां जमीन पर कोई ऐसा काम नहीं हुआ है जिससे कांठी का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन अगले दो सालों तक खड़े होने की कोई उम्मीद की जा सकती है ।

हमने तो एक नहीं दो बार बिहार के मुख्य मत्री श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र को चिट्ठी लिखी और वह चिट्ठी उन्हीं की चिठ्ठी के सदर्भ में लिखी क्योंकि उन्होंने बीच में एक आदत डाली थी कि संसद के तमाम सदस्यों को वह एक लम्बी चिट्ठी भेजा करते थे। तो उनकी पहली चिट्ठी के जवाब में मैंने अगस्त 14 को लिखा :

"I have your D.O. letter No. 1819/CMS (C) dated July 25, 1982. You have dealt with the problems on the power front in Bihar at great length in your letter. I however note that there is not a line about the Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station.

As you are aware this power station should have been commissioned in early 1982, and by the end of this year or early during next year it should have been providing 220 MW of electricity to the energy-starved Noth Bihar.

अत: इसमें एक साल से ज्यादा समय हुआ ।

"I have been writing to you and have been agitating on this matter for a long time. Yet, I notice that the Government for some reasons is deliberately delaying construction of this Power Station."

"You are now speaking about installing gas turbines and importing oil to feed these turbines. Instead, could you take personal interest and see that the work on the Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station is completed, posthaste ?"

"The fact that I was instrumental in getting the power station sanctioned and persuaded the Karpoori Thakur Ministry to expedite the ground work, need not be held as an excuse to starve the people of North Bihar of Power."

यह अगस्त 14, 1982 की चिट्ठी है। उसके बाद उनका एक और पत्र आ गया और उस पत्र के जवाब में हमने उनको 14 सितम्बर को लिखा :

"You are so keen to go ahead with installing gas turbines which I presume have to be imported and for which fuel oil has necessarily to be imported. But you are doing next to nothing to see that the work on the Kanthi Thermal Power Station is speeded up. I have already written to you that you may erase my name and the name of Mr. Karpoori Thakur as the persons who took the initiative to start work on the Kanthi Thermal Project, but why punish the people of north Bihar for your and your leader's nostility towards us."

यह सितम्बर, 1982 की चिट्ठी है । इसलिये दोनों चिट्ठियों को मैं सदन के सामने रख रहा हूं और मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि बिजली के बगैर उत्तर बिहार की समस्याओं का कोई निदान नहीं है । यह निदान कांठी के थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के माध्यम से हो सकता है, क्योंकि बी.एच.ई.एल. केन्द्र सरकार का है, इसलिये केन्द्र सरकार इस पर तत्काल कदम उठाने की कोशिश करे ।

बिहार में काम चले या न चले, वहां के मुख्यमंत्री जाने वाले हैं, यह हमें बताया गया है कि शायद हमारे ऊर्जा मंत्री वहां जाने वाले हैं । मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दरूनी झगड़ों में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूं, इस पर मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । मंत्री जी इतना प्रयास जरूर करें कि बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस कांठी के थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को जल्दी लगाने की ओर कदम बढ़ाये । कांठी का थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनेगा, लेकिन अगर उसका ट्रांस्मिशन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन पहले से नहीं होता तो मुझे यह डर है कि जो कांठी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन उत्तर बिहार की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये बन रहा है, वह फिर दक्षिण बिहार के लोगों, टाटा के जमशेदपुर के कारखाने के लिये बिजली की सप्लाई करेगा, बड़े उद्योगों को बिजली दक्षिण बिहार में जायेगी । इसलिये जरूरी है कि ट्रांस्मिशन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का इंतजाम भी आप पहले से ही करें ।

जब यह थर्मल पावर स्टेशन पूरा हो जायेगा तो लगभग 2 हजार लोगों को उसमें काम मिलेगा । उत्तर बिहार में बहुत बेरोजगारी है यहां के लोग उड़ीसा और छत्तीसगढ़ को छोड़कर बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे इलाकों पंजाब और हरियाणा में हर फसल के समय और हर काम के लिये अपने प्रदेश या जिले से बाहर जाते हैं इसलिये चाहे दो हजार नौकरियां ही क्यों न हों, जब यह थर्मल पावर स्टेशन खड़ा हो जायेगा, तो वहां के आसपास के लोगों

को ही नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये। अगर वह नौकरियां वहां के लोगों को देनी हों तो वह सफाई करने वाली और बगीचे को देखने वाली नौकरियां नहीं बल्कि पावर स्टेशन को देखने वाला जिम्मेदारी का काम उन लोगों को सौंपा जाना चाहिये। इसलिये अभी से यह अनिवार्य हो जाता है कि वहां के लोगों की भर्ती का काम अभी से शुरू किया जाये और उन लोगों को जो आवश्यक ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत है वह बिहार के दूसरे बिजली घरों या देश के दूसरे बिजली घरों में उन लोगों को भेजकर ट्रेनिंग दी जाये ताकि जब यह बिजलीघर बनेगा तो इन्हीं लोगों को वहां काम दिया जा सके, जिससे कम-से-कम वहां के 2000 लोगों को वहीं पर काम मिल सकेगा।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो साउन्ड कमर्शियल प्रिंसिपल पर बिजली का हिसाब किताब रखने की बात कही गई है, यह काफी ठीक है। इससे ऐसे बिजली बोर्डों में जिनमें गड़बड़ियां होती है, नार्म्स से ज्यादा आदमी रखे जाते हैं, गलत तरीके से सामान खरीद लिया जाता है कुछ लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये, जिनकी वजह से करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से यह रुकेंगी, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। मगर इसके सम्बन्ध में और भी व्यवस्थाएं ज्यादा मजबूत बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि चोरी कितनी होती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान के इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में कम-से-कम 40 परसेंट बिजली चोरी में जाती है और चोरी करने वाले भी छोटे-छोटे नहीं, बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं। बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी पैसा लेकर बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों को बिजली बेचते हैं। जब तक यह व्यवस्था ठाक नहीं होगी, तब तक गरीब लोगों, काश्तकारों और छोटे कारखानों को बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाएगी।

आज ऐसी फ्राडुलेंट फर्म्ज स्थापित हो गई हैं, जिनके पास कोई सामान नहीं है, लेकिन उन्हें करोड़ों रुपये के आर्डर्ज दिए जाते हैं और उनके जरिये से नाजायज़ तरीके से हिसाब-किताब रखा जाता है। जयपुर में एक के.डी. इलेक्ट्रिकल्ज़ कंपनी है, जिसके पास सामान तो एक पैसे का भी नहीं है, लेकिन उसको इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट, बिजली विभाग और पी.डब्ल्यु.डी. आदि सब सरकारी विभागों के करोड़ों रुपयों के आर्डर्ज मिलते हैं, क्योंकि चीफ इंजीनियर का लड़का और बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों के लड़के उसमें पार्टनर हैं। भारत सरकार को ऐसी फर्मों पर निगाह रखनी चाहिए। ऐसी फ्राडुलेंट फर्मों को नाजायज़ फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए बिजली बोर्डों का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार केवल राजस्थान में ही नहीं, अन्य राज्यों में भी सरकार को करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो रहा है। सेठ लोग बिजली के कारखाने लगाकर करोड़ों रुपए कमाते हैं, मगर मोनोपली होने पर भी सरकारी कारखानों को करोड़ों रुपयों का घाटा हो रहा है, क्योंकि फ्राडुलेंट खरीदारियां होती हैं, बिजली की चोरी होती है, इसको रोकने के लिए मंत्री महोदय को कदम उठाना चाहिए।

ऐसी गड़बड़ियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों को अपने हाथ में ले ले और एक नेशनल ग्रिड बनाकर सारे देश को बिजली सप्लाई करे, जिससे रिजनल इमबैलैंस समाप्त हो और सब लोगों को बिजली उपलब्ध हो।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मुझसे पहले माननीय सदस्य बीस मिनट बोले हैं और मुझे आप पांच मिनट में ही रोक रहे हैं। उनके साथ और हमारे साथ अलग-अलग व्यवहार किया जा रहा है। हमें अपनी बात कहने का मौका तो दीजिए।

हमारे यहां बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लिग्नाइट के भडार हैं। उसके आधार पर बिजली के कारखाने लगाने चाहिए, ताकि राजस्थान में बिजली का अभाव दूर किया जा सके। वहां पर लिग्नाइट-बेस्ड पावर प्राजेक्ट स्थापित करना आवश्यक है, क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, यू.पी. और दिल्ली में जो हाइडल पावर स्टेशन है, वहां से हमें बिजली नहीं उपलब्ध होती है। इसके कारण हमारे यहां सौ परसेंट कट होता हैं और पिछले साल इंडस्ट्री में करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है। अगर किसी राज्य को इतना नुकसान हो, तो उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति का बर्बाद होना स्वाभाविक है।

कोटा में दो इकाईयों की व्यवस्था की गई है। एक इकाई का काम तो शुरू हो गया है, लेकिन दूसरी इकाई का कुछ पता नहीं है, हालांकि उसका टाईम निकल चुका है और उस पर दुगने से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च हो चुका है। इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियों से ऐसा लगता है कि अधिकारियों द्वारा जान-बूझकर प्राजेक्ट्स को पूरा करने में देर की जाती है, ताकि पैसे का ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा दुरुपयोग किया जाए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की गलत कार्यवाहियों से देश का धन बर्बाद हो रहा है, इसलिए वह इनको रोकने के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करें, जिससे आम लोगों को बिजली मिल सके।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मिनिमम चार्ज को खत्म करना चाहिए और लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से बिजली उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बिल्कुल नयी बात कहूंगा जोकि आपके लिए भी फायदेमन्द होगी। सर्व-प्रथम तो जार्ज साहब ने यहां पर जो कहा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं और मन्त्री जी से आग्रह करता हूं कि वे अपने जवाब में उसकी चर्चा भी करेंगे। आप बिहार जा रहे हैं इसलिए आपके ऊपर इसका दायित्व है।

2-8-83 को अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 1464 के जवाब में स्वयं श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह जी ने जवाब दिया है कि जितने भी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं उसमें सरप्लस 622 मिलियन रुपीज का है और घाटा 1542 मिलियन रुपीज़ का है। अब बिल में आपने रखा है कि 3 प्रतिशत का फायदा उनको करवाना है। पता नहीं आप यह कैसे करेंगे ? अभी सदन में यह बात चल रही है कि जितने भी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं उनको सरकार अपने कब्जे में कर ले लेकिन जो बोर्ड आलरेडी सरकार के कब्जे में हैं उनकी ओर मैं इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं डेसू के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पिछले सत्र में भी यहां पर चर्चा की थी। उस सम्बन्ध में मेरा जो प्रश्न था उसका जो जवाब मेरे पास भेजा गया था उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि डेसू में कितना करप्शन है। प्रोडक्शन की साइड में जो करप्शन है वह तो अलग है, जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की साइड है वहां पर मीटर लगाने का पैसा लिया जाता है और वहां पर बिजली की चोरी जबर्दस्त ढंग से हो रही है। 30 प्रतिशत बिजली की चोरी हो जाती है। जो बिजली का लास है वह तो केवल 8 प्रतिशत है मैक्सिमम लेकिन 30 प्रतिशत बिजली की चोरी हो जाती है। यह बिजली बड़े-बड़े इंडस्ट्रिय-

लिस्ट्स के यहां चली जाती है। इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को इससे दो फायदे हैं -- एक तो बिजली का मीटर कम उठता है और जब मीटर कम उठता है तो उनके माल पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी भी कम लगती है। इसके अलावा जो मीटर-रीडिंग डिपार्टमेन्ट है वह जब चाहे तब मीटर को जीरो पर रख दे और जब चाहे मीटर-रीडिंग 100 के बदले 1000 यूनिट कर दे। मीटर-रीडिंग का यह हाल चल रहा है। मन्त्री जी ने खुद जवाब में कहा है। 2900 रुपया प्रति माह देते हैं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप स्टोर की चैकिंग करवा दीजिए तो आपको करोड़ों रुपए के घपले का पता चल जायेगा। मुख्य रूप से मैं सदन के सामने यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि मेरे प्रश्न का जो जवाब दिया गया है उसको आप देखेंगे तो मालूम होगा कि यहां पर जो चीफ इंजीनियर हैं मि० पी. एस. साहनी है उनका प्रति माह का एवरेज बिल 33.80 रुपए का है। एडीशनल चीफ इंजीनियर श्री आर.के. मित्तल का प्रति माह का बिल 21.60 रुपए है। इसी तरह से सुपरिटेंडिंग इंजीनियर श्री वाई.बी. चड्डा का बिल 19.62 रुपए का है। दूसरे सुपरिटेंडिंग इंजीनियर श्री सच्चिदानंद का एवरेज मंथली बिल 12.70 रुपए का है। एग्जिक्यूटिव इंजीनियर, श्री डी.पी. सिंह का मंथली एवरेज बिल 12.57 रुपए का है। इसी तरह से श्री एच.पी. गुप्ता का 7.80 रुपए का है··· (**व्यवधान**) कार्यपालक अभियन्ता, श्री एस.सी लूथरा का सबसे ज्यादा 266 रुपए प्रति माह का बिल है और बाकी किसी का भी बिल 21, 22 या 23 रुपए से ज्यादा का नहीं है। आपको सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि श्री डी.डी. वशिष्ट एसिटेंट इंजीनियर उनका दो-तीन का एवरेज बिल 1.70 रुपए है। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि पूरे देश की इलेक्ट्रिसिटी और देश के बिजली बोर्डों में जो करप्शन व्याप्त है, उसको देखते हुए, भारत सरकार को सारे बोर्डों को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए। जहां प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठी हुई हैं, जहां होम मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं··· (व्यवधान) मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने इन्क्वायरी बैठाई है, तो क्या आपने डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी बैठाई है? मैं पुरजोर शब्दों में मांग करता हूं कि जिन-जिन लोगों की चार रुपये या पांच रुपये एवरेज है, जैसा कि मैंने नाम बताए हैं, उन लोगों को सस्पैंड कीजिए और विजीलेंस कमेटी बनाइए। चाहे आप अपोजीशन को छोड़ दीजिए, अपनी ही पार्टी के लोगों की कमेटी बनाइए ताकि जो दिल्ली के लोगों की तबाही हो रही है और उन लोगों को जो अनाशनाप बिल, कभी एक हजार रुपए का और कभी दो हजार रुपए का आ रहे हैं, इस संबध में कार्यवाही करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया जाए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया। मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश की हालत की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। अभी जो ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण हुआ है, उसमें मध्य प्रदेश 27 प्रतिशत, पंजाब 100 प्रतिशत और केरल 99 प्रतिशत, इसी प्रकार कई और राज्यों के भी आंकड़े हैं, जो समय की कमी की वजह से नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। मध्य प्रदेश में इतनी बिजली पैदा होती है, लेकिन वहां के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं है। कई कारखाने पावर की कमी की वजह से संकट में हैं। वहां इतनी सुविधा मौजूद होने के बावजूद भी पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस ओर क्यों नहीं जाता है। वहां लोगों में बिजली न मिलने की वजह से आक्रोश व्याप्त है। वहां से कोयला बाहर जा रहा है। वहां की सड़कों की हालत

अच्छी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्यों इसका हैड क्वार्टर जो मध्य प्रदेश में बनना चाहिए था, उसको नागपुर में बना दिया गया ? मैं चाहता हूं कि कम-से-कम मंत्री महोदय मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों के साथ न्याय करें।

15 अप्रैल को बौद्ध परियोजना मध्य प्रदेश शासन द्वारा केन्द्रीय शासन को दी गई है, मैं चाहता हूं कि जल्दी-से-जल्दी उस पर विचार किया जाए। इसी प्रकार संजय तापघर और बारगी जैसी परियोजनाओं के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को धन उपलब्ध कराया जाए ताकि जो बिजली वहां पैदा हो उसको सारे हिन्दुस्तान को दी जा सके। इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बहुत से लोग बिजली का उपयोग छः छः महीने नहीं कर पाते हैं, लेकिन उनको बिजली का बिल फिर भी भेज दिया जाता है। इस ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए (इति)

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार को पिछड़ा रखने के लिए एक सुनियोजित षडयंत्र चल रहा है।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस : अंग्रेजों ने शुरू किया। अभी तक चल रहा है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अंग्रेजों की बात छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : आपका कुछ जानकारी है।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : उस समय उस बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष श्री कंवरसैन थे जबकि कोसी प्रोजेक्ट बन रहा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि बिहार में इस डेम के बनने से इतनी बिजली पैदा हो जाएगी कि उसकी खपत नहीं हो सकेगी। वह हमारे लिए समस्या बन जाएगी। शायद यह सोचने के कारण ही आज बिहार की यह हालत हो रही है।

अब तक होता यह रहा है कि देश के सर्वांगीण विकास को ध्यान में रखकर योजनाएं नहीं बनी बल्कि क्षुद्र राजनीतिक लाभ के लिए योजनाएं बनाई गई। बहुत-सी परियोजनाएं इस कारण से बनाये जाने का असर यह हुआ है कि उत्तर बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक बिजली की खपत 14.82 किलोवाट है और इसमें बरौनी की खपत 6 किलोवाट है। अगर इसको छोड़ दिया जाए तो उत्तर बिहार की प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक बिजली की खपत 9 किलोवाट रह जाती है जबकि बिहार की बिजली की खपत प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिवर्ष 82.48 किलोवाट है। हमारी इतनी दयनीय हालत है। इसलिए मैं श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस की आवाज में आवाज मिलाता हुआ कहूंगा कि करणपुर थरमल पावर प्रोजेक्ट पर ध्यान दें।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपने देश के सर्वांगीण विकास को ध्यान में रखकर काम किया होता तो आपने फरक्का के ऊपर कहलगांव को प्राथमिकता दी होती। कहलगांव को एकदम नहीं छोड़ दिया होता। इसी प्रकार सिंगरौली थरमल पावर स्टेशन के कारण बिहार में सिंचाई के पानी की कमी होने की आशंका है। अगर आपने यह पावर स्टेशन सिंगरौली में न बना करके कहलगांव में बनाया होता जहां पर कि कोयले का भंडार है तो यह समस्या उत्पन्न न हुई होती। आपने कहलगांव में सुपर थरमल पावर बनाने की बात नहीं सोची। अभी भी सही रास्ता पकड़ने का समय है।

एक बात मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि आपने अकाऊंटिंग में एक रूपता लाने के लिए जो प्रयास शुरू किया है और उसके लिए आपने अपनी मंशा जाहिर की है। आप बिजली बोर्डो के संचालन की तुलना करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि जब तापीय बिजली और जलीय बिजली के उत्पादन व्यय अलग-अलग है तो आप यह किस प्रकार कर सकेंगे? इस पर कृपया आप प्रकाश डालें।

मिनिमम गारन्टी के ऊपर जो मैंने संशोधन दिया था वह तो सदन द्वारा स्वीकृत नहीं हुआ है। आप मिनिमम बिजली को देने की गारन्टी नहीं करने जा रहे है तो बिल में यह व्यवस्था कैसे ला रहे है? आपको मिनिमम गारन्टी की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): I am Grateful to the Members for having raised certain specific points. I would like to reply them specifically.....

Mr. Halder raised the point of commercial accounting, putting the SEBs on commercial footing. We are not putting the SEBs on commercial line. Our effort is to adopt commercial accounting system and not the entire commercial operation of the SEBs. In fact, we fully realise that the SEBs commercial-cum-service organisations with certain social objectives. It is because of this factor that the tariff rates do not correspond with the actual cost borne by the SEBs in many fields. The tariff is what the traffic can bear.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I said that electricity should be assured to all sectors of people.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: That depends on so many factors.

So for as the Mejia Project is concerned, I had two rounds of discussion with the West Bengal Government and we are fully aware that the needs of West Bengal in the years to come should be met as far as possible. Regarding this project, the present situation is that coal linkages have not yet been firmly established and I would like to assure the Hon. Member that I have taken porsonal initiative regarding Mejia project. I have taken a meeting with the Department of Coal, I had a discussion with the Minister of Railways in his chamber and we are trying our best to see that coal-linkags are firmly established. The present position is that the Department of Coal has assured us that within the next three months, they would be able to give us their assessment of the availability of coal for Mejia project, which is net yet firmed up and we hope that within the next few months, we shall be able to push through this project. Our sincerest efforest are being made in this direction.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: About the linkages I gave a suggestion.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: I am aware of all those sugestions and the entire situation. About Farakka Stage I, I would like to tell him that the entire thing is going on as scheduled. There are no slippages as yet and power should come according to the given time. Our fullest cooperation is available to the SEB and the West Bengal Government for Kalaghat and all other projects. We have assured them that whatever we could do for West Bengal, we shall never be lacking in our efforts. About the problems of DVC also, I had a discussion with the West Bengal Chief Minister where the Chairman, DVC was also present and it has been decided that whatever problems are there, they will be sorted out across the table and there would not be any difficulty in respect of DVC so far as West Bengal is concerned.

Two Hon. Members from Madhya Pradesh have participated in the discussion at this stage. So far as the requirement of a Comprehensive Bill on the subject is concerned, I have made it clear that it depends basically on the cooperation of the State. on

the concurrence of the State Government to any significant departure in this sphere. We are continuing the dialogue with the State Government, we do not know how far we shall be able to move forward but certainly so far we have received all cooperation and help from the State Government. We hope we will be able to sort out this problem with them.

About Korba, perhaps the Members must be aware that the first unit of Korba project has been commissioned and the second unit will be commissioned in September this year as originally scheduled. I am happy to inform this House that as yet there has been no slippage in respect of all the projects of the NTPC. Everything is proceeding as per schedule. In fact, the Ramagundam unit has been commissioned ahead of schedule. It has been commissioned in 44 months which is a very good achievement for the NTPC and we have congratulated the engineer, the technicians and the workers for their efforts in this direction. They have suggested some gas-based plants. Our policy is that gas should be utilised for production of fertilizers and other things and not for production of power except in isolated cases where gas is available only in limited quantities and in far-flung areas.

Some other Members, particularly Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, have referred to DESU. DESU owes dues to the NTPC to the extent of more than Rs. 150 crores. That is a special situation in respect of DESU and as I said, perhaps yesterday, we are sending a Cabinet Note on this issue.

But DESU is not Government of India's immediate sole concern. It is not governed by us. It is the Delhi Administration which controls the DESU and we are not directly responsible for its work.

So far as the cases of corruption which Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan rightly pointed out in his question during the last Session, we have given, in course of reply, detailed nformation on these issues. We have ourselves pointed out that these are the various irregularities which are apparent in the information that we have got from DESU. I am pursuing the matter. We have asked them to let us know what action has been taken about it and I would like to assure Mr. Paswan that we will see that adequate action or punishment is given to the officer who is found guilty of such malpractices.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : On the question of pilferage.

SHRI CHADRASEKHAR SINGH : Pilferage actually comes broadly under the head of T & D losses. We have suggested to the SEBs to reduce T & D losses and have some system of detection of theft of energy cases so that every division can be taken as a unit. It may find out how much power they have received, how much power they have sold so that a proper accounting can be maintained. We are making these efforts in this direction. I have suggested to the SEBs to take other procedures also to see that the theft of energy is reduced to the minimum.

Shri George Fernandes has referred to the Kanthi power project. I fully appreciate and share his concern for the early implementation of the project. I would not like to go into the past history. He should be sure that raising certain names is not going to help nor is there any such intention on our part. What is part of history is history. We do not intend to go into that. But I would like to assure him that after I have taken over, I have gone into the detailed working for the implementation of the project. The present position is that we hope that by the end of March, 1984 the first unit of Kanthi thermal power project would be commissioned. I would expect that Members of Parliament from that area would extend all the cooperation in that respect.

I am also aware that the transmission lines should also be adequately laid down because North Bihar is likely to get in the year 1984-85, adequate amount of power from Chukha hydel power project. We have stressed this point on the Bihar S.E.B. that transmission should be strengthened and they are taking initiative in this regard.

I do not think any specific point raised by the Members has been left out except perhaps Professor Mehta has raised the question of Kahalgaon project. I hope, I have already said about it. About 3 days back in reply to the calling attention motion, I have stated that Kahalgaon is a priority project for us in the year 1983-84. But with the developments during the last 4 or 5 days, I am in a position to say today that Kahalgaon super thermal power project would be started in the year 1983-84 and it will be perhaps possible for us to do so.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : What about the Narmada project?

SHRI CHANDRASEKHAR SINGH : The Narmada project is under appraisal and discussion with the World Bank. We are moving about it. So also about the Bodhghat project which he has mentioned.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : What about the Anpara B Thermal Project?

SHRI CHANDRASEKHAR SINGH : Apart from whatever the Members have raised just now, I will also add that it may be possible to take up not only Kahalgaon but also Chamera and Tanakpur projects. We are also having discussion on the Anpara B Thermal project. Some Japanese collaboration has been suggested and the discussion is going on. We hope that a firm decision will also be taken on this.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : करमपुरा का सर्वे हो चुका है। उसके बारे में भी कुछ कहिये ।

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : अभी हम लोगों के सामने करनपुरा का कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है । यह हमें मालूम है कि वहां कोल डिपाजिट्स हैं और उसका आज नहीं तो कल, कभी न कभी पावर के लिये ऐक्सप्लायटेशन होगा । और जब हमारे सामने योजना आयेगी तो हम विचार करेंगे ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : आप तुलना कैसे करेंगे क्योंकि दोनों उत्पादन व्यय में बड़ा फर्क है ।···

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have had sufficient discussion.

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : मैंने कल इसका विवरण के साथ आपके प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया था कि यूनीफार्मिटी टैरिफ रैट्स में होना सम्भव नहीं है और कुछ परिस्थितियों में उचित भी नहीं है । मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं ।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत ही रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से वाद विवाद को जारी रखा, उससे हमें बहुत ही सहायता मिली है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह बिल सदन स्वीकृत करेगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The qusstion is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

1457 hrs.

MOTION RE SUSPENSION OF PROVISO TO RULE 66

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion under rule 388. Shri Sangma to move the motion on behalf of Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) :

Sir, I beg to move :

> "That this House do suspend thef proviso to rule 66 of the Rules o Procedure and Conduct of Business

in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, 1983 and the Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill 1983,"

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill, 1983 and the Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill, 1983".

The motion was adopted.

15.00 hrs.

Jute Manufactures Cess Bil l

And

Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up consideration of both the Bills together, the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill and the Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : Sir, I beg to move :*

"That the 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 production of jute manufactures and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

"That the 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, be taken into consideration,"

Sir, I invite the Hon. Members of the House to consider the twin Bills, the Jute Manufactures Cess Bill and the Jute Manufactures Development Council Bill which were introduced during the last session of Lok Sabha.

The jute industry occupies a significant position in India's national economy. There are about 69 jute mills in the country with around 45000 looms accounting for about 30 per cent of the world's export of jute goods The total capital employed in the industry is of the order of the Rs. 300 crores generating employment to 2.5 lakhs of persons. Besides, the cultivation of jute provides a living to nearly 40 lakh farm families and the marketing of jute and jute goods and other ancillary activities give yet another sizeable employment to others.

15.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

For quite some time, the jute industry had been facing financial crisis caused by the shrinkage in the export market, acute competition from foreign countries and more so from synthetic substitutes. The export performance had been declining. With decreased demand, the productivity and efficiency of the industry has also remained at a low ebb. Any scheme for revitalisation and rejuvination of the industry would call for vigorous efforts towards market promotion, cost reduction, dynamic approach to research for improvement in techniques, processes of production and stabilisation of prices.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The existing Jute Manufactures Development Council set up under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is regulated to perform most of these functions as it does not have adequate funds, nor it is constitutionally broad-based with well-defined powers and functions to enable it to take a dynamic view of the promotional and development needs of the jute industry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may continue next time.

15.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-first Report

SHRI KAZI JALIL ABBASI (Domariaganj) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd August, 1983."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd August, 1983."

The motion was adopted.

15.05 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. CENTRE STATE RELATIONSHIP—(CONTD.)

MR. DRPUTY SPEAKER : Further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Amal Datta on 31st March 1983 :

"This House is of the opinion that the emerging pattern of different linguistic and ethnic groups as distinctive political entities in the body politic of our country necessitates the restructuring of financial and other relations between the Centre and the States and, therefore, resolves that the relevant provisions of the Constitution be amended suitably."

The time left is only 29 minutes. Mr. Ram Singh Yadav was on his legs. He is not present in the House now. His speech will be treated as concluded.

Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the last many years, or even decades, an important debate in this country has been centring round the relations between the Union and the States. Most of these controversies centre round the devolution of resources from the Union to the States. For this, we have the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission from Plan to Plan, every five years, goes into this question and decides on the percentage of distribution of resources, sharing of taxes between the Union and the States and also the allocation of grants from the Union to the States But you will find that, though the Finance Commissions, Commission after Commission, have gone on increasing the share of taxes to the States and also the grants to the States, the main objective of national planning of removing the regional imbalances still remains for behind If you see the devolution of resources from the Union to the States, you will find that, in the First Finance Commission, the total share of taxes and grants to the various States came to the following figures: Andhra Rs. 10.70 crores, Bihar Rs. 36.06 crores,

Bombay Rs. 49.12 crores, Madras Rs. 30.96 crores Orissa Rs. 15.56 crores, West Bengal Rs. 41.12 crores. I am giving the names of only the major States. From the Second Finance Commission, these allocaions, both taxes and grants to the States, went on increasing. I will now come to the Seventh Finance Commission, till the year 1982-83. I am not going into the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Finance Commissions because there is hardly any time for me to do so. This share to the States was ranging from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 40 crores in the First Finance Commission. In the Seventh Finance Commission, till 1982-83, the total share that the States got from the Union by way of taxes and grants was as follows : Andhra Pradesh Rs. 1,849.14 crores, Assam Rs. 844.83 crores, Bihar Rs. 2,582.01 crores, Gujarat Rs. 1,142.95 crores, Jammu & Kashmir Rs. 642.59 crores, Orissa Rs. 1,370.13 crores, Maharashtra Rs.2,019.04 crores, Tamil Nadu Rs. 1,566.73 crores, West Bengal Rs. 1,768.89 crores.

I do not say that any State in India is very rich but you will find that, because of the criteria that every Finance Commission had been following, the allotment or share that the richer or more developed States got from the Union has been more than what the less developed States got. The main objective of the Government in setting up the Finance Commission is to see that the national objective of removing the regional imbalnces gets top priority and the resources are so distributed that the poorer States come on par with the richer States, the States which are advanced. That is the whole objective. Here you will find, therefore, that those States get a bigger share. I am not pointing out at any State. You see Maharashtra gets Rs. 2019 crores according to the award of the Seventh Finance Commission according to the schedule of criteria worked out. Till 1982-83 it went upto Rs. 2019 crores. Similarly, you will find other States also gets bigger share. Assam-Rs.844 crores Take the case of Orrissa-Rs. 1370 crores. That way you will find that Gujarat and—you are sitting there—Tamil Nadu as also West Bengal, because of the criterion we follow, are getting more and more. Therefore, in spite of the best attempts of the Union.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : These States collect more than the other States. Therefore, they get more.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : What about the backward States ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is for the Commission.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You are correct, Sir.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Then it will become lopsided.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : But what happens ? They do not colleet those taxes only from that State. They receive the collection from other States also. Therefore, the Finance Commission, also knowning full-well that the tax does originate from that State, are increasing the share not only considering the question of how much tax is collected from that State but looking to the other criteria they are following. Naturally beginning from the 1st to the 7th Finance Commission, every Finance Commission looks to the difficulties of the poorer States and considers them differently from the forward States. Even then the position is not quite happy, if one looks to the per capita income of different States. Punjab Rs. 1586, Haryana Rs. 1399, Maharashtra Rs. 1349, Gujarat Rs. 1134, Karnataka Rs. 1045, West Bengal - Rs. 1033 and then it comes down to Rs 793 in the case of Orissa and Rs. 948 for Kerala. Like that it comes down. Therefore, what happens ? These 7 to 8 States collect more taxes as they have got more industries. Take the case of Jammu & Kashmir. Though they have been shouting that they are not getting their due share from the Union Government, their share is quite high taking into consideration the living conditions, the economic conditions and the position of the State. The devolution of resources from the Union to J & K as per the Seventh Finance Com-

mission award is Rs. 844 crores. This is more than the share of other less developed State.

