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Friday, October 8, 1982
Asvina 16, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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C O N T E N T S

No. 5, Friday, October 8, 1982/*Asvina* 16, 1904 (*Saka*)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, October 8, 1982/Asvina, 16,
1904 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Four minutes
past Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, Sarvashri Chegireddy Bali Reddy and Shri Shrikrishna Agarwal.

Shri Chegireddy Bali Reddy was a Member of Second Lok Sabha during 1957-62, representing Markapur constituency of Andhra Pradesh. A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Bali Reddy suffered imprisonment during the freedom movement.

A prominent kisan leader of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Bali Reddy had special interest in the development of rural areas and land reforms. He represented India in FAO Conference at Geneva in 1947-48 and the World Forum on Agriculture and International Federation of Agricultural Producers. He was also associated with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. He organised famine relief work in Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh.

He was also a well known journalist and was associated with several

English and Talugu dailies and weeklies.

Shri Chegireddy Bali Reddy passed away last month at Bogole in Andhra Pradesh at the age of 65.

Shri Shrikrishna Agrawal was a Member of Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Mahasamund constituency of Madhya Pradesh. Shri Agarwal took keen interest in Harijan and Tribal Welfare and worked for relief for evacuees from East Bengal. He was also associated with P & T Advisory Board, Bhopal, and Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of South Eastern Railway.

He passed away on 1 October, 1982, at Raipur at the age of 55.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

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

Re. Question No. 81

MR. SPEAKER: Now, question No. 82—Mr. K.M. Madhukar.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: What about question No. 81 by Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma?

MR. SPEAKER: That has been postponed.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Assessment of Black Money by
National Institute of Public
Finance**

+

83 SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN
SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Public Finance has been entrusted with the work of assessing black money in the country;

(b) whether the findings of the Wanchoo Committee have been processed thoroughly with regard to plugging of the loopholes; and

(c) if not, what was the urgency for awarding the work to National Institute of Public Finance?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: The replies which the hon. Minister has given show how lightly he takes the burden of black money which is breaking the backs of common people and planning for development of this country.

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think the answer was so light?

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Sir, the Wanchoo Committee which had gone into this question had come to the conclusion that quite a large amount of unaccounted money that is in circulation owes its origin to the fact that it is used for financing the elections.

The Committee had made a few recommendations:

(1) State financing of the elections;

(2) Simplification of tax structure; and

(c) Demonetization.

I would like to ask (a) whether the Prime Minister would recommend to the Home Ministry to accept the State financing of elections. (b) If in case it is not possible to declare the decision to demonetize, will the Minister consider to replace all the hundred rupee notes by coins so that the bulk and the weight of the amount itself will help to curb the underhand transactions?

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: I am afraid the demonetization question does not arise. Several times the Finance Ministers have declined to demonetize and their policy is the same even now.

As regards your first question, I did not hear you properly.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: State financing elections.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: That has been recommended to the Home Ministry.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: The Wanchoo Committee's recommendation regarding demonetization.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: There is no question of demonetization at all. Where is the question of recommendation?

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: I have also asked about the State financing of elections. The Ministry cannot do, but it can recommend. My question is whether it would recommend.

Secondly, I have asked about replacing of hundred rupee notes by coins. You have not replied to it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, in regard to the first question, this matter has been discussed and it is not merely a question of recommendation from one Ministry to another Ministry, it has larger and much wider political implications on which we shall have to arrive at a decision whether it is feasible in a situation like ours, and this is, a matter on which sometimes some views have been expressed.

In regard to demonetization, my colleague has already replied. What she is suggesting is in another form, whether we can replace our hundred rupee notes by hundred rupee coins and whether it is a practical and feasible proposition. On all these matters you cannot say either way because it will have its repercussions and definitely...

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Dandavate carries them in the bag.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: She is prepared to take the burden! But in either way you cannot react to this type of thing. Though I am not a lawyer, this is some sort of a leading question by a lawyer as to when you have stopped beating your wife. So, neither way I can react to it. In regard to the third question which she has mentioned regarding the taxation structures, about this, the hon. Member is aware of it; that immediately after the Commission, a Select Committee was appointed and that Select Committee went into the question of examining various recommendations and various aspects. After that, the taxation laws were amended and, Sir, if I understand correctly, I was a Junior Minister myself in the mid 70's and at that time, I had the privilege of piloting the Bill.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Though the Bearer Bonds scheme has been disbanded, this scheme has encouraged dishonesty and generation of black money. It was an assurance to the black money holders to amass black money with a hope that some day this Government would again give them an opportunity to turn their black money into white with an additional interest. Has it become a crime to be honest in this country?

What steps the Government proposes to take to reward the honest tax payers and punish the dishonest black money generators?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the first part of the question is practically her observations and the same observations were made when the particular proposal was considered by the House.

In regard to the effective steps for controlling the generation and operation of black money, various measures have been taken. One such measure is the intensification of raids, searches and seizures. If the hon. Members are interested, I can give some figures of the raids and searches. (Interruptions). I would be interested to know the views of the former Revenue Minister in this matter because regarding the reply which I am giving now, he did the same thing. And I am doing the same thing.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Are you talking of Mr. Satish Agarwal?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Yes.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Government is a continuous process.

MR. SPEAKER: Old wine in a new bottle.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The successor is living in the same house in which I was living.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In the year 1981-82, the number of searches made by the Income-tax Department was 4282. The total amount involved was about Rs. 30.66 crores. (Interruptions). Up to September this year, the searches come to numbering about 1,675 and the value of assets seized is Rs. 12.20 crores.

Apart from this, the hon. Member knows particularly in connection with the smugglers and the foreign exchange racketeers, we passed a law for the forfeiture of their property. Unfortunately, we could not make a dent and there too my friend Mr. Agarwal will agree with me that in all the cases, in each and every individual case, the court stay order is there. In spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to get vacated the stays, and we are trying to do some thing.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: And very easily one can get a stay from your State—Calcutta.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I would not like to comment on the High Court of my State.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I am not commenting. It is just (Interruption).

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Apart from the other things, there are certain areas which were also recommended by the Wanchoo Commission that whether we can have a tax structure in which tax rates would be realistic. In every year, through the Finance Bill and our Budget proposals, we are trying to make it realistic. On the one hand, tax structure should be such that it should encourage people to be honest and pay the taxes and at the same time, there will always be a section of the people who will like to evade and avoid. The enforcement machinery is there to tackle them.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, very often we have seen that there are organisations in this coun-

try which have been receiving foreign money and it is not spent on the purpose for which the money is given. Does this also add to the growth of the black money?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am afraid, I have not been able to make a particular study of that. If the hon. Member has some information, definitely, I am prepared to examine it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister since he himself agrees with the proposition that the growth... (Interruptions.)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : मैं प्रोफेसर साहब को नाराज नहीं करना चाहता ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Since I have to ask the supplementary through you, Sir, you have to listen to me.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: It should not be monopolised. The Question is from Mrs. Dandavate and Mr. Dandavate should not be allowed a supplementary on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't you realise that he has to supplement her!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If he feels that we are monopolising, our case might be referred to the MRTTP Commission.

Since the hon. Minister himself agrees that with the growth of black money in the country there is an inflationary pressure on the economy, I would like to know from him whether by any process like Kaldor's method or any other method, they have made a rough estimate of the extent of black money that exists in the country and, if he has made an assessment, I want to know the extent of the black money, according to him, in the country.

As a part of the question, I would also like to know from him, since they have already introduced a credit squeeze in the country, obviously, to prevent more circulation of currency in the country and thereby checking inflation, whether it is not a fact that the growth of black money in the country also leads to black money holders giving money as a loan even to non-priority sectors at convenient rates of interest and thereby making the entire process of credit squeeze by the Government just a mockery? In view of this, is it also not necessary to take stern measures to see that black money holders' back is completely broken?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There are no two opinions on the conclusion of Prof. Dandavate as to what in the form of question he suggested is the effect of black money on the Indian economy. To his specific question as to whether we have made any assessment, I am afraid, we could not venture to make any assessment of the extent of black money operating in the Indian economy. Some economists have made some studies. Even the Wanchoo Commission on the basis of 1961-62 tax structure made some assessment and one of the members of the Commission did not agree with that figure—he said that the figure was much more. Therefore, we did not make any attempt because it is simply not possible. The black money is not merely in the form of currency notes. It is also in the form of real estate, it is in the form of gold; it is in the form of hoarding of goods and materials. Therefore, in various forms of assets, it operates in the economy.

In regard to the credit policy, sometimes, it dilutes the effect ...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Before you proceed to that, I may point out that even the wanchoo Commission's report had estimated, in 1968-69, by just making an assessment of assessable income and assess-

ed income, and they found out that the black money in 1968-69 was of the order of 7000 crores. If in 1968-69 it was an estimate of Rs. 7000 crores—I am sure, you have made a lot of advance since then—what will be the position now?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Therefore, I am leaving it to the guess of the hon. Member. An estimate of Rs. 7000 crores may have been suggested by one of the members of the Wanchoo Commission. The Commission's own assessment was not of that order. I think, it was Rs. 1400 crores. The exact figure I do not remember.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That was on the basis of tax avoided income. The velocity of income is five times. So, the deals involving black money will be of the value of Rs. 7000 crores.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In regard to credit policy, to some extent, it has diluting effect on the inflation in the economy. It will be too harsh to conclude that the entire credit policy is being eroded by the operation of black money. To some extent, it is definitely diluting the inflationary effect on the economy.

पर्यटन नीति बनाना

*86. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :
क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या विदेशी और स्वदेशी पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिये कोई पर्यटन नीति बनाई गई है। ताकि इसके दूरगामी प्रभावों को ध्यान में रख कर स्वदेशी और विदेशी दोनों प्रकार के पर्यटन का उचित विकास किया जा सके।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): Yes, Sir. Recognising the importance of both domestic and foreign tourism, a compre-

hensive scheme for the development of tourism has been drawn up in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories on the basis of the travel circuit concept which envisages an integrated development of 61 circuits covering 441 centres in a phased manner by pooling the resources of the Central and State Governments and the private sector.

Further, the broad guidelines along which tourism in India, both domestic and international, should be developed are being enshrined in a policy paper which is under examination in the Ministry and will shortly be placed before the Parliament.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े पर्यटक आप हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके मुकाबले में कोई दूसरा पर्यटक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नौकर आपके हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : भारत जैसे देश में, जहाँ बर्फीली पहाड़ियाँ हों, झरने हों, बड़े बड़े रेगिस्तान हों,—हमारे उपमन्त्री भी रेगिस्तान के इलाके से आए हुए हैं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़े मंत्री जी को भी जेठ के महीने में वहाँ ले जायें।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : ... जहाँ पुरानी कलाकृतियाँ हों, ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : और जहाँ श्री मूल चन्द डागा हों।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : ... वहाँ 35 साल के बाद भी पर्यटन नीति नहीं बनी है। सरकार ने यह टारगेट फिक्स किया है कि हम 1990 में पर्यटन से 50 अरब रुपये कमायेंगे। लेकिन छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पर्यटन के लिये 1 अरब 87 करोड़

रुपया रखा गया है, जो कि कुल योजना का केवल 0.18 प्रतिशत है। उत्तर में कहा गया है : —

“Further, the broad guidelines along which tourism in India, both domestic and international, should be developed are being enshrined in a policy paper which is under examination in the Ministry and will shortly be placed before the Parliament.”

इसका क्या मतलब है ? इस नीति को कब तक सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा, ताकि हम उस पर विचार कर सकें। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने साल तक पर्यटन नीति न बनाये जाने का क्या कारण है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I quite appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member about the tourism policy for the country. No doubt, the policy is in the formulation stage.

I also give the solemn assurance that it will be placed on the Table of the House during the current session.

I would also like to assure the hon. Member that during this period that is from 1952 when we started tourism on an organised manner, we have come a long way.

In 1952 only 17,000 foreign tourists visited this country while in 1981 the figure has crossed one million mark.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय बोले तो बहुत स्वाभिमान और हिम्मत के साथ हैं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारी दुनिया में अगर पर्यटक कहीं कम आते हैं, तो वे हिन्दुस्तान में। 1980-81 में पर्यटन के लिये 3.20 करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा गया था,

लेकिन उसमें से केवल 59 परसेंट खर्च किया जा सका। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति का निर्माण कब किया गया है, उसमें कितनी धनराशि केन्द्र लगायेगा। कितनी धनराशि स्टेट्स लगायेंगी और कितनी धनराशि प्राईवेट सेक्टर लगायेगा और उसके कारण कितने यात्री निवास, सराय, मुसाफिरखाने, जनता होस्टल और यूथ होस्टल बन जायेंगे।

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:

In the first instance, I would like to say that the Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has nothing to do with the Youth Hostel. It is only responsible for construction of Dharmashalas and Musafir khanas.