Now the point has come. The Central Government's resources are being decentralised. Now the question has come that the Central Government should consider whether the State Governments are really spending the allocations to them in such a manner that their per capita income comes up on par with that of the 7-8 advanced States, which are leading so far as per capita income is concerned. Therefore, Sir, when the Eighth Finance Commission is now taking the evidence from different State Governments including from some non-officials, I am happy to find that this Resolution has come up before the House. We shall have to look at these things afresh. Population backwardness of the States, composition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, all these considerations are there. Take for-instance, the case of Orissa. Every year on an averge Orissa's damage due to natural calamities comes to about two to three hundred crores of rupees Every year we are giving them money. Therefore I suggest that we re-consider the whole issue. Since everything revolves round the allocation of resources by the Central Government, the question arises now whether the Central Government will consider appointing a kind of a Commission for Expenditure also. When they are allotting about Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 300,00 crores from the Centre's. resources to the States, will not the Central Government monitor these things to find out whether this money given to the States is properly spents or or not. For example, under the 20-Point Programme, for the year 1983-84, the Centre has allocated Rs. 10,000 crores. If you divide this by 20, it comes to Rs. 500 crores for 1-Point Programme. So, for implementing one point programme from the 20-Point Programme, they will be allotting Rs. 500 crores for the year 1983-84. Will not the Central Government go into the whole question of Centre States Relations and financial resources ? Decentralisation of powers to States is being debated. That is how the Sarkaria Commission has been appointed. They should also look into this matter to see how the money allotted by the Centre to the States is being spent. The Central Grants to the States now are more than the revenue raised by the States. Therefore, Sir, the time has come when the spending of the State Governments should be looked into.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must conclude.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I shall take some time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Since you are in the panel of Chairman, some preferential treatment has to be given to you. Go on.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I will now confine myself to the subject proper.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are not injecting politics into this. You are only giving the factural figures.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am only limiting myself to the points. Now the time has come when Government should set up a Commission to look into the spending of the States. The Centre is giving the resources to the States. They have to see whether they are being properly spent or not. If resources go from the Centre, why is it that the State's per capita income is not increasing. Why is it they are unable to come on par with the six States which are advanced in so far as per capita income is confer-ned. All these points need to be considered by the Centre now so that there is no bitterness created between the States and the Centre.

In that context, there is need for setting up a Commission for Expenditure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These accounts are allotted to the State's budget.

It is for the State Legislatures to keep a watch to see whether the amount has been properly spent or not. How can the Central Government interfere in the State's affairs ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I agree. Therefore, I suggest this. We cannot come to the Centre stating that we want more resources. I am moving with the people and so I know this. We represent the people in Parliament. We also have to see whether the money that is given to the States has been spent for the purpose for which the resources are given to them by the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is for the States Legislature as the watch-dog to see how the money given to the State is spent by it. How can we interfere in it ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am to you for this. I am not going into the powers of the State Legislatures here. We have got the Planning Commission here. It has a monitoring cell. They should moniter the spending of the money that is given to the States by the Centre. I do ot want to interefere with the States. I would lastly submit that in the Constitution itself there is a provision that there should be a Council and this Council also will look into the spending. This is an allocation of resources of the Centre to the States. Therefore it should look into the spending of the States also to see whether the money is being utilised properly or not, I think the Central Government has taken a very serious note of this. In the present situation, they have already appointed Sarkaria Commission to go to into the Centre-States relation. Therefore, I hope that this Resolution, though it may highlight the points for discussion, may be withdrawn. The minister will ask the mover of this Resolution to withdraw this resolution. We can appeal to him to with draw this.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम लोग बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। ऐसा विषय आज की परिस्थिति में बहुत ही माकूल है। जब हम संविधान की तरफ जाते हैं और संविधान के बनाने के पहले जब इस देश में अंग्रेजों का शासन था, तो यह मानकर चला गया था कि अंग्रेजों को ही इस देश के ऊपर शासन करना है। जब उसको शासन करना है तो उसके लिए आवश्यक था कि ऐसी शासन पद्धति अपनाई जाए, जिसमें एक जगह रहकर पूरे देश के ऊपर राज किया जा सके। जब संविधान का निर्माण हो रहा था, उस समय भी इस विषय पर विभिन्न रायें थीं और बहुत मतभेद चला था कि इस संविधान को यूनियन कान्स्टीचूशन कहा जाए या फैड्रल कान्स्टीचूशन कहा जाए। उस समय लोगों के दिमाग में यह बात थी कि एक पार्टी की सरकार केन्द्र में होगी और वही पार्टी राज्यों में भी होगी। इसी लिए जो सेन्ट्रल सरकार का आदेश होगा उसको राज्य सरकार भी मानेगी, लेकिन आज वह स्थिति नहीं है। आज जहां केन्द्र में एक पार्टी की सरकार है, वही राज्यों में दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार है। इसलिए आज की परिस्थिति में यह बहुत ही विचारणीय प्रश्न हो गया है कि केन्द्र और राज्यों के संबंधों को फिर से देखा जाए।

आज सबसे बड़ी दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि जब भी राज्य सरकार अपनी अधिक से अधिक औटोनामी की बात करता है या अधिक से अधिक पावर की बात करता है, तो जाने अनजाने में उसको एन्टी सोशियल एलीमेंट कह कर दूसरे रूप में रखा जाता है। इस विवाद में न जाते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज तक केन्द्र की शक्ति का यह नमूना है कि हमारे देश के ऊपर 22 हजार करोड़ रुपये का विदेशी कर्जा है। जिस समय अंग्रेज यहां से गए थे, उस समय हमारे ऊपर एक भी पैसा कर्जा नहीं था, लेकिन केन्द्र की शक्ति का नमूना यह है कि हमारे देश के ऊपर 22 हजार करोड़

रुपये का कर्जा है। जैसा कि एक प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया गया था कि हमारे देश में एक करोड़ लोग टी बी के रोगी हैं और इतने ही अंधे है और 185 मिलियन हैक्टेयर जमीन में केवल 27 हैक्टेयर जमीन पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो पाई है। आज हमारा देश सबसे पीछे चला जा रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि अभी आपने बतलाया कि जो पैसा राज्यों को दिया जाता है, वह उसका काम है कि उसको किस प्रकार बांटना है। लेकिन मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जैसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट है, उसी प्रकार सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट और राज्य सरकार चपरासी है। राज्य सरकार रिसोर्सेस पैदा करती है, लेकिन उसका लाभ उनको नहीं मिलता है। मैं बिहार प्रान्त से आता हूं। हमारे एक साथी यहां पर अभी उपस्थित नहीं हैं। वह चार दिन से हल्ला कर रहे हैं कि हमको आदिवासियों की समस्या के सम्बन्ध में, छोटा नागपुर कमिश्नरी के सम्बन्ध में सदन में मामला रखने दिया जाए लेकिन नहीं रखने दिया जा रहा है। कहा जाता है कि यह स्टेट का मामला है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट कैसे बनेगा, कहां बनेगा, यह स्टेट का मामला है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की छोटा नागपुर कमिश्नरी के आदिवासी जो हजारों साल से पीड़ित और दलित हैं उनके बारे में कौन सोचेगा? वहां खनिज पदार्थ हैं, धनबाद में खनिज पदार्थ है। लेकिन उनका पैसा कहां जा रहा है? उन गरीबों का खनिज पदार्थ शेल में जा रहा है, वहाँ उसका उपयोग होता है। हजारों सालों से उन गरीबों का खून-पसीना चूसा जा रहा है। कहा जाता है कि कमजोर लोगों को प्रायोरिटी दी जाएगी। प्रायोरिटी किसको मिलती है? हमको मालूम है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में देश की जितनी भी योजनाएं थीं वे सब योजनाएं यह कह करके रोक दी गयीं कि सारा का सारा सीमेंट एशियाड में जा रहा है, स्टेडियम और फ्लाई ओवर बनाने के लिए जा रहा हैं। गांवों में लोगों के पास रहने के लिए घर नहीं हैं।

हमारे देश में 5,76,966 गाँव है। उनमें से आधे से अधिक गांवों में पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है। उन गांवों के लोग गन्दे नदी-नालों का पानी पीते हैं जिसको कि गाय-भैंस पीती हैं। वहां के लोगों का पैसा ले करके आप सेन्ट्रल की स्कीमों पर खर्च करते हैं। आपने 15 सौ करोड़ रुपया खेल-तमाशों पर खर्च कर दिया। इसलिए आप चाहते हैं कि सेन्टर को पावर दी जाए। मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति इसका विरोधी रहेगा।

अगर डिफेंस का मामला है, देश की रक्षा का सवाल है तो आपको कोई नहीं रोकता है। जब भी आप बजट लेकर आते हैं तभी हम कहते हैं कि डिफेंस पर खर्च होना चाहिए। हम आपको डिफेंस के लिए सबसे अधिक देने की बात करते हैं। हम तो यहां तक कहते हैं कि प्रति वर्ष आप अपने यहां से प्लान में से पांच-छः सौ करोड़ रुपया जुटाने का काम करें।

जहां तक शोषण का मामला है, आज केन्द्र के द्वारा राज्य सरकारों का शोषण किया जाता है। इसको निश्चित रूप से बन्द करना चाहिए। इसको बंद करने के लिए आपने सरकारिया कमीशन बिठाया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकारिया कमीशन को किन-किन मुद्दों पर रिपोर्ट देने के लिए आपने कहा है, किन-किन मुद्दों पर फेक्ट्स कलेक्ट करने के लिए कहा है।

आज जो परिस्थिति है वह बहुत ही विषम

परिस्थिति हो गई है। आज हमारी सेन्टर में जो सरकार है अगर वह कांस्टीचूशन के मुताबिक लोकप्रिय सरकार कहलाने का अधिकार रखती है तो उसे अधिक-से-अधिक शासन का विकेन्द्रीकरण करना चाहिए। जितना वह विकेन्द्रीकरण करेगी उतना ही देश के लिए अच्छा होगा।

जब मैं विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात करता हूं तो केन्द्र के द्वारा राज्यों और राज्यों के द्वारा जिलों और जिलों के द्वारा गाँवों के विकेन्द्रीकरण की भी मैं बात करता हूं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को पावर दे दी जाए और राज्य सरकारें अपने पास पावर रखकर डिक्टेटर बन जाएं। राज्य सरकार की जो पावर हों उनका डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर बंटवारा हो, और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल से पावर गांव के यूनिट तक जाएं। यह भी मैं कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि जिले पावर पाकर डिक्टेटर बन जाएं। गांव के यूनिट तक पावर का विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिए।

आज एक यहां प्रश्न चला था कि गांवों से कितना पैसा लेते है और गांवों के लिए कितना पैसा खर्च करते हैं? आप गांवों से बहुत अधिक पैसा लेते हैं लेकिन वह सबका सब पैसा कहां जा रहा है। वह पैसा जा रहा है फाइव स्टार होटल बनाने में। इस देश में प्रति व्यक्ति वार्षिक औसत आय 1250 रुपये है लेकिन इन फाइव स्टार होटल में एक दिन का खर्च 1250 रुपये है। अगर आप वहां जाइये और रहिये तो बिल बनेगा 18 सौ रुपये का। जहां पर आदमी की सलाना पर-कैपिटा इनकम इतनी कम हो वहां पर आप क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं। मेरे एक प्रश्न के जवाब में बताया गया था कि 1977 के मुताबिक पर-कैपिटा इनकम सालाना भारत में 160 डालर, चीन में 410 डालर, पाकिस्तान में 200 डालर, अमरीका में 14000 डालर और कुवैत में 20000 डालर है। यहां पर लोगों का जीवन जानवरों से भी बदतर हो रहा है। एक ही पत्तल पर आदमी और कुत्ता झपट रहे हैं। एक ही पानी जानवर और इन्सान पीता है। मध्य प्रदेश में कई जगहों पर आदमी यह जानते हुए भी कि यह पानी पीने के कुछ दिन बाद मेरे शरीर से कीड़े निकलने लगेंगे, वह पानी पीता है। आज यह सोचने का समय आ गया है कि इन चीजों को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है या 1500 करोड़ रुपए खेल तमाशे पर खर्च करने की आवश्यकता है। आज पावर्स को डी-सेंट्रलाइज करने का समय आ गया है। आज चौखंभा राज्य की आवश्यकत है। केन्द्र में भी शक्ति रहे, राज्य में शक्ति रहे, डिस्ट्रिक्ट और ग्राम-पचायत में भाशक्ति रहे। आज इस गंगा को नीचे से ऊपर की ओर बहाना होगा।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : उल्टी गंगा बहाएंगे ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उल्टी ही बहानी पड़ेगी। सीधी गंगा को तो आज तक हमने देख लिया है। इससे कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। ऊपर की गंगा शंकर की जटाओं में कैद हो गई है। इसलिए उन जटावों से गंगा को निकालकर गांवों की ओर ले जाना होगा। इस देश में गांव को यूनिट मानकर चलिए। अधिक से अधिक पैसा गांवों पर खर्च कीजिए। अधिक से अधिक शक्ति गांवों को दीजिए। आज दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि ग्राम-पंचायतों के चुनाव तक नहीं होते हैं। एक नई पद्धति नामीनेशन की चल पड़ी है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : जनता राज में ज्यादा हुआ था।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : जनता राज में नहीं हुआ था। आपको सही जानकारी नहीं है। (**व्यवधान**)

मैं यह कहता हूं कि ग्राम पंचायत के इलेक्शन में शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल कास्ट का रिजर्वेशन कहां है। प्रधान के चुनाव में रिजर्वेशन कहां है। आप किस तरह से गांवों की शक्ति बढ़ाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : आंध्रप्रदेश में है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आंध्रप्रदेश में है तो वहां पर आपकी सरकार नहीं है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : जब हमारी सरकार थी तब से था। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम विलास पासवान। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से इतना ही आग्रह करूंगा कि आज इस बात का विवाद किए बगैर कि ट्रेशरी बैंचेज का मामला है या अपोजीशन का मामला है, इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are still about 15 members to speak. The balance time was 29 minutes. We have already allotted 6 hours for this discussion and they are over. What does this House suggest to me ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : You extend the time by two hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Usually, we do not give more than 4 hours. We have already given 6 hours. I think this would be the last extension.

SHRI R.P. YADAV (Madhopura) : Why should you pinpoint ? Do not say the last extension.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are about ten or fifteen Members. This is the last extension of two hours.

SHRI R P. YADAV : Why should you say the last ? Extension is extension.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Let every Member speak on the subject.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : You just say, it is extended. Why should you say 'last' ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why I am saying is, the mover has to reply, the Minister has to intervene, then only the discussion will have any meaning.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : Naturally.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not that we will go on discussing for the whole session. Therefore, you must see that the discussions are complete, the Minister also intervenes and the mover also replies.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : Naturally.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Therefore, now we will extend by two hours, though generally it is not done. If necessary we will take it up next week.

SHRI R.P. YADAV : But do not say the last extension.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we are extending by two hours.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Shri Paswan has said enough.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : This will be my last point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : These two hours will be over by 5.30 p.m. today itself.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं अन्त में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि बिना इसका ध्यान रखे हुए कि ट्रेशरी बैंचिज क्या कहते हैं या विरोधी क्या कहते हैं सरकार को यह मान कर चलना चाहिये और कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि सेंटर स्टेट रिलेशंज को गम्भीरता पूर्वक लिया जाए। सरकारिया कमीशन आपने बनाया है और उसके टर्म्ज आफ रोलंस भी आप वाइड रखें और समय उसके लिए आप निर्धारित कर दे और उसके बाद आप भी समय-बद्ध तरीके से जितनी जल्दी हो सके उसकी सिफारिशों पर निर्णय ले और अधिक से अधिक पावर्ज राज्यों को दे ताकि दोनों में टक्कराहट की नौबत न आए और दोनों में कन्फ्रटेशन न हो और अगर इस तरह की कोई भी स्थिति पैदा होती है तो उसको जल्दी से जल्द दूर किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ram Pyare Panika. I would request all the Hon. Members not to take more than ten minutes.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I will try.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Seven minutes minimum and ten minutes maximum.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Minimum seven minutes ! Maximum ten minntes !

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Minimum ten minntes.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : केन्द्र और राज्तों के सम्बन्धों का प्रश्न बहुत ही अहम प्रश्न है। जब हम इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा करते हैं तो हमें जब संविधान की रचना हो रही थी उस समय की याद आती है। आपको याद होगा कि ड्राफ्टिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन डा० अम्बेदकर तब थे और उन्होंने भी इस समस्या को बहुत जटिल समस्या बताया था। कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में जहां भिन्न-भिन्न भाषायें बोली जाती हैं, वहां भिन्न रीति रिवाज भी हैं, भौगोलिक परिस्थितियां भी भिन्न-भिन्न हैं ओर इतना ही नहीं आर्थिक परिस्थितियां भी सभी राज्यों की भिन्न-भिन्न है। इस जटिल प्रश्न पर तब बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार हुआ था और किस तरह से केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्धों को संविधान में स्थापित किया जाए, इसके बारे में बहुत विचार विमर्श के बाद निर्णय लिए गए थे। संविधान में तब तीन सूचियां बनाई गई थी, एक वह सूची जिस पर केवल केन्द्र कानून बना सकता है, दूसरी वह जिस पर राज्य बना सकते हैं और तीसरी वह जिसको समवर्ती सूची कहते हैं और जिस पर राज्य और केन्द्र दोनों बना सकते हैं।

1967 तक सविधान लागू होने के बाद इसके बारे में कोई प्रश्न पैदा नहीं हुआ। स्वर्गीय पंडित जबाहरलाल नेहरू का उच्च व्यक्तित्व हमारे बीच मौजूद था, टावरिंग परसनैलिटी उनकी थी और तब कोई टकराहट की बात पैदा नहीं हुई। इसका एक कारण यह भी था कि तब तक केन्द्र और राज्यों में करीब-करीब एक ही पार्टी का शासन रहा। 1967 के आम चुनाव के बाद यह प्रश्न उठा जब करीब आठ राज्यों में संविद की सरकारें बनी और उन्होंने विभिन्न मांगे रखनी शुरू कर दीं। उसमें से एक महत्वपूर्ण मसला वित्तीय व्यवस्था का था कि इसको किस तरह से सारे राज्यों और केन्द्र के बीच स्थापित किया जाय। सव-प्रथा बंगाल से यह आवाज उठी और धीरे-धीरे सारे राज्यों में फैलती गयी और इस साल जिन दो राज्यों में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें बनीं तब से यह प्रश्न फिर सामने आया है। यह समस्या इसलिये जटिल हो जाती है कि जब तक देश में

एक मजबूत केन्द्र नहीं होगा तो हमारी सुरक्षा और अखंडता कैसे रहेगी ।

माननीय पासवान जी सारी पौलिसी पर चर्चा कर चुके लेकिन क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि केन्द्र मजबूत होने के कारण ही कृषि का उत्पादन तीन गुना बढ़ा और इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन 8 गुना बढ़ा । केन्द्र मजबूत होने की वजह से ही हम चार, पांच लड़ाइयों में विजयी रहे, वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में भी बड़ी सफलतायें प्राप्त कीं । तो हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि केन्द्र के मजबूत होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । निश्चित है कि दोनों का सम्बन्ध ऐसा हो जैसे संविधान में कहा गया है कि शिक्षा प्रदेश सरकार का विषय है, सिंचाई भी उन्हीं का विषय है, लेकिन उन नतीजों को हम देखें जो हमारे सामने नहीं है । क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बहुत से विषयों के लिये कह दिया है कि केन्द्र देखें, यानि वितरण और प्रोडक्शन से ले कर सदन की कन्सेन्सस बनती जा रही है कि हर बात के लिये केन्द्र को जिम्मेदारी दी जाय । ला एंड आर्डर यद्यपि स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, लेकिन जब भी यहां शांति व्यवस्था पर चर्चा होती है तो सभी सदस्य यह जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र पर डालना चाहते हैं । तो जब सभी बातों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को उत्तरदायी मानते हैं तो हमें विचार करना होगा कि हम किस प्रकार का सेन्टर चाहते है । हम वही चाहेंगे जो देश की भावना है जो सदस्यों के माध्यम से प्रतिबिम्बित होती है । तो एक तरफ तो हर जिम्मेदारी के लिये आप केन्द्र को उत्तरदायी समझें और जब प्रश्न आये विभिन्न राज्यो और उनमें विभिन्न पार्टियो की सरकारों का तो अपनी बात करने लगें, यह ठीक नहीं है ।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश में राष्ट्रीय एकता स्थापित करने के लिये केन्द्र को मजबूत होना चाहिये । आज विघटनकारी तत्व जगह-जगह पर उठा रहे हैं । इसके लिये केन्द्र का मजबूत होना नितान्त आवश्यक है । आज बहुत सी अपोजीशन पार्टियां बन रही हैं, कोई धर्म के नाम पर तो कोई भाषा के नाम पर और कोई रीजन का नारा लगा रही है । ऐसे समय में हमें गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा कि ऐसा मजबूत केन्द्र होना आवश्यक है जो इन परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला कर सके और संकट के समय में देश की राष्ट्रीय एकता और सुरक्षा मजबूत बनी रह सके ।

बड़ा ही सामयिक निर्णय था जब प्रधान मंत्री ने केन्द्र और राज्यों के सम्बन्धों के बारे में सरकारिया कमीशन बनाया । यह जरूर है कि जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है आज उसके लिये मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय को बधाई देता हूं, भले ही वह किसी पार्टी के हों, लेकिन उनको सोचना चाहिये कि आज जो रीजनलिज्म की बातें चल रही हैं क्या यह उचित है ? हम तो निश्चित मत के हैं कि जहां वित्तीय साधन हों, फाइनेन्स कमीशन बैठता है, यह जरूर है कि उसमें हम कुछ परिवर्तन करें और उसकी ताकत हमारे सेंटर की होनी चाहिये कि कौन क्षेत्र ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है, किसको ज्यादा सहायता की जरूरत है ।

अभी आपने कहा कि जो राज्य अधिक कलैक्शन करते हैं, उनको अधिक सहायता देनी चाहिये । इससे काम नहीं चलेगा । अगर राष्ट्र को पूरा चलना है तो आपको सेड साइड डैवलपमेंट नहीं करना होगा । आपको अंडमान निकोबार, मध्यप्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के ड्राइवल एरिया को देखना होगा । देश के जो डैजर्ट एरिया हैं, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, कोस्टल एरिया हैं, जहां तूफान आते हैं, उसमें उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपका तमिलनाडु भी है, तो ऐसी जगहों के

विकास को कौन देखेगा ? अगर राज्यों को सब कुछ सौंप दिया तो वह अपने-अपने राज्य की बात करेंगे । इसलिये सेंटर के पास पावर होनी चाहिये कि जो क्षेत्र पिछड़े हुए हैं उनको सहायता देने का अधिकार केन्द्र को हो । ऐसा न हो कि राज्यों को वित्तीय साधन इकट्ठे करने का अधिकार दे दें और उसके खर्च का अधिकार भी उनको दे दें तो इस तरह से देश की एकता खतरे में पड़ सकती है ।

देश का संतुलित विकास हो, इसके लिये निश्चित रूप से आर्थिक पावर केन्द्र के पास होनी चाहियें । हमारे पासवान जी डिफेन्स और एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स को रट्रेन्चन करने की बात कह रहे थे । अभी हम साउथ कोरिया गए थे, हमने देखा कि इलैक्ट्रानिक्स में यहां के लोग कितना आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । इन चीजों को करने के लिये अगर हम स्टेट्स को छोटे-छोटे स्तर पर अधिकार दे देंगे तो काम चलने वाला नहीं है । आज नये सिरे से देश की एकता के लिये और नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन के लिये हमारा केन्द्र बहुत मजबूत होना चाहिये जिसके पास सारी ताकतें होनी चाहियें ।

आज हमारे प्रदेश के कांस्टीट्यूशन में बहुत से सवाल उठ रहे है । ला एंड आर्डर के मामले में, अगर मध्य प्रदेश में घटना हुई, बिहार मे मर्डर हुआ, ट्राइबल्स पर माइनोरिटीज पर कमजोर तबके पर हमला होता है । तो हमारे सेंटर के पास अधिकार भी जरूरी है कि हम प्रदेश की सरकार को मजबूत करें । ऐसी स्थिति में ये अटोनामी की बात करते हैं, तो कैसे काम होगा । प्रदेश सरकार कमजोर है, हरिजनों और माइनोरिटीज की रक्षा नहीं कर पा रही है, देश में सद्भाव की भावना उत्पन्न नहीं कर पा रही है तो यह तभी सभव होगा जब केन्द्र के पास अधिकार रहेंगे ।

अगर प्रस्ताव की भावना उद्दात्त भावना है तो मैं उनके प्रस्ताव के साथ हूं, लेकिन अगर संकुचित भाव से, बंगाल को अधिक रुपया देने के लिये या अधिक अटोनामी देने के लिये वह यह लायें हैं, जैसे आज जो कुछ बंगाल में हो रहा है वहां अन्धे बनाये जा रहे हैं, बिजली की कमी है वहां के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की क्या हालत है, हम यहां से पैसा देते हैं, मानिटरिंग की व्यवस्था केन्द्र से करते हैं वहां की सरकार मानती नहीं हैं । कोयले की खानों में वहां उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है, इस तरह की बातों को कौन देखेगा ? केन्द्र के हाथ में स्टेटगवर्नमेंट के काम में इंटरवीन करने की क्षमता होनी चाहिये ताकि देश का उत्पादन ठीक हो सके, ला एंड आर्डर ठीक हो सके, देश की सुरक्षा हो सके । जिस भावना से माननीय सदस्य प्रस्ताव लाये हैं मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी सरकार और अपनी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने समय के साथ···

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are not opposing it because Mr. Amal Datta comes from West Bengal and he has moved the Resolution.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I think he will not be opposing it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : (Diamand Harbour) : Sir, everybody has now got to support it because Sarkaria Commission has been constituted.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Not due to that.

मैं माननीय सदस्य को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वह ठीक समय पर इस प्रस्ताव को सदन में लाए हैं । आशा है कि गवर्नमेंट की ओर से इस बार फिनांस कमीशन को डायरेक्शन्ज दी

जाएंगी कि जो राज्य कम केन्द्रीय सहायता पाते हैं, उनका विशेष ध्यान रखा जाए। पिछले तीन फिनांस कमीशनों द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सहायता बहुत कम मिली है। महाराष्ट्र दक्षिण के राज्यों और पंजाब की तुलना में हमारे यहां केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में कम योजनाएं लागू की गई हैं। अब सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना आ रही है। छठी योजना में हम लोगों को न्याय मिला था। उद्योग मंत्री यहां पर बैठे हैं। इत्तिफाक से वह उस समय प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर थे। हम कृतघन नहीं हो सकते, हम उनके कृतज्ञ हैं।

मुझे विश्वास है कि श्री चव्हाण की अध्यक्षता में जो फिनांस कमीशन बैठा है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़ेपन को दृष्टि में रखेगा, जिसके पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में आठ पहाड़ी मिलें, बुंदेलखंड और सारा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश है, जिसकी गरीबी को देखकर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने पटेल आयोग बनाया था। मुझे उम्मीद है कि फिनांस कमीशन और केन्द्रीय सरकार उन तमाम राज्यों का ध्यान रखेंगे, जो पिछड़े हैं, विशेष कठिनाइयों वाले है, जिनमें आदिवासी और डेजर्ट वाले इलाके हैं।

मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन की भावना का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बारे में एक कमीशन बना दिया है, इसलिए माननीय सदस्य इसको वापस ले लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before Shri Era Mohan starts his speech, I would request every Hon. Member that he should complete his speech within 10 minutes.

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Sir it is a very important subject.

I may be given 5 more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is applicable for you also.

* SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazahgam, I wish to say a few words on the Resolution of Shri Amal Datta, my CPM colleague, which focuses the attention of the House on the need for improving the Centre-State relations.

The views of DMK on this vital issue are crystal clear. We do not vacillate on this matter. In the first session of this House in 1980. as a new Member of DMK I had the honour and privilege to speak on a similar resolution moved by another CP (M) colleage Mrs. Sushela Gopalan. I had then demanded in no uncertain terms that the States should be given more powers. We were then in alliance with Indira Congress. My colleague, who is no more now, Shri Sanjay Gandhi did not accept the contentions for more powers to the States. He opposed the resolution of Shrimati Gopalan. That did not prevent me from expressing my party view on this subject. I knew that within a short time the elections to Tamilnadu assembly were scheduled and the DMK and Indira Congress would fight the elections on common platform. Still I spoke in support of the more resolution of Smt. Gopalan and demanded powers to the States. Now I speak in support of the Resolution of Shri Amal Datta which emphasises the need for a fresh approach to the Centre-State relations.

We have discussed this issue any number of times on the floor of this House, outside the House in public platforms and inside the State Legislatures during the past 35 years. But the Central Government has not cared to set in motion the process of implementing suggestions made in this regard. When Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, he did not want to confine himself to frequent perp-

* English translation of the speech delivered in Tamil.

rations. For the first time in the history of our independent country, he appointed Rajamannar Committee to study the Centre-State relations. This was on 27th May 1971, Justice Chandra Reddy was a Member of this Commission. The prominent educationist Dr. Lakshmanasami Mudaliar was also a Member of this Committee. They studied in great depth this vexing issue from the first days of our Republic. This Report was placed before the Assembly of Tamil Nadu. A resolution was passed by the Tamil Nadu assembly unanimously. Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi forwarded this Resolution and the Rajamannar Committee Report to our Hon. Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. On receiving the unanimous Resolution of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly along with the Rajamannar Committee Report on Centre-State relations, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, our Hon. Prime Minister expressed her happiness and stated that Rajamannar Committee Report on Centre-State relations is a good precedent for an in-depth study of Centre-State relations. She further added that the Centre and the States will have to discuss about this and come to certain positive conclusions as the first step for a lasting solution. After that the Centre has remained smug about this problem.

But, suddenly the Centre woke up after the meeting of the Four Chief Ministers of Southern States in May 1983. Immediately after this Bangalore conclave, in unprecedented hurry and haste the Centre has constituted the Sarkaria Commission. Before the Southern Chief Minister's Council could come to grip with the problem, the Centre announced the constitution of Sarkaria Commission. We find the process of constituting this Commission still incomplete, even though the announcement was made a few months ago. Recently the name of one Member was announced. When will this be over ? When will the Commission give its report ? I have my own doubts.**

According to me it is a question mark.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : I strongly object. He is casting aspersions.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): His remark should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the record. Mr. Era Mohan, you come to the next subject.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : It should not be expunged.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla). We have not heard what is the Hon. Minister's objection. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know the rules. I will go through the record.

Mr. Era Mohan, you avoid casting aspersions on an ex-Judge. He is an ex-Judge.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He can express any opinion in the Parliament. We have no objection. But a Commission has been constituted headed by former Supreme Court Judge, Mr. Sarkaria. **

He is casting an aspersion on him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the record.

You please avoid that ; you come to the next subject.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : This is my view about Justice Sarkaria.