This Committee has been set up only recently and we have already transferred about Rs. 10 lakhs to this Samiti and the two Dharmashalas are already and likely to be under construction, one at Chitrakut and the other at Brindavan for which foundation will be laid during this month, latest by the first week of the next month.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: What is the contribution from the States and from the private sector?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: The arrangement is that we will incur an expenditure to the extent of 70 per cent while the State will have to provide the land free of cost and also such facilities as electricity, power and road and drinking water facilities and some private organisations also make the contribution.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The eastern region including Darjeeling, Kaziranga, Shillong and some parts of Manipur, has got various attractions for foreign tourists, but because of the restriction on foreigners to visit that area, there is no inflow of tourists there. In view of this,

there has been a demand from the north-eastern region to withdraw that restriction. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the reaction of his Ministry to it and what steps they are taking to allow foreigners to visit that area?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What about strategic interests?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: No doubt in this area there are restricted areas and prohibited areas and on account of these restricted and prohibited areas, there is some difficulty about free movement of tourists. No doubt this Ministry has always been in favour of relaxing this condition. But certainly it is a matter of security and the Home Ministry will have to take a decision.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: As Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev has said, the eastern region is neglected in the matter of development of tourism, both domestic and foreign. I want to know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps he is going to take for development of tourism in the eastern region and whether the Ministries of Tourism and Civil Aviation will work in a co-ordinated manner so that more foreign airlines operate through Calcutta and more foreign tourists are attracted to the eastern region.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I want to assure the hon. Member that there will be close cooperation and co-ordination between the Civil Aviation Ministry and this Ministry; there should be no doubt about it. The hon. Member can rest assured that we will always have close cooperation. As far as development of tourism is concerned, we have not neglected the north-eastern region, including West Bengal. We have provided all facilities and we are going to provide more facilities. There is a

hotel in West Bengal. We are constructing a hotel in Assam. We are constructing six youth hostels in the eastern region, one in each State.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: What about more foreign airlines operating through Calcutta? You have not answered that part.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I am sorry, this question about airlines should be put to my colleague.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्व में आगरे का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है । सारी दुनिया के पर्यटक आगरा में ताज और फतेहपुर सीकरी को देखने के लिय आते हैं लेकिन आगरे की व्यवस्था बड़ी ही दयनीय है । माननीय मंत्री जी वहां गये होंगे तो उन्होंने देखा होगा कि स्टेशन एकदम गन्दा है और जो भी सुविधायें वहां पर होनी चाहिए नहीं हैं । जैसा हाल्धर साहब ने भी यहां पर बतलाया है, फ्लाइट के संबंध में हमने और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने भी आपके पास लिख कर भेजा है कि आगरा में चार्टर्ड प्लैन लैंडिंग की व्यवस्था की जाय लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हो पाया है । जब भी कोई विदेशी हिन्दुस्तान आता है तो ताजमहल देखने के लिये जाता है । लेकिन आज आगरे की सड़कें टूटी हुई हैं । केन्द्रीय सहायता जो भी गई है उस पर आज तक पूरा अमल नहीं किया गया है । आप एशियाड'82 की बातें कर रहे हैं लेकिन जब वे लोग आगरा देखने के लिय जायेंगे तब देखेंगे कि वहां की क्या हालत है । तो इसके बारे में मंत्री जी कुछ विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

श्री खुर्शीद अलम खां : : इस सिलसिले में हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं । अभी पिछले हफ्ते अगरा में हमने मीटिंग

की थी जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के पर्यटन मंत्री भी आय हुए थे । आगरा में 45 किलोमीटर सड़क की मरम्मत का इन्तजाम किया गया है और जितने वहां पर मनुमैट्स हैं उनकी सफाई का भी इन्तजाम है । फतेहपुर सीकरी में बवैरिंग की वजह से जो नुकसान पहुंच रहा था उसकी भी रोकथाम की गई है । इसी तरह से आगरा स्टेशन के सामने जो छोटी-छोटी दुकानें खोखे बन गई हैं उसके सिलसिले में भी वहां की म्युनिसिपैलिटी और इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट से कहा गया है कि उनका कोई अच्छा इन्तजाम होना चाहिए ताकि वहां पर जाने वाले टूरिस्ट को इस किस्म की चीजें देखने को न मिलें ।

World Bank's New Policy of Linking its loans with economic Returns

***87. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank proposes to pursue a new policy of linking up its loans to various countries with the economic returns in the countries concerned; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this new approach of the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) By and large, the World Bank Group lends for specific projects which have acceptable rates of economic and financial returns. This is an established policy and as far as Government is aware no change is contemplated in it.

(b) Does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On this very same subject I had given a notice to-day. In anticipation of that I will ask some questions.

Recently, there was a wide publication of a news item that the World Bank has reviewed its old policy of giving loans to various countries including India and they have decided that in the future loans would not be given liberally to various countries but on the contrary, the quantum of loans will depend upon the returns that will be available when the assistance is already given to the countries concerned. I had also read about one of your reactions in the Press from abroad that you do not favour this particular policy. I want to know whether you are prepared to give a firm commitment that we will adhere only to the original conditions framed by the World Bank and we will not accept the new norms that are sought to be imposed particularly, in view of the fact that we have been receiving large loans recently and after considerable discussions the loan conditions have been finalised and that we will not allow further imposition of more conditions and norms for us.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : How can we dictate ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I would like to clarify one position. I have to reply to the question in the format it was asked. But, at the same time, while making my observation on 7th September in Toronto, I expressed concern that a new trend is being found in the World Bank group itself and pressures are being put on them. For instance, a new idea is being injected that the Fund Bank should be treated as the lender of last resort. Even for economic propositions like investment in oil and gas, they say, commercial borrowing should be available and the Bank funds should not be made available. Like many other developing countries we also expressed that this type of approach should be avoided and that we did not agree. But what I replied to the question is that uptill now no decision is there and no norm has been changed. Pressure is being put on the World Bank group and anticipating that we expressed our concern.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is another question which is not directly linked up with the World Bank but in the analogy of the loans that we draw from IMF, I would like to ask the question. Of course, it is in connection with the World Bank loan. When we received the IMF loan the first instalment and when this was discussed, i.e. when the conditionality of IMF loans were discussed, we have brought to the notice of the Government that there were certain conditions that were insisted upon by the IMF and on the basis of those conditions, probably, the World Bank may try to pick up courage and try to insist upon similar conditions while giving the World Bank loans also. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that this new move to exert new pressures, as he has himself conceded just now that formal norms have not been evolved but there is an attempt to have pressure from various countries attempt to have new norms and if that pressure is being built up, have the World Bank been emboldened to build up those pressures because we accepted certain conditionality in the case of IMF?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : We have not accepted any conditionality in IMF loan which is new and which is unique. That point has been clarified and I would like to reiterate it. At the same time we made our points quite clear that while imposing conditionality, the peculiar situation prevailing in the recipient countries, like their socio-economic structure and their institutional framework must be kept in view. For instance, if somebody suggests to me as a conditionality that I will have to do away totally with the subsidies on foodgrains or on fertilisers or in certain areas which, according to our national planning, enjoy a priority, definitely the receiving country would not be in position to accept. Therefore, these two issues are completely different but the IMF conditionality is there and there is nothing new.

We have not accepted any new conditionality. Because of that, I would say that the pressure is coming from the World Bank from different quarters. I would not mention all the names for this reason. That is independent of the conditionality of the IMF that we are having.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, we have taken loans from the World Bank and others. When we take a certain amount as loan from them every year, fifty per cent of it goes to the debt servicing. Only the other fifty per cent of it we can utilize. That is the calculation. In view of the fact that the World Bank has adopted a stiff attitude to the IMF conditionality, we have been thrown open to the import market. Many indigenous industries are coming to a standstill or are suffering a great loss. I want to know whether all these things will be kept in view when you make future borrowings.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: About future borrowings, we are very careful about it. Firstly, in regard to debt servicing what the hon. Member mentioned, namely, that 50 per cent is the rate of our debt servicing, is not correct. Till to-day, our debt servicing is at 11 per cent of our export earnings. To my mind, to a country of this size, that is not of a high order. Secondly, we should not confuse, though they belong to the same group—the I.M.F. functioning and the World Bank Group—the World Bank, IBD and IDA these have a different set of parameters and different set of functioning. Therefore one conditionality does not lead to the conditionality of the other. For instance, when we get IDA loan, the hon. Member is fully aware that in West Bengal we have some of the IDA's aid State projects. There it is mainly for the priority sector particularly. So far as we are concerned, we are utilising it for agriculture, for irrigation and for rural electrification

because the rate of interest is very low. There is practically no rate of interest. It is only .75 per cent service charge and the period of maturity, is 50 years so far as the IDA is concerned.

So far as IBRD loan is concerned, their rate of interest is 11.6 per cent and that is tied up with a specific project. We always try to tie it up with a specific project and we try to see that on completion of that project, we are in a position to pay back. At least on that issue, the hon. Member should complement us that is all the Governments till to-day are rather very conservative in so far as our borrowings are concerned.

Minimising of Borrowings from Private Capital Markets

*38. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI
SINGH:

SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether, according to International Development Association (IDA), if India goes in for too much of borrowing from private capital markets, its creditworthiness could suffer; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to minimise borrowings from the private capital markets?

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

(a) In a recent study by the World Bank entitled "IDA In Retrospect", it has been said that while India's economic performance in recent years has been impressive, making it credit-worthy for private capital borrowings, too great a reliance on private capital markets could undermine the credit-worthiness that it now enjoys.

(b) Government are taking a number of steps ensure that the need for external financing is progressively reduced. These include—

(i) Increasing domestic exploration and production of oil and natural gas, development of alternative energy sources and reducing demand for petroleum products.

(ii) Import substitution in major areas like cement, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, steel etc., by improving capacity utilisation and by additional capacity.

(iii) Achievement of better export performance through removal of infrastructure constraints, especially those in power, transport and ports, generation of larger export surpluses through increased production, improvement in the growth of competitiveness and efficiency in Indian industry combined with a system of incentives which would make export profitable and encourage export growth in areas of dynamic comparative advantage etc.

(iv) Adoption of measures which offer incentives for larger remittances from Indian nationals abroad.

(v) Adoption of an external finance strategy which ensures that essential imports needed by the eco-

nomy especially those for development are not constrained. Cost of borrowed funds from abroad is minimised and debt servicing obligations are kept within prudent limits. In order to achieve as low a cost of external resources as possible, it is the policy of the Government to maximise the amount of concessional assistance available and to use commercial credit selectively, keeping in view the availability of funds from other sources and the need to keep debt service within prudent limits.

KUMARI NISHPA DEVI SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. Whether it is a fact that Government's attention has been drawn to the news item of Patriot, September 9, 1982 under the Caption 'Private Borrowings' by India and, if so, what is the parawise content of it and how much aid has been received by India through different sources and whether it is a fact that India is underlending, according to IDA as compared to receipts; as such, private market borrowings are warranting India?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as our approach to borrowing is concerned, I have already replied in my earlier question. In regard to figures, I can give them for the IDA and IBRD:

IBRD	Financial Year	1980	125 million dollars.
IDA	"	1980	1535
IBRD	"	1981	430 million dollars.
IDA	"	1981	1231
IBRD	"	1982	1264.8
IDA	"	1982	900

In regard to commercial borrowings, our approach is quite clear that we would like to have borrowings to that extent which enable us to do that in a difficult situation so far as debt ser-

vicings are concerned. On the other hand, to augment our developmental resources, we need more borrowing and we will apply our prudent judgment in respect of that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Our traditional share in IDA is 40 per cent down. This will create many problems. So, what does the Government propose to do in this behalf. This is part (a) of what does the Government propose to do in this behalf. This is part (a) of my question. Part (b) is this. May I know whether Government has evolved any scheme with regard to repayment in future particularly in view of the external payments difficulties at the moment? Our exports are not picking up as we liked. Our imports are increasing against our wishes. Naturally foreign loans are to be paid back in foreign currency, not by mobilising internal resources. Does the Government have a plan with regard to the repayment of these loans in future or debt servicing in future? Have you drawn up any plan for the next 10 years?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the first part is concerned, as the hon. Member knows, we have registered our view and we have stated that our share should not be reduced from traditional 40 per cent. It is not a charity. All the objective criteria and the conditions which IDA established at the time when it was set up in the sixties have been fulfilled; in fact India's share should have been 56 or 57 per cent in I.D.A. but we restricted it to 40 per cent.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Now it has gone down to 33 per cent.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Last year it was 34 per cent. The entry of China would definitely change the position. The kitty is the same. If the kitty is not enlarged and if the geographical operation extends naturally the share of the recipients would be reduced. Therefore our view had been that we do not mind if China enters and China seeks assistance from the IDA but it should not be at the cost of us. This is one point which we registered, which we tried to impress upon them. And many of the developing countries agree with our view, including some developed countries also.

Secondly, so far as IDA-VI is concerned, China is not entering into IDA-VI period..

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: IDA-VII.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: IDA-VII is there; they are entering into. That is precisely the reasons we are asking them to double the size of the IDA. But, even if it is not doubled, we do hope that substantial increase would be there. But still we have to keep our fingers crossed.

With regard to part (b), I wish to say, it is a policy matter. On the one hand we are to expand our exports; on the other hand we have to reduce our imports in the areas where we can do it. For instance, I can give you one example of oil exploration. Earlier, our total indigenous oil production was in the neighbourhood of 14 million tonnes a year. Last year we did 18 million tonnes. This year we going to do about 21 million tonnes. In broad words, import substitution is there to reduce our dependence. At the same time, for our earlier commitment we have to expand our exports and vigorous export promotion is needed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: In the statement laid before the House, a number of measures have been enumerated, as to how the internal resource mobilisation will be made, how import will be substituted, and infrastructure of the country would be improved, etc., underlining thereby the need for increase in our foreign exchange. I suppose these are all well thought-out and properly enumerated measures. But I am surprised that the increase in the value of our imports do not find a mention in these measures. Increase in the value of our imports can take place in two ways: One is the increase in the quantum of our exports. The other is, the increase in the unit value of the export. It appears that, this has not been thought out by the Government in precise terms. One of the reasons which occurs to me is that as

usual the Government has a tendency to neglect the priorities when it comes to the Eastern region and at the time of the independence—you will allow me to remind you—that during 1947—50, more than 50 per cent of the exports of India comprised of items produced in the Eastern part of India, that is the traditional exporting items like jute, tea, etc. Now the value of those items has gone down substantially, at least has not increased keeping the inflation. In fact, the value of tea has gone down substantially and it is now less than the cost of production. Now, I would like the Government to clarify whether they have got any policy to increase the exports of these traditional items by making proper promotional efforts in this direction and in this connection I know that the efforts to increase the export of tea are very very poor and secondly whether the Government can by agreement with other primary producing countries increase the unit value of these commodities.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Firstly, I would like to remove the misconception which the hon. Member has that we are not trying to do anything in this direction. In fact, when I was in the Ministry of Commerce and now my colleagues in the Commerce Ministry are trying their best to have an International Commodity Agreement in respect of jute and tea. I do not want to go in percentage-wise in this regard. Perhaps it is a correct policy that from the stage of exporter of primary commodities and raw materials if we switch over to the exporter of finished products, it would be desirable. Therefore, the situation was that when India did not export any engineering items, chemical items or manufactured items, it only exported raw materials like tea, jute, etc. So a large share of the percentage of export was tea, jute etc. But the value of engineering goods exports 15 Rs. 1100 crores, the value of export of gems and jewellery is about 600 to 700 crores of rupees. Naturally, in terms of percentage, the share of tea and jute will come down. But at the same time, it is factually correct

that we have not been able to have some sort of understanding between the producing countries of these items. But it does not merely depend on us. Each country has its own problems. I do not want to mention the names of the countries. If we just wanted to have some sort of voluntary reduction in our total tea production with this volume of export, we could have earned much more. But we could not convince the other tea producing countries. I would not mention the name of the country because they have their own particular problem. Similar is the case with the jute. The hon. Member might have read the news item as to what is the precise problem. Even yesterday I had discussed with the Bangladesh Minister and he had some problems. We have to recognise that. But we are making effort to do that.

Secondly, sometimes it happens even volume increases in so far as that item goes, but the value realisation goes down. Sometimes the value increases but the volume remains constant or sometimes decreases. But in terms of overall percentage, the export is registering a growth of 28 per cent over the last year. But I am still keeping my fingers crossed as to what would be the final figure at the end of the year.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Don't be complacent.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I won't be complacent. That is why I have said that I am keeping my fingers crossed.

Moving Kitchens to cater to Low-income Group People

*89. **SHRI D. L. BAITHA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few moving kitchens have been started to cater to the need of low income group people by supplying meals and snacks at a reasonable low price in Delhi; if so, the details of the scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that the despite the above scheme a large number of road-side unauthorised

and unhygienic food supplying stalls are being run which serve eatables and other cooked food to the people particularly belonging to the low income group;

(c) whether it is a fact that in view of the Asian Games, the number of these unauthorised and unhygienic food supplying stalls will increase in case there are no schemes of Government to open sufficient number of food stalls to supply food at cheaper rates; and

(d) if so, the measures adopted by Government in view of the growing population of Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) As an experimental measure, ITDC has introduced two mobile catering vans for providing wholesome refreshments at reasonable prices. These will be utilised for supplementing roadside catering facilities for visitors during the Asian Games.

(b) and (c). The scheme of the ITDC is not meant as a replacement for existing arrangement, but a supplement to the same, with particular attention to the Asiad needs. Though no survey has been conducted by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, they have reported that there are a large number of road-side unauthorised and unhygienic food stalls in the Capital. The Municipal Health Departments conduct food hygienic raids from time to time and destroy unhygienic food open to dust and flies.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism has no plans for adopting any measures to meet the demands for way-side catering for the growing population of Delhi.

SHRI D. L. BAITHA: It has been stated in the answer that they have introduced two mobile catering vans

only. I would like to know, whether these are meant to replace the existing roadside facilities, or they are to supplement such facilities.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): It has made clear by my colleague that these are meant not to substitute the existing stalls and khaunchas in the streets; we have providing these two vans just to augment the existing facilities. There is no question of replacing the existing facilities with these vans.

SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Obviously, there will be an increase in the number of people visiting Delhi during Asian Games. In view of this, is there any proposal to increase the number of such vans?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: We anticipate that about ten thousand people will come in connection with the Asian Games. These two vans have been provided as a special measure; these cannot cater to the requirements of the roadside catering.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: I would like to know, whether these two vans are making profits, and whether this scheme has the approval of the Government.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: It is too early to say whether it is a viable proposition or not; it has been done by the management of the ITDC and therefore it has the approval of the ITDC management.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 90-Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap, .. absent Q. 91-Shri Narsinh Makwana ... absent. Q. 92-Shri Dharam Das Shastri-absent.

It is a hat-trick today.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: I have been authorised by Shri Shastri to ask Q. 92.

MR. SPEAKER: That will come at the end in the second round. Q. 93-Shri R. N. Rakesh...absent Q. 94-Shri Mohanlal Patel.—absent. Remarkable!

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It is Dengue fever.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The absentee Members should be made to contribute Rs. 10/-, 20 per cent of their D.A. to the benevolent fund.

MR. SPEAKER: Only Rs. 10/-? It should be Rs. 25/-! Next Question.

Relief Plane not permitted to Land at Jammu Airport

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*95. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jammu Airport Manager did not permit the relief plane to land at the Jammu Airport which was sent from Delhi to take back the passengers of the hijacked plane from Amritsar during the month of August, 1982;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not granting permission to the relief plane to land; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government against the Jammu Airport Manager?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir. A relief aircraft on 4th August, 1982 was sent from Delhi to Amritsar. This aircraft was not to go to Jammu but was to bring the passengers from Amritsar to Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Disciplinary action however has been initiated against the Station

Manager Jammu as he was not available at the Airport to receive a service operating to a delayed schedule on August, 1982.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है : "4 अगस्त, 1982 को दिल्ली से अमृतसर के लिए एक सहायक विमान भेजा गया था। इस विमान को जम्मू नहीं जाना था, बल्कि यात्रियों को अमृतसर से दिल्ली लाना था।" विमानों के संबंध में सभी स्तरों पर गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं। सरकार बाद में कहती है कि हम अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। सरकार ने इसके लिए पहले से विजिलेंस कमेटी बनाई हुई है, जो इन बातों पर नजर रखती है। यदि यह बात सही है, तो क्या यह उसका दोष नहीं है और इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : प्रश्न तो सीधा यह है कि यह रिलीफ प्लेन जम्मू में उतरने नहीं दिया गया। बात यह है कि उस दिन 4 अगस्त को अमृतसर में हाइजैकिंग हो गया था। उसके बाद वर्ड-हिट हो गया। उसके बाद वर्ड हिट हुआ। उसके बाद वह प्लेन अमृतसर में ग्राउन्डेड हो गया। उस प्लेन को ठीक करने के लिये रिलीफ प्लेन वहां से भेजा गया। अमृतसर, कि वह ठीक करते ले आए। उस दिन वर्ड-हिट होने के कारण, दूसरा प्लेन जो श्रीनगर जाने वाला था, वह नहीं आ सका। इसलिए उस प्लेन को उस दिन कौंसिल किया गया। फिर जब चार बजे चलाया तो जम्मू के मैनेजर ने उस प्लेन को लेने से इंकार नहीं किया बल्कि एक दूसरा प्लेन गया था, जिसकी खबर उनको नहीं थी, वह डिलेड फ्लाइट थी। इसलिए इस प्रश्न का यह सीधा उत्तर है कि ऐसी कोई बात उस दिन हुई ही नहीं।

श्री राम विश्वास पासवान : लेकिन मंत्री जो ने इसमें कहा है कि स्टेशन प्रबंधक, जम्मू के खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो दूसरे प्लेन के लिए थी।

श्री भागवत सा आजाद : दूसरे प्रश्न का उत्तर यह है कि जब यह प्लेन अमृतसर गया, आउन्ड्रेड हो गया तो जो प्लेन अमृतसर में आया, उसको दिल्ली आना था, उसको अमृतसर से श्रीनगर वापिस कर दिया इसलिये कि हमारे पास एक प्लेन रहा नहीं जोकि हाईजैक हो गया था। इसलिए उस प्लेन को शुल्क में तीन बजे कैसिल किया, हमारी लाचारी थी, हमारे पास और प्लेन था नहीं लेकिन अन्त में हमारे पास 126 पैसेजर थे श्रीनगर में, जिनको लाने के लिए हमने फ्लाइट की री-शेड्यूलिंग की। अमृतसर वाले को श्रीनगर वापिस भेजा और उसको फिर जम्मू होते हुए वापिस लाए तो उस वक्त स्टेशन मैनेजर, जो पहले कहा गया था कि अब नहीं जायेगा, इसलिए वह आश्वस्त होकर घर चला गया। जब चार बजे हमने कहा कि इसको फिर रो-शेड्यूल्ड करेंगे तो उसने अपनी समर्पता प्रगट की और कहा मेरे पास और स्टाफ नहीं है, मैं कैसे उतारूंगा? जब प्लेन जम्मू लैंड किया तो वे आ चुके थे परन्तु उनके असमर्थता जाहिर करने के कारण उनके ऊपर डिसिप्लिनरी ऐक्शन लिया गया है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो कार्यवाही की है वह कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी। क्या ऐक्शन ले लिया है या लिया जा रहा है। अगर लिया जायेगा तो कब तक इस सदन को उससे अवगत करा दिया जायेगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो कोई खास बात नहीं है। वे जानना चाहते हैं कि ऐक्शन की रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जायेगी।

श्री भागवत सा आजाद : जल्दी ही आ जायेगी।

दुबई में कार्यरत भारतीय बैंकों की शाखाओं को घाटा

* 92. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुबई में भारतीय बैंकों की शाखाओं को भारी घाटा हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक बैंक के चेयरमैन ने हाल ही में मद्रास में यह बताया है कि दुबई में भारतीय बैंकों को कुल कितना घाटा हुआ था और उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि उनके बैंक को कितना घाटा हुआ था और मद्रास के अनेक समाचारपत्रों ने दिनांक 12 सितम्बर, 1982 के अपने अंकों में ये आंकड़े प्रकाशित किये थे ;

(ग) क्या उक्त बैंक के चेयरमैन को वर्तमान नियमों का उल्लंघन करके यह ब्यौरा देने के लिये प्राधिकृत किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

Statement

(a) Only one Indian Bank, namely, the Bank of Baroda has two branches in Dubai. Both branches are reported to have earned profit in the preceding year in the half year ending 30-6-1982.