If possible, kindly change him and appoint ** as the Chairman of this Commission.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:Mr. Era Mohan is not a Supreme Court Judge to know about Justice Sarkaria. Mr. Era Mohan, please come to the subject. Why do you go into other things ? You have got enough material to speak on the subject of Centre-State relations.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : This is an important issue and that is why I am emphasising this point. I want to clearly say that *

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am sorry that be again says that *

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan, why should you make such remarks ? Please come to the subjeet.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : I have to reiterate the importance of this subject.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He is haunted by the findings of Sarkaria Commission against his Party Government.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : It is all right. On March 20, 1983 the Chief Ministers of of four Southern States met at Bangalore. You see how the Centre has treated this event of national importance. As soon as the meeting was over, the General Secretary of Indira Congress commented that this is an anti-national activity. Which is an anti-national activity? Is the meeting of four Southern Chief Ministers an anti-national activity ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think you are not wanting to deal with the Resolution. What you are saying is more political.

.....

SHRI ERA MOHAN : Immediately after that, the Pondicherry Government was dismissed by the Central Government. Why was it done ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is supposed to have a lot of material on the subject. I don't know why he is choosing some points. I thought he wouid educate the House and that is why I wanted him to speak. He has got enough material on the subject. But I think he is not in his original from today.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : I have illustrated this to emphasise how the Centre is treating the States. I am not attacking anyone. Why should Pondicherry Government be dismissed immediately after the meeting of four Southern Chief Ministers ? After the withdrawal of support by Indira Congress M.L.As. D.M.K , Janata Party and C.P.M. formed an alliance and this Coalition staked its claim to form the Ministry. Why did not the Centre allow this Coalition to form the Government? These things are allowed to happen because all the powers are concerntrated in the hands of the Centre. The Centre is in a strong position to threaten the States and to make them pay of isance to the Centre. The Centre should divest itself of all unnecessary powers. The powers should be delegated to the States. After all the States have also got elected Governments.

I have to say that the Centre misuses such powers. The project sent by the States are not approved by the Centre and no reason is adduced for such refusal. The Tamil Nadu Government passed the Land Reforms Law and sent it to the signature of the President. The President has not yet given his approval. Many years have passed and still the Bill is lying with the Centre. The President approval was not given for the Land Reform Bill of the West Bengal Government also. But the West Bengal Government again passed that Bill for the second time and then the President had to give his consent. Why should the Centre put spokes in the proposals of the States?

Similarly, the States are to appear before the Central Planning Commission with

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

begging bowls. The Central Planning Commission allocates resources for the States, questions the expenditure and also criticises the States for not maintaining the tempo of progress. After all the Central Planning Commission is not an independent statutory authority to do all these things. There is constitutional provision for the constitution of Finance Commission for the purpose of allocation of resources between the Centre and the States. The Central Planning Commission cannot function as an extra-constitutional authority in this matter. Presently, Shri Y.B. Chavan is the Chairman of the 8th Finance Commission. Only the Finance Commission has the constitutional authority to allocate resources. All the proposals of State Governments should be approved by the Centre. There should be no constraints on the functioning of the State Government.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : I know that they cannot tolerate it.

The Chief Ministers of the States are to come to Delhi frequently for one thing or the other. Even for minor matters, they rush to Delhi seeking Centre's approval. When our present Minister of Labour, Shri Veerendra Patil was the Chief Minister of Karnataka, he was compelled to say in a sarcastic manner that in course of time the State Government Bhavans may become Embassies of the States, if the Centre-State relations are allowed to continue in this manner.

I would like to stress again that there is imperative need to study afresh the Centre-State relations. The formation of Inter-State Council is a constitutional provision. This Inter-State Council alone can become the bridge between the States and the Centre and also between the States. I request the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs that in order to strengthen the roots of democracy this Inter-State Council should be constituted. Unless the States are strong, the Centre cannot be strong. With these words I conclude my speech. Sir, the Centre is the body and the States are nerves. If the nerves are not strong, the body cannot be strong.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : This resolution seems to amend the constitution mainly for two reasons (a) the emerging pattern of different linguistic and (b) ethnic groups. The emerging pattern of these two socio-economic patterns have prompted our Hon Member, Mr. Datta to come forward with a resolution to move for an amendment of the Constitution. If you break down the resolution into further groups, he says, this has necessitated the restructuring of the financial and other relations. In other words, the resolution is aiming at financial and other relations. We have to know what is meant by financial relations. But the most ambiguous and evasive expression is 'other relations'. He has not specified what are the other relations This is a very enigmatic, undiplomatic but political expression used by the Hon. Member. In his opening remarks he has not systematically explained what he has meant by 'other relations'.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : I have explained in my speech.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, I am going through the Resolution He wants us to pass this Resolution. That is what the Hon. Member has said. Nowhere, Sir, he has stated the reasons. That is rather puzzling us.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the formative period of our Constitution, posed a question. I quote :

> "How shall we promote the unity of India and yet preserve the rich diversity of our inheritance."

So also Sir B.N. Rau, such an eminent Jurist of world fame expressed the follo-

wing in these words considering the facts and the atmosphere then :

> "One of the most difficult problems in framing of India's Constitution will be to satisfy the demand for linguistic and other like demands."

The Constitution has provided in various Articles such as provision for reservation for various linguistic as well ethics groups for their growth. Sir, the very Premable of our Constitution says :

> "We, the people of India, having solemniy resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular Democratic Republic..."

That means practically everything is included in this. It means providing equity, equality etc. to various linguistic as well as ethnic groups. Our Constitution is great document—a sacred document. The founding fathers of our Constitution, in their wisdom, have provided sufficient protection in this matter.

Regarding financial aspects which my Hon. friend has in very great detail dealt with in his speech, that is also well taken care of in Part XII of our Constitution. We have classified this into four categories as follows :

"(i) Allocation of taxing power and distribution of tax receipts;

(ii) Power of Union, particularly, to make grants—in-aid;

(iii) Articles regulating borrowing; and

(iv) the provisions providing for Finance Commission."

These four categories of financial powers mean practically everything. The dispute arises for the due share of these financial resources by the States as well as by the Centre. In this matter, well, the argument is taken out by the appointment of the present Commission. I do not want to go into it in detail. What else remains in this Resolution? Practically, there is no substance in this. So, so far as the financial relations are concerned, this is a matter which need not be gone into in detail in this House. This is a matter which the House may debate. As regards the other part of his Resolution, the mover has pointed out 'other relations'. It is very difficult to define what is meant by 'other relations'?

The problem of the States is in regard to their inability to meet the various demands. My Hon. friend said that it should not have the power. What kind of power should the States have and what kind of power the Centre should not have ? In a country like ours, we require a strong and healthy centre. Unless there is a strong and heathy centre, we may not be able to solve the various problems faced by the States such financial or otherwise of the various States and the people of this country. Our Prime Minister herself has very strongly said that we believe in a healthy and strong Centre and equally in a healthy State. This is the philosophy of our Government. And this is the stand of our party. We want to have a healthy and strong State and the Centre. A weak State may not be able to meet the demads of its own people. And a weak Centre may not be helpful to cope with the vicissitudes, the difficulties or the problems of this nation. At the same, the Centre will not be able to help the entire diversity of the nation. Therefore, my submission is this As has been said by our beloved Prime Minister, we believe in a strong and a healty Centre and the State. Therefore, the argument put forward by my Hon. friend is invalided by this fact alone. Therefore, Sir, may I ask him to withdraw this Resolution and support the stand of our beloved Prime Minister ? Thank you, Sir.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : इस प्रस्ताव की भावना की में कद्र करता हूं परन्तु मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह प्रस्ताव केवल राजनीतिक रूप से केन्द्र पर प्रहार करने के लिए लाया गया है। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

भारत बहुत बड़ा देश है जहां विभिन्न भाषा भाषी लोग हैं, जहां अथाह सम्पत्ति है और इतने बड़े देश को शासित करना अपने आपमें बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मुस्लिम देशों में आए दिन उथल पुथल होती रहती है और कोई निश्चितता नहीं रहती है कि कौन सी सरकार रहेगी, कौन सी सरकार शासन करेगी। परन्तु आज हमारे देश के प्रति दूसरे लोगों के मन में एक ईर्ष्या की भावना पैदा हो गई है और उनको आश्चर्य भी होता है कि भारत जैसे बड़े देश में प्रजातंत्र कैसे फैल रहा है, फूल रहा है। जो भी जनादेश होता है वह पार्टी शासन करती है। भारतीय संस्कृत, भारती सामाजिक व्यवस्था और हमारा गौरवमय इतिहास हमेशा अक्षुण्ण बने रहे हैं और मजबूत केन्द्र की वजह से हमारे देश ने काफी प्रगति की है फिर चाहे वह औद्योगिक प्रगति हो, कृषि के क्षेत्र में प्रगति हो या साईंटिस्टों द्वारा देश में वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में जो काम किया गया है, उसकी प्रगति हो। ये सब चीजें एक मजबूत केन्द्र के अन्दर ही सम्भव हो सकती है। हम कल्पना करें अगर राज्यों को स्वायत्तता दे दी जाए तो क्या होगा? अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग चीजें पैदा होती है। असम में चाय बहुतायत में पैदा होती है। गुजरात में तेल काफी होता है। इनके मूल्य किस ढंग से निर्धारित होंगे अगर केन्द्र का उन पर नियंत्रण न हो और कैसे उनमें सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा सकेगा। यह कदापि सम्भव नहीं है। सारे प्रदेश अपनी-अपनी कीमतों को लेने के लिये लड़ने लगेंगे और एक अराजकता की स्थिति देश में पैदा होगी।

सभापति जी, संविधान निर्माताओं ने स्टेट सेन्ट्रल और कनकरेंट लिस्ट काफी सोच विचार के बाद बनायी है। जहां राज्य शासन का ला एण्ड आर्डर के अधिकार दिये गये हैं वहीं बहुत सी जो आम आवश्यकता की चीजें हैं उनके मूल्यों को नियंत्रित करने के लिये केन्द्र को अधिकार दिये गये हैं। सेनाओं के नियंत्रण, ऐक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स में केन्द्र को अधिकार दिये गये हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि बहुत ही कुशलता से महात्मा गांधी, नेहरू जी, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने नेतृत्व दिया है और इस देश में अनेकता में एकता के दर्शन होते हैं। यह सवाल अभी उठ रहे हैं, और उसका कारण यह है कि देश में बहुत सी शक्तियां रीजनलिज्म के रूप में उभर रही हैं, और यदि उनको प्रोत्साहन मिला तो देश का जो सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक गौरवमय इतिहास है और जो देश की प्रगति है वह रूक जायेगी।

मैं जानता हूं कि केन्द्रीय पद का बटवारा ऐसा होना चाहिये ताकि अविकसित प्रदेशों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिल सके और इसके लिये चव्हाण साहब के नेतृत्व में वित्त आयोग काम कर रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि राज्यों के सामने जो वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ हैं उन पर विचार करके अविकसित प्रदेशों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। कभी-कभी असंतुलन की स्थिति भी देखी जाती है प्रदेशों में। जैसे महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात कोआपरेटिव के क्षेत्र में बहुत आगे बढ़ गये हैं। देश में जितनी चीनी पैदा हुई उसमें से 40 लाख टन केवल महाराष्ट्र ने पैदा की। वहीं दूसरे प्रदेशों में किसान कोआपरेटिव के क्षेत्र में आगे नहीं बढ़े। इसमें वहां के लोगों की गलती है जिन्होंने अवसर का

फायदा नहीं उठाया। जो आदमी जागता है और बढ़कर अपनी चीज को लेता है ईमानदारी से वह आगे बढ़ता है। अतः इसमें दोष केन्द्र को नहीं दिया जा सकता है। आज महाराष्ट्र में 8 लाख 57 हजार स्पिंडल्स स्पिनिंग मिलें चल रही हैं, जब कि मध्यप्रदेश में केवल 12,500 स्पिंडल्स ही हैं। वहां पर काफी आगे बढ़ने की इस दिशा में गुंजाइश है। ऐसी जो समस्यायें है उनका हल निकाला जाना चाहिये। परन्तु इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि राज्य शासन अपनी स्वायत्तता की मांग करे। आज पंजाब में अकाली अपनी मांगों के लिये अशांति का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं। मेरी राय मे ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि अकालियों की बात को माना जाय। जो उनकी समस्यायें है, आनन्दपुर साहब प्रस्ताव की बहुत सी बातें केन्द्र ने मान ली है और रावी-व्यास के पानी के बटवारे की बात भी टेबिल पर बैठकर विचार विमर्श करके मानी जा सकती है। परन्तु जब विरोधी दल सत्ता में नही होता तभी ऐसी हरकतें होती हैं कि किसी तरह से अशांति का वातावरण बना कर केन्द्र को बदनाम करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। इससे हमें सावधान रहना चाहिये। हमारे भारत की जो संस्कृति और इतिहास रहा है कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम उससे भटक जायें और क्षणिक आवेश से देश को बटने से न रोक पायें। मैं यही चाहता हूं कि···

आज काश्मीर में भी जो रीजनल पार्टियां किसी तरह से जीतकर आई हैं, उनकी धार्मिक भावनाओं को उभार कर, उन्हें भी नजर में रखना होगा। आज देश के सामने संकट है, पाकिस्तान हो, बंगाल हो, श्री लंका हो जहां कि तमिल भाइयों के साथ गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं, इस विषम परिस्थिति में आवश्यक हो जाता है कि केन्द्र बहुत शक्तिशाली हो और राज्यों को भी आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिले।

अभी विरोधी भाई कई तरह के आरोप हमारे दल पर लगा रहे थे। कुछ सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा कि जब भी केन्द्र चाहता है, किसी भी राज्य शासन को सत्ता से वंचित कर देता है संविधान की धारा 356 का उपयोग करके। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जब सन् 1977 में आप आये तो आपने भी 9 राज्य-विधान सभाओं को भंग किया था। कौनसा अधिकार आपको था ?

केन्द्र अगर मजबूत नहीं हुआ, दिल्ली अगर डोली तो बहुत से राज्य बिखर जायेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं पूरे सदन से अनुरोध करता हूं कि ऐसे समय में, जब हमारा देश औद्योगिक रूप से आगे बढ़ रहा है, हमारे देश का किसान हरित-क्रांति के माध्यम से देश को मजबूत करने में लगा हुआ है, हमारे वैज्ञानिक अपने राष्ट्र का नाम दुनियां में ऊंचा कर रहे है, ऐसे समय में जब कि पड़ोसी देश और दूसरी शक्तियां हमारे देश पर आंख गड़ाये बैठी है, ऐसी विषम स्थिति मे हम सबको और भी एकता का परिचय देना चाहिये। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ विरोधी दल के सदस्य ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, we, the people of India, have been marching forward, leaving behind water harmful for our society and assimilating those social systems which are convenient and good for the collective living; and this way, we have been marching forward. But this marching forward is not smooth. In the history of the world, we have found that our society have marched forward but not smoothly. The vested interests, the dominent class of the society, prevent this marching forward; and they do not want that the exploited people, the people who are ruled, should come to power. This has been evident in our Indian history also, but, still, we have found in the history of the world and in our society also that the exploited people, the

people who are living below the poverty line, marched forward and won this struggle. The dominent class in our country has been prevailing over the toiling people and this fact was appreciated by the Congress Party before Independence. The resolution which the Congress Party adopted in 1945 may be clear to you all. It says as follows :

> "The Federation of India must be a willing Union of its various parts. In order to give the maximum of freedom to the constituent units there may be a minimum list of common and essential federal subject which will apply to all units, and a further optional list of common subjects which may be accepted by such units as desired to do so."

This was the election manifesto of the Congress Party in 1945. Pandit Nehru, the then Congress President, moved a resolution in the Constitutent Assembly.

> 'Wherein the territories that now comprise British India, the territories that now form the Indian States, and such other parts of India as are outside British India and the States...shall be a Union of them all; and the said territories, whether with their present boundaries or with such others as may be determined by the Constituent Assembly and thereafter according to the law of the Constitution, shall possess and retain the status of autonomous units, together with residuary powers."

But after all this Resolution was passed by the Congress Party itself, we find in our Constitution that the residuary powers have been given to the Centre. But not only this; when the Resolution was adopted to the effect that the major subjects would be given to the States, the major subjects have been taken by the Centre! This is a contradiction. I am pointing out that, why does the Central Government object to the re-arrangement of Centre-State relations? Why does it do so? Because, I feel, the Central Government has been subserving the interests of the monopoly business here. The Central Government has been suserving the interests of the landlord class in India. That is why they are not willing to decentralise power to the people living below.

In the Directive Principles of State Policy it has been clearly pointed out that... (*Interruptions.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Giri, from Centre-State relations to landlord and then to capitalists and so on you are extending,

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I am not extending.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Centre is also a landlord.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : In the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in our Constitution there is a particular provision that decetralisation would be resorted to and even the Preamble was amended to include the word 'socialist' but we find from the activities of the present Government that they are not moving towards socialism; they are not moving towards decentralisation of power but they are concentrating power in their own hands. This is harmful to the society because in world history we have found the more the ruling classes had concentrated power into their hands to dominate over the people, the more the dominated people have weakened and they have ushered in their own freedom.

In this connection I would refer to the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. There also it is a Federal State, the constituent units have been given the right to secede from the Centre. Not only that. Those Republics have been given power to have contacts with foreign powers. They can have contacts or enter into contracts or some other treaty with any other foreign power.

In the American Constitution the residuary power has been given to the States, or the units. In the Swiss Constitution we find

that the federating units have also been given the right to secede. Why shall we not be in a position, or the Central Government shall not be in a position to decentralise part of the States? The States should demand more powers, not to weaken the Centre, but here we refer to the fact that we pump out our blood from the whole body and collect in the face, the face may look beautiful for the time being but ultimately the body will die down. Similarly as the Central Government is trying to concentrate power in their own hands they will have to face the revolutionary trend in the country,

I would point out the harm the Central Government has been doing by not giving assent to different Bills passed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly and awaiting clearance from the Central Government. In this connection I would particularly refer to the Land Reforms Bill. That Bill was passed two years back but is still awaiting clearance from the Central Government. Why are they not giving assent to this Bill? Because the people owning big chunks of land in our State will be affected. Therefore, I agree with what Comrade Amal Datta has said. I want to add further that the Central Government must not concentrate power in its own hands. The power must be decentralised. This is my request to the Central Government.

Furthermore, the Sarkaria Commission has been appointed, but the terms of reference of the Sarkaria Commission have not yet been clarified. How many Members would constitute the Sarkaria Commission has not yet been mentioned. We want a clearcut reply from the Hon. Minister as to how many members would constitute the Sarkaria Commission and who are they I think, the Sarkaria Commission has been appointed in order to avoid precarious conditions the Prime Minister of India has been facing here. The Sarkaria Commission must go into Centre-State relations in detail. They must gather opinion, collect data from different States and on the basis of those data and opinions given by the States they should proceed further.

In the Constitution there is a provision for the Council of Chief Ministers of States. But that Council is being avoided by the Prime Minister. This is a lapse on the part of the Central Government. They are not only avoiding this Council but are trying to impose their own will on the States. This is very bad on the part of the Central Government. I therefore, demand and urge upon the Central Government that the Centre-State relations must be re-arranged keeping in view the present political situation and the economic situation which the country is facing today and which is damaging our economy.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Jammu) : I am grateful to you for calling me to speak. I do not want to deliver a long speech. But I want to say that this is a very delicate issue. The main thing is that some affluent States have been raising certain voices, are talking about Centre-State relations and saying that the formula of raising resources and revenue should be revised. I do not think this Resolution is justified because the Sarkaria Commission has already been appointed. What are the terms of reference and how many members it will have, these are minor things. These things are being clarified.

My friend who has just now spoken, was talking in the name of peasants and workers but was taking inspiration from the USA's Constitution and was saying that according to their Constitution the States have the right to secede. I must say that the people who framed our Constitution, probably, were the best persons produced by the struggle that this country waged against imperialism.

They were stalwarts both in the field of law as well as politics. They were very big persons and irrespective of party affiliations, all the big brains of India were put together and they devised a Constitution for the country. If the Constitution has three Lists, what change they want has not been mentioned by anybody so far. I have not heard at least. Also, nobody has said anything with respect to financial provisions in the Centre-State relationship. One thing I would like to point out that affluent States are crying for having more and more money and they

want to spend it forgetting that they are part of a country where biggest areas of those States themselves are backward and backward people cannot tolerate because you go on spending, you go on expanding the transaction of money, the volume of money goes on expanding and the burden of your development falls on those poor people who are cut off and are away from these centres of development. There are no roads, there is no shelter, there are no hospitals, there are no dispensaries, even agriculture is in the same old way and whatever little they have by way of forests, that is being taken away, the trees are being cut off, forests are being denuded only to meet the requirements of these affluent States, whether in a legitimate manner or in an illegitimate manner. These developed people, these developed States, these developed centres of the country are playing havoc, there are agitations, there is everything. The water comes from those backward areas, they are fighting for it, one State is fighting with another.

The deserts, they say, should be ignored. Certain people say that they produce foodgrains. Anybody would have produced foodgrains in these circumstances. If the water goes to some other State, then certain hue and cry is raised. They say, let us change this Centre-State relationship and let us have complete ownership over everything. They want to exploit those people who have been ignored so far, they want to exploit those who have been exploited so far. This is a cry raised by a handful of people. This is one thing. I want to warm these people. If you go on pressurising these people, if you go on ignoring these people who are the poor, who are suffering in every State, particularly in backward States, whether it may be your backward State or it may be my backward State, it may be Himachal, it may be Rajasthan's desert, it may be any place people are not prepared to bear this exploitation any further. You have to be very just in the distribution of your resources. When the Finance Commissions were started, the divisible pool was very small but every Finance Commission has been increasing it day by day and I think probably the present Finance Commission, which is headed by Chavan Sahib, will also increase it. If there is collection with the Centre, if they have resources, then they can distribute it all over the country. If you deprive the Centre of the resources, what will they divide? If they have nothing left with them, they would not be able to divide it all over the country. The needy will not get its share. Therefore, I say that we have to be very careful. You talk when you are frustrated. When you are defeated on other fronts, you start talking about Centre-State relationship. Out of allergy for the Prime Minister the whole noise is created. When the Opposition people were in the Centre even then it was the same Constitution. Then it was all right. So, the malady is somewhere else. We must have a good administration, we must have a proper administration, we must have just administration, we must have the leadership of all the parties sitting together. These are the national questions. A weak leader is driven by the mob to a certain slogan and hence those slogans are there. If you think, at any time, that certain slogans are bad, why don't you denounce them, why don't you condemn them, why don't you condemn the activities of those people who want disruption, who want to break this country into pieces? The slogans like this are aiding imperialists who are trying to exploit the people everywhere through their agents.

The whole world is being divided into two lobbies.

There are two lobbies in the worlds—the imperialist lobby, which is dividing the whole world and there is the other lobby, which is anti-imperialist. So, that polarisation is taking place. But those people who are anti-imperialist, they want to oppose our leader and in that they also fall in line with the imperialist lobby. So, we must be very careful about it and we must start thinking in those terms.

This is a very dangerous thing and this can be instrumental for breaking this country. But the Indian people are very very careful. They have seen through the game. They have been deceived so many times and now they know she is the only correct leader. So, even those people who voted against her earlier are now rallying behind her.

Therefore, we are not prepared to accept this Resolution. We are prepared to go by the verdict of the people. Some people want to mislead the people by such slogans. We should not allow this game to be played by them. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Members opposite not to raise such slogans, especially when a Commission has been appointed. Whatever you want to say, you may say before the Commission and let the Commission come to a particular decision and give a report. This is a very delicate issue. Do not play with it at this juncture when the world itself is on the brink of war. Do not try to weaken the will of the people, the unity of the people. So, I appeal to the Hon. Member not to press this Resolution.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Mr Chairman, Sir, perhaps it would be difficult to agree with the wording of the Resolution, but the spirit is all right. I do not think it is a question of allocation of financial resources only. It has been made into a political question. Personally speaking I was always impressed by the philosophy of Jawaharlal Nehru, who believed in unity in diversity.

It is very unfortunate we all the time talk of the Centre and the States. The word "Centre" as such is a misnomer; it should be union and not the Centre After all, the Constitution has decided all the issues and we have to go by the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. Our Constitution is unitary and federal; it is the federating States that make the union. Therefore, there should be no conflict. But of late, people have imported a lot of politics into this question. Some people, who are basically more loyal than the king, feel that the Centre has to be very strong. While they say that, they should not simultaneously feel that the States should be weak. Of course, when they talk about it, they should say that the States have also to be very strong.

The Centre should be strong if we have to bring about the unity and integrity of the country. There can be no permission for fissiparous tendencies, there can be no question of secession. Somebody was suggesting—I could not catch him—that the States will have the autonomy, or the States will have, what you call, the authority to secede. That is not possible. If we go by the Constitution of India, there can be no question of secession, no question of fissiparous tendencies, no question of doing anything against the integrity of the country. If we agree on that, then we can have a strong Centre and simultaneously, we can have strong States.

The Resolution says that because of these linguistic and ethnic groups, there is consequential development, that there will be distinct political entities in the body politic of our country that necessitates the restructuring of finance and other things. I do not personally feel that there is need for restructuring relations, but there is need for higher re-thinking on this issue. We must stress that our Centre should be strong, but we must also say that in the regions there are people have regional aspirations. When Shri N.T. Rama Rao went to the polls, people voted him to power and he started doing things in his own style. Now, he may have a style of his own, he may not see eye to eye with the people at Delhi or any other State, but we cannot cast aspersions on him. I believe he is as much patriotic as anybody from the Rulling Congress at the Centre. Morally, because some other party has come to power in a State does not mean Centre has become weak. Similarly, it may be Punjab, it may be Jammu & Kashmir State, it may be Tamil Nadu, it may be Andhra Pradesh, everywhere people have responded to regional aspirations. Even if a different party forms the Government there, that does not necessarily mean that the Centre will be weakened by that. But there is something radically wrong in the actual, rather practical relations between the Centre and the States. Something goes away not because the Constitution is defective, not because there is a policy decision, but because some people want to make hay while the sun shines. They want to be more loyal than the King. I will take one or two examples from my State. The Indian Constitution has made a provision under Article 370 for special States to J & K State. Some people who do not care for the integrity of the country, some people who want to play to

the gallery, some people who are all the time eager to be more loyal than the king have all the time been trying to erode Article 370 and some erosion has already taken place. But as of now, the National Conference Government is not prepared to allow any further erosion in Article 370. After all, it is a Constitution which has permitted them to have a bridge between that State and the Union Government. If the bridge is weakened, than it is a question of weakening the relations.

Recently we have heard that some people raised some voices from Congress I only a couple of days before while the discussions on some other problems were taking place and they mentioned that the Jammu & Kashmir State does not allow the transfer of Chief Justice of that State. The point is simple. I am not raising that issue fully. Of course, that is linked with today's problem. The Jammu and Kashmir High Court is governed by the Constitution of the Jammu and Kashmir State, whereas all High Courts in this great country are governed by the Constitution of India. That is a fundamental difference. Therefore, if anybody is advising the Government of India, if anybody is thinking that it is possible to effect the transfer of the Chief Justice of Jammu and Kashmir along with other Chief Justices, he is wrong. It will be detrimental to the provisions of the Indian Constitutions, it will also be detrimental to the provisions of Jammu and Kashmir Constitution and therefore, these things will lead to bickerings. These things should not be allowed. There are some other points.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : One word, Sir. The Chief Minister has already agreed to the transfer of Chief Justice.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Maybe he knows the latest position. But I was telling what is the constitutional position on that issue. If he has agreed, I do not know that.

So, about the Centre-State relation, I say that sometimes some people made deliberate atempts to weaken them. For instance, I tell you there is a programme for rural development known as Desert Development Programme. It has been started for all such areas—desert prone areas—of the country and it was allowed in 1978-79 for Ladakh region. Ladakh has two districts—Leh and Kargil. All of a sudden, in 1982 without any rhyme or reason, it was withdrawn from Kargil district except Zanskar. Therefore, people have been raising voices and imputing motives. It has been explained to the Central Government also. But no action has been taken. The justification by the so-called task force has been that the Zanskar area gets lesser rainfall. I think, there is no figure with the Meterological Department indicating rainfall in Zanskar. At least, the figure is not available from 1947 to till date. Therefore, an atmosphere of bickering was created by some persons at different times. The Prime Minister may not even be aware of what is happening in certain Ministries.

I was stressing one point. If it is the integrity of the country, we must be solidly behind anybody—who is at the belin of affairs at the Centre. When it is the integrity of the country, we must be solidly behind our leaders. But if it is the qnestion of answering or responding to the genuine aspirations of some regions, we must respond to those aspirations because that will make the country great and there will be cohesiveness in the whole relationship.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The debate is to conclude by 5.29 p.m. and the Minister will intervene at 5 p.m. The mover of the resolution have also the right of reply. Therefore, I will accommodate only one speaker, Mr. Namgyal. You should take only two or three minutes.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Why not others ? You can extend the time. It is not necessary that the Minister should reply today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has been alreay agreed.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : An assurance has been given that those who want to participate in the discussion will be given a chance. You can extend the time This is a very important resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the House agrees, it can be extended. But already 8-hours have been taken by this resolution. There is a half-an-hour discussion at 5-30 p.m.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : You can keep this pending. This is a very important subject.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : This only thing is that it has been the practice in this august House that we stick to the time schedule as far as possible. In this case, the time allotted has been exceeded by nearly more than 1-1/2 times. Therefore, it is exclusively the wish of the House. I do not want to come in the way, if the House wants to decide. But at the same time, we should set healthy traditions that we stick to the time schedule. Now that 1-1/2 times of the time allotted. I would request the Hon. Members to try to contain it.

(Interruptions)

I am not coming in the way. It is for the House to decide. But in future, it will be very difficult to contain any Hon. Member to the time-limit. Therefore, keeping in view the traditions of the House, my request is that it should be concluded by 5-30 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us conclude by 5-29 P.M.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Sir, the Minister has agreed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We continue upto 5.29 P.M. Let us see then.

SHRI GIRDHRI LAL VYAS : You decide it now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us see if we can adjust.

SHRI NAMGYAL: 2 minutes. I will try to accommodate as many members as possible.

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह तो काश्मीरी प्लाव बनता जा रहा है । पहले डोगरा साहब, फिर सोज साहब, फिर नामग्याल साहब ।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : अभी तो मुझे बोलना है ।

श्री पी. नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन की मुखालिफत करता हूं । मुल्क में हुई स्टेट्स में कुछ रिजनल पार्टीज पावर में है मिसाल के तौर पर वैस्ट बंगाल में सी.पी.एम. की सरकार आंध्र में तेलगु देशम की सरकार, काश्मीर में नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस और इस तरह से कई राज्यों में कुछ मिली जुली सरकारें बनी है, पावर में आई हैं । अभी सोज साहब ने फरमाया कि उनकी कुछ रिजनल एस्पीरेशंज है । समझ में नहीं आता है कि वे क्या है ? लेकिन एक चीज मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । ये जो पार्टियां कुछ पेरोकियल इशूज को लेकर, रिजन के नाम पर, मजहब के नाम पर जात के नाम पर, पावर में आई हैं उनके रिजनल एस्पीरेशंज यही हो सकते है कि जिस कम्युनल बेसिस पर वे पावर में आई हैं उनको और ज्यादा हवा दी जाए और उनको उन्हीं लाइंस पर चलने की छूट रहे । यह चीज नहीं हो सकती है । ये पार्टियां कोई नेशनल प्रोग्राम लेकर पावर मे नहीं आई है । ऐसी बात अगर

होती, नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन के इसू को लेकर या कम्युनल हार्मनी की बात को लेकर पावर में आती तो अच्छी बात होती। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से ऐसा नहीं है। लिहाजा यह शोर मचाया जा रहा है कि रिजनल इंटरस्टेट्स को हासिल करने के लिए इससे सेन्टर स्टेट के मसले को हवा दी जाए। यह बहुत ही खतरनाक नारा उठ रहा है। अभी-अभी मेरे दोस्त सोज साहब ने चीफ जस्टिस की ट्रांस्फर का मसला उठाया है। यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है। आज के अखबारों में आया है कि जम्मू काश्मीर के ला मिनिस्टर ने स्टेट असैम्बली में स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि सेंटर नहीं चाहता कि किसी काश्मीरी मुस्लिम को ऊंचे ओहदे पर लाया जाए। यह बात रिक्मंडएबल है···

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am not responsible for what the Minister said there.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Why not ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You refer to my speech.