(b) to (d). The newspapers in Madras had published a news item in their issue of 12th September, 1982 regarding a statement made by the Chairman and Managing Director of Indian Overseas Bank. The news-report mentioned *inter-alia* "about losses incurred by banks in the course of remittances from Dubai through agents." "According to the Chairman and Managing Director of Indian Overseas Bank, this statement had been made by him in reference to International Finance and Exchange Corporation (IFEC) of Doha (Qatar) which had suddenly closed its operations on 31st March, 1982. This matter had already attracted public interest and an Official Liquidator had been appointed by the local court for winding up the affairs of IFEC. The concerned Indian Banks have also since filed their respective claims totalling around Rs. 8.48 crores with the Official Liquidator.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loss to Vayudoot

*82. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vayudoot is still operating under loss;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor;

(c) is it a fact that Government have failed to find an aircraft that would suit Vayudoot's needs; and

(d) if so, what attempts were made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The primary factors responsible for losses incurred by Vayudoot are:—

(i) low passenger load factor on some sectors.

(ii) pay load restrictions due to airfield limitations.

(c) and (d)). Keeping in view the size of airports and the territories in which Vayudoot operates and expected to operate in future, Government has constituted a Committee to recommend *inter-alia* the most suitable aircraft for Vayudoot operations.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसे ही आपके बोलने की बात आई इधर समय समाप्त हो गया ।

Development of Beaches

*85 SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes under consideration for development of beaches in the country for the purpose of tourism;

(b) whether it is also proposed to consult eminent environmentalists and beach resort experts for preservation and development of our beaches and coastal eco-system; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha..

Statement

(a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to augment facilities for tourists at the beach resorts of Kovalam and Goa. In addition, the ITDC plans to construct hotels at Puri, Konark and Pondicherry as joint venture projects in collaboration with State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations, subject to availability of funds, ITDC also proposes to expand existing accommodation at Mahabalipuram.

(b) and (c). Pursuant to the letter addressed by the Prime Minister in November, 1981 to the Chief Ministers of Coastal States stressing the need to conserve our beaches and to ensure proper environmental planning, a Working Group has been set up by the Department of Environment on 1st September, 1982 to study land/marine interface eco-system in order to prepare appropriate guidelines for environmental management and development on or near the beaches. The Working Group is headed by the Chairman, Central Board for Water Pollution and has on it representatives from the Institute of Oceanography, the Town and Country Planning Organisation, the Principal Scientific

Officer of Department of Environment, a representative from Zoology Department of Calcutta University and Ministry of Tourism. The Working Group is expected to submit its report by the end of December, 1982.

थोक और खुदरा मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि

*90. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप :— क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982 में थोक मूल्य सूचकांक और खुदरा मूल्य सूचकांक आज तक किस अंक तक पहुँच गया है और मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) मूल्यों में उक्त वृद्धि से सरकारी योजनायें कितने प्रतिशत तक प्रभावित होंगी और उन योजनाओं पर सरकार को कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि खर्च करनी होगी ; और

(ग) मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और अब तक कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :

(क) 18 दिसम्बर, 1982 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह (अद्यतन उपलब्ध) के लिए थोक मूल्य सूचकांक 290.3 था और यह 2 जनवरी, 1982 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के 279.5 से 3.9 प्रतिशत अधिक था। उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक जी अगस्त 1982 के लिए 488 था (अद्यतन उपलब्ध) जनवरी 1982 के 459 से 6.3 प्रतिशत अधिक था।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के मध्यावधिक मूल्यांकन में, जो अभी किया जा रहा है, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, मूल्य वृद्धि और जनवरी 1981 में

आयोजना को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद से हुई अन्य घटनाओं के संदर्भ में आयोजना के लिए वित्तीय संसाधनों का पुनर्निर्धारण किया जाएगा। यह भी ध्यान दिया जाए कि जिन वार्षिक आयोजनाओं के माध्यम से छठी आयोजना कार्यान्वित की जाती है इनमें मूल्यवृद्धि सहित विद्यमान आर्थिक नीति के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ग) सरकार ने सर्वदा मुद्रास्फीति नियंत्रण को उच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान की है और पूर्ति पक्ष तथा मांग पक्ष दोनों पक्षों के संबंध में कई उपाय किये गये हैं। मूल्य स्थिति पर बारीकी से नजर रखी जाती है ताकि और आगे आवश्यक उपाय किये जा सकें। मुद्रास्फीति निरोधक उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप थोक मूल्य सूचकांक के रूप में मुद्रास्फीति की वार्षिक दर 5 जनवरी 1980 के 22.5 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 3 जनवरी, 1981 को 14.0 प्रतिशत और 2 जनवरी, 1982 को 7.6 प्रतिशत पर लाई गई है। 18 सितम्बर, 1982 को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह में मुद्रास्फीति की वार्षिक दर 2.0 प्रतिशत थी।

वित्त मंत्री के विदेशी दौरे को उपलब्धियां

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

(क) वित्त मंत्री के गत महीने के विदेशी दौरे के क्या परिणाम निकले ;

(ख) विश्व बैंक और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के साथ किन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ ; और

(ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की किन शर्तों को वित्त मंत्री ने अस्वीकार कर दिया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) :
(क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

वित्त मंत्री के नेतृत्व में एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल राष्ट्रमंडल के वित्त मंत्रियों की 29 अगस्त से 31 अगस्त, 1982 तक लन्दन में हुई बैठकों में शामिल हुआ। इस प्रतिनिधिमण्डल ने '24 के समूह' विकास समिति, अन्तरिम समिति की बैठकों और पहली सितम्बर से 9 सितम्बर, 1982 तक टोरंटो में हुए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष/अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक के गवर्नरों के बोर्ड के संयुक्त वार्षिक विचार-विमर्श में भी हिस्सा लिया।

ये बैठकें विश्व की बिगड़ती हुई आर्थिक स्थिति की पृष्ठभूमि में हुई थीं। इसीलिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष और विश्व बैंक को सुदृढ़ बनाने और उन उपायों पर काफी जोर दिया गया जिससे ये संस्थाएं विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार करने की प्रक्रिया में सहायता प्रदान कर सकें। इन बैठकों में जिन मुख्य मुद्दों पर चर्चा की गई, उनमें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के पुनर्भरण, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ऋण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के कोटे में संशोधन और विशेष आहरण अधिकारों (एस. डी. आर.) का आवंटन शामिल हैं। अधिकांश दाता देश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के छठे पुनर्भरण में राजकोषीय वर्ष 1983 के लिए अपना पूरा अंशदान करने के लिए सहमत हो

गए। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के लिए राजकोषीय वर्ष 1984 के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए भी उल्लेखनीय प्रगति हुई। इस बात पर भी सहमति व्यक्त की गई कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के सातवें पुनर्भरण के लिए औपचारिक बातचीत 1982 का वर्ष समाप्त होने से पहले शुरू की जानी चाहिए और उसे जल्दी ही पूरा कर लिया जाना चाहिए। जहां तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक द्वारा दिए जाने वाले ऋणों का संबंध है, अधिकांश देशों ने वास्तविक अर्थ में इनका विस्तार किए जाने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के कोटे में काफी वृद्धि करने के पक्ष में मोटे तौर पर मतैक्य था। इन बैठकों में विशेष आह्वान अधिकारों (एस० डी० आर०) के नए आवंटन की आवश्यकता पर भी जोर दिया गया।

चूंकि इन बैठकों में चर्चित विषयों का स्वरूप मोटे तौर पर नीति के संबंध में था, इसलिए किन्हीं विशेष शर्तों और सामान्य शर्तों को स्वीकार किए जाने अथवा अस्वीकार करने की कोई बात नहीं थी जो आमतौर से विशिष्ट कार्यक्रमों से जुड़ी होती है।

Cleanliness in ITDC Hotels

*93. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware of the deteriorating condition of cleanliness, sanitation, specially in the kitchens and lavatories of the hotels run by the ITDC in the Capital;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to untrained and inexperienced staff, no improvement has been made in this direction of late; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government and what steps Government propose to take to effect improvement in this direction, particularly in view of the forthcoming Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Every effort is made by the Management of ITDC hotels to maintain high standards of cleanliness and hygiene in the kitchens and lavatories of their hotels.

(b) Competent, experienced and trained staff has been employed and the situation is satisfactory.

(c) The ITDC Management has been asked to take effective steps to further improve standard of cleanliness in ITDC hotels. The Management has also been directed to undertake special drives of intensive and surprise inspections to effect improvements in this direction especially to meet the needs of the forthcoming Asian Games.

Study of Tobacco Production and Export

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

(a) whether a delegation from Federal Republic of Germany and European Economic Community has visited India and studied tobacco production and export potential of the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to promote the trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The potential for increasing exports of tobacco from India to FRG/EEC countries was recognised having

regard to the quality and competitiveness of the Indian tobacco. It was agreed that samples of Indian tobacco should be sent to the importers for close scrutiny and study by foreign-manufacturers with a view to examining their suitability for purchase.

(c) The Tobacco Board is already taking steps to promote tobacco exports from India like participation in International fairs/exhibitions, both in India and abroad, market surveys, sending trade delegations abroad and receiving foreign trade delegations etc.

Comprehensive Rubber Policy

*96. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the comprehensive rubber policy being implemented by Government both in regard to natural rubber and synthetic rubber;

(b) whether the cost of imported natural rubber, though available at throwaway prices abroad, is as high as the indigenous natural rubber and if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether there is a demand that the customs duty on imported synthetic rubber should be enhanced so that the indigenous unit producing synthetic rubber does not become a sick unit; and

(d) whether the frequent increases in the prices of tyres being resorted to by leading tyre manufacturers bear no relationship at all the cost of inputs like synthetic rubber and natural rubber?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: (a), (b) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the house.

(c) M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., have represented that customs duty be increased on imported synthetic rubber.

Statement

(a) The comprehensive policy on natural rubber aims at protecting the interests of both the rubber growers and the rubber goods manufacturers. On the basis of a close monitoring of demand and supply gap through Inter-Ministerial consultation process, natural rubber is imported to meet the actual requirements of the manufacturers. The import of natural rubber is canalised through the S.T.C. and it is so effected that the imported rubber is made available to the rubber goods industry during lean production season for natural rubber in the country. Government is also implementing various developmental schemes through the Rubber Board for the welfare of the rubber growers with a view to increasing the rubber production in the country thereby reducing our dependence on imports.

As regards synthetic rubber, the production of the item is the concern of the Department of Petroleum. There are two synthetic rubber plants namely M/s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd., Barielly and Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd., Baroda. The policy of the Government is to increase synthetic rubber production in the country and minimise its imports. The import of synthetic rubber except Butyl rubber, Neo-prene/Chloroprene, V. P. Latex, Hypalon, Viton, P.T.F.E and E.P.D.M. is allowed under Appendix 5 of the Import Policy for 1982-83. These items are allowed for import under O.G.L.

(b) The sale price of natural rubber imported by the S.T.C. for release to the rubber goods manufacturers is determined by Government on the basis of recommendations of a pricing Committee headed by Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. In fixing sale price, material cost, freight costs, import duty, reasonable profit margin for S.T.C. etc., are taken into account.

(d) There is no formal or informal control on the price of automobile tyres. On examining the question of frequent price increases being resorted to by the Manufacturers of tyres, the Department of Industrial Development referred the matter to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices—that is to study the claims of the Automobile Tyre Manufacturers that the price increases are warranted by the cost elements and to advise the Government on appropriate further steps. The Department of Industrial Development has since received the report and it is under their consideration. It is not in public interest to disclose its contents at this stage.