श्री पी. नामग्याल : बाहर कही हुई बात नहीं है, बल्कि असैम्बली में कही हुई बात है। आप देखे कि जम्मू काश्मीर को आर्टिकल 370 में कुछ स्पेशल स्टेटस दिया गया है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि सेंटर उनको ट्रांस्फर नहीं कर सकता है। जम्मू काश्मीर कांस्टीट्यूशन एपलीकेशन टु जे एण्ड के एमेंडमेंट आर्डर 1960 के तहत आर्टिकल 222 आफ दी कांस्टीट्यूशन आफ इण्डिया बनाया है में यह साफ कहा गया है कि जो भी ऐसी ट्रांस्फर्स होंगी वे जम्मू काश्मीर के गवर्नर के साथ कंसल्ट करके की जा सकती हैं। और सेन्टर एमपावर्ड है ट्रांसफर करने के लिये। और इसी तरह आर्टिकल 96 जम्मू काश्मीर के कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी साफ है। इससे पहले भी वहां पर जस्टिस मुर्तजा फजल अली और जस्टिस अन्सारी भी रहे हैं···

17 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN . Already the Chief Minister has agreed.

श्री पी. नामग्याल : सेन्टर स्टेट रिलेशन का बहुत बड़ा मसला आ गया है इसलिये यह मसला साफ होना चाहिये और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को साफ कर देना चाहिये। एक देश में दो हुकूमतें नहीं चल सकती हैं। पहले भी प्रीसीडेंट्स हैं कि बाहर के जजेज वहां रहे हैं। लेकिन कल वहां की असेम्बली में ला मिनिस्टर ने ऐसी बातें कहीं हैं जो रिक्मंडएबल हैं।

तो जहां तक सेन्टर स्टेट के रिलेशन हैं, आर्टिकल 370 जो मैंने कहा यह ठीक हैं। जम्मू काश्मीर के लोगों के फायदे के लिये बनाया गया था। लेकिन अब मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है क्योंकि हाल ही में लद्दाख के लिये शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है। काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट की रिकान्डेशन पर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने मान लिया था। लेकिन अब स्टेट वाले कहते हैं कि हम नहीं मानेंगे। क्योंकि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का ऐसा मसला है कि बैकवर्ड एरिया को आगे बढ़ाने का स्टैप है। लेकिन अगर आर्टिकल 370 हमारे डेवलपमेंट के काम में आड़े आता है तो उसकी क्या जरूरत है ?

*(Interruptions)***

**Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not record what he says.

*(Interruptions)***

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : मेरा पाइंट आफ आर्डर है। माननीय सदस्य आर्टिकल 370 के बारे में कह रहे हैं। जैसा हमने कहा है वह आर्टिकल एक ब्रिज है, स्टेट और सेन्टर के बीच में, और कांग्रेस की लीडरशिप खुद कमिटेड है कि वह आर्टिकल बना रहे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या मुअज्जि मैम्बर उस आर्टिकल को खत्म करना चाहते हैं ?

Does he want that this article should be repealed ? That is the question I want to ask.

श्री पी. नामग्याल : मैं जवाव दे रहा हूं, आप बैठिये। मैंने पहले भी कहा, क्योंकि आपने कहा वहाँ के लोगों के फायदे के लिये है। तो मैं काबुली साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह आर्टिकल हमारी तरक्की के रास्ते में आता हो तो क्या आप चाहते हैं कि ऐसा आर्टिकल होना चाहिये जिससे हमें ज्यादा फायदा न मिले ?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ ; On a point of order, Mr. Namgyal has misquoted article 222 of the Indian Constitution. Under that Constitution also, the Government of India has to have consultations with the Governor and the Governor has no position to take any decision without consulting the State Government. That is the position. He is not correctly interpreting article 222 of the Indian Constitution.

श्री पी. नामग्याल : कंसल्टेशन का मतलब कंसेसन्स नहीं है। मैं यही कह रहा था कि कोई भी जो हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन में आर्टिकल हो वह अगर हमारी गरीबी दूर करने के रास्ते में आता हो··· इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे फायदे में हो सकता है ? जहां तक सेंटर स्टेट रिलेशन हैं, जो अच्छी स्टेट हैं, मिसाल के तौर पर पंजाब स्टेट है, तकरीबन सारे देश को वह फीड करते हैं और हमारी काश्मीर स्टेट को देख लीजिये, वह हमेशा भीख मांगते फिरते ही हैं···

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : This is unparliamentary *Bheek Mangta Hai*'. He should withdraw it.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Member cannot be interrupted like this. Don't behave like this.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : We know how to behave. We know the Rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. When the Chair is on its legs, a member should not stand. Please resume your seat.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIMAN : This is Parliamennt of India. Please observe decency.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Though the word is not unparliamentary, I would only request the Hon. Member to substitute that by a better word.

MR CHAIRMAN : I shall look into it. If it is unparliamentary, I will expunge it.

**Not recorded

श्री पी. नामग्याल : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि डैफिशियेंट स्टेट है।

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। हम लोग हस्तक्षेप नहीं करते, बात चल रही थी, बहस बहुत अच्छी चल रही थी, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं, लेकिन जहां एक ओर कहा जाता है कि काश्मीरी भीख मांगते हैं···

(**व्यवधान**)

MR CHARMAN : I shall look into the records and remove if there is anything unparliamentary.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या कहा उन्होंने ? फिर इनको इस पर डांटा जा रहा है कि यह हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट है।

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : इसका मतलब यह है कि आप बात भी नहीं करने देंगे ?

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जो अन-पार्लियामेंटरी है, उसको निकाल दिया जाये।

MR, CHAIRMAN : I appeal to you. I told you that I will look into the proceedings.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कम-से-कम एक व्यक्ति को इतना तो सोचना ही चाहिये कि हम क्या कह रहे हैं। पूरे प्रान्त हमारे हैं।

श्री पी. नामग्याल : जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूं, मुझे सब पता है, आपको सिखाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह अभी भी कह रहे हैं कि आपको सिखाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं सब सीखा हुआ हूं। इन्होंने कितना सीखा है, यह बतायें।

(**व्यवधान**)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall look into the records. Mr. Namgyal you will please coclude now.

श्री पी. नामग्याल : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जहां हमारे मुल्क में पंजाब जैसी सरप्लस स्टेट्स हैं, वहां बहुत सी डेफिसिट स्टेट्स भी हैं। सेंटर के पास ज्यादा पावर होना जरूरी है, ताकि फिनांसिज़ को सरप्लस स्टेट्स और डेफिसिट स्टेट्स में सही ढंग से डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जा सके। कुछ लोग, खासकर वे लोग जिनके यहाँ विरोधी दलों की सरकार बनी हुई हैं, रोज-रोज सेंटर-स्टेट रिलेशन्ज़ की बात करते हैं। यह कहना दुरुस्त नहीं है कि स्टेट्स के पास ज्यादा पावर होनी चाहिए और सेंटर के पास नहीं होनी चाहिए। इससे तो मुल्क बिल्कुल केओस से भर जाएगा और तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा। सेंटर के पास पावर होना जरूरी है। मौजूदा सिस्टम को बदस्तूर जारी रखना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन की पुरजोर, शिद्दत के साथ, मुखालिफत करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us conclude by 5.29 p.m.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Sir, the Minister has agreed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We continue upto 5.20 p. m. Let us see then.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : You decide it now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us see if we can adjust.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I will try to accommodate as many members as possible.

श्री बूटा सिंह : यह तो कश्मीरी प्लाव बनता जा रहा है। पहले डोगरा साहब, फिर सोज साहब, फिर नामग्याल साहब।

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : अभी तो मुझे बोलना है।

چلنے کی چھوٹ رہے - یہ چیز نہیں ہوسکتی ہے - یہ پارٹیاں کوئی نیشنل پروگرام لے کر پاور میں نہیں آئی ہیں - ایسی بات اگر ہوتی نیشنل انٹی گریشن کے اشو کو لیکر یا کمیونل ہارمونی کی بات کو لے کر پاور میں آتیں تو اچھی بات ہوتی لیکن بدقسمتی سے ایسا نہیں ہے - لہذا یہ شور مچایا جارہا ہے کہ ریجنل انٹرسٹ کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے اس سے سینٹر اسٹیٹ کے مسئلے کو ہوا دی جائے - یہ بہت ہی خطرناک نعرہ اٹھ رہا ہے - ابھی ابھی میرے دوست سوز صاحب نے چیف جسٹس کی ٹرانسفر کا مسئلہ اٹھایا ہے - یہ بہت افسوس کی بات ہے - آج کے اخباروں میں آیا ہے کہ جموں کشمیر کے لا منسٹر نے اسٹیٹ اسمبلی میں اسٹیٹمنٹ دیا ہے کہ سینٹر نہیں چاہتا کہ کسی کشمیری مسلم کو اونچے عہدے پر لایا جائے یہ بات کنڈیم ایبل ہے۔

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I am not responsible for what the Minister said there.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Why not ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : You refer to my speech.

شری بی - نامگیال : باہر کہی ہوئی بات نہیں ہے بلکہ اسمبلی میں کہی ہوئی بات ہے - آپ دیکھیں کہ جموں کشمیر کو آرٹیکل ۳۷۰ میں کچھ اسپیشل اسٹیٹس دیا گیا ہے - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے - لیکن اس کا مطلب یہ نہیں ہے کہ سینٹر انکو ٹرانسفر نہیں کرسکتا ہے - جموں کشمیر کانسٹی چیوشن ایپلیکیشن ٹو جے اینڈ کے ایمینڈمینٹ آرڈر ۱۹۶۰ء کے تحت آرٹیکل ۲۲۲ آف دی کانسٹی چیوشن آف انڈیا بنایا ہے میں یہ صاف کہا گیا ہے کہ جو بھی ایسی ٹرانسفرس ہوں گی وہ جموں کشمیر کے گورنمنٹ کے ساتھ کنسلٹ کرکے کی جاسکتی ہے - اور سینٹر ایپاورڈ ہے ٹرانسفر کرنے کے لئے - اور اسی طرح آرٹیکل ۹۶ بھی جموں کشمیر کے کانسٹی چیوشن میں بھی صاف ہے - اس سے پہلے بھی وہاں پر جسٹس مرتضیٰ فضل علی اور جسٹس انصاری بھی رہے ہیں۔

شری بی - نامگیال (لداخ) : میں اس ریزولوشن کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں - ملک میں کئی اسٹیٹس میں کچھ ریجنل پارٹیز پاور میں ہیں - مثال کے طور پر ویسٹ بنگال میں سی پی ایم سرکار آندھرا میں تیلگو دیشم کی سرکار کشمیر میں نیشنل کانفرنس اور اس طرح سے کئی راجیوں میں کچھ ملی جلی سرکاریں بنی ہیں - پاور میں آئی ہیں - ابھی سوز صاحب نے فرمایا کہ انکی کچھ ریجنل ایسپی ریشنز ہیں - سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ وہ کیا ہیں - لیکن ایک چیز میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں یہ جو پارٹیاں کچھ پروکیسل اشوز کو لیکر ریجن کے نام پر مذہب کے نام پر ذات کے نام پر پاور میں آئی ہیں انکے ریجنل ایسپی ریشنز بھی ہوسکتے ہیں کہ جس کمیونل بیسس پر وہ پاور میں آئی ہیں انکو اور زیادہ ہوا دی جائے اور انکو انہیں لائنز پر

R. CHAIRMAN : Already the Chief ter has agreed.

شری بی نام گیال : سینٹر اسٹیٹ ریلیشن کا بہت بڑا ایشو آگیا ہے۔ اسلئے یہ مسئلہ صاف ہونا چاہیئے اور سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کو صاف کر دینا چاہیئے۔ ایک دیش میں دو نکو متیں نہیں چل سکتیں ہیں۔ پہلے بھی پریسی ڈینٹس ہیں کہ باہر کے جج وہاں رہے ہیں۔ لیکن کل یہاں کی اسمبلی میں لا منسٹر نے ایسی باتیں کہیں ہیں جو کنٹریم ایبل ہیں۔

تو جہاں تک سینٹر اسٹیٹ کے ریلیشن ہیں آرٹیکل ۳۷۰ میں جو میں نے کہا یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ جموں کشمیر کے لوگوں کے فائدے کے لئے بنایا گیا تھا لیکن اب مجھے ایسا لگ رہا ہے کیونکہ حال ہی میں لداخ کے لئے شیڈیولڈ ٹرائب کا اسٹیٹس دیا گیا ہے کشمیر گورنمنٹ کی ریکمنڈیشن پر سنٹرل گورنمنٹ نے مان لیا تھا۔ لیکن اب اسٹیٹ والے کہتے ہیں کہ ہم نہیں مانیں گے کیونکہ شیڈیولڈ ٹرائب کا ایسا مسئلہ ہے کہ بیک ورڈ ایریا کو آگے بڑھانے کا اسٹیپ ہے۔ لیکن اگر آرٹیکل ۳۷۰ ہمارے ڈیولپمینٹ کے کام میں آڑے آتا ہے تو اسکی کیا ضرورت ہے۔

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not record what he says.

(*Interruptions*)**

شری عبدالرشید کابلی : میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے ملتیے سدسیہ آرٹیکل ۳۷۰ کے بارے میں کہہ رہے ہیں جیسا ہم نے کہا ہے وہ آرٹیکل ایک برج ہے اسٹیٹ اور سینٹر کے بیچ میں اور اور کانگریس کی لیڈرشپ خود کمیٹڈ ہے کہ وہ آرٹیکل بنا رہے ہیں۔ میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا معزز ممبر اس آرٹیکل کو ختم کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔

Does he want that this article should be repealed ? That is the question I want to ask.

شری بی۔ ناگیال : میں جواب دے رہا ہوں آپ بیٹھئے۔ میں نے پہلے بھی کہا کیونکہ آپ نے کہا وہاں کے لوگوں کے فائدے کے لئے ہے۔ تو میں کابلی صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر یہ آرٹیکل ہماری ترقی کے راستے میں آتا ہو تو کیا آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ ایسا آرٹیکل ہونا چاہیئے جس سے ہمیں زیادہ فائدہ نہ ملے ؟

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : On a point of order. Mr. Namgyal has misquoted article 222 of the Indian Constitution. Under that Constitution also, the Government of India has to have consultations with the Governor and the Governor has no position to take any decision without consulting the State Government. That is the position. He is not correctly interpreting article 222 of the Indian Constitution.

شری بی۔ ناگیال : کنسلٹیشن کا مطلب کنسنسس نہیں ہے۔ میں یہی کہہ رہا تھا کہ کوئی بھی جو ہمارے کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں آرٹیکل ہو وہ اگر ہماری غریبی دور کرنے کے راستے میں آتا ہو.... اس لئے میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ہمارے فائدے میں ہو سکتا ہے ؟ جہاں تک سینٹر اسٹیٹ ریلیشن ہیں جو اچھی اسٹیٹ ہیں مثال کے طور پر پنجاب اسٹیٹ ہے تقریباً سارے دیش کو فیڈ کرتے ہیں اور ہماری کشمیر اسٹیٹ کو دیکھ لیجئے وہ ہمیشہ بھیک مانگتے پھرتے ہی ہیں۔

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : This is unparliamentary.

'BHEEK MANGTA HAI'. : He should withraw it.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Member cannot be interrupted like this. Don't behave like this,

**Not recorded.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : We know how to behave. We know the Rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. When the Chair is on its legs, a member should not stand. Please resume your seat.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is Parliament of India. Please observe decency.

THE MINISTER OF STATE : In the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah) : Though the word is not unparliamentary, I would only request the Hon. Member to substitute that by a better word.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall look into it. If it is unparliamentary, I will expunge it.

شری بی۔ نام گیال : مانئے سبھاپتی مہودے میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ ڈیفیشینٹ اسٹیٹ ہے

(انٹرپشن)

شری راجناتھ سونکر شاستری : سبھاپتی مہودے۔ میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے۔ ہم لوگ ہیتکشیف نہیں کرتے بات چل رہی تھی بحث بہت اچھی چل رہی تھی اس میں کوئی سندیہہ نہیں لیکن جہاں ایک اور کہا جاتا ہے کہ کشمیری پنڈت ۔۔۔۔

(انٹرپشن)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall look into the records and remove if there is anything unparliamentary.

شری راجناتھ سونکر شاستری : کیا کہا انہوں نے۔ پھر انکو اس پر ڈانٹا جا رہا ہے کہ یہ ہندوستان کی پارلیمنٹ ہے۔ (انٹرپشن)

شری راجناتھ سونکر شاستری : اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ آپ بات بھی نہیں کرنے دیں گے۔

(انٹرپشن)

شری راجناتھ سونکر شاستری : جو انپارلی مینٹری ہے اسکو نکال دیا جائے۔

شری راجناتھ سونکر شاستری : کم سے کم ایک ویکتی کو اتنا تو سوچنا ہی چاہیئے کہ ہم کیا کہہ رہے ہیں۔ پورے پرانت ہمارے ہیں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN : I appeal to you. I told you that I will look into the proceedings.

شری بی۔ نام گیال : جو کچھ میں کہہ رہا ہوں مجھے سب پتہ ہے آپکو سکھانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔

شری راجناتھ سونکر شاستری : یہ ابھی بھی کہہ رہے ہیں کہ آپکو سکھانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ میں سب سیکھا ہوا ہوں۔ انہوں نے کتنا سیکھا ہے یہ بتائیں۔

(انٹرپشن)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall look into the records. Mr. Namgyal you will please conclude now.

شری بی۔ نام گیال : سبھاپتی مہودے۔ میں یہ کہہ رہا تھا کہ جہاں ہمارے ملک میں پنجاب جیسی سرپلس اسٹیٹس ہیں وہاں بہت سی ڈیفیسیٹ اسٹیٹس بھی ہیں۔ سینٹر کے پاس زیادہ پاور ہونا ضروری ہے تاکہ فائنسز کو سرپلس اسٹیٹ اور ڈیفیسٹ اسٹیٹس میں صحیح ڈھنگ سے ڈسٹری بیوٹ کیا جا سکے۔ کچھ لوگ خاص کر وہ لوگ جن کے یہاں وراثتی دلوں کی سرکاریں بنی ہوئی ہیں روز روز سینٹر اسٹیٹ ریلیشنز کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ یہ کہنا درست نہیں ہے کہ اسٹیٹس کے پاس زیادہ پاور ہونی چاہیئے اور سینٹر کے پاس نہیں ہونی چاہیئے۔ اس سے تو ملک بالکل کے اوس سے بھر جائے گا اور ترقی نہیں کر سکے گا۔ سینٹر کے پاس پاور ہونا ضروری ہے۔ موجودہ سسٹم کو بدستور جاری رکھنا چاہیئے۔ ان شبدوں کے ساتھ میں اس ریزولوشن کی پرزور شدت کے ساتھ مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just a minute. What is your point of order ?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : I rise under Rule 357. You said that this is out Indian Parliament—not yours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I said that this is not an Assembly.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Please expunge that portion also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. You should also held me in maintaning the dignity of the House.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, इस पार्लियामेंट में जितने माननीय सदस्य आए हैं, उन्होंने इस संविधान की शपथ ली है। जो पहली एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्ज कमेटी बैठी थी, उसका निर्णय यह था :—

> "No Constitutional amendment is necessary for ensuring proper and harmonious relations between the Centre and the States inasmuch as the provisions of the Constitution governing the Centre—States relations are adequate for the purpose of meeting any situation or resolve any problem that may arise in this field."

हमारा संविधान इतना शक्तिशाली है कि 35 साल के बाद भी आज हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र या लोकतंत्र बराबर कायम है। हमारे पड़ौसी देशों की हालत क्या है ? केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच ताल-मेल रखने के लिए हमारे यहां बहुत सी संस्थाएं हैं।

> The National Development Council, the National Integration Council, the Chief Ministers' Conference, the Fcod Ministers' Conference the Labour Ministers' Conference, the Governors' Conference, the Conference of Chief Secretaries, the Conference of Home Secretaries, the Central Council on Health and Regional Counclis for Sales-tax as also the Central Council Local-Self-Government are there.

ये सब राष्ट्रीय स्तर की संस्थाएं हैं।

हमारी जो योजनायें बनती हैं उनका फैसला सारे चीफ मिनिस्टर्स योजना भवन में बैठकर करते हैं। आज हम देखते हैं कि मजहब के नाम पर बनी हुई संस्थायें और क्षेत्रीय आधार पर बनी हुई संस्थायें राष्ट्र को कमजोर करना चाहती हैं। कुछ राज्यों ने तमिलनाडु, कर्नाटक, आंध्र और पांडिचेरी—एक मीटिंग की लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो रेजोल्यूशन लेकर आप इस सदन में आए हैं उसमें ऐसी कौन सी बात है जो पहले नहीं आई है ? 35 साल के बाद अगर आज यह देश मजबूत है तो वह इसलिए कि हमारा सेन्टर मजबूत है। हमारा रक्षा का खर्चा प्रति वर्ष बढ़ रहा है। रक्षा मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, 60 अरब की धनराशि आज रक्षा पर खर्च करनी है। अगर हम आज अलग-अलग प्रान्तों को अलग अधिकार देना चाहे तो राजस्थान जैसा प्रान्त अपने बार्डर की रक्षा स्वयं कर पायेगा ? यह तो सेन्टर की ही ताकत है कि वह इस काम को पूरी तरह से कर रही है। आज कहीं भी प्रकृति का प्रकोप होता है, फ्लड्स आते हैं, सूखा पड़ता है तो सेन्टर उसमें मदद करता है। अगर केन्द्र को कमजोर कर दिया गया और देश कमजोर हो गया तो उसका क्या नतीजा होगा ? आज इस देश का कोई भी व्यक्ति या एम. पी. बाहर जाता है तो यह नहीं कहता कि मैं केरल का हूं, तमिलनाडू का हूं या जम्मू कश्मीर का हूं, वे यही कहते हैं कि हम भारतवासी हैं।

इन सब बातों के बावजूद सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने यह निर्णय लिया कि सरकारिया कमीशन बिठाया जाए। क्या आप इस बात को नहीं देखते कि जो फाइनेन्स कमीशन बैठता है वह सारे प्रान्तों की बातें सुनता है और उसके बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट देता है। उसी के आधार पर धन का वितरण किया जाता है। आज इस देश के कुछ भाग पीछे हैं और क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन भी

है। इसीलिए विभिन्न राज्यों की वित्तीय स्थिति देखी जाती है और विभिन्न आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए जाते हैं। आज देश में बहुत सारे प्राब्लम विलेजेज़ हैं जहां पर पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसी तरह से सिंचाई की योजनाओं का प्रश्न है। राज्य अपने इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड चलाते हैं और उनके अपने स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट अथारिटीज भी हैं। उनमें होने वाले घाटे के लिए क्या केन्द्र जिम्मेदार है? अगर वेस्ट बंगाल में बिजली में घाटा है या इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड ठीक से काम नहीं करता है या जम्मू-कश्मीर का इलेक्ट्रसिटी बोर्ड ठीक से काम नहीं करता है तो उसके लिए केन्द्र जिम्मेदार है? आज किसी भी राज्य में कोई मुसीबत आती है तो केन्द्र की तरफ से धनराशि दी जाती है। लेकिन आज जो यह स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है इसके पीछे उद्देश्य यही है कि देश को कमजोर किया जाए। कोई राज्य तेलुगुदेशम के नाम पर क्षेत्रीय भावना फैलाना चाहता है जबकि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने इन बातों को पहले ही तय कर दिया है। अगर यह देश कमजोर होता है तो उसका फायदा हमारे देशमन ही उठायेंगे। परसों यहां पर श्रीलंका के सम्बन्ध में डिस्कशन हुआ। मुझे यह देखकर खुशी हुई कि सारे लोगों ने एक स्वर से यहां पर आवाज उठाई जोकि इस देश की आवाज थी। आज इसी आवाज को विभाजित करने का प्रयास हो रहा है। विरोधी दल के एक नेता बोलने लगे थे कि यहां इस देश में एशियाड के गेम्स क्यों कर दिए।

आज सारे संसार में एशियाड के खेल ने हमारे देश का नाम ऊंचा किया है। आज आप इस प्रकार की बातें कहकर हिन्दुस्तान को तोड़ने की बात कह रहे हैं। राजस्थान राज्य पिछले चार सालों से अकाल से झूझ रहा था, उस अकाल के समय में यदि केन्द्र ने मदद नहीं की होती तो क्या राजस्थान आज खड़ा हो सकता था। आज स्टेट के अन्दर जगह-जगह पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स काम करती हैं और पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्स के अन्दर क्षेत्रीय भावना नहीं होती। क्षेत्रीय भावना फैलाने वाले लोग आज कहते हैं कि हम भीख मांगते हैं। सवाल भीख मांगने का नहीं है, सवाल है केन्द्र की फाइनांस रिपोर्ट का। इन लोगों ने कभी भी संविधान में अमेंडमेंट करने के बारे में कोई बात नहीं की। संविधान में ऐसा कौन सा आर्टिकल है, जिसमें आप अमेंडमेंट करना चाहते हैं। आपको कानून में परिवर्तन करने के लिए अमेंडमेंट देना चाहिए था। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं अब ऐसा कौन सा आर्टिकल है, जो आपको अधिकारों से वंचित करता है। आपको डायरेक्शन्स दी जाती हैं और सेन्टर स्टेट्स के अपने मामलों में इन्टरफियर नहीं करता है। आपके राज्य में कभी-कभी जब अशान्ति फैलती है, गड़बड़ होती है, तो आप केन्द्र से मदद मांगते हैं। सिक्योरिटी की मदद मांगते हैं। आज पंजाब में क्या होता है, क्या आप चाहते हैं कि हर जगह फौजें बनी रहें और हर राज्य में सुप्रीम कोर्ट अलग-अलग हो जायें। ये लोग देश को, सारे हिन्दुस्तान को विभाजित करना चाहते हैं। इन प्रथकतावादी ताकतों का मुकाबला, चाहे इधर बैठने वाले सदस्य हो या उधर बैठने वाले सदस्य हों, सबको मिलकर उनका मुकाबला करना चाहिए। जब पंजाब की कोई बात करता है, खालिस्तान की कोई बात करता है, तो हम सब लोगों की आवाज़ उठती है। आज आप किस बात में संबंध स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, सबंध स्थापित करने की हजारों जगह है। सरकारिया कमीशन स्थापित होने के बाद इस रिजोल्यूशन को विदड्रा कर लेना चाहिए था। यह जानते हुए सरकारिया कमीशन बैठ गया है, उसमें सारी बातें रखी जायेंगी हर आदमी को कहने का हक होगा इसलिए मैं इस रिजोल्यूशन का पूरा-पूरा विरोध करता हूं। नई-नई पार्टियां बन

गई हैं और वे पार्टियां विखराव पैदा करना चाहती है। इस रिजोल्यूशन से, इस संकल्प से कोई स्पष्ट बात सामने नहीं आएगी, केवल संबंध स्थापित करने के लिए सरकारिया कमीशन बैठ गया है। हमें चाहिए कि उसको अपने मैमोरेंडम दें, ताकि उन पर विचार किया जा सके। लेकिन इस प्रकार के रिजोल्यूशन सदन में नहीं आने चाहिए। आज श्रीलंका के प्रश्न पर सबकी एक आवाज़ है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस रिजोल्यूशन का बायकॉट करना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we have already taken 8 hours for this Resolution. There are still 9 Members who want to speak on this Resolution. If you wish, Ishall now ask the Hon. Minirster to reply to the debate or if you want to extend the time for consideration of this Resolution, I can do so after knowing the consensus of the House.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU CHAITTOOR) : You can postpone it for next week :

MR. CHAIRMAN : For how many hours can we extend the time for this Resolution ?

SOME HON'BLE MEMBERS : By two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think one hour is sufficient in the next week.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : दो घंटा कीजिए, बहुत सारे बोलने वाले हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, we have extended it by one hour. I hope the House agrees with this. We have already taken 8 hours.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : इस से फिर आपको टाइम बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। इसलिए अभी 1 घंटा और बढ़ा कर 2 घंटा कर दीजिए। यही वेहतर होगा।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) : اس میں پھر آپکو ٹائم بڑھانا پڑے گا۔ اس لئے ابھی ایک گھنٹہ اور بڑھا کر دو گھنٹے کر دیجئے یہی بہتر ہوگا۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no end to i t

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : You make it two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, I hope the House agrees to extend the time by two hours in the next week for this resolution.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram) ; The Centre-State relation can be viewed within the framework of the Constitution. The founding fathers framed the Constitution with the ultimate objective to protect the unity and integrity of the counrty. The reason is very simple. In our country, there are different languages, different religions and differet castes. Therefore, the prime importance given to maintain the unity and integrity of the country was clearly stated while fraiming the constitution by our founding fathers.

Much has been said about the relations particularly in relation to distribution of finances and other matters. Friends have mentioned about the Sarkaria Commision. While constituting the Commission the scope is not restricted. It has been clearly stated in the objectives not only to examine and review but investigate varions aspects relating to Centre-State in which any matter relating to Centre-State can be investigated; and the government has given a clear indication that they are going to provide the necessary material for them. Besides this, they have not asked for any interim report and the date was set. By 30th June, 1984, they will also submit the full report. This glaring fact speaks about the intention of the government to see that the relations are reviewed and if necessary they are properly adjusted. So, in the Constitution, it has been clearly laid down abo.t the relations between the Centre and the States. It does not mean that it is the final word, though it has been clearly stated in the

Constitution. It is a living document. There is always room for growth; there is always room for adjustment if there is neccssity for deletion also. Therefore, keeping these things in view, the Commission has been appointed, but, unfortunatey, it has been thoroughly mistaken; and my friends have gone to the extent of saying that it is an eye-wash.

17.29 hrs.

[SHRI F.H. MOSHIN *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can continue next time when this subject will come up for discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-OUR DISCUSSION

Reperesentation for inclusion of Communities in the list of SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Half-an-Hour discussion.

(SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र (खुर्जा) : चेअरमेन सर, आज का जो विषय है यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। यह उन जातियों से सम्बन्धित है जिनकी कि चर्चा अक्सर हाउस में होती रहती है। इसके लिए मैं अपने अध्यक्ष महोदय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इस विषय पर आधे घंटे की चर्चा स्वीकार की।

जो सवाल 27 जुलाई, 1983 को श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री ने उठाया था, उसका जवाब हमें संतोषप्रद नहीं मिला था। इसलिए हमने स्पीकर साहब से इस पर चर्चा करने की मांग की थी और उन्होंने इसका हमें मौका दिया इसके लिए उनका धन्यवाद।

मान्यवर, यह सवाल बहुत दिनों से चर्चित रहा है कि अनुसूचित जातियों की जो स्थिति है वह एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न स्थिति है। इस सिलेसिले में एक कमेटी 1977 में बैठाई गयी थी और उसने इस पर विचार किया कि इनकी क्या स्थिति है। कुछ जातियां किसी राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति में हैं और किसी राज्य में वेकवर्ड क्लास में हैं। उस कमेटी ने इन सबके बारे में बड़ी छान-बीन की। उससे यह पता लगा कि जैसे कि एक खटीक जाति है जो कि एक बहुत बड़ी जाति है। देश में इसकी स्थिति यह है कि कर्नाटक में यह बेकवर्ड क्लास में, यू०पी० में अनुसूचित जाति में, तमिलनाडु में बेकवर्ड क्लास में, बिहार में बेकवर्ड क्लास में, असम में बेकवर्ड क्लास में, महाराष्ट्र के कुछ भाग में अनुसूचित जाति में और कुछ में बेकवर्ड क्लास में, उड़ीसा में बेकवर्ड क्लास में, देहली में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स में, राजस्थान में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स मे रखी गई है। गुजरात में और वेस्ट बंगाल में भी शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स की सूची में रखी गई है। उसी तरीके से दूसरी जातियां भी हैं जैसे कि राजभर, पासी, गोड, खटीक। इस खटीक की भी उपजातियां हैं जैसे चाक, चिकवा, क्लाल, धांगर राजा, सोंकार, खाट, मेवा फरोश आदि-आदि।

मान्यवर, इन जातियों की स्थिति यह है कि एक राज्य में इनको अनुसूचित जाति का माना गया है तो दूसरे राज्य में बेकवर्ड क्लास का माना गया है। बिल्कुल नजदीक की स्टेट में अगर किसी राज्य से इन जातियों का व्यक्ति जाना चाहे और वहां रहना चाहे तो उसे वे सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती। 1977 में जो कमेटी बैठी थी उसने बताया था कि जो लोग एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में माइग्रेट कर जाते हैं तो उनको उस राज्य में वे सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती और आखिरकार इनकी समस्या का निदान कैसे किया जाए। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि इन

कास्टस में जो शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स एक स्टेट में मानी गई हैं उनको सभी स्टेट्स में एक समान माना जाए ।

मान्यवर, यह समस्या बहुत पुरानी है, नई समस्या नहीं है । हमारे यहां एक जाति राजवर है । इसको कर्नाटक को छोड़कर पूरे देश में बेकवर्ड क्लास में रखा गया है और यह जाति कर्नाटक में अनुसूचित जाति में है । ऐसी अनेक जातियां हैं और बहुत-सी छोटी-छोटी जातियां हैं । अब मान लीजिए कि किसी जाति को राजस्थान में अनुसूचित जाति में रखा गया है और उत्तरप्रदेश में उसको बैकबर्ड क्लास में रखा गया है और उस जाति में एक राज्य की लड़की या लड़के की शादी दूसरे राज्य की लड़की या लड़के से हो जाती है तो उस जाति के लड़के या लड़की को सुविधाओं से वंचित होना पड़ता है ।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (राबर्टसगंज) : हमारे परिवार बाले उत्तर प्रदेश में शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स में है और मध्यप्रदेश में शेड्युल्ड ट्राइवस में हैं । हमारी जाति मध्यप्रदेश के एक हिस्से में शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब में है तो दूसरे हिस्से में जनरल लिस्ट में है ।

यह स्थिति है जो कमेटी 1967 में बैठी और रिपोर्ट दी, उसकी सिफारिशों का कोई लाभ इन लोगों को नहीं मिल रहा है । एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट में जाने पर सर्टीफिकेट देने पर उसको मान तो लिया जाएगा, लेकिन एक भाई बैकवर्ड है और एक भाई शेड्यूल कास्ट है यह प्राबलम बनी रह गई । इसको दूर करना चाहिए था । सरकार का बार-बार यही कहना है कि अभी रिकमण्डेशंस नहीं आई हैं । अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से कोई संतोषजनक जवाब नहीं मिला है । कमेटी बैठी और उस पर इतना पैसा खर्च हुआ तो उसकी सिफारिशों पर भी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए ।

सरकार का हमेशा एक ही तरह का जवाब आता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों से अभी रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है । इसके अलावा कभी दूसरा जवाब नहीं आता । 1967 में कमेटी बैठी और अभी तक केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से जवाब नहीं आता तो इस बात को कब तक टाला जाएगा । गवर्नमेंट की नीयत ही यही है कि जब तक हो सके मामलों को टाला जाए । चाहे शेड्यूल कास्ट का मामला हो, पंजाब का मामला हो या आसाम का मामला हो, सबको लिंगरआन किया जा रहा है । पता नहीं इन समस्याओं का निराकरण होगा या नहीं होगा । पता नहीं सायक्लोस्टायल करवाकर जवाब रख दिए हैं जो हर बार भेज दिए जाते हैं । श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री ने कई पत्र लिखे । 1981 में तीन पत्र लिखे जब श्री जैलसिंह जी होम मिनिस्टर थे । उसके बाद अगस्त 1982 में एक पत्र लिखा जब आज के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर होम मिनिस्टर थे और 1983 में मई, अप्रैल में पत्र लिखे जबकि श्री सेठी जी होम मिनिस्टर हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अब जब पत्र लिखेंगे तो कोई और गृह मंत्री होगा ।

श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र : हां, यह बात भी है । इतने पत्र लिखे गए और सबका एक ही जवाब दिया गया कि राज्यों से जवाब नहीं आया है । तीन तरह के जवाब दिए जाते हैं कि स्टेट्स से जवाब नहीं आया है महा पंजीयक का जवाब नहीं आया था केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों से जवाब नहीं आया । खटीक, धोबी, भर, पासी एक-दूसरे से अलग होते जा रहे हैं ।

इनके रिश्ते-नाते अलग होते जा रहे हैं । सरकार इस पर कब तक कार्यवाही करेगी यह सोचने की बात है ।

इतना ही नहीं, एक और मामला मेरे पास है । मई 1982 में उत्तर प्रदेश में याचिका समिति गठित हुई और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी ने भारत सरकार को एक पत्र लिखा कि भर और राजभर जाति अनुसूचित जाति की सूची में सम्मिलित की जाए । इसका जवाब आज तक नहीं मिला । कोई जवाब नहीं दिया जाता । कुछ भी करने का इरादा नहीं है । गवर्नमेंट सभी मामलों को ऐसे ही टालती है । क्यों ऐसा होता है ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि आखिरकार ऐसा क्यों होता है ?

खटीक जाति को आप लें । धोबी समुदाय को आप लें । राज्यों में एक जगह तो एस.सी. में है और दूसरे राज्य में बैकवर्ड क्लासिस में है । इतना ही नहीं एक राज्य में ही एक जिले में एक में है और दूसरे में दूसरी में है । इसी तरह से जिले में भी अन्तर किया जाता है । मध्य प्रदेश के भोपाल रायसेन, सिहौर जिलों में तथा तमिलनाडु के कन्याकुमारी और तिरुनावैली के एक ताल्लुके में इनको अनुसूचित जातियों में शामिल किया गया है और बाकी सब जगह बैकवर्ड क्लासिस में शामिल किया गया है । स्टेट के भीतर भी अन्तर किया गया है । एक ही जिले में अगर एस.सी में है तो उसी जिले में कैसे बी.सी. में उसको रखा गया, यह समझ में नहीं आया । आधार यह कहते हैं कि इनकी आर्थिक स्थिति वहां अच्छी हो गई है । क्या उनकी भी आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं हुई है जिनको एस.सी. में रखा है ? शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट मानने का आधार आपने क्या दिया है । यह कांस्टीट्यूशन में दिया हुआ है । उसके अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति वह है—छुआछूत उसके साथ बरती जाती हो, परम्परागत पिछड़ापन हो, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तथा आर्थिक पिछड़ापन उनमें हो । इसी तरह से खटीक या धोबी आप लें । क्या एक ही जिले में इनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में इतना अन्तर पड़ गया है, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से ये इतने ऊपर आ गए हैं, इतने योग्य हो गए है, छुआछूत भी मिट गई है कि एक ही राज्य के एक जिले में उनको एस.सी की सूची में रखा गया है और दूसरे जिले में बैकवर्ड क्लासिस में । कमेटी ने इसका अंदाजा लगाया है या किसने लगाया है और कैसे यह सब मालूम पड़ा है । पैमाना क्या है ? इसी तरह से पिछड़ी जातियों के बारे में जो लक्षण आपने दिए हैं उनको आप देखें । सांस्कृतिक, भौगोलिक अलहदगी तथा सामान्य जन समुदाय से अलग तथा पिछड़ापन आदि लक्षण आपने बताए हैं । इसमें भी एक ही जिले में आप इनको ले रहे हैं और उसी स्टेट के दूसरे जिले में नहीं ले रहे हैं । जिलों-जिलों में भी एक ही स्टेट के आपने अन्तर कर दिया है । क्यों ?

इन सब इशूज को लेकर बार-बार कहा गया है और बहुत से प्रतिवेदन तथा पत्र भी लिखे गए हैं, बहुत से ये आए हैं, धोबियों ने भी खटीकों ने भी दिए हैं कि उनको अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल किया जाए लेकिन अब तक उनको नहीं किया गया है । इसका क्या कारण है ? 1967 से यह चीज चली आ रही है । आज 1983 हो गया है । इतना समय बीत गया है । क्या सरकार का इरादा एक और कमेटी बिठाने का है ताकि वह दो चार साल जांच में लगा दे और फिर इसको किया जाए ।

जो जातियां माइग्रेट करके दूसरे राज्यों में

चली जाती हैं उनकी बड़ी दुर्गती होती है। जो लोग महाराष्ट्र वगैरह में जाते हैं उनको बड़ी दिकक्त का सामना करना पड़ता है। उनके लड़कों को जो पढ़ते हैं एस.सी का सार्टीफिकेट नहीं दिया जाता है, बनाया नहीं जाता है क्योंकि उस राज्य में वे एस.सी. की सूची में नहीं आते हैं। जिन राज्यों से वे लोग जाते हैं उन राज्यों के सार्टीफिकेट्स को वहां मान्यता नहीं दी जाती है उत्तर प्रदेश या राजस्थान या मध्य प्रदेश से जहां से वे लोग जाते हैं उनके द्वारा जारी किए गए सार्टीफिकेट्स को माना नहीं जाता है क्योंकि वहां वे एस.सी. की सूची में नहीं आती है। उनके सामने बड़ी परेशानी आकर खड़ी हो जाती है। वे अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा नहीं सकते हैं, जो सुविधा वे प्राप्त किए होते हैं, उनसे वे वंचित हो जाते हैं। यह विभिन्नता अगर बनी रही तो एस.सी. के लोगों के साथ यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय होगा।

देश में कुछ ऐसी जातियां हैं जो कई उप-जातियों में बंटी हैं जैसे : भर-राजभर, भारद्वाज, भारशिव, पासी--पासवान, क्लाल, खटीक--घनगर, रैया, सोनकर, चिकवा चक, क्लाल सूर्यवंशी आदि। अब एक ही उपजाति एक जगह एस.सी हैं और दूसरी जगह बैकवर्ड क्लासिस में है और तीसरी जगह फार्वर्ड में है। आप इस अन्तर को भी दूर करवाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

मैंने जो तीन चार सवाल उठाए हैं मैं चाहता हूं कि उनका मुझे स्पष्ट उत्तर दिया जाए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I am really thankful to the Hon. Member, Shri Trilok Chandra, for raising this issue here, which has given me a chance to clarify the position. This Half-an-hour discussion arises out of Starred Question No. 51, dated 27th July 1983. The question was :

"Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether organisations of Rajbhar, Pasi, God and Khatik and Sub-Castes of Khatik such as Chak, Chikwa, Kalal, Dhangar Rajya, Sonkar, Khatik, Khatik, Khat, Mewa Farosh etc. have requested to include them urgently in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout the country in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Committee on SC/ST Order (Amendment) Bill, 1967;

(b) whether a stereo-type reply is given to these, as was given on 12th May, 1983 vide D.O. letter No. SC-12016/17/83 (SC and VCD)/(R. Cell) and also earlier;

(c) if so, the reasons for not making any progress in this matter; and

(d) how long will the Ministry continue to hold discussion with the Registrar General of India and wait for the comments from the States ?"

The answer was specific :

"(a), (b), (c) & (d) :

A statement is placed on the Table of the House."

In the Statement it was mentioned :

"Representations have been received regarding the inclusion of..... (these communities) in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throghout the country.

The Joint Committee on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill, 1967 in their report, a copy of which has already been placed in both the Houses of Parliament, has not recommended for the inclusion of any community either in the list of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes on an all India basis."

But he said that they have recommended it. They have categorically said "no", though he has mentioned that they have agreed to it.

So far as the Government position is concerned, we are really anxious to see that the Bill comes before the House as early as possible and the House discusses it. But our difficulty is that under the Constitution we are obliged to consult the State Governments in this matter. We have no other way. We have 17 times requested the defaulting States to give their comments. New we are thinking sending our own representatives in the Home Ministry to go to the States and get the comments of the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They have not given their comments ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN (LASKAR) : Four or five States have not done that. I do not want to name them.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : वह तो हमारे पास में इनके 40 पत्र हैं जब ज्ञानी जैल सिंह गृह मंत्री थे तब से जितने भी गह मंत्री हुए सबके मिलाकर 40 पत्र हैं और हर बार एक ही उत्तर आता है कि हम भारत के महापंजीयक से परामर्श कर रहे हैं, उनसे रिपोर्ट मांगी है, केन्द्र ने राज्यों को लिखा है···

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order at all. How can there be a point of order ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN (LASKARr I : was saying that under the Constitution we are obliged to consult the State Governments. In view of the provisions made very clearly in articles 341 and 342 of the Con-stitution, no community can be included on an all India basis even with consultation with the concerned State Governments.

Regarding the second question raised by him, I have already said that this matter was also examined by the Joint Committee on the Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Amendment) Bill 1977, a copy of whose report has aleady been laid on the Table of both the Houses. According to the Report of the Joint Committee, the social condition of a caste varies from State to State and it will not be proper to generalise any caste as Scheduled Caste in the whole country. The reply sent to the Hon. Member was based on this very fact.

The next question was why we were not bringing forward the Bill. The State Governments have to be consulted. As I have said, we have reminded them 17 times to give their comments. Unless they give their comments, we cannot do anything, That is the position.....

(*Interruptions*)

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : आपने स्टेट्स को कब लिखा है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry ; this is a Half an Hour Discussion. The rules do not provide for such a kind of discus-sion at all. You have to take the permis-sion of the speaker for that.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : सदन को यह गुमराह करेंगे ?

सभापति महोदय : जो प्वाइन्ट श्री त्रिलोक चन्द ने रेज किये हैं, वे उनका जवाब दे रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मूल प्रश्न मेरा है ।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rules do not provide. You can't ask any question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : So far as the reminder that some member was asking me, about the reminder concerned, first we have written a letter to the defaulting States on 22.1.81, then on 3.3.81, then on 31.3.81, 2.5.81 and 20.6.81. So, consistently we have been endeavouring to get their comments which we are bound to get under the constitutional provision.

Lastly, we have written to them on 13.6.83. Now, I am thinking further to send my own people to the States and get their comments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much time do you require to bring this legislation ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am putting it on your behalf. Please wait.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I am trying to see that the Bill comes before the House, if possible; by the next Parliament Session.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing goes on record. Now, Mr. Xavier Arakal. You can put a question. You should not make a speech.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Sir, Articles 341 and 342 are mandatory as consulation is concerned. My question relates to :

(a) We have been consitently demanding to include one community of Kerala, namely, Kudimbi. It is socially, economically and otherwise so backward and we have recommending inside the House as well as as the State Government, I suppose, has recommended. So, I would like to know whether the State Government has recommended. If not, will the Central Government take the initiative to include this community in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

(b) What will happen to the converts of the tribals of the Scheduled Caste ? What is their position as far as this matter is concerned ?

(c) Will the Government take measures to have an all-India recognition ? As my friend just now mentioned, there are so many problems. If it is a State recognition.....

(*Interruptions*)

So, what is the step the Government is taking in the matter ?

(d) Is it not a fact that certain communities which are privileged to be incul ded in this list are obstructing to include the other backward communities in this list ?

This is a simple question which he can answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN : After all the four Hon. Members ask their questions, then you can reply. You can just make a note of them now. That is the procedure. Now, Mr. Satyanarayan Jatiya may put his questions.

**Not recorded.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, अपना प्रश्न पूछने से पहले इस प्रश्न का जो संदर्भ है, उसको पढ़ना बहुत जरूरी है ।

सभापति महोदय : अगर ज्यादा समय न लगे तो ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : सिर्फ 5 मिनट ।

भारत सरकार यथासंभव शीघ्र अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की सूचियों में व्यापक संशोधन के बारे में संसद में एक विधेयक पुनः स्थापित करने की बहुत अधिक इच्छुक है । लेकिन कुछ राज्य-सरकारों । संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की टिप्पणियां अभी प्रत्याशित हैं और उन्हें नियमित रूप से अनुस्मारक भेजे जा रहे है । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 341 और 342 को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकारों । संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से परामर्श करना आवश्यक है । इस मामले में सभी राज्य सरकारों । संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से पूर्ण टिप्पणियां प्राप्त होने के बाद ही अंतिम दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जायेगा और भारत के महापंजीयक के साथ परामर्श करके कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।"

इन्होंने यह जवाब दिया है । मेरा बिल्कुल साफ प्रश्न है कि अंडमान निकोबार में भी अनुसूचित जातियां हैं लेकिन वहां जो बाल्मीकि लोग काम करते हैं, उनको मान्यता नहीं है । मध्यप्रदेश में भोपाल और रायसेन में धोबियों को अनुसूचित जाति में मान्यता नहीं है । मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इन सारी बातों को तय करने के लिये 1967 में एक ज्वायन्ट सिलेक्ट कमेटी से रिपोर्ट करने को कहा गया था, उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दे दी । माननीय सूरजभान जी की अध्यक्षता में 1977 में फिर ज्वायन्ट सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने काम किया था और दो-तिहाई काम पूरा भी कर लिया था । दोनों कमेटियों के निष्कर्षों के सन्दर्भ में अगर सरकार चाहे तो जल्दी निर्णय कर सकती है । किन्तु मुझे लगता है कि जल्दी निर्णय लेने की सरकार की मंशा नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किन-किन राज्यों को आपने पत्र लिखे हैं, किन राज्यों ने जवाब दिया और किन राज्यों ने जवाब नहीं दिया है, ताकि सदन को पता लग सके कि कौन से राज्य सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं । यह जानकारी सभा-पटल पर रखी जाए । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या क्राइटेरिया है । क्या अभी पुराने क्राइटेरिया हैं, अर्थात् सामाजिक असमानता और सामाजिक न्याय से वंचित होना क्या सरकार कोई नये क्राइटेरिया निश्चित करने वाली है ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभा-पति महोदय, असली इनफार्मेशन तो मेरे पास है । अगर मंत्री महोदय इन बातों का जवाब दे दें तो सारी समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा ।

कुछ जातियों के साथ बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है । उदाहरण के लिए धोबी जाति उत्तर प्रदेश में शिड्यूल्ड कास्टस में आती है, लेकिन मध्य-प्रदेश में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में नहीं रखी जाती है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, you remind him. Other-wise, he will move the adjournment-motion,

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उसी तरह से खटीक कम्युनिटी को कहीं शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में रखा

गया है और कहीं बैकवर्ड क्लासिज में रखा गया है और कहीं-कहीं फार्वर्ड क्लासिस में भी रखा गया है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : What about the Muslim Dhobis ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उत्तर प्रदेश में मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी में एक हलाल खौर जाति है, जो पिछले 20-25 बरसों से प्रयास कर रही है कि उसे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में लाया जाए । मैंने भी इसके लिए प्रयास किया । लेकिन न तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान देती है और न केन्द्रीय सरकार । वे लोग पाखाने की सफाई वगैरह का काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनको शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में नहीं रखा जा रहा है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am asking about the position in U.P.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : उत्तर प्रदेश में उन सबको हरिजन कम्युनिटी में रखा गया है, लेकिन कुछ राज्यों में उनको हरिजन नहीं माना जाता है । खटीक जाति में 9 उपजातियां हैं । उनमें से सोनकर कर्नाटक और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बैकवर्ड क्लासिज और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में नहीं हैं, बल्कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में वे फार्वर्ड क्लासिज में माने गए हैं । परिणाम यह है कि लड़के लड़की की शादी होती है, तो कहा जाता है कि लड़का या लड़की बैकवर्ड क्लासिस या शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स से आए हैं और उनकी उपेक्षा होती है, यहां तक कि सामाजिक बहिष्कार की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है । यह आवश्यक है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक प्रकार की नीति होनी चाहिए और एक विशेष जाति को पूरे देश में एक ही ट्राइब मे रखना चाहिए ।

भर जाति में चार उपजातियां हैं : भर, राजभर, भारद्वाज और मारशिव । उनमें से किसी को बैकवर्ड क्लासिज में रखा गया है, किसी को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में रखा गया है और किसी को कहीं-कहीं फार्वर्ड क्लासिस में माना गया है । इस बारे में समानता लाने के लिए एक जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने 1967 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी । उस पर सरकार ने अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की है ? क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस पर अपनी रिपोर्ट भेज दी है या नहीं ? अगर राज्य सरकारें रिपोर्ट नहीं भेज रही हैं, तो भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रही है ? क्या वह उन राज्य सरकारों पर दबाब डालेगी ?

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वहां पर रहने वाले गौन, खरवार, धसिया, घागर, कोल, मुइयां, पनिका और बियार आदि को ट्राइब्ज की लिस्ट में रखने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास रीकमेंडेशन भेजी है । लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन्हें आज तक ट्राइब नहीं बनाया है । एक ही जाति एक ही राज्य के एक ही जिले में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में है दूसरे जिले में बैकवर्ड क्लासिस में है और तीसरे जिले में फार्वर्ड क्लासिज में है ।

1976 में पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा एरिया रिस्ट्रीक्टिव बिल पास हुआ था । उसके अनुसार एक जाति पूरे राज्य में एक ही ट्राइब में होनी चाहिये थी । लेकिन क्या वजह है कि आज उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं हुई ? क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारों से कहेगी या अगर राज्य सरकारों के मातहत यह कार्य नहीं है, केन्द्र सरकार के ही मातहत है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वयं ऐसा करेगी कि एक जाति तमाम प्रदेशों में एक ही ट्राइब में रहे ? दूसरी बात यह है कि एक जाति को कहीं शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में रखते हैं और उसी

कम्युनिटी को दूसरी जगह बैकवर्ड क्लास में रखते हैं तो इस सिलसिले में आर्थिक आधार बनाने की आपकी क्या नीति है— यह भी बताने का कष्ट करें ।

18 hrs.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय सभापति जी, शास्त्री जी के मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया उसमे कहा कि भारत सरकार शीघ्र ही अनुसूचित जातियां एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में व्यापक संशोधन के बारे में संसद में एक विधेयक लाने के लिए बहुत इच्छुक है । इच्छुक ही हैं, दस, बीस, पचास या सौ साल में लायेगी इसकी कोइ सीमा नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब भी सरकार संशोधन करेगी तो अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूचियों में व्यापक संशोधन करते समय उन सूचियों में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति की अन्य जातियों को भी सम्मिलित करेगी अथवा सरकार का विचार इन सूचियों में शामिल कुछ जातियों को बाहर निकालने का भी है ? वह मैं इसलिए पूछ रहा हूं क्योंकि आपके संशोधन व्यापक होंगे अतः उनमें कुछ जातियां जोड़ी भी जा सकती हैं और निकाली भी जा सकती हैं ।

माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सी बातें यहां पर बतला दी हैं जिनको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता । एक जाति एक सूबे में शैड्यूड कास्ट में है तो दूसरी स्टेट में वही जाति बैकवर्ड क्लासेज में है और कहीं पर वह कुछ भी नहीं है । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मौजूदा सूची है उसमें संशोधन करते समय यह विचार किया जायेगा कि कुछ जातियां जो पिछड़ी हुई हैं, उनको उसमें सम्मिलित कर लिया जाए या उस सूची में से कुछ जातियों को निकालने का भी सरकार का इरादा होगा ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि अब तक जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब लिस्ट में जातियां शामिल की गई हैं उसमें आर्थिक दशा को भी आधार माना गया है क्योंकि मन्त्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा था कि किसी भी राज्य में किसी भी जाति का आर्थिक स्तर बराबर का है या नहीं यह काउन्ट करेगा । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस वक्त जो लिस्ट है शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की उसमें बाबू जगजीवन राम की बिरादरी भी आती है । आज बाबू जगजीवन राम जी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट में हैं लेकिन उनके पास पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं है, वे घनाढ़य हैं । घनाढ़य होने के बावजूद आज वे किसी मंदिर में घुस नहीं सकते है, मूर्ति छू नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि मूर्ति अपवित्र हो जायेगी और मंदिर अपवित्र हो जायेगा । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं इसके पीछे सामाजिक या आर्थिक क्या आधार है—इसको आप डिफाइन करने की कृपा करे । (**व्यवधान**) मैंने यह कहा है कि अगर पैसा ही आधार है तो बाबू जगजीवन राम जी के पास उसकी कोई कमी नहीं है फिर मंदिर में उनके जाने से मूर्ति कैसे अपवित्र हो जाती है ? (**व्यवधान**)

मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि जो जातियां उत्तर प्रदेश में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट में है और पड़ोसी राज्यों मे वह शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में हैं उनको वहां भी शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में लाने पर विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : The Hon. Members were agitated to know the names of the States which are defaulting.

I think, I should give that information if it can help. Partial report, we have got from Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Bihar

and Wcst Bengal; that means, we have to get some more clarifications and we are waiting for those. The States which have not so far given any comments are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Karnataka. They must be having their own difficulties I must say. Some of the States have President's rule where they do not like to take any risk. In some others they say that they have come to power now and that they need more time This is the excuse they are giving. We are waiting anxiously to get the reports as early as possible. (*Interruptions*) Not many States; just three or four States.

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप कह रहे है कि वहां प्रैजीडेंट्स रूल है ।

(व्यवधान)

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : My friend, Mr. Xavier Arakal...

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आधे या एक घंटे की चर्चा का मतलब गलत रिपोर्ट दी जाएगी (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has replied to Mr. Shailani. I do not know every one of you is shouting like this. This is not the way.

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आपने जवाब नहीं दिलवाया (व्यवधान)

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, I have replied to all the points.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has replied to all the points. Now we go to the next item. Discussion under Rule 193. Further Discussion on the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs to the House on 2nd August, 1983, regarding his recent visit to Sri Lanka. Mr. Dhandapani was on his legs. Mr. Dhandapani.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUEY SPEAKER : I do not allow anybody except Mr. Dhandapani. Do not record. I am not allowing any body else. He has already replied.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have gone to the next item. Please contact the Minister. Does the Minister want to reply ?...He is replying.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : If they are not interested in getting the reply, why should I reply ? I was about to reply but they were all shouting. (*Interruptions*)

My friend, Mr. Arakal, was telling about one community, Kudumbi. He says that this community should be included. We have a definite procedure for this. It is not that we include any community here and there. We want to get the report from the State Government. The Joint Committee gave their recommendations also. Then the different Members of Parliament and others interested also suggested names. All these, we put together. Then we consult the Registrar General also in the matter because they have the expertise on the subject. All this we do and then we take the decision. If they fulfil the criteria, naturally they will be included.

About conversion, it is very well known, every body knows, that we are giving some facilities to them. But they cannot be treated as in the List. Under the Constitution it is not allowed. There cannot be an all India list. That also I have said. Under the Constitutional provision there cannot be a list which is on all-India basis.

** Not recorded

Mr. Harikesh Bahadur has asked whether the U. P, Government has submitted their recommendations. Yes, they have done it and we are examining all these recommendantions.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about area restriction ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : About area restriction, as you know, by passing an Act here in Parliament, that was removed. But immediately after that, there was a hue and cry from Gujarat; they said because of that, they were suffering. Again we have to go in for this particular Bill. It is a comprehensive one. We are looking into all aspects.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Madhya Pradesh ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Except four States, the others have given their comments.

About exclusion, there are certain recommendations also that certain communities should be excluded. But that does not mean that they will be excluded. We will examine all these and then take a decision.

18.00 hrs

DISCUSSION ON STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS RE. HIS RECENT VISIT TO SRI LANKA

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we go to the next item. Discussion Under Rule 193, further discussion on the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the House on 2nd August, 1983, regarding his recent visit to Sri Lanka. Mr. Dhandapani was on his legs. Mr. Dhandapani.

SHRI ERA. ANBARASU (Chongalpattu) : On a point of order. Yesterday during my speech, I said* But without telling me it has been expunged, I want to know why. (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) It should not have been expunged. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If anything has been done, it shall be under the rules. You can meet the Speaker or myself.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Are you going to expunge it ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all right. Please sit down. I have told you. If you have got anything, you can come and see me or the Speaker in the Chamber.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : What he said is hundred per cent correct.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Dhandapani.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI. (Pollachi) : The whole House is agitated over the killings and murders of Tamils in Sri Lanka. Right from the 26th of July, cutting across party lines, all political parties, whichever ideology they profess, condemn the draconian law Sri Lanka government has enacted yester-day.

As far as this issue is concerned, my Party's stand is very clear. We do not want to take any political advantage out of it. Our clearcut position is this. Even though a call attention was tabled, I was the first person to approach the Speaker and requested for a full-scale debate. Of course, Speaker.

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

in his wisdom, has admitted a call attention motion to which I protested. I wanted a full-scale debate on the 26th. I was so happy that day that the Hon Minister for External Affairs was kind enough to be present in the House and he also agreed for a full-scale debate. But, at the same time, we, all the Members of Parliament, from the south have been called for a meeting.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Why South ? All were called.

SHRI C T. DHANDAPANI : May be, but particularly we were informed like that. After that we have been told that only Members belonging to a certain political party were meeting. Then from our side we offered our co-operation with all political parties to stage a *dharana* or demonstration in front of Sri Lanka High Commissioner's office. That was not also accepted. Then three groups went there and met some officials and we handed over some memorandum and we lodged our protest against the killings and other things. So this is the position Why I have said is this that yesterday unnecessarily one of our friends dragged the name of my Party. That is why I am telling. But nobody was agitated when news papers like *The Hindu* and others published reports of riots in Jaffna and killing of many people. Only the DMK was agitated over it I must say. I am very proud to say that it is we who took up the matter. I am not saying this to hurt anybody's feelings or to offend any body. Just I am telling the fact.

From the 25th onwards there were rallies, there were demonstrations and bandhs in all metropolitan cities. In Bombay the Tamil Peravai organised a rally which was attended b more than 2 lakhs people. They took out a very big procession...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Bigger than Madras even.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Yes, bigger than the Madras rally. Then there was a rally in Calcutta also. On behalf of my Party bandh was called and within 12 hours time, five lakhs of people gathered in the Madras city. Secondly, an all-Party Committee in Tamil Nadu called for a bandh on the 2nd. That was a total bandh. All Parties including the State Government participated in it and the Central Government offered its participation.

Then, only, I thought that this issue pertained only to Tamils, if it related to the whole of India, the bandh would have been at the all-India level. I can presume that the Central Government itself was convinced that the matter was related to the Tamils. However, Sir, I am thankful to the Government, that is, the Central Government, for participating in that. Three people in Karnataka were killed while they were participating in the peaceful demonstration and the procession.