हवाई अड्डों पर “मेटल डिटेक्टर” (धातु की वस्तुओं का पता लगाने वाले उपकरण) लगाना।

* 97. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हवाई अड्डों पर “मेटल डिटेक्टर” लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी राशि खर्च करने की संभावना है; और

(ग) ऐसे हवाई अड्डों के नाम क्या हैं और उन पर ये उपकरण कब तक लगा दिये जायेंगे ?

नागर विमानन तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत शा आजाद) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) वर्ष 1982-83 के अंत तक इस पर 45.19 लाख रुपये के खर्च होने की संभावना है ।

(ग) 71 विमान क्षेत्रों पर पहले ही हस्त-धारित मेटल डिटेक्टरों की पूर्ति की जा चुकी है । इन विमान क्षेत्रों की एक सूची लोक सभा-पटल पर रखी गई है ।

47 विमान क्षेत्रों पर डोर फैम मेटल डिटेक्टर लगाने का काम पहले ही पूरा किया जा चुका है । 17 विमान क्षेत्रों पर ये लगाने का कार्य शीघ्र पूरा होने की संभावना है । इन विमान क्षेत्रों की भी एक सूची लोक सभा पटल पर रखी गई है । भविष्य में इस प्रकार के उपकरण जमशेदपुर, गया, राउरकेला, लुधियाना तथा देहरादून पर भी उपलब्ध कराये जायेंगे ।

विवरण

(क) हस्त-धारित मेटल डिटेक्टर :

निम्नलिखित विमानक्षेत्रों पर पहले ही लगाए गए हैं ।

1. बम्बई
2. कलकत्ता
3. दिल्ली
4. मद्रास
5. हैदराबाद
6. भुन्तर
7. तिरुपति
8. विजयवाड़ा
9. त्रिशाखापत्तनम्
10. मोहनबाड़ी
11. जोरहाट
12. गोहाटी
13. लीलाबाड़ी
14. कुम्भीग्राम
15. तेजपुर
16. रांची
17. भुज

18. अहमदाबाद
19. जामनगर
20. केशोद
21. पोरबन्दर
22. राजकोट
23. बडोडरा
24. लेह
25. बेलगाम
26. कोचीन
27. मंगलोर
28. त्रिवेन्द्रम
29. भोपाल
30. ग्वालियर
31. इंदौर
32. जबलपुर
33. खजुराहो
34. रायपुर
35. औरंगाबाद
36. नागपुर
37. पुणे
38. इम्फाल
39. दीमापुर
40. भुवनेश्वर
41. जयपुर
42. जोधपुर
43. उदयपुर
44. कोयम्बटूर
45. मदुरै
46. त्रिचिरापल्ली
47. अगतारला
48. आगरा
49. इलाहाबाद
50. गोरखपुर

51. कानपुर
52. लखनऊ
53. वाराणसी
54. पोर्ट-ब्लेयर
55. चंडीगढ़
56. डबोलिम
57. बागडोगरा
58. जम्मू
59. श्रीनगर
60. अमृतसर
61. पटना
62. बंगलौर
63. भावनगर
64. बारापानी
65. कैलाशहर
66. तेजू
67. जमशेदपुर
68. गया
69. राउरकेला
70. लुधियाना
71. देहरादून

(ख) डोर फेम मेटल डिटेक्टर :

निम्नलिखित विमानक्षेत्रों पर पहले
ही लगाए गए हैं : —

1. त्रिवेन्द्रम
2. वाराणसी
3. हैदराबाद
4. अमृतसर
5. पटना
6. त्रिचिरापल्ली
7. जम्मू
8. श्रीनगर
9. अहमदाबाद

10. बम्बई
11. जयपुर
12. इम्फाल
13. अगरतला
14. गौहाटी
15. नागपुर
16. आगरा
17. लखनऊ
18. डबोलिम (गोवा)
19. कोचीन
20. उदयपुर
21. मद्रास
22. दिल्ली (पालम)
23. कलकत्ता
24. मदुरै
25. कोयम्बतूर
26. पुणे
27. मंगलौर]
28. बेलगाम
29. भावनगर
30. कशोद
31. पोरबन्दर
32. वडोडरा (वडोदा)
33. राजकोट
34. जामनगर
35. इनाहाबाद
(नागर विधानन प्रशिक्षण चेन्द्र)
36. औरंगाबाद
37. विशाखापत्तनम
38. तिरुपति
39. विजयवाड़ा]
40. जोधपुर
41. चंडीगढ़
42. ग्वालियर

43. खजुराहो
44. भोपाल
45. इंदोर
46. रायपुर
47. बंगलौर

लगाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है

1. बागगडोरा
2. जोरहाट
3. दीमापुर
4. कानपुर
5. लेह
6. पोर्ट-ब्लेयर
7. रांची
8. भुज
9. भुन्तर
10. गोरखपुर
11. कैलाशहर
12. तेजपुर
13. बारापानी
14. भुवनेश्वर
15. जबलपुर
16. सिल्चर
- 1क. तेजू
18. जमशेदपुर
19. गया
20. राउरकेल
21. लुधियाना
22. देहरादून

Minting of 5 paise coins

*98. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are suffering loss while minting five paise coins;

(b) whether Government mint officials have sought the Centre's permission to stop manufacturing 5 paise coins; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (c) Yes, Sir. On account of increase in costs in recent years, the average total cost (i.e. metal cost plus manufacturing cost) of a 5 paise coin now is 13 paise.

(b) No, Sir. The Mint authorities have not approached the Government with any proposal for stopping the manufacture of 5 paise coins. Nor is any such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Development of Mewar Complex

*99. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Tourism Development of Mewar Complex;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with places of tourist interest to be developed by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Tourism has got a master Plan (land-use plan) prepared of the Mewar Complex covering Haldighati, Chawand, Rakta-Talai, Gogunda and Kumbalgarh by the Town & Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Works and Housing a copy of which has been sent to the State Government for approval and notification.

The State Government has been requested to indicate the items which they would take up as envisaged in the Master Plan, such as, the realignment of roads, afforestation, etc. development, provision of tourist facilities, etc. On receipt of this information, the facilities to be provided in the Central Sector would be determined.

Permission to Kerala Minister to visit Canada

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

(a) whether the Minister for Electricity, Government of Kerala sought the permission of Government of India for visiting Canada;

(b) whether the Finance Ministry has given clearance for it;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether during the last one year, the Finance Ministry has objected to the foreign visit of many Ministers of various States; if so, give the details with names and States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister of Electricity, Government of Kerala sought the permission of Government of India for visiting Canada and Japan during August, 1982.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Proposals of the State Governments regarding foreign visits of their Ministers are considered in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs on the merits of each case. As a matter of broad policy, visits abroad for gathering general information/knowledge which are not connected with any approved project are not encouraged.

During the past one year ending September, 1982, seven different proposals involving visits of eight Ministers from Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, were not cleared.

Foreign tours of Government servants

877. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent disclosures in the press regarding avoidable foreign tours of Government servants (India Today, 15 August, 1982);

(b) whether Government propose to minimise foreign travel by entrusting these responsibilities to the Indian Missions abroad; and

(c) whether Government have plans to post technical personnel in the important Embassies/High Commissions abroad instead of Administrative Officers as is the case at present in Ministries such as Agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) While the statistical information given in the Article 'Government Junketing Mania', which appeared in 'India Today' dated 15th August, 1982 is in parts correct, the conclusions drawn therefrom and the assumptions made in the article are largely incorrect.

(b) Instructions already exist that no delegation/deputation should be sponsored unless it is clear that the matter cannot be handled by the Indian Missions abroad.

(c) Many of the Ministries such as Defence, Commerce, Supply, Railways, Tourism and Civil Aviation, etc. already have either technical officers attached to the important Embassies/High Commission abroad or have branch offices abroad.

Distribution of Essential Commodities through Public Distribution System

878. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the turnover of Essential Commodities distributed through Public Distribution System in India, Commodity-wise and State wise details for the period 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1981, 1st April 1981 to 31st March 1982 and 1st March 1982 to 30th September, 1982;

(b) the commodities (in terms of money) distributed through cooperative and non-cooperative systems during these periods;

(c) whether Government have constituted any advisory body to watch and advise the distribution of Essential Commodities at the Central, State and District level; and

(d) if so, the details of the personnel of the Central Advisory body?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF):

(a) and (b) Information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, and on receipt, will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations have been advised to constitute consumer advisory committees at various levels, including district, block and taluk, to oversee the functioning of fair-price shops.

At the Centre, an Advisory Council on Public Distribution System has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Civil Supplies to review its working of the public distribution system from time to time. Its membership includes Food and Civil Supplies Ministers of all States/ Union Territories, representatives of other Central Ministries and agencies connected with the work of public distribution system, and two Members of Parliament (one each from each House).

Damage to Meteorological Department due to loss of Insat-1A

879. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any damage done to the Meteorological Department as a result of the loss of INSAT-1A so far as the question of cyclone surveillance is concerned; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The loss of INSAT-1A has affected more precise cyclone surveillance.

(b) INSAT-1A was expected to give half hourly cloud pictures of the earth, with facility to observe cyclones at very frequent intervals, if and when needed. This at present is not possible.

Purchase of Basmati Rice by Super Bazar

880. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Super Bazar had purchased Basmati rice and its quality control laboratory located at Lady Irwan College had declared it not fit for being sold as Basmati rice:

(b) whether it is a fact that the Super Bazar had sold the same rice as Basmati rice at the rate of Rs. 7.65 per kg. while its purchase price by Super Bazar was 5.40 per kg;

(c) who are the persons responsible for allowing the same of this rice as Basmati rice when the quality control laboratory had not approved it and what action has been taken against them; and

(d) whether there exists a price fixation Committee in Super Bazar and if so, the percentage of profit of Super Bazar on such items like Basmati rice, pulses, spices and other consumer and grocery items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF):

(a) and (c) Basmati rice available in the market usually contains admixture of other varieties of rice. Basmati rice procured by Super Bazar from time to time is tested in their quality control laboratory before sale. The quality of rice sold by Super Bazar is covered under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) A Price Fixation Committee has been constituted in Super Bazar. The margin of Super Bazar on such items like Basmati rice, Pulses, spices and other grocery items is between 5 to 10 per cent according to its turn-over.

Contract with Foreign Airlines for Cargo Lifting

881. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry/Civil Aviation Department have recently contracted a foreign airlines for cargo lifting within the country ignoring the national airlines, Air India;

(b) who is responsible for the issue of the contract to the foreign airline in preference to Air India; and

(c) whether he has got the matter investigated and taken necessary action to retrieve the situation and save draining out of money from the country and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Decoration and Furnishing of Government Hotels for Asian Games

882. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to spend a sum of Rs. 1.4 crores on decoration and furnishing of Government hotels before Asian Games;

(b) if so, whether the furniture etc. provided in Government hotels up till now was not upto the required standard; and

(c) whether the furnishing etc. proposed to be provided in replacement would be totally of Indian make or would be imported from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHR KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) ITDC has not undertaken any special schemes for decoration and furnishing of its existing hotels in Delhi before Asian Games. However, as part of normal maintenance, an expenditure of the order of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred during the current financial year (1982-83).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

कांडला पत्तन से निर्यात की गई चीनी

883. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष जनवरी, 1982 से तिसम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान कांडला पत्तन से कुल कितनी चीनी का निर्यात किया गया तथा किन्-किन् देशों को कि-किस दर पर यह निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) जहाज पर चढ़ाते समय असावधानी बरते जाने के कारण कितनी और कितने मूल्य की चगनी खराब हो गई ;

(ग) इसके लिये कौन-कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) खराब चीनी का निपटान कैसे किया गया तथा इसकी बिक्री से कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जनवरी, 1982 से तिसम्बर, 1982 तक कांडला पत्तन से 59,800 मेड टन चीनी की मात्रा का निर्यात किया गया है । जिन देशों को

यह चीनी निर्यात की गई वे हैं इण्डो-नेशिया तथा चीन । यह संविदागत दरों पर निर्यात की गई हैं जो अलग अलग खेप के लिये अलग अलग हैं ।

(ख) निर्यात के समय रख-रखाव में कोई चीनी खराब नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार में अधिक मूल्य होना

884. श्री राम लाल राही: क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार में चना, मटर दालें आदि जैसी राष्ट्रीय जिन्नों के भाव उत्तर प्रदेश में इन जिन्नों के विद्यमान-भावों की तुलना में दुगने हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस कदाचार को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उतमान आरिफ) : (क) से (ग) सुपर बाजार में बेची जाने वाली दालों, चने आदि के खुदरा मूल्य दिल्ली के स्थानीय महत्वपूर्ण बाजारों के खुदरा मूल्यों की तुलना में पूर्णतः प्रतियोगी हैं ।]

सुपर बाजार में एक परिवीक्षा सेल है जो बाजार मूल्यों पर नजर रखता है ।

Trade Agreement between India and Iran

885. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between the Government of Iran and Government of India in regard to foreign trade when the Iranian delegation visited India during August 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any discussion has been held in this regard; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). A delegation led by the Speaker of the Iranian Majlis, which included a Deputy Commerce Minister of Iran, visited India during August, 1982. Following upon the discussion held during this visit, Commerce Minister visited Iran from 24th to 26th August, 1982. At the end of his stay a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the two countries.

To be answered on Friday, the 8th October, 1982/Asvina 16, 1904 (Saka) Project financed by World Bank or its Agencies in Karnataka

886. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the various projects set up in the State of Karnataka which have been or are being financed by the World Bank or its agencies;

(b) the nature of these projects and their locations in the State; and

(c) the amount of help received from the World Bank and the extent of development that came along with these projects so set up in the economy?

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

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of Credit \$ Million	Area Covered	Description
1	Mysore Agricultural Credit Project.	40.00	Whole of Karnataka State.	To provide credit to the Agricultural Sector.
2	Mysore Agricultural Market Project.	8.00	Do.	For development of Agricultural Market.
3	Drought Prone Areas Project.	35.00	Multi State Bijapur District.	To stabilise the production from agriculture and related activities.
4	1st population Project	21.20	Multi State Bangalore Chitradurga Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur.	To complete health infrastructure and training facilities to fully implement India's programme of family planning services.
5	Karnataka Irrigation Project.	117.64	Karnataka.	To develop the Upper Krishna Scheme and for Command Area Development of Malaprabha and Ghataprabha.
6	Karnataka Tank Irrigation.	54.00	Karnataka.	To assist in carrying out minor irrigation programmes in Karnataka.
7	Karnataka Dairy Project.	30.00	Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Kolar, Mandya and Coorg.	To develop integrated milk production programme in rural areas of Karnataka on the AMUL pattern.
8	Second National Seed Project.	16.00	Multi State Whole of Karnataka.	To develop seed industry in 5 states including Karnataka.
9	Cashewnut Project.	22.00	Multi State South Kanara.	Development of cashew production & supporting facilities in 4 states including Karnataka where 13,000 h.a. of cashew nut plantation will be established.
10	Composite Agriculture Extension Project.	25.00	Multi State Whole of Karnataka.	For early and sustained improvement in agricultural production in the participating states.
11	Karnataka Sericulture Project.	54.00	Karnataka	The project is designed to promote the integrated development of sericulture.
In addition the following Central Sector Project have been or being implemented in Karnataka.				
12	Rural Electrification—I	4.874		Expansion and improvement of rural electrification systems.
13	Rural Electrification—II	8.16		Do.
14	Second Food grain storage	107.00 (Share of Karnataka not available)		Construction of Godowns for storage of foodgrains both for procurement and distribution.

NOTE: Projects at Serial No. 1 to 4 and 12 are closed. The rest of the Projects are currently under implementation.

Non-advancing of credit to small units by various Branches of Banks in Bihar

887. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank, Bank of India, State Bank, Central Bank etc. have directed their branches at Madhubani, Beeripatti, Darbhanga, Jalepy, Baheri, Bharwara (Singhbara), Jay Nagar and other places in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga in Bihar not to advance any credit to small industrial units including those for self-employment;

(b) if so, the details thereabout, with reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons for refusing credit to Thermometer, Brick-Kiln, oil producing industries, poultry-goatery farms etc. and whether responsibility is proposed to be fixed therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) All the four banks have reported that they have not issued such directives to their branches in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All bank branches including those in districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga of Bihar have been advised to consider viable proposals received from small scale units including these for self-employment and provide need based loans.

Export Target of Engineering Goods

888 SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target of export of engineering goods for the year 1982-83;

(b) the name of the countries to whom the engineering goods are being exported;

(c) the amount of engineering goods exported during the period April-June 1982 (first quarter); and

(d) what measures are being taken to increase the export of engineering goods in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The target of export of engineering goods for the year 1982-83 has been fixed at Rs. 1400 crores.

(b) Engineering goods are exported to almost all the countries of the world: in South East Asia, West Asia, Africa, East Europe, West Europe, America, Carribean Islands. Australia and New Zealand.

(c) The export of engineering goods from India during April-June, 1982 is estimated at Rs. 215 crores.

(d) Apart from assisting export promotion organisations like the Engineering Export Promotion Council in sending trade delegations, study teams and sales teams, inviting foreign delegations, arranging conferences abroad, mounting publicity campaigns, opening foreign offices and participating in trade fairs/exhibitions, a number of other steps have been taken by the Government for promoting exports of engg. goods. Some of these steps are as follows:

(i) A scheme for supply of steel and pig iron on priority basis to engineering exporters has been in operation.

(ii) Domestic steel prices were increased in February, 1981. It has been decided that in respect of subsisting contracts, the difference between the pre-increase price and post increase price of steel and pig

iron will be re-imbursed to the exporters. In respect of other contracts, it has been decided that exporters will get their requirements of steel international prices. The difference between the domestic price and the international price will be re-imbursed to the exporters after exports are effected.

(iii) To facilitate higher production, it has been decided that production for exports will be outside the licensed capacity of industrial units.

(iv) A scheme of issue of advance import licence with Import Duty Exemption is in operation which facilitates the import of essential raw material required for export production. A large number of items required for engineering goods, are included in this scheme.

(v) Import of technology is permitted wherever considered necessary.

(vi) A scheme of 100 export oriented units has been introduced recently providing for attractive facilities for units which undertake to export their entire production.

Disparity between maximum entry age of Junior Basic Teachers in Cantonment Schools and Delhi Administration Schools

889. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is prevailing a disparity between the maximum entry age of the Junior Basic Teachers in the Delhi Cantonment Schools and the Delhi Administration Schools which is 30 years in case of the Cantonment Schools while it is 40 years of other Delhi Administration schools;

(b) whether he is also aware that because of this disparity most of the experienced teachers are unable to serve the Cantonment Schools, thus depriving the students of their valuable experience;

(c) whether he proposes to remove this disparity thus enabling many experienced and talented teachers to serve Cantonment Schools also; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

The service conditions including maximum age of entry at the time of first appointment of all Cantonment Board employees are governed by the Cantonment Fund Servants Rules, 1937 as amended from time to time. Under these Rules, no person aged below 18 years and more than 25 years shall be appointed to any post under a Board. However, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command has the discretion to relax the aforesaid age limits generally or specially to such extent as he considers appropriate for specified categories or specific Cantonments or individual cases.

2. The teachers working in Cantonment Board schools including those of Delhi Cantonment Board are governed by the above mentioned rules. It has been ascertained that the maximum age limits for the recruitment of Assistant Teachers in Municipal Corporation Delhi is 30 years for male teachers and 40 years in the case of Lady Teachers. No proposal is under consideration to enhance the maximum age limit of Cantonment Board teachers in Delhi, as the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command has the discretion to relax the aforesaid age limits, on the merits and circumstances of each case.

Uniforms supplies to Chambermaid in Hotel Kanishka (ITDC)

890. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the bell-bottom uniforms supplied to the Chambermaid in Hotel Kanishka (ITDC) which does not create a good impression in the minds of the visitors; and

(b) whether Government propose to make the dress of the Chambermaid more attractive by supplying Sarees or Suit so that it may create a good impression at least during the coming 'Asiad' 82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) To facilitate the performance of their duties, Chambermaids in Hotel Kanishka are provided terrycot navy blue tops and trousers by ITDC. The uniform has, by & large, been well received and is found to be convenient from the nature of duties discharged by them.

Disposal of Commutation Papers in Office of A.G. Tamil Nadu

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

(a) what is the total number of pension commutation papers received during the year 1982-83 from Tamil Nadu in the office of the Accountant General, Tamil Nadu;

(b) how many such papers have been disposed of so far and how many such papers are still pending and what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) is there not a time limit for disposal of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) 1871 cases of pension commutation were received during 1982-83 upto 31st August, 1982.

(b) Commutation payments were authorised in 1055 cases. Out of remaining 816 cases, sanctions from Government departments are awaited in 619 cases. The remaining 197 cases, where sanctions were received in September 1982, are in process for authorisation of payments.

(c) No time limit for disposal of such applications has been laid down. The authorisation depends upon final sanctions to be received from Government. The existing instructions, however, require that commutation cases should be treated as urgent at all stages.

Probable Officer-nominees for appointment on Banks Boards

892. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Managing Directors of all nationalised banks have been asked by the Department of the Finance Ministry to send a list of probable officer-nominees for appointment of the Boards.

(b) if so, whether it means that the Association of Officers of nationalised banks have lost their right to select their own Board nominees; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and also whether the same procedure is proposed to be followed in the case of other employees of the nationalised Banks?

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

(b) and (c) Appointment of workmen employees and non-workmen employee directors on the Boards of the nationalised banks is to be made by the Government strictly in accordance with the provisions of the nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 and the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980. The Scheme does not confer any right on the Associations of officers to nominate their representatives as officer Directors on the Boards of Nationalised Banks.

**Representation from All India Saccharin Manufacturers' Association
Bombay**

893. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry (the Department of Revenue) have received a representation from the All India Saccharin Manufacturers' Association, Bombay requesting for protection to the indigenous industry by increasing import duty on the imported stuff;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The main point of the representation was that the indigenous saccharin was not able to compete with the imported saccharin.

(c) Saccharin is on the list of banned items (Item 57 in Appendix 4 of the Import Policy for the year 1982-83). Import of this item can only be allowed against REP licences issued against export of certain specified products in whose manufacture saccharin has been actually used. Adequate protection is available to the indigenous industry and there is no necessity for increasing the rate of import duty on saccharin.

Grant of Technical Pay for Engineering Officers of Armed Forces

894. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to Para 24 of Chapter XIV (p.110) of the Annual Report of his Ministry for 1981-82 regarding the grant of Technical Pay for Engineering Officers of the Armed Forces and state:

(a) whether the details of the proposed scheme have since been worked out;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and when the formal orders in this behalf are likely to be issued; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands at present and how much more time it will take to issue detailed instructions implementing the decision already taken in this behalf?

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

(b) and (c) The scheme provides for grant of Technical Pay of Rs. 100/- per month on successful completion of technical courses of over six months duration. For completion of each other course in this group an additional pay of Rs. 75/- per month will be admissible. Technical Pay of Rs. 75/- per month for courses of three to six months duration. For each other course of this group an additional pay Rs. 50/- per month will be admissible. Technical Pay in all the above groups will not exceed the ceiling limit of Rs. 250/- per month.

Formal Government orders were issued in April 1982 for grant of Technical Pay to the technically qualified officers of the Aeronautical Engineering Branch of the Air Force with effect from 1.9.1981.

Proposals for grant of Technical Pay to other Branches of the IAF as also to Engineering Officers of the Army and Navy are still under examination.

Releasing of Dearness Relief to Central Government Pensioners

895. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for the payment of last instalment of dearness relief to Central Government Pensioners drawing a pension below Rs. 1000/- p.m. released from March 1982 have since been issued; if so, whether he would lay on the Table a copy thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons for such an abnormal delay; and

(c) how long more will it take to issue these orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATHABAI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) The instalment of D.A. relief to Central Government Pensioners fell due with effect from 1st April, 1982 and not from March, 1982. Orders for the payment of this instalment have issued on 31st August, 1982. Copies of these orders are laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to cover certain routes in Maharashtra by Vayudoot

896. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has proposed that third level air service should be set up the Bombay-Ratnagiri-Kolhapur-Bombay, Nagpur-Akola-Candrapur Nagpur, Bombay Nasik-Jalgaon, Aurangabad - Bombay routes;

(b) whether Government have decided that the Vayudoot Service should cover these routes; and

(c) if so, when Vayudoot Service proposes to start the above flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Boosting Export of Jewellery

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

(a) whether an Indian delegation, after a tour of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore had submitted proposals to boost Indian exports gem and jewellery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce import duty on machinery and permit export of Indian jewellery on consignment basis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The Government has not yet received the report of the delegation of the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, which visited Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand.