In Tamilnadu, some enthusiastic yougsters, those who could not bear the torture and the killings of Tamils in Sri Lanka, got themselves self-immolated and died in Tamilnadu. Yesterday, there was a bandh which was called by the DMK Party—the rail-stopping bandh—the rail roko bandh. According to the Chief Secretary of the Tamilanadu Government Central has instructed the Railway Department not to run the railway service. All this is not against the Central Government one must understand this. It is not against anything; it is against only the dictatorial regime of Sri Lanka and to strengthen the Prime Ministers hands. All the political parties were staging a demonstration. It is an example, I would say. One of the important points is this. Apart from having diplomatic contacts and others, to rouse a public opinion is most important. I would like to quote from a letter written by the Prime Minister in the year 1978—27-1-1978 ; this was a letter written by the then Prime Minister (Shrimati Gandhi) to one Shri Vaikuntavasagam. (*Interruptions*) The former Prime Minister (Mrs. Gandhi) in 1978 had written the letter to Shri Vaikuntavasagam, a Tamil from Sri Lanka when he appealed to the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi at that time,

She wrote the letter as the Prime Minister to Shri Vaikuntavasagam, consoling him. This is the letter from her to Shri Vaikuntavasgam :

> "I have received your letter of 22nd August. I am horrified to see the enclosured. The Janata Party Government is going out of its way to be friendly the Government of Sri Lanka. I doubt if they will wish to take up the issue, the sufferings of Tamils in Sri Lanka.
>
> At this way all our attention is now in elections. But I shall see if it is possible to bring this issue to the nation and the public in some other way."

So, the matter is important to bring to the public. That is most important. That is the reason why we had staged a demonstration; we took out a procession and rallies. I would like to say this. The Tamil origins of Sri Lanka, of course, have lost their Kingdom. Till 1833 they were two separate entities till the British came to the Island. Therefore, they are not outsiders as others think.

But the Tamils now, once the rulers of that country, have become orphans and outsiders in their own land. This is the position.

Sir, much has been said about the agitations. I do not want to tell much about it because already we have said about it. But what are the reasons for these agitations, particularly in Sri Lanka and what are the reasons for the separatist movement. One must understand this. Bankaranaike-Chelvanayagam pact was entered in 1957 about understanding between Tamils and Sinhalese and the present President, Shri Jayawardene took out a procession. He himself led the procession from Colombo to Candy protesting against the pact. Then Dudly Senanayake-Chelvayagam pact was entered into in 1965. That was also opposed by all. Thirdly, Sir, the District Development Councils which they wanted have not been allowed. Fourthly, the Tamil leaders agitating in a peaceful manner. Chelvanayagam was known as Jaffna Gandhi. He used to adopt Gandhian non-violent methods but as time passed by the situation changed. Then many youngesters have been attacked and killed by Sinhalese.

Sir, Mr. Jethmalani was telling here Indian Tamils and Jaffna Tamils. Sir, the question is only Tamils versus Sinhalese. Nobody thinks that there are two kinds of Tamils. They think they can divide them and rule but, Sir, even Hindu temples were all destroyed. Sir, what happened in 1979. Many people and youngester were killed. They were made invalid. They were killed by the Sri Lankan people.

Sir, my friend Mr. Jethmalani and others said that we must respect the sovereignity of the State. Our Law Minister is here and he is well aware of the International law where now the sovereginity of the State has gone and the sovereignity of the individual is more important than the sovereignity of the State. In this connection I would like to quote from a book ;

> "costly lesson that mankind has learnt from the Nazi holocaust is that human personality belongs not to Sovereign States but to sovereign individuals... human rights inhere in every human being everywhere and are an international responsibility. The walls of sovereignity are no longer impregnable if behind them monstrous acts are perpetrated by a government against its own citizens."

Therefore, Sir, we must respect the sovereignity of an individual. That is most important. A layman walking on the street is asking us that the Government of India should intervene because many of our kith and kin are very much affected, many of our people are killed, our relatives' properties were destroyed. Naturally, we have full sympathy for them and we are full of emotions. We wanted that the Indian army should be sent there. But many people here said that it would not be wise to do so. They said that it would a foolish

thing to do so. They here suggested that there are many other courses which the Government of India can take. For example everybody knows that the Indian Government is against racism. Everybody knows that the Indian Government has made a strong protest against the South African regime because the South African Government had awarded death sentence to 3 freedom fighters. We protested; not only that but the Indian Government directed our Special Representative in the UNO to raise this matter in the United Nations forum. On 17-3-1981, our Special Representative raising this matter in the UNO had exposed the hypocrasy of many Western countries who not only had foreign concern for human rights and liberty but act with disgusting duplicity in their attitude towards the obnoxious South African Government which persists in its policy of aparthied in defiance of world opinion.

So, Sir it, was raised in the UNO by our Special Representative. In this context, our Prime Minister had also urged upon them for the commutation of the death sentence. She said in the following words :

> "I have learnt with deep sorrow that three African freedom fighters have been condemned to death in Pretoria. They were carrying out the noblest duty of people anywhere, that is to fight for their right to freedom."

This is what the Prime Minister had said. So Sir, in the same way we appealed to the Central Government to intervene when Mr. Jagan and Mrs. Kuttimani were arrested and were awarded death sentence. The appeal was made in the following words :

> "I earnestly request you to move the President of Sri Lanka to exercise his kind clemency, commute the death sentence on the two youths and give them a fresh lease of life."

So, Sir, we appealed and pleaded with the Central Government for the clemency of the two young freedom fighters. My point is : Why can't we plead for our own people in Sri Lanka ?

Secondly, we wanted this matter to be raised in the UNO. But I do not know what is the difficulty with the Indian Government for not raising this matter in the UNO.

Thirdly, we wanted that the diplomatic relations between Sri Lanka and India should be snapped. But that is not done. We had done so on some previous occasion. For example, in 1969, we snapped our diplomatic relations with Moracco. The reason was that some communal riots took place in India and a meeting was called upon by the Arab countries in Rabat, capital of Moracco. There in the meeting our representative was not allowed to attend the meeting.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : That is not correct.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : The next minute we snapped our ties with them. Mr. Jethamalani and other Hon. Members suggested that we should not interfere with the sovereignty of any other country. But what happened in 1979? The Indian Government was in power, supported separation of Western Sahara.

We supported the revoluntionary movement against Morcco in November 1979 which was their internal matter. It had appeared in the paper. Supporting a particular movement is only for the convenience of an individual, not for the convenience of an individual, not on the basis of human rights or any principle.

Our Hon. Foreign Minister hasi mmediately visited Sri Lanka. The Sri Lanka Government did not allow him to go around although he wanted to go. For example, he went to Kandy where there is a Tamil Association. There were 200 tourists from Tamilnadu. He was not allowed to speak to them; he was not able to enter into that place to find out their position. So, he could not get any information what was happeding there.

The day he visited, while he was discussing with Mr. Jayewardene, 33 people were killed in Colombo alone and 22 people k led in the Chettiar Street. I do not know whether it is a fact or not. Today I received a telephone to say that after the visit of our Foreign Minister, the attitude of the High Commissioner of India was entirely different from the previous days. He is not listening to the sufferings of the Indians. This is for your information. You kindly check it up. He is not meeting any Indians now-a-days. I got an authenticated news. I am not accusing anybody. This is the information got from my side from Sri Lanka,

Our Minister had also said something about this statement. We were told that the armies were consciously carrying out their task ? I want to know what is their task? Today it has appeared in the paper that one lady escaped from Sri Lanka came to Tiruchirapalli. She gave an interview. She said as follows :

> "Incidents of attack on Tamils in Sri Lanka still continue despite the government's claim of normalcy in the island, according to a woman passanger who arrived here from Colombo by an Indian Airlines flight today. The woman, who did not want to be identified, told that she saw an ugly scene at the government headquarters hospital in Colombo yesterday. She said a group of persons forcibly entered the hospital all of a sudden and attacked the patients who looked like Tamils. The army men at the hospital were mute spectators. She said nobody came to the rescue of the victims. A few old patients fell at the feet of the assailants and begged them not to attack even though they were attacked and killed."

This is the task of the army, How are we going to believe that government ? Who will believe the statement that the army is carrying out their task ? How are you going to solve this problem ? Secondly, this is the paper which I have got.

I am quoting from the New Statemen t to show that Jayawardene has decided, completely decided, to liquidate the Tamil population :

> "Under the Jawyardene regime, anti-Tamil communalism has reached new heights, because it has been manipulated directly through the Sinhalese army and police force and through the use of hired thugs "

That is the position. So, I do not think that this army will protect our Tamilians, I do now know what they will do this time also. About the other matters I do not want to say anything, nor about the sufferings and other things or other matters and what we are doing now. This is a delicate, matter.

We are shifting our refugees from Colombo, Kandy and other places to Janffa. According to my information the Sri Lanka. Government has refused to accept our ships to carry the refugees. There are more than a lakh of refugees. They have shifted only 2,500 so far. There is no food at all : no water. Even if they carry water to Jaffna the people are afraid. They do not want to take that water.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : It may be poisoned.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : Yes ; they are so scared. I do not know what would be the position. The Government may think that if our people are shifted to Jaffna area they will be safe. That also is not correct.

One doctor, a seventy-four year old doctor,—I do not want to read much — working in Kandy said, "My house was burnt. Again, I was shifted to Jaffna, where also my house was burnt, I do not know what to do." This is a report of Francis Payne of *London Times*. The condition is like that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam) : Let him continue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are many other speakers. I am conducting the proceedings. It is left to him. How do you know? He may conclude also now.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : I will take some more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why do you plead his case ?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : This is one part of the army's rule.

Secondly, their Finance Minister, Mr. Ronne Deinel and another Minister, Mr. Cycil Mathew, both of them are directly asking the thugs and instigating them to attack and kill the Tamil. That is the position and what this Government of India is going to do, or to protest against this with the Government of Sri Lanka, is not known. This is the position.

Thirdly, the Sri Lankan Government has been named as a racist Government, not only by us, the entire world now says it. *The Guardian*, editorially, says,

> "President Jayawardene had increasingly come to resemble a dictatorial third world autocrat with more of racist sentiments."

So, this is a racist government, I do not know what the Government is going to do to deal with this racist government.

Fourthly--I do not want to deal with much because you have already said much about it—I want to mention only one suggestion. This is with regard to..... (*Interruption.*)

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Only suggestion (*Interruption*)

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI : That is what I am telling, you could not have felt as we do; that is what I am saying.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) ; Who told you? who says?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : These are personal feelings. This is not the time to laugh or criticise.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI: First, I would like to request the Government—I do not want to say much about it — actually, I humbly request the Government, first to make some sort of an arrangement to stop the killings I do not know in what way to stop this. It is up to you to decide. If you want to tell us, I do not know whether you will act, or not, that is a different question. At the same time, as a Government you cannot tell us, what action you are going to take. That is also there.

I do not want to ask in what way you are going to act. But I want to ask you in the name of all the citizens of India that for heaven's sake do something to stop killings. Secondly, you can approach some neutral countries to send assistance to Sri Lanka to help the affected people there. As Chairperson of NAM our Prime Minister can use her good offices with some other non-aligned countries so that those countries can influence Sri Lanka and tell them to stop killings or they can come forward to help the refugees and help the people who are suffering from want of food and water. As far as India is concerned, we are not tilting to any power. So, we have many friends. We can ask our friends to send a team of observers, foreign diplomats. Their presence will certainly help the people there and the Sinhalese may have some sort of fear and they may refrain from killing the Tamils. You say that India has got very good relations with Sri Lanka. I accept your statement. In that taste, why can't you ask Mr. Jayawardene to accept a team of observers, diplomats from India to be present at least till the time such kind of atrocities are stopped ? After this bitter

experience, I do not think both India and Sri Lanka can remain friendly. So, I suggest to the Indian Government to consider snapping ties with the Sri Lanka Government. This is a genocide. The Government should come out with a categorical statement that this is a clearcut genocide and mass killing. Simply telling that they are our friends and all that will not help. Sri Lanka should be called a country of genocide. Sri Lanka should be condemned as rascist regime. I would also request you to make an appeal to UNO for assistance and other things.

There are boys who are fighting for the liberation. Many people said that we do not support separation. It is not a movement of separation but a movement of liberation. So, the Government must also consider to recognise them in this way.

Finally, I would like to say that we have already agreed to pass a resolution in this House. I do not know what will be the wordings of that resolution. But Massachusetts, one of the provinces of the United States, has passed a Resolution which I would like to read out for the benefit of the House and you.

> "WHEREAS, from ancient times two nations, the Sinhalese and Tamils possessed distinct languages religions, cultures and clearly demarcated geographic territories until the British, who were characteristically oblivious to the differenecs between these two separate nations, imposed one rule for the purpose of colonial administrative unification; and
>
> WHEREAS, since 1948, when the British departed the island and two unwilling nations were consequently left under a unitary Governmental, structure, the majority Sinhalese faction has subverted democratic principles to become the new masters of the Tamil speaking people; and…"
>
> WHEREAS, further evidencing the discriminatory and intimidating policies of the majority, security forces recently went on a rampage in the northern provincial capital of Jaffna, almost all the inhabitants of which are Tamils who make up approximately 20 per cent of the population of the Island, once called Ceylon, thereby leaving more than 500 people homeless.
>
> WHEREAS, according to the International Commission of Jurists, many of the provisions of the Sri Lankan Prevention of Terrorism Act and Public Security Act are contrary to accepted principles of the rule of law, internationally accepted minimum standards of criminal procedure, and also appear to be contrary to the provisions of the Sri Lankan Constitution; and
>
> WHEREAS, the Massachusetts House of Representatives does not wish the Commonwealth to contribute to the revenues of Sri Lank because of its violations of the human rights of the Tamils, and so on.

It is a big Resolution passed on 9th June, 1983 in the Parliament.

The American Congress also has passed a Resolution. I would like to quote :

> "(1) encourage the Government of Sri Lanka to declare its intentions to withdraw troops from the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka in a phased and orderly manner; and
>
> (2) reaffirm United States Government support for full restoration of human rights as a means of promoting self determination for the Tamils."

These are the Resolutions passed by the Congress and one of the provinces in the United States of America. Therefore, by saying this, I also appeal to the Government to express our concern and anguish. I request the Government and the Chair also to pass a Resolution on this line so that let the entire world know what is happening in Sri Lanka and we will be giving a lead to other nations to condemn the racist act of Sri Lanka. By saying this I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY (Narasaraopet) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the statement of our Foreign Minister made on August 2, regarding his recent visit to Sri Lanka at the instance of the Prime Minister. I and in fact the whole House I think, wish to express their appreciation of the handling of the situation ably by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Jethmalani, while initiating the debate, seemed to me to have spoken rather in a philosophical vein but his appreciation of the stand taken by the Prime Minister expressly stated here is very refreshing though in the concluding portion of his speech he left a small sting. It is acknowledged that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister have taken a very balanced sobre, mature and restrained attitude in regard to this issue in spite of the fact that there is anguish in the entire country, in all the people of this country including the Tamils having in several regions of this country. In fact, as has been mentioned, there was a larger procession in Bombay than possibly in Madras consisting not only of Tamils but of many other people living in Bombay.

So, it must have happend in Calcutta and in other areas as well. Therefore, it should leave no room for any doubt in any Tamilian that this entire country is not behind the Tamilians in their suffering.

It is a horror to see the Sinhalese communal passion, which rose to a frenzy, as a result of which loot, arson and, possibly rape, and killings have taken place. People believe in some quarters that they are continuing to take place. We are very sorry to be told by the press that allegedly the army and the police, who should be the guardians of law and order, who should be the protectors of the liberty of the citizens, should be themselves involved in these killings. It is indeed a matter of great pain. The butchery of unarmed political prisoners under confinement in jails reminds one of the Jallianwala massacre having been re-enacted in Sri Lanka. It is a great pity that Shri Jayewardene, who had been in office for quite some time and who had been dealing with several nations in this world, should not have thought it fit even to express sympathies to the victims, or even to condole the relations of the deceased, much less to condemn the alleged involvement or encouragement of the army in these mad killings.

Sir, let me be pardoned, if I am compelled to say that Shri Jayawardene, I am afraid, is making himself more and more vulnerable to a remark that he seeks political advantage by posing himself as a Sinhalese communalist than as a national leader. His reported statement that "India may attack" or "if India attacks, will you and you help" exposes him to a legitimate inference, particularly in view of his known attitude to the question of keeping the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and some other matters connected with that, which the Foreign Minister very well knows, which we also know to some extent. His belated statement that this is without substance speaks more than what it actually says. The belated denial—I do not say denial but rather watering down, if I may say so—may be the result of a realistic appraisal; I wish it is so or 'that grapes are sour'.

This is in spite of the fact that the Prime Minister took the earliest opportunity at Madras and elsewhere to say that this is an internal matter; and though the entire nation is greatly agitated, worried and dismayed at the happenings in Sri Lanka, she called for restraint, which displays equipoise and balanced judgement, which India has in its blood and in its tradition.

That the Prime Minister took the earliest opportunity to send the Foreign Minister to Sri Lanka to speak to the President and that she also is reported to have spoken to him directly on the telephone are evidence of her great concern in this regard. This at least should have re-assured Shri Jayewardene of the honest intentions of India. India is a peace-loving country, a freedom-loving country which, at no time, in thought, word or deed has thought it fit to make any design on any country. It is certainly a very helpful coincidence that at that very critical juncture, the seven Foreign Ministers of South Asia were meeting at Delhi. It is very good of our Foreign Minister to have taken the opportunity to speak to the Foreign Ministers concerned, particularly of Pakistan and Bangladesh, including Sri Lanka, and

their reported statement or their reaction appeared to be helpful. I feel, Sir—excuse me if I am wrong-that our Foreign-Minister's disguised warning has gone home. I am glad that India in line with its great tradition is rushing food, medical and other supplies. I am glad about it. But I must also say here, whether sending away Tamils from the Southern area to a northern area is a good thing or not, the Government must consider. After all, any country in this world today has a composite Society. Irrespective of wherever they are concentrated, there are bound to be minorities, either linguistic or religious or any other, and it is in the interests of the governments concerned today as much as possible to secure the confidence and support of the minorities.

Sir, I want the House to appreciate two or three things clearly—that the Indian people are in their heart and soul with Tamils in India in regard to the inhuman suffering of their kith and kin in Sri Lanka. There can be no doubt about it. Shri Dhandapani or his Party may not have any misgivings about it. We are all one. And I want to say particularly not to Dhandapani, but generally that no political leader of any hue or colour should try to rouse the passions amongst Tamilians particularly and seek short-term political advantage. This is very necessary and I want particularly to tell my Tamil friends who are close to my heart that irrespective of the provocation of any leader or sub leader, because the Government of India is doing all that is possible and is prepared to do all that is possible, they need not feel apprehensive and need not unnecessarily damage the issue.

19.00 hrs.

There is another thing, Sir. You may agree or you may not agree. But I have my personal opinion that this is a matter of some international dimension requiring India to keep in mind all possible perceptions and acting warily and also along side keeping themselves in close touch with all countries concerned. Sir, Shri Jayawardene and his Government would be well advised—I am not his adviser but I have the right to say and speak here—to keep their head calm and cool and make realistic gestures to inspire confidence in this large minority of 3 millions which may not be merely wished away or even washed away. Strong arm methods like disenfranchising or curbing the civic rights or even banning Parties may look attractive when they have a large legislative majority, but in the end, they are bound to prove harmful to the peaceful development of Sri Lanka and also harmful to the forces of integration in Sri Lanka itself.

Sir, yesterday, Shri Madhavrao Scindia while opening the debate on our behalf, apart from the good speech he made gave us some figures as to how from year to year in the last decade, employment of Tamils and admission of their children to educational institutions were steeply declining. Because of this and other discriminatory measures, the Tamils will be naturally nursing grievance. It is also conceded—it is reported in the Press—by the Sri Lankan Government that the implementation of programmes intended to benefit the Tamils were tardy. It is, here, that the Sri Lankan Government can do something to push forward programmes and to give help to the Tamils to inspire in them the confidence. Therefore, the Sri Lankan Government should try to rectify the situation and bring goodwill in their country.

I am sure the Government of India—there can be no doubt about it—the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister will do everything in their capacity to do what is just and possible consistent with the legitimate grievances of the Tamils in Sri Lanka and consistent with the dignity, security and respect of India.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South) : We are told that the Prime Minister is going to make a statement. The Prime Minister is going to take the House into confidence about the latest developments. If that is so, we would like to express our opinion after the statement about the latest developments is made.

Actually, the House should be kept informed every day of the latest developments.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज जिस मसले पर हम बहस कर रहे हैं, यह बहुत ही नाजुक मसला है । इस मसले पर बहस करते हुए हमें अपने जज्बात पर भी काबू रखना होगा और उन लोगों के जज्बात को भी तस्लीम करना होगा जिनके रिश्तेदार, जिनके अजीज, जिनके अपने जानो-माल मुतासिर हुए हैं । एक तरफ वे लोग हैं जिनकी रगों में हमारा अपना खून दौड़ रहा है । जिनका एक रिश्तेदार श्रीलंका में है और दूसरा तमिलनाडु में है या हिन्दुस्तान के किसी हिस्से में है । हम अपने तमिलनाडु के भाइयों से एक बात साफ तौर पर कह देना चाहते हैं कि वे एक बात को जहन-नशीन कर लें कि हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाला हर आदमी चाहे शमाल का हो, जनूब का हो, मशरिक या मगरिब का हो, वह उनके जज्बात में बराबर शरीक है । उसके भी वही जज्बात हैं जो उनके हैं, उनको भी उतनी ही तकलीफ हो रही है । हम बहुत से मामलों में इख्तिलाप रख सकते हैं, मैं यह बात खासतौर से अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से कहना चाहता हूं लेकिन जब मसला तकलीफ का आता है तो सबको बराबर तकलीफ होती है ।

आज जब हम बोल रहे हैं तो हमारे सामने वे लोग हैं जो हमारे अपने हैं और दूसरी तरफ वह मुल्क है जिससे हमारा बहुत पुराना ताल्लुक रहा है । जिससे जुबान में, मजहब में, बिजनेस में हमारा ताल्लुक रहा है । ऐसी सूरत में जब हम कोई बात बोलेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत संजीदगी से सोचने के बाद बोलनी चाहिए ।

19.00 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

जैसा कि अभी फर्माया गया कि हमें दूसरों के मामलात में दखल नहीं देना चाहिए, यह बात सही है । हमें अपने ऊपर बहुत ही काबू रखना चाहिए । मगर जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा हमारा गम, गुस्सा और अफसोस उस वक्त बढ़ जाता है जब हम यह देखते हैं कि हमारे अपने लोगों को मारने वाले लोगों में वहां की सरकार, पुलिस, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन भी शामिल है । मुझे अफसोस है और मैं अपने फारेन मिनिस्टर साहिब से और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा से कि जब वे इस सिलसिले में बात करें तो श्री जयवर्धने साहब के मुश्तकिल बयानात खासतौर से जो उन्होंने एक इलाके को डिम्फ्रेंचाइज कर देने के बारे में या यह कह देना कि मुझे जाफना में रहने वालों की कोई खास फिक्र नहीं है क्योंकि वहां पर एक खास कम्युनिटी के लोग रहते हैं, इस बारे में सही जानकारी पर प्रकाश डालें । ऐसी सूरत में हमारा फिक्र बढ़ जाता है । अगर यह मामला खालिस सिंहलीज और तमिलों का आपस का होता तो शायद उम्मीद रहती, कि वहाँ की सरकार इस मामले को ठीक तरह से देखेगी । सबसे अफसोस नाक बात यह रही है कि इस मारने के काम में अखबारों में रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं, उनसे पता लगता है कि वहां की पुलिस, मिलट्री भा शामिल है । इस सूरत में हमारे लिए बहुत सीरियस मसला हो जाता है और हमारे ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी आ जाती है कि हम किसी भी सूरत से वहां की सरकार को इस बारे में मशविरा दें कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ और आइंदा इस बात की गारंटी होनी चाहिए कि ऐसा नहीं होगा । मगर मशविरा उस जगह दिया जाता है जहाँ ऐतमाद होता है । मैं यह कहते हुए माफी चाहूंगा कि हमने अपने पड़ोसी देशों में ऐतमाद खो दिया है । आज कोई भी मुल्क चाहे पाकिस्तान हो, बंगलादेश, भूटान, नेपाल या सीलोन हो, कोई हमारे ऊपर ऐतमाद करने को तैयार नहीं है । इस बारे में मैं एक बार फिर

माफी चाहूंगा कि हमें शुतुरमुर्ग की तरह इस बात को कहते नहीं रहना चाहिए कि हमारी फारेन पालिसी बेहद कामयाब है। तमाम पड़ोसी देशों से हमारे ताल्लुकात बहुत अच्छे हैं। इस बारे में हमें एक बार फिर ठंडे दिल से गौर करना चाहिए। क्या वजह है कि हमारी मोहतरमा प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा के श्रीलंका के प्रेसीडेंट से बात करने के बावजूद वहां के लोगों में यह अहसास पैदा हुआ है कि हम लोग उनके मामलात में दखल दे रहे हैं। अगर ऐतमाद होता—तो इस काम में मशिवरे को कभी भी बुरे तरीके से या गलत मानों में नहीं लिया जाता। सबसे बड़ी कमजोरी हमारी यह है कि हम पड़ोसियों का ऐतमाद खो चुके हैं। इस ऐतमाद को हमें दुबारा बहाल करना चाहिये।

चाहे इस तरफ बैठने वाले हों या उस तरफ जहां तक फारेन पालिसी का ताल्लुक है इसके बारे में कोई इख्तलाफ नहीं है। लेकिन जो गाइडलाइंज हैं उन पर अमल किस तरह से आप करते हैं। उसके बारे में हमारा इख्तलाफ हो सकता है, दो रायें हो सकती हैं। मुहतरिमा प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने एक सिलसिला शुरू किया है कि अपोजीशन के लीडर्ज को इस सिलसिले में बुलाकर उनसे सलाह मशिवरा उन्होंने करना शुरू किया है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, हौसला अफजाई वाली बात है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता कि इस बारे में हमारा बड़ा तल्ख तजुर्बा है। पिछले दो तीन मामलात में हम लोगों ने ईमानदारी के साथ अपना पूरा सहयोग दिया है, ईमानदारी और सच्चाई से जो मशिवरा दिया जा सकता था दिया है, जो इस मुल्क के लिए और अपने लिए समझते थे दिया है और किया है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद हर मामले में प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने अपने बयानात में अपोजीशन के लोगों के ऊपर अगर कोई गलती हुई है जिम्मेदारी डालने की कोशिश की है। जब किसी मामले में आपके और हमारे बीच बातचीत के बाद अच्छे नताइज निकलते हैं उसकी जिम्मेदारी तो आप लें और इसमें हमें कोई एतराज भी नहीं है लेकिन हम से मश्विरा करने के बाद उस पर आप अमल न कर पाएं और उससे आप में और हमारे बीच कोई इख्तलाफ पैदा हो जाए और किसी मामले में मुल्क में कहीं हालात खराब हो जाएं और उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी आप अपोजीशन पर डाल दे तो यह ठीक नहीं है। हम जानते है कि हम बहुत बड़ा मुल्क के लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उस हालत में मजबूर होकर हम लोगों को इमेज नहीं दे पाएंगे कि हम सब भी किसी मामले पर मुत्तफिक हो सकते हैं और यह कुदरती बात है।

मैं श्रीलंका की गवर्नमेंट की बात कर रहा था। मैं फारेन मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त कर रहा हूं। जबान का मसला ऐसा हो गया है कि जिस को हल करना बहुत जरूरी हो गया है। जब तक यह मसला वहां हल नहीं होगा मैं समझता हूं कि शायद उनमें भाईचारा और मुहब्बत और अच्छे ताल्लुकात पैदा होना मुश्किल होगा। 1971 में वहां अंग्रेजी को सरकारी जबान खत्म कर दिया गया था। वहां उसके बाद सिंहलीज को सरकारी जबान बना दिया गया था। इतनी बड़ी तादाद में जो तमिल बोलने वाले लोग थे उनकी जबान को कोई अहमियत नहीं दी गई। नतीजा हमारे सामने है। स्टेटलैस लोगों के बारे में मिसेज भंडारनायके और शास्त्री जी में एक समझौता हुआ था, उसको भी इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं किया गया। तब यह तय हुआ था कि साठ परसेंट को उनमें से हिन्दुस्तान में ले लिया जाएगा और चालीस परसेंट को वहां की सिटिजनशिप दे दी

जाएगी । वह सिलसिला शुरू भी हो गया था । कुछ लोग हिन्दुस्तान आए । लेकिन उनमें से बहुत से लोगों को वहां पर आज तक भी सिटिजनशिप का हक नहीं दिया गया । वह भी मसला है । जबान का मसला भी था । साथ ही दूसरे ममाइल श्री राम जेठमलानी जी ने जो बताए थे, कल, उन सबके मिल जाने से इतना जबर्दस्त मामला हो गया कि नताइज हमारे सामने हैं ।

कल उधर से कुछ इस तरह का मुश्विरा दिया गया था कि हमें हमला कर देना चाहिये, अपनी फौजें भेज देनी चाहिये । जैसा मैंने पहले कहा यह मामला ऐसा कि हमें जज़बात में वह नहीं जाना चाहिये । सब्र से काम लेने की जरूरत है । वहां पर हमारे भाइयों के साथ जो कुछ हुआ उससे हमें सख्त तकलीफ हुई है, जो खून वहां बहा है उससे तकलीफ हुई है, लेकिन इसका हल वहां फौज भेज देना नहीं है

(व्यवधान)

एक बात यह है कि आपको फौज नहीं भेजनी चाहिये । दूसरे यह कि जो कैम्प्स हैं उनमें आपकी जो बात हुई थी और क्या-क्या चीजें भेजी हैं जैसे मेडिसिन और मिट्टी का तेल आदि उनको जितनी जल्दी हो सके भेजिये और जैसा माननीय जेठमलानी साहब ने कहा मैं उन से मुत्तफिक हूं कि यह चीजें इतनी बड़ी तादाद में भेजिये ताकि उनको महसूस हो कि आप उनकी मदद करना चाहते हैं । केवल नाम के लिये हम मदद नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि वाकयतन मदद होनी चाहिये ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि इस मसले पर अगर पड़ोसी आपका मश्विरा मानते हैं तो इन सवालात का मुस्तकिल हल निकलना चाहिये । क्योंकि आज नहीं तो आगे कभी भी यह मसले फिर उमड़ सकते हैं । इसलिये इन मसायल को आप हल करने की कोशिश करें ।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور): ڈپٹی اسپیکر صاحب آج جس مسئلے پر ہم بحث کر رہے ہیں یہ بہت ہی نازک مسئلہ ہے۔ اس مسئلے پر بحث کرتے ہوئے ہمیں اپنے جذبات پر بھی قابو رکھنا ہوگا اور ان لوگوں کے جذبات کو بھی تسلیم کرنا ہوگا جنکے رشتے دار جن کے عزیز جنکے اپنے جان و مال متاثر ہوئے ہیں۔ ایک طرف وہ لوگ ہیں جنکی رگوں میں ہمارا اپنا خون دوڑ رہا ہے۔ جنکی ایک رشتہ دار شری لنکا میں ہیں اور دوسرا تامل ناڈو میں ہیں یا ہندوستان کے کسی حصّے میں ہیں۔ ہم اپنے تامل ناڈو کے بھائیوں سے ایک بات صاف طور پر کہہ دینا چاہتے ہیں کہ وہ ایک بات کو ذھن نشین کرلیں کہ ہندوستان میں رہنے والا ہر آدمی چاہے شمال کا ہو جنوب کا ہو مشرق یا مغرب کا ہو وہ انکے جذبات میں برابر شریک ہیں۔ اسکے بھی وہی جذبات ہیں جو انکے ہیں انکو بھی اتنی ہی تکلیف ہو رہی ہے ہم بہت سے معاملوں میں اختلاف رکھ سکتے ہیں میں یہ بات خاص طور سے اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے کہنا چاھتا ہوں لیکن جب مسئلہ تکلیف کا آتا ہے تو سب کو برابر تکلیف ہوتی ہے۔

آج جب ہم بول رہے ہیں تو ہمارے سامنے وہ لوگ ہیں جو ہمارے اپنے ہیں اور دوسری طرف وہ ملک ہے جس سے ہمارا بہت پرانا تعلق رہا ہے جس سے زبان میں مذہب میں تہذیب میں ہمارا تعلق رہا ہے۔ ایسی صورت میں جب ہم کوئی بات بولیں گے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بہت سنجیدگی سے سوچنے کے بعد بولنی چاہیئے۔