(c) and (d). The Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, has recently submitted a proposal for duty exemption on certain imported machinery items, which will be considered on merits. Export of gem and jewellery, excluding silver jewellery, can be made on consignment basis, subject to the regulations of the Import/Export Trade Control Orders and Customs notification.

Establishment of Diamond cutting and polishing Centre

898. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council had urged upon Government to establish a diamond cutting and polishing centre in India and for removal of import duty on the machinery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SINGMA): (a) and (b). No proposal has been received from the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for establishment of a diamond cutting and polishing centre in India and for removal of import duty on machinery in that connection. However, separately, the Council has recently submitted a proposal for import duty exemption in respect of certain items of machinery. Decision in respect of duty exemption are taken on the basis of all the relevant factors.

Shortage of small coins in Gujarat

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of small coins in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to bring improvement in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Reports about shortage of small coins in certain areas of Gujarat have been received. All efforts are being made to rush supplies consistent with stocks available. Small coins worth Rs. 11.33 lakhs have already been remitted to Reserve Bank of India, Amedabad, on an emergent basis during the last week of September, 1982 for distribution in the State.

Agreement between FICCI and Confederation of Italian Industries

900. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and the Confederation of Italian Industries (Confindustria) have decided to form a joint business Council as per an agreement signed by the representative of FICCI and Confindustria in Rome towards the end of last month;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this agreement;

(c) whether it is customary for the FICCI to sign such agreements with foreign countries without Government's prior approval; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, whether the FICCI representative had obtained prior Government approval in this behalf and whether he had apprised Government of this formally; if so, when?

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

(b) The Protocol setting up the Indo-Italian Joint Business Council provides for direct exchange of information between businessmen of India and Italy in regard to trade and marketing situation promotion of economic, industrial and technological cooperation between India and Italian firms and examination and submission of proposals to respective governments for improving economic cooperation between the two countries.

(c) and (d). The aim of setting up Joint Business Councils is to bring the business communities of India and other countries together closely. FICCI as an Apex and representative body of Indian business and industry is encouraged to take initiative in this regard. The proposal to set up

an Indo-Italian Joint Business Council was first mooted at the meeting of the Indo-Italian Joint Committee held in New Delhi during 31st March to 2nd April 1981 and FICCI was requested to pursue the proposal actively. The signing of the Protocol now by FICCI in Rome is a culmination of those efforts.

News-Item Captioned "Film Producer Cronies Detained under COFEPOSA"

901. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MOVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bombay film producer and four others have been actively closely involved in smugglers racket;

(b) whether the news published in this connection in the 'Indian Express' (Delhi English Daily) dated 26th September, 1982 under caption "Film Producers Cronies detained under COFEPOSA" has been seen by Government,

(c) if so, the details of the same?

(d) what action has been taken against all those involved therein,

(e) how many such incidents of rackets have come to light of Government at Bombay, Delhi and in Gujarat during 1.1.1982 to 15.9.82; and

(f) the details of such incidents and action taken against each involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c): The facts of the case, stated briefly, are that two foreign nationals, Mr. Klaus Peter Martin Lorenz and Mr. Werner Zubler were intercepted at Palam Air Port on 13-4-1982 when they were about to export illegally 20 kgs. of hashish. On investigation, three Indian S/Shri Robert D'Souza,

Saty Prakash Behl and Vinod Kumar Aneja were found to be assisting the said foreign nationals by way of procurement, financing and making arrangements for illegal despatch of the contraband.

(d) All the five persons involved in this case, namely, Shri Rorbert D'Souza (a film producer of Bombay), Mr. Kalus Peter Martin Lorenz, Mr. Werner Zubler (foreign nationals), and S/Shri Satya Prakash Rehl and Vinod Kumrar Aneja have been detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 in pursuance of orders of detention, dated the 21st September, 1982 passed by the Administration of the Union Territory of Delhi. Necessary action to prosecute all these persons under the Customs Act, 1962 has also been taken.

(e) and (f). According to reports available with Government, 147, 20 and 81 orders of detention under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 have been passed by the Government of Maharashtra, Union Territory of Delhi and the Government of Gujarat respectively during the period from 1.1.82 to 15.9.82. These detention orders have been passed with a view to preventing the concerned persons from smuggling goods, abetting the smuggling of goods, engaging in transporting or concealing or keeping smuggled goods or dealing in smuggled goods.

Observance of "Tourism Day"

902. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Tourism Day" had been observed throughout India in September, 1982;

(b) if so, how it has been observed/celebrated and how special facilities were offered to tourists in various ways and outlets;

(c) whether the said day was a part of World Tourism day also;

(d) keeping in view the said "Tourism Day" and "World Tourism Day", what publicity machinery was put to operation for its popularisation and the outcome thereof; and

(e) how many tourists have taken benefit in various parts of the country and in various sectors and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (e). At the meeting of the Executive Council of World Tourism Organisation (WTO) held in Madrid in April 1982, it was decided that all member countries would celebrate September 27, 1982 as the World Tourism Day. As a result of the above call given by WTO, World Tourism Day was celebrated on the 27th of September, 1982 with the object of fostering an awareness of the social, cultural, educational and economic values of tourism.

The steps taken to celebrate the World Tourism Day included traditional Indian welcome to foreign tourists, organization of film shows, exhibitions, radio and television talks and panel discussions, holding of press conferences and presentation of awards and gifts to foreign tourists arriving in India on that day. Banners, streamers and stickers were displayed prominently.

Scheme for utilisation of Hotels constructed for ASIAD

903. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHIAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of different hotels being constructed in Delhi in connection with the Asian Games and the capacity of each of these hotels;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any scheme for utilisation of these hotels after the Asiad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The names of the new hotels under construction and also those under expansion in Delhi in connection with the Asian Games and their ultimate room capacity when fully commissioned are given below:—

S. No.	Name of the Hotels	No. of rooms likely to be constructed
1.	Asian Hotel	588
2.	Surya International	258
3.	Siddharth Continental	156
4.	Kanishka	300
5.	Maurya Sheraton (Exp.)	122
6.	Taj Palace	500
7.	Centaur Hotel	416
8.	Samrat	300
9.	Ashok Yatri Niwas	562
10.	Bharat Hotel	500
11.	Meridien Hotel	425
12.	Park Hotel	231

(b) and (c). It has been assessed that an addition of 20,000 hotel rooms would be necessary by 1985 to cope with the growth of tourism anticipated in the 1980—85 period. The additional capacity being provided in Delhi will go towards meeting this requirement. Acute shortage of accommodation during the tourist season in Delhi has been felt in the last 2 years. Consequent on the completion of this additional capacity by middle of 1983, the requirements of Delhi as a growingly important Convention and Congress for international gatherings will be catered to. Apart from that specific efforts for tying up each of these hotels with specific countries who have shown interest in visiting India are being made to utilise the capacity effectively.

Import of Natural Rubber

904. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the import of natural rubber;

(b) whether this would not affect the growers of natural rubber adversely;

(c) whether the price of rubber (natural) has been coming down steeply due to threat of further imports;

(d) what Government propose to do with the balance imported natural rubber lying with the State Trading Corporation; and

(e) how Government propose to help the growers in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Government is allowing import of natural rubber on the basis of periodic review of the demand-supply position in the country from time to time. Hence the import of natural rubber would not affect the interests of rubber growers adversely. During 1982-83, STC have been authorised to import only 40,000 tonnes of natural rubber.

(c) There has been a fall in the price of indigenous rubber during September 1982. This is mainly due to improved supply position owing to commencement of peak production season.

(d) Government is keeping a constant watch on the natural rubber situation in the country. The stocks of natural rubber presently lying with the STC will be disposed of by them as per the indent, registered by the manufacturers with the STC.

(e) Government is limiting the imports of natural rubber just to bridge the demand-supply gap, thereby protecting the interests of both the rubber growers and the rubber goods manufacturers. The Government is also implementing various developmental scheme through the Rubber Board for the welfare of the rubber growers with a view to increasing the rubber production in the country, thereby reducing our dependence on imports.

Ractories for Extracting Oil from Rice Bran, Mango Kernel etc.

905. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the factories of extracting oil from rice bran, mango kernel, maize ear are running in the country; and

(b) if not, the steps that being taken by Government to set up such factories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) A list is enclosed in the statement attached.

(b) The question does not arise.

Statement

Names of the places where the factories extracting oil from rice bran, mango kernel, maize are located* in the country.

I. RICE BRAN OIL

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Bhimavaram
2. Vijayawada
3. West Godavari
4. Machilipatnam
5. Khammam
6. Hyderabad

7. Vizianagram

8. Guntur

9. Nizamabad

10. Mangalagiri

11. Nalgonda

12. Chirala

13. Nellore

14. Kakinada

15. Tadopalligudem

16. Anantapur

17. Samalkot

ASSAM

1. Tezpur

2. Darang

3. Gauhati

BIHAR

1. Forbesganj

2. Jamshedpur

3. Ranchi

4. Kishanganj

CHANDIGARH

1. Chandigarh

GUJARAT

1. Ahmedabad

2. Manavadar

3. Panchmahal

JAMMU TAWI

1. Jammu

HARYANA

1. Sonapat

2. Karnal

3. Kurukhetra

4. Faridabad

5. Birsar

6. Kaihal

7. Shabad Markanda

KARNATAKA

1. Raichur

2. Sirsi

3. Shimoga

4. Tumkur

5. Bangalore

6. Kumarapatnam

7. Hospet

KERALA

1. Ernakulam

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Raipur

2. Durg

3. Bilaspur

MAHARASHTRA

1. Bombay

2. Kalyan

3. Jalgaon

4. Kolaba

5. Malkapur

6. Thana

PONDICHERY

1. Yaman

2. Metapalayam

3. Kattukppam

PUNJAB

1. Amritsar

2. Ludhiana

3. Kotakapura

4. Kapurthala

5. Bhatinda

6. Patiala

7. Makhu

8. Sangrur

9. Waryana

10. Faridkot Distt.

ORISSA

1. Balasore
2. Ganjam
3. Sambalpur.

RAJASTHAN

1. Fathenagar

TAMIL NADU

1. Tircharipalli
2. Tiruvarur
3. Sambanarkoil
4. Dingigul
5. Dharamapur
6. Salem
7. Gamlur
8. Mathur
9. Ramnad

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Sitapur
2. Metupalayam
3. Aligarh
4. Chandausi
5. Nainital
6. Badaun
7. Sikandrabad
8. Varanasi
9. Bareilly

WEST BENGAL

1. Burdwan
2. Midnapore
3. Birbhum

II. MANGO KERNEL OIL

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Tadepalligadem

MAHARASHTRA

1. Khamgaon

III. MAIZE OIL

KARNATAKA

1. Raichur

Import of Edible Oil from USA

906. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have recently approached the Government of USA for purchase for edible oils to meet the shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the quantity so far procured and the foreign exchange incurred as a result;

(c) the names of the countries from which edible oils were purchased during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) what is the foreign exchange incurred in each deal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Imports of edible oils are canalised through the State Trading Corporation which purchases them in the world markets on global tender basis. During the last three years the value of imports of edible oils made by the State Trading Corporation is as follows:—

Financial Year	Value (cif) Rs. in crores
1979-80	610.48
1980-81	527.80
1981-82	498.36

These edible oils were purchased from U.S.A., Europe, Brazil, Malaysia and

News-Item Captioned 'no room for foreign tourists in Asiad'

907. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the news item appearing in Hindustan Times dated 16th September, 1982 under the heading "No room for foreign tourist in Asiad" and state:

(a) how much accommodation for foreign tourists will be available by the time Asiad begins;

(b) how many hoteliers, with names, were given clearance on specific assurance of completing certain accommodation before Asiad and the stage of the availability of the accommodation; and

(c) have Government any statistics or estimate as to how many foreign tourists are to visit India to witness Asiad and in relation to this figure, what is the proposed provision for accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Besides the existing 4031 rooms in 37 hotels in Delhi, 2519 additional rooms in 12 new (including expansion of existing) hotels are likely to be made available by the Asiad begins.