جیسا کہ ابھی فرمایا گیا ہے کہ ہمیں دوسرے کے معاملات میں دخل نہیں دینا چاہیئے یہ بات صحیح ہے یہ ہمیں اپنے اوپر بہت ہی قابو رکھنا چاہیئے۔ مگر جیسا کہ میں نے ابھی کہا کہ ہمارا غم غصّہ اور افسوس اس وقت بڑھ جاتا ہے جب ہم یہ دیکھتے ہیں کہ ہمارے اپنے لوگوں کو مارنے والے لوگوں میں وہاں کی سرکار پولیس ایڈمنسٹریشن بھی شامل ہیں۔ مجھے افسوس ہے

ذمہ داری تو آپ لیں اور اس میں ہمیں کوئی اعتراض بھی نہیں ہے لیکن ہم سے مشورہ کرنے کے بعد اس پر عمل نہ کریں اور اس سے آپ میں اور ہمارے بیچ کوئی اختلاف پیدا ہو جائے اور کسی معاملے میں ملک میں کہیں حالات خراب ہو جائیں اور اس کی ساری ذمہ داری آپ اپوزیشن پر ڈال دیں تو یہ ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ ہم بہت بڑا ملک کے لئے کچھ کر نہیں سکتے ہیں۔

لیکن اس حالت میں مجبور ہیں کہ ہم لوگوں کو ایک امیج نہیں دے پائیں گے کہ ہم سب بھی کسی معاملے میں متفق ہو سکتے ہیں اور یہ قدرتی بات ہے۔

میں سری لنکا کی گورنمنٹ کی بات کہہ رہا تھا۔ میں فارن منسٹر صاحب سے درخواست کر رہا ہوں۔ زبان کا مسئلہ ایسا ہو گیا ہے کہ جس کو حل کرنا بہت ضروری ہو گیا ہے۔ جب تک یہ مسئلہ وہاں حل نہیں ہوگا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ شاید ان میں بھائی چارا اور محبت اور اچھے تعلقات پیدا ہونا مشکل ہوگا۔ ۱۹۷۱ء میں وہاں انگریزی کو سرکاری زبان ختم کر دیا گیا تھا۔ وہاں اس کے بعد سنہلیز کو سرکاری زبان بنا دیا گیا تھا۔ اتنی بڑی تعداد میں جو تامل بولنے والے لوگ تھے ان کی زبان کو کوئی اہمیت نہیں دی گئی۔ نتیجہ ہمارے سامنے ہے۔ اسٹیٹلیس لوگوں کے بارے میں مسز بھنڈارا نائکے اور شاستری اور میں اپنے فارن منسٹر صاحب سے اور پرائم منسٹر صاحبہ سے کہ جب وہ اس سلسلے میں بات کریں تو شری جے وردھنے صاحب سے مستقل بیانات خاص طور سے جو انہوں نے ایک علاقے کو ڈسٹرکٹ کونسل ڈیولپمنٹ کر دینے کے بارے میں یا یہ کہہ دینا کہ مجھے جافنا میں رہنے والوں کی کوئی خاص فکر نہیں ہے کیونکہ وہاں پر ایک خاص کمیونٹی کے لوگ رہتے ہیں اس بارے میں صحیح جانکاری پر پرکاش ڈالیں۔ ایسی صورت میں ہماری فکر بڑھ جاتی ہے۔ اگر یہ معاملہ خالص سنہلیز اور تاملوں کا آپس کا ہوتا تو شاید امید رہتی کہ وہاں کی سرکار اس معاملے کو ٹھیک طرح سے دیکھے گی سب سے افسوس ناک بات وہ رہی ہے کہ اس مار نے کے کام میں اخباروں میں رپورٹس آئی ہیں انسے پتہ لگتا ہے کہ وہاں کی پولیس ملٹری بھی شامل ہے۔ اس صورت میں ہمارے لئے بہت سیریس مسئلہ ہو جاتا ہے اور ہمارے اوپر یہ ذمہ داری آجاتی ہے کہ ہم کسی بھی صورت میں وہاں کی سرکار کو اس بارے میں مشورہ دیں کہ ایسا کیوں ہوا اور آئندہ اس بات کی گارنٹی ہونی چاہیئے کہ ایسا نہیں ہوگا۔ مگر مشورہ اس جگہ دیا جاتا ہے جہاں اعتماد ہوتا ہے۔ میں یہ کہتے ہوئے معافی چاہوں گا کہ ہم نے اپنے پڑوسی دیشوں میں اعتماد کھو دیا ہے۔ آج کوئی بھی ملک چاہے پاکستان ہو بنگلہ دیش ہو بھوٹان نیپال یا سیلون ہو کوئی ہمارے اوپر اعتماد کرنے کو تیار نہیں ہے۔ اس بارے میں میں ایک بار پھر معافی چاہوں گا کہ ہمیں شتر مرغ کی طرح اس بات کو کہتے رہنا نہیں چاہیئے کہ ہماری فارن پالیسی بے حد کامیاب ہے۔ تمام پڑوسی دیشوں سے ہمارے تعلقات بہت اچھے ہیں۔ اس بارے میں ہمیں ایک بار پھر ٹھنڈے دل سے غور کرنا چاہیئے کیا وجہ ہے کہ ہماری محترمہ پرائم منسٹر صاحبہ کے سنری لنکا کے پریذیڈنٹ سے بات کرنے کے باوجود وہاں کے لوگوں میں یہ احساس پیدا ہوا ہے کہ ہم لوگ ان کے معاملات میں دخل دے رہے ہیں۔

اگر اعتماد ہوتا تو اس کام میں مشورے کو کبھی بھی

جی میں ایک کھٹکا ہوا تھا اس کو بھی اپیلی میٹ نہیں کیا گیا۔ تب یہ طے ہوا تھا کہ سابق پریسیڈنٹ کو ان میں سے ہندوستان میں لے لیا جائے گا اور چالیس پریسیڈنٹ کو وہاں کی سٹی زن شپ دے دی جائے گی۔

وہ سلسلہ شروع بھی ہو گیا تھا۔ کچھ لوگ ہندوستان آئے۔ لیکن ان میں سے بہت سے لوگوں کو وہاں پر آج تک بھی سٹی زن شپ کا حق نہیں دیا گیا۔

وہ بھی مسئلہ ہے۔ زبان کا مسئلہ بھی تھا۔ ساتھ ہی دوسرے مسائل تھے رام جیٹھ ملانی جن نے جو بتائے تھے کل ان سب کے مل جانے سے اتنا زبردست معاملہ ہو گیا کہ نتائج ہمارے سامنے ہے۔

کل ادھر سے کچھ اس طرح کا مشورہ دیا گیا تھا کہ ہمیں حملہ کر دینا چاہیے اپنی فوجیں بھیج دینی چاہئیں۔ جیسا میں نے پہلے کہا یہ معاملہ ایسا ہے کہ ہمیں زبردست جذبات میں یہ نہیں جانا چاہیے صبر سے کام لینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ وہاں پر ہمارے بھائیوں کے ساتھ جو کچھ ہوا اس سے ہمیں سخت تکلیف ہوئی ہے جو خون وہاں بہا ہے اس سے تکلیف ہوئی ہے لیکن اس کا حل وہاں فوج بھیج دینا نہیں ہے

ایک بات یہ ہے کہ آپ کو فوج نہیں بھیجنی چاہیے۔ دوسرے یہ کہ جو کمیٹیں ہیں ان میں

رے طریقے سے یا غلط معنوں میں نہیں لیا جاتا۔ سب سے بڑی کمزوری ہماری یہ ہے کہ ہم پڑوسیوں کا اعتماد کھو چکے ہیں۔ اس اعتماد کو ہمیں دوبارہ بحال کرنا چاہیے ہیں۔

چاہے اس طرف بیٹھنے والے ہمیں یا اس طرف جہاں تک فارن پالیسی کا تعلق ہے اس کے بارے میں کوئی اختلاف نہیں ہے۔ لیکن جو گائیڈ لائن ہیں ان پر عمل کس طرح سے کیا جا سکتا ہے اس کے بارے میں ہمارا اختلاف ہو سکتا ہے دوراے ہو سکتی ہے۔ محترمہ پرائم منسٹر صاحبہ نے ایک سلسلہ شروع کیا ہے کہ اپوزیشن کے لیڈرس کو اس سلسلے میں بلا کر ان سے صلاح مشورہ انہوں نے کرنا شروع کیا ہے۔

یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے حوصلہ افزائی والی بات ہے۔ لیکن مجھے افسوس کہ ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اس بارے میں ہمارا بڑا تلخ تجربہ ہے۔ پچھلے دو تین معاملات میں ہم لوگوں نے ایمانداری کے ساتھ اپنا پورا سہیوگ دیا ہے۔ ایمانداری اور سچائی سے جو مشورہ دیا جا سکتا تھا دیا ہے جو اس ملک کے لیے اور اپنے لیے صحیح سمجھتے تھے دیا ہے اور کیا ہے۔ لیکن اس کے باوجود ہر معاملے میں پرائم منسٹر صاحبہ نے اپنے بیانات میں اپوزیشن کے لوگوں کے اوپر اگر کوئی غلطی ہوئی ہے ذمہ داری ڈالنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ جب کسی معاملے میں آپ کے اور ہمارے بیچ بات چیت کے بعد اچھے نتائج نکلتے ہیں اس کی

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : First of all I would like to contradict an argument which has been advanced by Shri Rasheed Masood that somebody on this side proposed that armed forces should be sent to Sri Lanka. Nobody from the Congress Party ever suggested this during the debate. This must be clarified and this remark should be withdrawn by him because it is untrue.

Secondly, we speak more in anguish and pain than in anger on what is happening in Sri Lanka these days. It is becoming increasingly clear that the President of Sri Lanka is working under an illusion and he is getting isolated more and more.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already had a good discussion on this subject. The points have been thrown up. Now the speeches should be concise.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I would suggest one thing. The Father of Tamil Nationalism had expressed one fear sometime back His name was TV Chelvanayakam He spoke to this effect : "Our fundamental mistake was not to ask for independence when the British left us." Against this background, the then President of the Ceylon National Congress and the first Prime Minister, Senanayake had given this solemn assurance : 'On behalf of the Congress and on my own behalf, I give the minorities a sincere assurance that no harm need they fear at our hands in free Sri Lanka." This assurance should be kept and the cordial relations that have developed between India and Sri Lanka over the centuries must be made more cordial. There was a time when Ashowa's son, Mahendra and his daughter, Sangamitra fostered and promoted the cordial relations between these two countries and there have been times when people from Sri Lanka like Vir Dharampal had also been coming. It is very painful to note now that these relations have been distorted and even the Sirimavo Shastri Pact of 30th October of 1964 is honoured more in breach than in the fulfilment.

The whole country as has been witnessed from the debate, irrespective of political differences and the States from which the Members come-has come to the view that we are very much disturbed and pained over the willings in Sri Lanka and the entire nation is with the Hon Prime Minister and with our Foreign Minister when they are expressing sympathy for the people who are dying there. The immediate concern must be to stop these willings and I would just record one appreciation from the other side also it has been said—they appreciate the efforts of our Government in this regard.

The cry for the severing of diplomatic relations or the cry for sending troops there are cries of desperation which need not be heeded to, because it is not the consensus of this House. The consensus of the House is to promote friendly relations and to bring home to the Sri Lanka government and the President of the Sri Lankan Republic that what he is doing is ultimately going to be very harmful not only to the economy and development but also to the unity of the

country which has been professing and preaching the message of Gautam Bhddha, and of the great heritage given by Ashoka. With these few words, I would join my Hon. friends from this side and also from the other side in appealing to the President and to the people of Sri Lanka to see reason to force their Government to honour the positive assurnce given to them by Shri Senanaike in the solemn words that I had reproduced and quoted.

Thank you, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rajda.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Sir, the situation on the Island of Sri Lanka is presenting a horrible picture of death and destruction. This House is called upon in a very short time to give its approval—this was discussed twice—on the note given by the External Affairs Minister. There is a bacwground to this. Over the last few years, a situation developed and very little attention has been paid to the tension between the ethnic majority and the minority of Sri Lankan Sinhalese and the Sri Lankan Tamilians.

Now, Sir, the basic thing which come out of the picture is this. All the successive Government in Sri Lanka have been deliberately trying to support the detrimental policy of pushing the Tamil-speaking people to the wall. What happened was that the population of the entire Sri Lankan Tamils are pushed back to the well; they are discriminated day in and day out in the policy of exterminating them that is pursued vigorously by the successive Governments. This is the culmination of the President, Jayawardene's speech in following and pursuing the detrimental and pernicious policy. But, Sir, this policy has been pursued successively by all the Governments. This is the glaring fact which the entire world must take note of.

Sir, this policy has been pursued systematically against the Sri Lanka Tamils. When I say this, I say so with all sense of responsibility. I am not one who will say that we must send our Army; we should march our Army there. I would not say it. I would not say that there is no sovereignty.

My Hon. friend just now had spoken with all sentiments. He was right that India is a mature nation and so, when we speak, we must speak with maturity. Our maturity should teach us and command us that we should not speak something in such a situation about which the people would say that only the immature people will speak. We respect the territorial integrity of any nation. The Sovereignty of Sri Lanka has been respected by us and our Leadership, right from the beginning, has been telling that we respect the Sovereignty of Sri Lanka. There is no other question.

Now, Sir, this policy of discrimination which I narrated that is being pursued, is a pernicious and detrimental policy. Sir, the Tamilians were not allowed to enter into the universities. They were called upon to have more marks than the local Sinhalese. That was the policy of discrimination. In the case of Government employment, army, the policy and everywhere, the discrimination was there. Ultimately, the entire policy resulted into one thing. That was the Tamilians were just thrown out from the national stream; they did not feel that they were the nationals of Sri Lanka. They were pushed to such an extent that they were thrown out of the national stream. Since others have talked about it, I am not going to repeat it. These are the glaring facts. This is the background which we should bear in mind while understanding the entire issue in a proper perspective.

Sir, having stated this, I would now come to the statement of our Hon. Minister.

Sir, this statement I feel makes a very apologetic reading. I congratulate the Hon. Minister for making a very guarded statement and a very tactfully worded statement but at the same time a very glaring fact comes out that when we said that the situation in Sri Lanka causes concern in India immediately the reaction comes and there is a bogey, the bogey that India is trying to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. Now, this is highly objectionable. Nowhere

in the past any slightest event has taken place where we have ever tried to interfere in the affairs of our neighbours. We have espoused friendly relations with all our neighbours. It may be a pity that sometimes situations do arise when these suspicions are created in the minds of our neighbours but in this case we have not done anything which would create any suspicion in the mind of Sri Lankan Government. In spite of that they have raised this bogey that India is trying to interfere in the affairs of Sri Lanka. How this bogey and why it is raised is a pertinent question and we can draw the conclusion—as right type of people who have just learnt the things from international events—that it is the guilty coscience of the Sri Lankan Government. They know that they have massacred thousands and thousands of Tamilians. They know that they want to exterminate the minority in Sri Lanka. They know that they are heaping injustices on them day in and day out and because of that they are under the feeling of guilty conscience and this guilty conscience is prevailing in them which makes them mislead the entire world to say that India is trying to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka.

Sir, we should not allow go unchallanged the guilty conscience of Shri Jayawardene. We shall have to expose this game blackmailing. This is nothing but policy of blackmailing India. Merely to say that there is some ethnic relationship between our Tamilians and Tamilians in Sri Lanka and we are concerned and our feelings are hurt is nothing wrong. From this view point I would like to suggest that this blackmail must be exposed at the forums of the world.

Sir, having said this I would like further to make certain suggestions. This genocide which has been carried out systematically by the government of President Jayawardene they are culprits before the bar of the humankind and the civilised world. Nazi Hitler had pursued the same detrimental and pernicious policy of exterminating and annihilating Jews from Germany They are following the same policy today and we must expose them before the bar of the world. Sir, their government is in the docks. The hands of Mr. Jayawardene are blood stained.

Sir, it is said that Lady Macbeth had committed many sins in her day and when at last she came to know that she has been exposed then she started repenting. I do not know whether wisdom will dawn on these people who are bent upon pursuing the same pernicious policy and they would repent as Lady Macbeth repented. She said that my hands are blood-stained and if I try to wash them all the seven seas will turn red My sins are horrible to that extent horrible. Sir, the hands of President Jayawardene are blood-stained. My language may be a bit harsh but this is the truth and truth must be told. We will have to stare in the eyes of the Sri Lankan government and tell them certain truths.

Sir, I do not know why our external Affairs Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, was not allowed to visit the refugee camps. I think he pleaded with them that he would like to visit the refugee camp but permission was not given to him. If that is a fact, that shows that the Government of Sri Lank, was reluctant to show the real thing. Now, I think, it is high time we should have made certain basic statements with regard to the situation in Sri Lanka. We have no intention to invade or interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. But at the same time, we cannot be a silent spectator to the ostrich policy followed by the Sri Lankan Government. We cannot be a silent spectator as far as this situation is concerned. We never encouraged separatism as far as these minorities are concerned. After making the policy statement, which I think has already clarified the stand, we must approach the world and create a world opinion so that the entire world would know the truth and it would help in bringing about an amicable solution to the Sri Lankan problem.

SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that you have given me an opportunity to take part in this discussion. Sir, the President of Sri Lanka. Mr. Jayawardene had told yesterday

the Sri Lanka Parliament that in the 10 days of ethnic violence, 300 people have been killed and 75,000 rendered homeless. He has stated that large sums of money have been given by certain vested interests to the local thugs who have been supplied with marked places for their attack. He has admitted that the spree of murder, arson and mob brutality was sparked by the July 23 killing of 13 soldiers by the extremists.

Through the Public Security Ordinance he has empowered the Army to kill the extremists and cremate them without inquest. Probably such a drastic step has been taken by him to restore law and order. But his Government's effort to get the Constitution Amendment Bill passed for taking away the voting rights of Sri Lankan Tamils is a real sign of ethnic intolerance.

In 1948, President Jayewardene was a Minister in the Dudley Senanayake Government which denied citizenship rights to lakhs of Tamils of Indian origin, disenfranchised them and removed their 7 representatives in the Ceylon Parliament through the Citizenship Bill. After this, all the successive Sri Lankan Governments have been thriving on Anti-Indian Tamil origin policy. Each General Election was followed by mob violence against the Tamils of Indian origin, who have converted dense forests into money-spinning Tea Estates and Rubber Estates. From 1948 to 1983, the Tamils of Indian origin have been the worst affected in such racial riots.

President Jayewardene led the Protest March from Colombo to Kandy against Bandaranaike-Chelvanayagam Pact in 1957 which talked of administrative autonomy for Tamil areas of Sri Lanka.

Not only that, again he was in the lead protesting against his own Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake's pact with Chelvanayagam in 1965 recognising the rights of Sri Lankan Tamils. Throughout this three and half decades, the representation of Sri Lankan Tamils in the government service has been reduced to 5 per cent, in the Army, Navy and Air Force to 2 per cent and in the science faculties to 10 per cent. In 1981 the Tamil Library, which has been the world-wide centre for Tamil studies and Tamil culture, was burnt to ashes. Mr. Jayewardene was responsible for that. All along, they are raising anti-Tamil, anti-Indian slogans.

All my friends have already stated what is going on there. President Jayewardene has expressed his fear of Indian invasion and his determination to go down fighting and also his hope of staging a come back. Then he has stated after the expulsion of UPI Correspondent who flashed the news about Sri Lanka seeking the military assistance of USA, UK, Pakistan and Bangla Desh. The UPI Correspondent has asserted that he has positive proof about Sri Lanka asking for the military assistance of these countries.

Last year I had gone to Trincomalee Harbour, which is called the eye of Indian Ocean. Here at one stroke 700 ships can be hidden. At the same time they can have surveillance over the movement of ships outside and can also attack them. There are 105 Giant Oil Tankers in this harbour. The Sri Lanka Government is reported to have leased them to an American Oil Company. The Sri Lanka Government has also given this area for establishing a recreation centre for the American marines. This was stated on the floor of this House. I am apprehensive of threat to the security of our country here. I had seen the American Consul moving in Trincomalle and pleading with the Chairman of District Council for his support to American moves. With 106 giant oil tankers full of fuel, even the entire 7th Fleet can stay put in this harbour for months together without being the target of attack. If this eventuality comes about, then there is real threat to India from South. It is common knowledge that Sri Lankan economy is in doldrums and the government wants massive investment from abroad. The US may exploit this opportunity also. I wish to suggest that if necessity arises according to intelligence sources of the Government, we should not hesitate to safeguard the security of our country by blocking Trincomalee

harbour with our Navy. We should also launch a massive diplomatic move to apprise the world community of the injustice being done to the racial minorities in Sri Lanka.

I appeal to the people of Tamilnadu to have faith in our Prime Minister and to lend their whole-hearted support in all her initiatives.

श्री ए० नीलालोहिथा दसन नाडार (त्रिवेन्द्रम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले सप्ताह में हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो श्रीलंका का पर्यटन किया था, उसके बारे में उन्होंने जो बयान दिया है, वह बयान वास्तव में उनको वहां जो अनुभव हुआ है, उस अनुभव के आधार पर नहीं दिया है और वह तथ्यों से कहीं दूर है। वे अपने अनुभवों और वास्तविकता को अपने बयान में छिपाने की कोशिश करते हैं। अपने ब्यान के तृतीय पैराग्राफ में वे कहते हैं।

'My day in Colombo began and ended with meetings with the President. In between I met the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Shri R. Premadasa and my counterpart Mr. A.C.S. Hameed. I also met several Cabinet Ministers both Timils and Sinhalese.'

मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले सप्ताह जो इस सदन में इस मामले पर बहस हुई थी, उसके आधार पर आपने इस मामले के बारे में उनसे कुछ कहा होगा तो उसके बारे में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या थी, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं। मंत्री महोदय अपने बयान में फिर कहते हैं।

'I have hoped to meet the Leader of the Opposition in Parliament, Mr. Amruthalingam of the T.U.L.F. but since he was not in Colombo I could only speak to him on the telephone.'

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या अमृतलिंगम से मिलने की आपको अनुमति नहीं दी गई, यह असत्य है ?

आप फिर अपने बयान में कहते हैं।

"Both in Colombo and Kandy where I went by helicopter..."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप हैलीकोप्टर में क्यों गये, क्या यह सत्य नहीं है ? आपको सड़क से जाने का अवसर उन्होंने नहीं दिया ताकि आप वास्तविक स्थिति न जान सकें।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : Then you would come across the dead bodies, That is why he was not allowed. There is nothing to laugh about it.

श्री ए० नीलाल लोहिथा दसन नाडार : इस सिलसिले में हमारे केरल के कुछ अखबारों में खबरें आई हैं और मैं आपका और इस सदन का ध्यान उनकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। मेरे सामने केरल के दो-तीन प्रमुख अखबार हैं, 'मलयाला मनोरमा', 'मातृभूमि' और 'केरल कौमुदी'। 31 तारीख के अखबार में यह खबर आई है कि तमिलनाडु की दो लड़कियां जो छुट्टियों के दिनों में लंका गई थीं और उसी समय वहां पर भारत मूल के भारत-वासियों पर अत्याचार हुआ था, तो उनको तमिलनाडु नहीं आने दिया। इसलिए वे त्रिवेन्द्रम के हवाई अड्डे पर उतरीं और वहां पर अखबार वालों से मिलने पर उन्होंने कहा। यह जो छपा है यह अखबार में बहुत लम्बा छपा है और मैं इसको पूरे तौर पर नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूं। क्योंकि समय नहीं है। उनकी तस्वीरें सभी अखबारों में छपी हैं। वे कहती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ट्रान्सलेशन कर दीजिए सीधा ?

श्री ए० नीला लोहिथादसन नाडार : दो लड़कियां हैं बसन्ता आलटणी और चन्द्रवरदमुत्तु। वे कहती हैं कि शरणार्थी कैम्पों में सभी लोग विदेश मंत्री श्री नरसिंह राव की प्रतीक्षा में थे, लेकिन श्रीलंका की सरकार ने उनको शरणार्थी कैम्पों का पर्यटन करने की अनुमति नहीं दी। प्रैजीडेंट जयवर्धन से मिलने वे हैलीकोप्टर में लाये गये ताकि स्थिति का विदेश मंत्री को वास्तविक पता न लग सके। हमारे विदेश मंत्री कांडी भी हैलीकोप्टर से गये। वे सड़क से कहीं गये तो उन सड़कों पर जो जलती हुई गलियां थीं, बसें जली हुई थीं, उनको देख सकते थे। मैं इनके बारे में माननीय मंत्री महोदय की राय जानना चाहता हूं।

इस विषय पर कल और आज जो चर्चा हुई उससे मैं सन्तुष्ट नहीं हूं। शासक दल के सभी सदस्यों ने और हमारे विपक्षी दलों के श्री रामजेठमलानी और श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने प्रधान मंत्री को बधाई दी है। मुझे पता नहीं कि यह बधाई उन्होंने किस बात के लिए दी है। क्या उन्होंने यह बधाई इस बात के लिए दी कि उन्होंने अपने अमूल्य समय का त्याग कर श्रीलंका के राष्ट्रपति श्री जयवर्धन से टेलीफोन पर बात की ? क्या हमारी प्रधान मंत्री 1966 से 1977 तक प्रधान मंत्री की स्थिति में रही हैं और पिछले साढ़े तीन वर्ष से भी वे प्रधान मंत्री हैं। क्या यह बधाई उन्हें इस बात के लिए दी गई है कि वे इतने वर्षों में भी श्रीलंका में बसे भारतीय नस्ल के लोगों की समस्या को हल करने में कुछ भी नहीं कर सकीं ?

श्रीलंका में भारतीय मूल के वासियों पर जो अत्याचार हुए और श्रीलंका में भारत के विरुद्ध जो भावना पैदा हुई वह पिछले साढ़े तीन वर्ष की वर्तमान सरकार की विदेश नीति की पराजय का उदाहरण है। यह बात भी ध्यान में रखने की है कि श्रीलंका एक तटस्थ राष्ट्र है। तटस्थ राष्ट्रों की अध्यक्षता करने में हम जो गर्व का अनुभव करते हैं उसकी निरर्थकता ही इसमें दीखती है।

यहां सभी वक्ताओं ने दुनिया भर की राय श्रीलंका की घटनाओं के विरुद्ध बनाने के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा। मैं कह सकता हूं कि इस हालत में हम क्या कर सकते हैं जबकि हम बहुराष्ट्रिक कम्पनियों और वैदेशिक आर्थिक शक्तियों के इशारे पर चलते हैं। ऐसी हालत में हम दुनिया भर के राष्ट्रों को कैसे इकट्ठा कर सकते है। हमारी बात मानने वाला कौन है ?

जैसा कि मैंने पिछले अधिवेशन में विदेशी मामलों पर हुई चर्चा पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि किसी भी राष्ट्र की विदेश नीति दो बातों पर आधारित है। पहली बात यह है कि हम अपने लिये क्या कर सकते हैं और दूसरी बात यह है कि हम दूसरों के लिए क्या कर सकते है। आज परिस्थिति यह है कि जब हम अपने लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो हम दूसरे राष्ट्रों के लिए क्या कर सकते हैं।

श्रीलंका का ही मामला अकेला नहीं है। मूल भारतवासियों की समस्या बर्मा में भी है, मलेशिया में भी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं पिछले साढ़े तीन वर्ष में बर्मा, मलेशिया आदि राष्ट्रों में मूल भारतवासियों की समस्या को हल करने में आपकी सरकार ने क्या किया ?

मैं आगे और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से श्रीलंका के मूल भारतवासियों के कष्टों पर संवेदना प्रकट करना चाहता हूं। हमारी पार्टी की एक अगस्त को मीटिंग हुई थी जिसमें एक

रेजोल्यूशन अडाप्ट हुआ था । मैं उसको पढ़कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं···

The National Executive...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्या कर रहे हैं आप । समाप्त कीजिए ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाउड

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : The National Executive Committee of the Democratic Socialist Party noted with deep concern the recent development in Ceylon.

While extending its heart-felt sympathies to the victims of unprecedented violence caused by racial hatred, the Committee calls upon the Government of Sri Lanka to take as drastic action as may be needed to stop this orgy of violence.

It calls upon the Gevernment of India to extend all material resources for relief of the victims and take up this issue which borders on ethnic genocide with the U.N. Human Rights Commission...(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri B.K. Nair... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Let him resign and I myself will resign. Let Mrs. Gandhi contest from my constituency. I am ready to challenge her... (*Interruptions*)

MR, SPEAKER : Please sit down new. Order Please. Mr. B.K. Nair.

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the happenings in Sri Lanka have filled us all with anguish and excitement. It is not a matter of Tamils alone, the entire nation is concerned about it. The victims of this horror are not only Tamils, there are Malayalis among them, there are also people from other Indian States among them. It only happens that the majority of them are Tamils. The entire nation is concerned about this incident and we express our sympathies and sorrows for what is happening in Sri Lanka.

What has happened in Sri Lanka is that the Government in power has nothing less than declared a sort of war on the people, on its inhabitants. They are not in small numbers but about 2.5 million Indians and persons of Indian origin are there out of a total population of about 15 million. This is a substantial number. These Indians have not gone there of their own, they were taken there for employment. They form the backbon of the whole economy of Sri lanka. Sri Lankan economy is based on plantations and the plantations are developed entirely by Indian labour. The ancestors of these people were taken there by European planters about hundred years ago and these hundred years they have been labouring hard. They have been shedding their sweat and blood for the development of that country and it is only because of them that this country has come up to the present level. Sri Lanka economy as you know, is a rather weak economy. We are poor, but they are much more poor. It is entirely a plantation economy, which depends on tea, rubber and coconut exports. For their food, clothing, everything else; they have to depend on import alone. They get a small income from tourism also. It is a very weak economy. Unemployment in that country is growing. The recent drought which affected us, has affected them also. Naturally, the question of unemployment is very much there.

Apart from the question of the growing unemployment. what Shri Jayewardene is aiming at is to build up some sort of anti-Indian credo. India—baiting has become very fashionable nowadays. Sri Lanka is just on our door step and it is a small country. Everything that we do will be built up, dubbing us as being imperialist. Only the other day Shri Jayawardene was referring to the happenings in Uganda and even in London, the anti-Indian agitation in those countries, and asked whether the Prime Minister would be sending her Minister to

London and the other place. Sri Lanka is in a peculiar situation. It is just on our door step. Any instability in that country will be conducive to instability in our own country. So, we have to be very cautious about what we say. The talk of army marching into Sri Lanka is absurd It is highly dangerous and even suicidal.

The economy of Sri Lanka being a plantation economy, it depends on Tamil labour. What is the objective or the game behind the present agitation ? In my view, they are trying to drive out the Tamil plantation workers so that their place can be taken by the Sinhalese workers. But this is never going to happen. More than 70 per cent of the labour in the plantations are Tamilians. So, it is just impossible for the Sinhalese to think of taking over the plantation work.

Perhaps what is being aimed at is to create an atmosphere of fear in Sri Lanka and to say or project that Sri Lanka is being thereatned by our country. Already, attemps are being made all around us to create an anti-Indian attitude. Small countries around us are vying with each other to curry favour with one big country or the other. That is what we are finding. Shri Jayewardene is trying to create a picture of being in distress or of being under threat of attack from India. By taking this stand he can get millions of dollars worth of arms from his friends and that is what he is expecting. This is happening in other countries. By just creating the anti-Indian feeling, anti-Indian stand, many other countries are profiting.

He is also trying to take an anti-Soviet attitude. He is saying that the presence of the Soviet Union in this region is a threat to other countries. It is all being used as a cover against what is happening in his own country, to get foreign aid and arms supply for his country.

We should never be taken in by all these things. What should we do ? We should not lose our temper because there is so much at stake. Our eyes should be calm and clear we should not look at things with blood-shot eyes. We are very calm. We are actively striving for rendering assistance to the affected people through the Red Cross. We want to help those people to the maximum extent possible. Earlier Sri Lanka wanted ships to transport people from Colombo to Jaffna. Now they say that the ships are no longer required they will be taken by train. My fear is that if they are taken by train they will be massacred on the way. So, let us try to awaken the international conscience on this issue.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bedagara) : Mr. Speaker, this is the second occasion that we have had during this session to discuss there deeply disturbing events of our southern neighbour, which are of vital consequence to us in many ways. The only differenee is that we have had the privilege of listening to our Minister of External Affairs, who had been to Colombo.

Colombo is far away and yet so near, just as the Tamils of Sri Lanka are dear to our hearts but most of them at least are citizens of another country, another nation State. We have to bear this in mind when we discuss a question of this kind. But, Sir, it is important to understand the present situation in Shri Lanka in many of its details. Sir in a situation of this kind the choice of our options and policy instruments are the most important consideration that Parliament should address itself to. What is the choice of options that we have in a situation of this kind ? What are the policy instruments through which want to promote our interest? Sir, I want to underline and say one thing that it is not the first time that President Jayewardene has spoken about the bogey of Indian invasion. He has been saying this for the last few days and the UPI correspondent, Mr. Stewart Slaring who has been thrown out of Sri Lanka, has said, after the External Affairs Ministers' statements, that he stands by his story.

Sir, I would invite the attention of this House to an interview given by President Jayewardene to the *Hindu* of Madras as early as 9th or 10th of May this year, where almost unprovoked he bursts into an answer by saying ;

"Take Sri Lanka and rule it, You cannot rule 15 milion people if they are oppossed to it. If I am alive; I will carry on the movement against Indian invasion."

There was no question from the correspondent, Mr, Katiyal, which provoked an answer. So, he has been building up stage by stage through the speeches—whether it be in the Parliament of Ceylon or in Sri-Lanka or outside, he has been building up this theme of the bogey of Indian invasion. I would also beg of you to consider this that it is not only the question of conflict between the interests of Sinhalese and Tamils. It has been there for ages and even after the Independence of Sri Lanka in 1948, from Senanayeke's Government to Jayewardene's Government every other Government has been pursuing this policy. But what is more specific and contemporaneous for us to consider is this that he is not only involved with the fate of the Sinhalese or Tamils, but is also involved with certain movements which are of global significance I have no quarrel if he were to assert the independence of his country or its sovereignty or be brave enough to say almost touchingly that he will continue his struggle for the freedom of his country. These are the psychological compulsions of his vocation which I can understand. But what is more important that we have to understand is that is taking place in a particular international milieu. It is very significant that in this very same interview he referred to Mrs. Bandarnayeke's visit to New Yors during the U. N. General Assembly Sessions in 1971 and then to Washington for having a private lunchon with President Nixon when the Bangladesh crisis was emerging, which has been contradicted by Mrs. Bandaranayeke but she subsequently came out with a statement almost saying that it is in their national interests to be guarded against what she would call the likehood of an Indian invasion. This is very important because as I said, the Western press has been saying that this is a question of ethnic fundamentalism or Sinhaleses chauvinism, but there is a clear design now, a design far more clear today than it was in 1948 or subsequently.

Sir, that is what I want to say. Now, I want to refer to one or two events if you would permit me. One is the arrangement they have entered into with the Voice of America for granting transmitter facilities.

Now, I would like the Minister for External Affairs and the Prime Minister to tell us. As far as I understand, this is not just a transmitter. This is closely to the international electronic and surveillance system that has been developed for Indian Ocean by the United States. It is closely linked with the Canberra Station. It is not merely a transmitter which was there for Voice of America broadcast. So, it is a part of network of American interventionism in this region. Similarly, there is a question of Trincomalee storage tanks. What is this storage tank with which they negotiated first with the Coastal Corporation of Texas, a very big oil firm and multi-national ? Then, defending in the very same Hindu interview, he says, "I am going to ask for global tenders". Everybody knows that his global tenders are eye-wash. Whether it be in Colombo or elsewhere, how these are manipulated, we know. But, Sir, in this case, that is not the question. In this case, but he also says, "We are free to give it to any one. Who are you to come and tell us to whom it should be given ?" But he does not forget to say that the Western offers are very attractive. So, whether it be the Voice of America transmitter or whether it be the Trincomalee naval facilities, that has not been hidden from us. Same is the case with regard to the question of Indian Ocean. It was after 1971 when the United Nations passed this resolution on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. And now, according to the President Jeyawardene, Mrs. Bandaranaike took initiative in this because she was afraid of India's design. Such preposterous non-sense, I have not heard from any one.

Whatever may be our differences, one thing I may say. One thing, I am sure, most of the same world would agree with us that this is not an interventionist country and this can never be an interventionist by its very composition, heritage and background. This country may stand up

for human dignity and hnman right. But it connot be an interventionist. That has been our record whether it be Bangladesh where we withdrew under certain circumstances or, Sir, even in Sri Lanka when we went to the aid in 1977 for a legitimate government in defence of a legitimate government. So, the question of Indian Ocean is of paramount importance to us.

There is a question of Law of Seas as well as Ocean-bed resources. What is the attitude of the United States and what is the attitude of Sri Lanka on all these questions ? So, Sir, it is very important for us to understand the ramifications of this. It is not just as though people would like us to believe a conflict of certain interests which have been there historically and which have been there even after independence. But today it is a new international importance. If President Jayawardene and his Party wishes to be *gendarme* in this part of the world for the United States, we can have no quarrel. But then, we have to be cautious and we have to react and we have to defend our interests. So, the question is, whose voice is he echoing ?

When he says certain things or when he says that he is going to somebody, what does it mean ? It is of consequence to our strategic environment. We cannot sit still when Indian nationals are attacked, apart from all this. When people of Indian origin had been killed, we had to stand up and they cannot cover up our concern by saying there is a question of domestic jurisdiction. Even as you would know, article 2 of the U.N. Charter clearly lays down that all States have to defend and to promote human rights. Now, what is the Sri Lanka's record with regard to the defence of human rights ? It is not only the Amnesty International or others who have said it but even the U.N. It is important for us, through a diplomatic friendship, to focuss our attention and also through various other organisations. There has been complete and total discrimination with regard to the educational and cultural rights of the citizens and protection of minorities. You see, we cannot understand what he has been saying. I do not know what he means by that this is not the genocide but this in patricide.

I cannot understand a statesman, even a politician, of his maturity saying this kind of a thing that it is fratricide and that it is not genocide.

When Dalai Lama came here in 1959 and we welcomed him, one of the first countries to support us was Sri Lanka, the then known as Ceylon. What is the position today ? The External Affairs Minister would know better the position with regard to Tamilians in Colombo and various other places Tamil Tigers may be wrong in having their choices. But one thing I can say that nobody can question their patriotism. They have been driven to a point of no return. When their vital interest, their future is at stake, naturally, they have to rise in revolt.

What I mean to say is that as far as Sri Lanka is concerned they have by their own choice created another Ulster, a nation within nation. If it develops into a sign of national liberation tomorrow, they have to only blame themselves. At the same time, I wish to warn about one thing. Mr. Subramaniam Swamy is not here. He said something preposterous which I could not understand, talking about a naval blockade. I could not imagine that there could be anything more irresponsible coming as it does from an Hon. Member of the House.

We have to exercise restraint just as we would continue to pursue our national goals. So, we have to be careful because, as I said, I wish to repeat that it is a question involving our security environment and the entire of our country is at stake.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : Mr. Speaker, Sri, the truly horrifying situation that has arisen in our beautiful neighbouring country of Sri Lanka, has been a matter of very great sorrow and shock to everybody, the unprecedented violence against Tamils; lakhs of people uprooted, fleeing in terror, hundreds, if not thousands,

massacred and many gruesomely and in cold blood in jail and, if Mr. Dhandapani's report is correct, even in hospitals; property worth millions of rupees destroyed and an already a weak economy shattered.

The murder of 13 soldiers may have been a very bad thing. Even that is said to be in response, in retaliation, to the rape of Tamil girls earlier. But this cannot be a licence for the armed forces of any nation to turn against their own country men. It is an astounding and unprecedented situation. Let it be very clear that although the affected people are Tamils, this problem is not one which is only agitating the Tamilian population but the whole country, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. I represent the northern most State in India. The whole nation, irrespective of party, irrespective of language or religion, is deeply concerned. There is deep distress, resentment and anger, in the same way, as developments in the Bangladesh situation were not only a matter of significance for the Bengalis but become a national problem.

Secondly, I would submit very respectfully that this cannot be looked upon only as an internal matter of Sri Lanka. Our vital national interests are involved. The anti-Indian tirade that is going on there, the fact that Indian nationals and Stateless people, he refugees, have been attacked and the impact of that upon 60 or 70 million Tamils living in India; the possibility of super power involvement on our very door-step which would be a grave security risk, all those things make this a matter of very close national interest to us. It will not be chauvinistic if we say that India cannot remain a mere spectator when such developments occur so close to us and in such a sensitive area.

There are three dimensions that should be considered which I would submit for the consideration of the House and the Prime Minister. Firstly, there is the human aspect, the appalling human suffering that has taken place. We must rush massive aid thrugh the Government authorities and also through non-official authorities like the International Red Cross or the Ramakrishna Mission and others.

I would suggest that the Prime Minister should set up a Sri Lanka National Relief Fund and that, as a symbol of our solidarity every Member of this House should begin by donating one day's allowance to this Fund, so that it gives a sense of solidarity, regardless of party differences, to this matter. She must make an appeal for donation in cash and kind, especially clothing, medicine and foodstuff. Transportation must be arranged for these. The Foreign Minister mentioned about the ships and how they were at the last moment asked not to leave. In the refugee camps, diseases are breaking out. We should offer doctors nurses, medical assistance and medical relief, because our experience, since 1947, of refugee camps shows that this is the most important and the most critical and painful area where we can help.

Some mention was made by Mr. Dhandapani of the fact that certain Hindu temples had been broken. If any help is required in the matter, if the Government cannot do it, certain other organizations can help in sending images or any other help to the temples which may have been broken according to Mr. Dhandapani's report.

So, the first aspect is humanitarian. The second aspect is political, and the Foreign Minister himself has said that "the most crucial point is the root cause of the present problem and how to deal with it." It is a long and complicated matter into which we cannot here go. But the Sinhalese —Tamil relations have been very unhappy, and in her own interest Sri Lanka should work out a political settlement acceptable to the bulk of the three million Sri Lankan Tamils. A two language situation is not unknown in the world; in Canada, for example, or Belgium; there are situations where solutions can be found; a federal solution can be envisaged; a certain autonomy can be given. These are various details that have to be worked out. But this is a problem which the Sri Lankan Government will have to tackle in her own interest. Otherwise, simply banning parties and forcing the Tamils to flee to the northern part may defeat the declared purpose of maintaining unity in that country.

Finally, the question of security. If our national security continues to be threatened in whatsoever manner, we will have to maintain a series of options—diplomatic options, bilateral and multilateral, economic options and other options. This is something which only the Government can spell out.

Shri Ram Jethmalani in his remarkably mellow and, what shall I say, uncharacteristic speech when he started this debate, spoke of the tradition of Lord Buddha. We all revere Lord Buddha; and the tradition of love and generosity is there. But let me remind Shri Ram Jethmalani and the other Members of the House that we also have the tradition of Lord Rama who fought all his life against injustice and oppression. We also have the tradition of Lord Krishna who, when Arjuna did not want to fight, said :

तस्मादुत्तिष्ठ कौन्तेय युद्धाय
कृतनिश्चय: ।

And we also have the tradition of Lord Subrahmanya, the *Senapaty* of the Gods, the great Tamil deity, who rides with his spear against ill-doers.

Therefore, Sir, without in any way saying that we should be aggressive, there can be no shirking of our responsibility. And if the Prime Minister, as we all hope, moves with clarity of purpose, wisdom and courage, I am sure the entire House and the nation will support her.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : I rise only to add my voice to the consensus that has emerged in this discussion. In this crisis—I call it a crisis involving not only Sri Lanka and India but the entire Indian subcontinent and the South Asian Nations—the consensus that has emerged in this House is that we should act with utmost restraint. We have also to take stock of the fact that howsoever much we may wish it, we have to live with this problem for sometime to come.

The Tamil-Sinhala conflicts in Sri Lanka are not going to disappear simply because of our restraint or by the offer of help that we have made to the Government of Sri Lanka for foodstuff, medicines, fuel and other things. We do not know as yet whether the Sri Lankan Government would receive it. At the same time, we have to bear in mind that the fact the biggest Tamil party in Sri Lanka has been banned and the Liberation Front, the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) has been forced to go underground.

(*Interruptions*)

The main opposition party in Sri Lanka has thus been driven underground. The Elam Liberation Tiger's, the terrorists or the extremist group are also active and there is no doubt that this internal fight in Sri Lanka will go on for some time and repression of the type that we have just seen will again recur from time to time. That is why it is all the more necessary that we should act with a certain amount of restraint and not lose our perspective. And from that point of view, I add my voice to support the general policy line that has been followed by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Sir, I have given my name.

MR. SPEAKER : Your leader has already spoken.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't argue with me.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : No, Sir. Please understand my feelings.

MR. SPEAKER : I have understood. Please sit down.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : If you have understood, you should then allow me to speak.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): We are thankful to the Prime Minister for having rushed the Minister for External Affairs to Sri Lanka. That was what we all had suggested last time.

And, immediately after discussion here, in this House, our Minister of External Affairs visited Sri Lanka This shows the manner in which the Government has responded to the suggestions made here, to the feelings of this House and also to the feelings of the entire nation. This is a commendable act. I hope it will be maintained and our other suggestions will also receive the same kind of response from the Government.

Sir, after his return from Sri Lanka, we have been told that supplies of essential commodities are being air-lifted and so on. Again, all this shows that the Government has great concern for the developments over there and the needs of the people who are in distress. However, the statement by the Minister of External Affairs here in this House, after his return from Sri Lanka, leaves much to be desired.

Sir, I may here point out one thing. It was rather unfortunate that I was misunderstood and the *Hindu* daily and, perhaps, the *U N.I* reported that I had objected to the supplies of essential commodities like kerosene to Sri Lanka and that on raising such an objection, I had walked out from the House. Sir, it is preposterous to think so. What I had said before walking out along with my colleague, Mr. Abdus Samad was that this kerosene—supplying statement that is kerosene—supplying type of Statement was unsatisfactory. I had said that the visit is unfortunately ineffectual and on the unsatisfactory statement on the visit, we had walked out from the House. I have given you a notice of breach of privilege and, as I see your reaction, I am sure, that any moment, you will ask me to move for the leave of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : You are very segacious.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I shall wait for your decision.

Now, Sir, the present ghastly killings and the reprehensible atrocities that have taken place in Sri Lanka cannot be viewed in isolation. They are a culmination of a developing situation. Unfortunately, our Government took an attitude of indifference. I may say that there is a deviation from our national policy. I offer this criticism not with any spirit of confrontation but, in order to indicate the areas of lapse because this is a critical issue. And this is a critical time and in this issue, the hands of the Prime Minister have to be strengthened so that she can deal with the question in a firm manner and see that justice is done.

It is, therefore, that I say that unfortunately there was a deviation in our policy with respect to Sri Lanka. Sir, Sri Lanka wanted compulsory repatriation of those who are of Indian origin. Our late lamented Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was vehemently opposed to it.

Till his sad demise he reiterated that those of Indian origin in foreign countries should be granted citizenship by those countries and must accepted by the governments and people over there. But unfortunately no sooner Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was no more then we had this agreement between the Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and the Prime Minister Mr. Bandaranaike in 1964 and thereafter again in 1974 accepting repatriation of the people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka.

Sir, this was accepted even against the kishes of the Tamilians and the fact has been recorded by the Estimates Committee of our Seventh Lok Sabha in its Twentieth report part II on Sri Lanka presented to this House on 19th March, 1982. Because of lack of time I would not read out that aspect but I want to quote :

"The Committee strongly feel that while discussing the future of 'Stateless' Indians in Sri Lanka, these

persons should not be viewed merely in terms of numbers whose dispersal can be decided by applying a mechanical formula of ratio and proportion. They are thinking human beings who have grown in a certain social, cultural and emotional milieu and who should be presumed to know where they belong and what their future status should be."

Further the Committee said :

"It will be unfair, nay in human, to uproot any such person from the place of his birth or domicile or work and repatriate him against his wish."

Sir, the government of Sri Lanka always wanted to uproot these people but it is rather unfortunate that we in our desire perhaps to promote friendly relations and to strengthen relations with Sri Lanka had this unfortunate deviation.

Sir, there were several complaints about the discrimination against the Tamilians of Indian origin. There were several complaints about that. But I may say that it is rather unfortunate that an attitude of indifference was adopted with respect to these reports. So much so that as is reported by the Estimates Committee in this Twentieth report which I am referring to at page 28 we are told that officials appeared before this Committee and repeated that there was not any discrimination whatsoever in Sri Lanka. Sir, I quote just a few lines and I will conclude :

"Refuting reports of discrimination against Indians in Sri Lanka, the Ministry has stated that it is not a fact that persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka are being discriminated against on grounds of race or on grounds of nationality vis-a-vis other non-Sri Lanka nationals."

Sir, what is this ? We have been saying that discrimination takes place but the government has been refuting these things with the result I may say that this is a betrayal of Tamilians of Indian origin in Sri Lanka by the Government.

Sir, I do not want to be harsh. Perhaps advertantly or inadvertantly, consciously or un-consciously such statements have been made by the officials before our Estimates Committee. I hope now that the developments have taken place in Sri Lanka it will open the eyes of the Government and a firm policy will be adopted. If this is done the entire nation will be behind the government.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, इस वक्त यह सदन यहां बैठकर सीलोन के वाकयात पर बहस कर रहा है । हमारी निगाहें इस वक्त सीलोन के इलाकों पर जा रही हैं जहां तकरीबन एक लाख लोग इस वक्त रिफ्यूजी कैम्पों में हैं । अभी एक पालिसी के तहत सीलोन के तमिलों को उठाकर जाफना की तरफ भेजा जा रहा है । यह एक ऐसी गंभीर सूरते हाल है जिसमें सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट ही नहीं बल्कि अपोजीशन और अपोजीशन के साथ मेरी जमात नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस भी अपने जज्बात बाबस्ता करती है । तमिलों के साथ जो नाइन्साफी हो रही है यह कोई एक तमिल लोगों का मसला नहीं है बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का मसला है । उनके दु:ख दर्द के साथ हम भी हैं ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त सूरते हाल यह है कि लंका की सरकार ने जहां एक तरफ ऐलान किया है कि 258 आदमी इस हालिए फसाद के नतीजे में मारे गए हैं । हकीकत यह है कि सिर्फ सीलोन के शहर में 3-4 हजार लोग मारे गए हैं । जाफना में रिफ्यूजियों पर हमले हुए हैं और बेगुनाह लोगों को मारा गया है । अखबारों से जो रिपोर्टस हमारे पास आई हैं उनके मुताबिक वहां औरतों के साथ नाइन्साफी हुई है । आज सीलोन की सरकार यह कह रहीहै

कि वहां पर एक बगावत के आसार हैं और टी.यू.एल.एफ. ने बगावत कर दी है और हथियार अपने हाथ में ले लिए हैं तो मैं सदन से कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई भी इज्जतदार कौम, जिन की औरतों की इज्जत अगर खतरे में पड़े तो वह कौम अगर हथियार हाथ में ले ले और अपनी इज्जत बनाने की कोशिश करे तो उसका कोई कुसूर नहीं होगा।

मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि इससे अधिक दुःख की बात और क्या हो सकती है कि आज लंका में इन लोगों को जिनको तमिल कहा जा रहा है या जिनको स्टेटलैस कहा जा रहा है, जबरदस्ती जाफना की तरफ लाया जा रहा है। मैं श्री लंका की सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने यह बात सोच ली है कि जाफना के लोग उनके अपने लोग नहीं हैं। जाफना भेज कर इन लोगों के साथ जो सुलूक किया जा रहा है इससे क्या यह नतीजा निकालें कि ये लोग लंका के लोग नहीं हैं। क्या श्रीलंका की सरकार को इनसे कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है। क्या सरकार का यह फर्ज नहीं था कि आज जो लोग अपनी जान माल बचाने के लिए जहाजों और मोटरगाड़ियों में बैठकर जाफना जा रहे हैं, उनकी जान-माल की रक्षा का प्रबंध करती। बल्कि यह कहा गया हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से कि वह जहाज भेजे ताकि इन लोगों को वहां से जाफना भेजा जा सके। सरकार का यह रवैया बहुत दुःख की बात है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां की 19-20 फीसदी जनता को दबाना, कत्ल करना कहां का इन्साफ है। सीलोन की सरकार का यह रवैया हिन्दुस्तान की 70 करोड़ जनता को कतई बरदाश्त नहीं होगा। जिस प्लान के तहत, साजिश के तहत जेनोसाइड करने का सिलसिला शुरू किया गया है, मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि इस मामले को मामूली वाकया न समझें। हमें पूरी दुनिया के लोग मिले हैं, लंदन से आए एक शख्स ने बताया कि तमाम दुनिया मे जो हिन्दुस्तानी बसते हैं वे सीलोन की तरफ देख रहे हैं। देख रहे है कि सीलोन में सरकार क्या रवैया अख्तियार करती है। अगर सीलोन में सरकार तमिलियन्स की जान-माल को बचाने में नाकामयाब रहा तो यह एक सिलसिला शुरू हो जाएगा। साउथ अफ्रीका, इंग्लैंड में तो वैसे ही हिन्दुस्तानियों को तंग किया जा रहा है, एशियंस को तंग किया जा रहा है। मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर नातरफदार मुल्कों की चेयरमैन हैं और श्रीलंका भी अपने आपको नान एलायन नेशन कहता है। फिलिस्तीन और साउथ अफ्रीका के मामले में जियोनिस्ट के खिलाफ जब हमने आवाज उठाई है तो आज तो विपदा अपने ऊपर आ पड़ी है, मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि जो पालिसी हमने साउथ अफ्रीका और मिडिल ईस्ट में बनाई है, उससे दो कदम आगे उठाएं।

इस वक्त तमिलियंज को हम बचाएं। तमिलियंज को मैं एहसास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि तह तमिल जबान बोलने वाले लोगों का ही मसला नहीं है हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम लोगों का मसला है, काश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक के लोगों का मसला है।

नेशनल सतह पर मैं चाहता हूं कि इमदादी काम शुरू किया जाए। यु. एन. तक में इस सवाल को उठाया जाना चाहिये, जो नाइंसाफी हो रही है उसको उठाया जाना चाहिये। जबानी जमा खर्च से काम नहीं चलेगा हूकूमत और अपोजीशन दोनों को मिलकर पूरे मुल्क में इमदाद के सिलसिले में काम करना चाहिये और जान भी पेश करनी पड़े तो उस सिलसिले में भी कोई कोताही नहीं होनी चाहिये। तमिलियंज के जज़बात के साथ मैं अपने जजबात भी बावस्ता करता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि यह

हिन्दुस्तान का ही नहीं बल्कि इंसानियत का सवाल है ।

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : MR. Speaker, Sir, 23 Hon. Members have participated in this debate and I am grateful to them for the views they have expressed and the solidarity they have demonstrated literally from Kashmir to Kanyakumari on this issue. This is hardly a debate because there is nothing to debate on. We stand for the same thing, we have expressed the same opinion. In fact, we have expressed the same emotions; and when it comes to emotions, there will be no end to the expression of emotions; it is a continuous thing. Therefore, I would like to say that there is very little for me to reply to with the exception of one or two opinions which were different from the general trend. I see no other point, no other opinion or view which calls for a reply. No one claims, not even the Government of Sri Lanka that the situation in that country has already come back to normal or everything is fine.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : When ?

AN HON. MEMBER : No body claims.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It is no one's claim. What is being said is that the worst is over and if effective control is exercised, or continues to be exercised, there is a likelihood, there is a possibility of this situation tapering off thereafter. This is the position there and I would not, therefore, jump to conclusions; we only hope, fervently hope, that things will come back to normal in due course. They can erupt suddenly, such things can erupt suddenly but they do not come back to normal suddenly. We all know this and therefore this is the position which I would like to inform the House of in regard to the situation in Sri Lanka. Since the Prime Minister is going to intervene.

I would only.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi) : She will be replying. You are intervening. (*Interruptions*)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : No. the Minister is replying.

(*Interruption*)

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : Did you discharge your duties? What was your mission ? Did you discharge it ? You did not tell the truth to the House at all. You have not brought all the facts to the notice of the House and of the nation.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have made a detailed statement on that. I would not like to repeat what all I have said. I would only like to place before the House certain information which I think the House should know. Earlier on, I told the House that they asked for ships and we were sending the ships; after that statement, there was a bit of confusion or doubt in regard to whether the ships were still needed. I was categorically told that they were needed.

And when we made a further probe it was said that they are needed for taking about ten to fifteen thousand refugees who have some connections with the northern provinces and who would on their own free will like to go there. So, after that we argeed. But when we gave orders for the ships to move, we got certain different signals, certain different messages, which made us believe that there is some rethinking in regard to whether the ships are needed or not. So, I spoke the Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka myself again in order to clarify the position. In this process, the ship which had already left Bombay had necessarily to be slowed down on its way because if it was not wanted, there was no point in its entering the Sri Lanka territorial waters. But the latest position is that we have been told, and it has been confirmed that all the three ships are

needed and they are proceeding. The first ship that would have reached yesterday is going to reach tomorrow morning and it is going to be used tomorrow.

About food supplies, the first plane load of supplies must have landed at Colombo an hour ago or it is landing just now. It was in readiness to take off since about two days. But at the other side certain things had to be sorted out and they were not prepared to receive it. So, after we got the green signal it took off this afternoon and must have reached today. A total of nine tonnes of wheat flour, plus bread, plus sugar, plus milk powder, plus some clothing and medicines has been sent as a first consignment.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : To whom ? I want to know, to whom it is being supplied.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : The plane will be flying shuttle service from tomorrow. It will be shuttling between Madras and Colombo and more supplies would be sent. Naturally, we will keep an eye on how much more is needed from time to time, but the shuttle will start tomorrow.

Something was said about the High Commissioner, our High Commissioner in Sri Lanka. Our High Commissioner has not only organised the evacuation of these Indians who could not fly out earlier on because they were trapped in several places. It had become almost impossible for us to look after their safety and safe transit to the airport. Conditions were so difficult at that time. During that time the High Commissioner, his Deputy and the entire staff of the High Commission, under great personal risk did every thing that was necessary to ensure the safe transit and safe reaching of these people the airport and from there they were sent back to India. Not only this. Since then the High Commissioner had been knocking at the door of the Sri Lankan Foreign Office for permission to visit camps where other Indians are kept. This was not given for a few days. As I was not in a position to visit the camps myself, the High Commissioner also was not in a position, but he has succeeded in securing permission and he is visiting the camps now.

So far as Kandy area is concerned, our Assistant High Commissioner, Kandy, has been visiting the camps regulary since the day I went there. So, about visits, about taking care, about finding out the news, now there is no difficulty. It is unfortunate that such a dedicated person has come in for criticism by one Hon. Member.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : Sorry for interruption. I received this message.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Have you received anything ?

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I received this message this morning...

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Let us not castigate openly in this House.

SHRI C.T. DHANDAPANI : I have said that there is that allegation and there is that criticism. This is just for the information of the Hon. Minister. He can check it up.

SHRI P V. NARASIMHA RAO : If you have received anything, please let me know. If there is any individual complaint, I am prepared to look into it personally. But from the floor of the House if this is said, it is very difficult for any person to work with the zeal and enthusiam that are needed at the present juncture. These are some of the points which I wanted to clarify and the information which I wanted to place before the House. There is nothing more which I could add. I would not like to anticipate what the Prime Minister is going to say. I would only submit that the situation has never been easy. But we, as a neighbouring country, as a nation which is vitally interested in what happens across the straits, have been paying the utmost

attention to the developments in Sri Lanka. I do not wish to go into details of how many others we have been contacting. It is necessary that at a time like this, this should be done on the largest possible scale. This is being done. And I am happy to say that our position has been appreciated, fully understood not only in this country but in all countries with whom we had occasion to discuss this matter, whom we had occasion to inform about how we feel about this matter. This is the position. I have done.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I am not replying. The Foreign Minister has replied to the Debate. I merely want to give some information to the House.

The debate in this House and in the other have amply emphasised the intensity and extent of concern felt in the whole country over developments in Sri Lanka.

If I may digress for a moment, I should like to remind the House that when we speak of the southernmost point of India let, us remember that Nicobar in the east and Minicoy in the west are far farther South than Kanya Kumari. I am specially mentioning this because every time I have been there, the people have complained and asked: Are we not part of India. Why do people of the main land always stop at Kanya Kumari?. That is why I should like Hon. Members to keep this in mind.

Now, to the debate. It has shown that these events are of relevance not only to our Tamil population but have caused anguish and anxiety to the entire nation. I should also like to say that the attacks in Colombo have not been on the Tamil population alone. About two or three days ago, a group of Sindhis came to see me with a message from Sindhis there who have lost everything and some of them, I am told, have been living in Sri Lanka for sixty years or more. I believed other people of Indian origin have also suffered.

Sir, I am glad that the Hon. Members who participated in the debate by and large showed balance and restraint. Other countries have also expressed, as the Foreign Minister told you just now, appreciation of our restraint, and have acknowledged our special interest in this matter.

I thank the Hon. Members for their support to the Government's stand.

As Hon. Members are aware. I had personally conveyed our concern to the President of Sri Lanka, when I spoke to him on the phone last Friday.

It was re-affirmed by our foreign Minister when he visited Colombo. He has already reported to Parliament about this. President Jaye wardene spoke to me on the phone. He told me that the situation was coming under control and our people would soon be returning to their homes.

As you know, we have made it clear in every forum and in every possible way that India does not pose any threat to Sri Lanka, nor do we want to interfere in their internal affairs. I reassured the President on this. We want the unity and national integrity of Sri Lanka to be preserved. At the same time, I pointed out to the President that developments in Sri Lanka affect us also. In this matter India cannot be regarded as just any country. Sri Lanka and India are the two countries who are directly concerned. Any extraneous involvement will complicate matters for both our countries. We live in a region where many forces are at work. not all of whom wish India or our neighbours well. Forces of destablisation are at work. Hence, we must make every effort to minimise any opportunity for foreign elements to weaken us.

Members are naturally worried about the possible inolvement by other governments in this situation. I asked the President about the reports that Sri Lanka had approahed other governments. His reply was that America has promised some wheat and U. K. some money.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : When approached or independently ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : When approached. Well, I did not ask this but just Judge by other reports. The President said that Sri Lanka does not have any outside ships except those sent by us and that they do not have much need of money at present. The rehabilitation work, according to the President has started. The Sri Lankan President has appointed a special authority to take charge of this work. The President said there are about 80,000 displaced persons and he expects that they will return home within a week. I also referred in my talk to the special powers assumed by the Sri Lankan Government to deal with the secessionist movement and persons. This may be necessary in exceptional circumstances. However, the manner in which these powers are used is important because of likely reaction within that country and beyond. I suggested to the President that everything possible should be done to start a process of reconciliation at the earliest. I do not wish to go into the various aspects of the situation which have been brought out by the Members who have spoken, or the dangers inherent in it. We are alive to them. Our immediate interest is two-fold to see that the killing, the destruction, the looting and the harassment is stopped and, secondly, to provide as much help as we can to those who are in need. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A. M. on Monday. the 8th August 1983.

20.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 8,-1983/ Sravana 17, 1905 (Saka).

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