(b) The 12 new (and expansion) hotels have assured to make available the number of rooms shown against each:

S.No.	Name of the Hotel	Total capacity	No. of rooms likely to be ready for Asiad
1	Asian Hotel	588	300
2	Surya International.	258	241
3	Sidharth Continental	156	156
4	Kanishk	300	300
5	Maurya Sheraton	122	122
6	Taj Palace	500	200
7	Centaur Hotel	416	200
8	Samrat	300	200
9	Ashok Yatri Niwas	562	550
10	Bharat Hotel	500	100
11	Meridian Hotel	425	100
12	Park Hotel	231	50

(c) No precise assessment of the number of foreign tourist likely to visit India to witness the Asiad is feasible but the Asiad is expected to

attract a sizeable number of tourists. In addition more than 3000 beds will be available in Delhi Administration's approved guest house.

Curtailment of Production of Vanaspati

908. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether vanaspati manufacturers have decided to curtail the production of vanaspati;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF):

(a) No, Sir.

During the first 6 months of the current oil year, the production of vanaspati was 8.6 per cent higher than the corresponding period of last year.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Non-Implementation of reservation Policy for SCs/STs in Public Sector Undertakings

909. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-implementation of the reservation policy for SCs and STs by some Public Sector Undertakings has come to the notice of Government.

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing reservation to SCs and STs by those Public Sector Undertakings; and

(c) the guidelines sent or proposed to be sent by his Ministry to those Public Sector Undertakings in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). The policy of Reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services has been laid down pursuant to the provisions contained in the Constitution of India. The requirements of this policy have been

laid down by the Presidential directives given to the Public Enterprises. As these are directives of Government the question of non-implementation of the reservation policy by any PSUs does not arise. As per these directives 15 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent of vacancies, in Direct Recruitment and promotion upto certain level are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. While most of the Public Enterprises have been able to achieve the quotas laid down there have been for various reasons, some short-falls in the fulfilment of quotas in a few Enterprises particularly in group A & B posts Government are closely monitoring the implementation of the policy and taking various steps to prevent short falls.

Appointments in Public Sector through UPSC

910. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the internal (warfare) going on in I.T.D.C. (India Today dated 15-8-1982);

(b) whether Government propose to make all appointments in the public sector through the UPSC to avoid Ministerial high-handedness and interference; and

(c) whether Government in the meantime propose to issue guidelines and code of conduct for the Ministers to avoid the present widespread feeling of high handedness on their personal whims and fancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) (a) Government were aware of the unsatisfactory functioning of certain wings of the I.T.D.C. and so suitable remedial measures were taken to set matters right wherever needed.

(b) and (c) All appointments in Public Enterprises are made strictly in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and not on the recommendations of UPSC. These guidelines are as under:—

Top Posts: They are filled on the recommendations of the Public Enterprises Selection Board.

Other Posts (i) Unless markedly better candidates are available from outside, vacancies are filled by promotion from within a public enterprise. The Public Enterprises Selection Board assists public enterprises in adopting organisational structure to make such promotions possible;

(ii) if internal candidates are not available, preference is given to persons employed in other public enterprises, and

(iii) failing availability of suitable candidates from the above two sources, selection is made from among those working in Government, private sector etc.

**Memorandum from West Bengal
Regarding Problems of Jute
Industry**

911. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a note alongwith a memorandum from the West Bengal regarding the problems of jute industry;

(b) if so, the salient points raised therein;

(c) whether Government have taken any initiative to redress the problems;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A note was received in the month of Aug. 1982 from the West Bengal Government re-

garding the problems faced by the jute industry in West Bengal.

(b) The salient points contained in the note refer to suggestions given by the representatives of the Jute Industry for regulating the availability of jute goods in the internal market by a 'monthly quota' release system and fixation of minimum prices of jute goods.

(c) and (d). Government is keen that jute industry's problems are solved as early as possible. In fact Government have already taken the following ameliorative measures aimed at stimulation of demand for correcting supply-demand situation as far as possible:

1. Grant of CCS on export of jute goods.

2. Purchase of substantial quantity of jute bags from mills through DGS & D from time to time under Essential Commodities Act at Cost-plus prices after linking it with purchase of raw jute from J.C.I.

3. Compulsory use of new jute bags for packing cement.

4. Persuading other user departments to use more jute bags for packing of fertilizers/sugar and foodgrains.

5. Grant of letters of intent for setting up of 100 per cent export oriented units for manufacture of new products.

6. Active participation of STC in export of sacking under a consortium arrangement.

7. Active participation in regional and international level inter-Governmental deliberations to consider measures for stabilization of prices and supplies of jute and Jute products and promotion of an International Jute Organization for enabling corrective actions or global fronts consistent with the interests of both producers and consumers of jute goods.

(e) Does not arise.

Performance of Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance of Public Sector Undertakings has started showing good results;

(b) whether the Bureau of public Enterprises has undertaken any financial survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the industrial units, industry-wise, that have picked up and those which are still struggling; and

(d) the steps proposed to improve the working of the non-profit working units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). The Bureau of public Enterprises presents Public Enterprises Survey to the

Parliament every year pursuant to a directive from the Parliament. The Public Enterprises Survey for 1980-81 was placed before the Parliament on 24th February 1982.

Detailed assessment of the performance of public enterprises for the financial year 1981-82 would have to wait for finalisation of the annual accounts of the enterprises and their audit. The annual accounts of a number of Central public enterprises for the year 1981-82 have not yet been finalised. The working results of 1981-82 would therefore be available only after the survey is completed and placed before the Parliament. However, based on provisional data for the year 1981-82, the assessment of the Bureau shows that there has been improvement in the performance of the Central public Sector Enterprises during the year 1981-82 as compared to the previous year. A comparative picture of the performance of these enterprises for the two year 1981-82 and 1980-81 is presented in the table below:

(Rs. crores)

	1981-82 (Provisional)	1980-81
Sales	35853.96	28645.32
Net profit	1173.44	572.32
(No. of companies)	(99)	(93)
Net loss incurred	(-) 769.74	(-) 754.33
(No. of companies)	(70)	(75)
Total net profit/loss	403.70	(-) 182.01
(No. of companies)	(169)	(168)
Gross profit	2482.06	1421.99
Capital employed	21393.68	18230.76
Gross profit as % of capital employed	11.60	7.80

(c) Based on the provisional data the major enterprises likely to make profit in 1981-82 as against loss incurred by them in 1980-81 are as follows:

S.No.	Name of Undertaking
-------	---------------------

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | National Fertilizers Ltd. |
| 2 | Bongaigaon Refineries & Petro-Chemicals Ltd. |
| 3 | National Mineral Development Corporation. |
| 4 | Air India. |
| 5 | Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. |

The major enterprises likely to incur loss during 1981-82 are as follows:



- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Jute Corporation of India. |
| 2 | National Textile Corporation & some of its subsidiaries. |
| 3 | Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. |
| 4 | Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. |
| 5 | Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation. |
| 6 | Bharat Aluminium Company. |
| 7 | Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. |
| 8 | Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. |
| 9 | Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. |
| 10 | Central Inland Water Transport Corporation. |
| 11 | Delhi Transport Corporation. |
| 12 | Hindustan Copper Ltd. |
| 13 | Fertilizer Corporation of India |
| 14 | Cotton Corporation of India |
| 15 | Jessop & Company Ltd. |
| 16 | Scooters India Ltd. |
| 17 | Engineering Projects (I) Ltd. |
| 18 | Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. |
| 19 | Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. |
| 20 | Eastern Coal-fields Ltd. |
| 21 | Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. |
| 22 | Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. |
-

(d) All enterprises have been asked to prepare their Action Plans to increase production and to improve the operating results in 1982-83 for the purposeful appraisal by the Govern-

ment of their performance. The Government have also taken the following steps during the last year to improve profitability of the Central Public Sector Enterprises:

- (i) Apuroval of captive power plants in power intensive and power-sensitive enterprises
- (ii) Quick settlement of wage agreements falling due ;
- (iii) Expeditionious action to fill up vacancies in the top management cadre.
- (iv) Continuous appraisal of the performance of the infrastructure industries at the highest level etc.
- (v) Realistic pricing policies for products of public enterprises providing basic industrial inputs.

Loans to Weaker Sections by Nationalised Banks

913. SHRI BHERAVADAN GADHAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the general complaints that Banks do not come forward to give loans to weaker sections and small entrepreneurs as readily as they were coming forward at the time of internal Emergency, under the pretext that there are huge arrears of recovery;

(b) if so, with regard to loans to weaker sections and small enterprises what are the amounts due for recovery for the last 5 years;

(c) whether Government intend to make the loan facilities easier, if so, what are the plans and programmes and how they are being monitored; and

(d) how much amount was written off by Scheduled Banks in cases of advances amounting to more than Rupees one lakh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The banks are continuing to endeavour to increase their advances to priority sectors which cover small borrowers. During 181-82, these advances are reported to have increased to Rs. 10,667 crores-an increment of

Rs. 2163 crores as compared to that of Rs. 1774 crores during 1980-81. Within the priority sectors the thrust of the lending policies of the banks is on increasing the flow of credit to the smaller of the borrowers, especially to the beneficiaries of the 20 Point Programme which includes the Integrated Rural Development Programme. Available data show that the total credit disbursed by the commercial banks under IRDP alone was Rs. 85.04 crores in 1979-80 and Rs. 123.94 crores in 1980-81.

The present data reporting system provides information of recoveries in respect of direct finance to farmers only. As at the end of June, 1980 the recovery constituted 52 per cent of the total amount due during the year 1979-80 (July-June). The ratio was at the same level for the year 1975-76.

A number of steps have already been taken to reorient the policies of the banks to liberalise the terms and simplify the procedure for grant of loans to economically weaker sections and small borrowers which include simplification of loan application-cum-interview forms, relaxation in margin, security and guarantee requirements, delegation of adequate powers to branch managers, stipulation of time limit for disposal of application etc. The implementation of programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme, which are directed towards the weaker sections of the society and banks' progress towards the objectives

of credit flow to priority sectors are being monitored by Government/Reserve Bank of India through periodical returns, discussions and reviews.

(d) Under Section 29 of the Banking Companies Regulation Act, 1949 and the proforma of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account prescribed under it, the nationalised banks are given statutory protection from disclosing information regarding the provisions made for bad and doubtful debts. As the amounts are written off as bad debts out of the provisions made information relating to the amount written off is not divulged.

Installation of a Plant at Ratnagiri to Manufacture High Wet Modulus Staple Fibre

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Modi Group of Industries have been permitted to install a Rs. 138 Crore Plant in Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) to manufacture high wet modulus staple fibre in collaboration with Courtaulds of U.K.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above project was discussed with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the Union Minister for Commerce; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the talks and the help that would be given by the State Government to augment this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). M/s Modi Group of Industries have submitted an application for industrial licence to establish a new undertaking in Ratnagiri, a backward area of Maharashtra for manufacture of Modal fibre in collaboration with M/s. Courtaulds of U. K. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra appears to have made a mention of HWM

Fibre Project in the State, among other subjects, in a meeting with the Commerce Minister in April 1981. The Government has yet to take a final decision on the application.

Import of Conch Shells From Sri Lanka

916. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is also a fact that the West Bengal Handicrafts Development Corporation is negotiating with Sri Lanka Government to procure conch shells for artisans in West Bengal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Corporation has applied to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at Delhi for a licence for the import of the conch shells from Sri Lanka;

(c) if so, whether such a licence has been granted to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and when it will be granted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Corporation informed the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports that they had received an offer from Sri Lanka for purchase of Conch Shells, for distribution to artisans.

(b) The Corporation has approached the Jt. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Calcutta, for the grant of Import licence for Conch Shells.

(c) The import licence has not so far been granted.

(d) The Corporation has not paid the import licence application fees. They have been requested to pay the same, on receipt of which the licence will be granted.

Decline in Indian Exports to Afghanistan

917. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian exports to Afghanistan have declined by more than five per cent in the year 1980-81 in comparison to 1979-80; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Indian exports to Afghanistan have declined from Rs. 20.28 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 19.27 crores in 1980-81. This represents a decline of five per cent.

Trade between the two countries was reviewed recently during the visit of an Afghan Trade Delegation to India. The decline in Indian exports was brought to the notice of the Afghan side, with request that purchases from India be increased. In this regard, it has been decided to designate focal points in both the countries to facilitate two-way flow of trade information. It has also been decided that Banks of both sides should establish direct correspondent relationship/agency arrangement, to improve service to the traders of the two countries.

Social Security Certificate Scheme

918. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the public response to the Social Security Certificate Scheme since its inception;

(b) if the scheme has failed to attract the anticipated public response, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to make it more attractive, especially for the rural masses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The public response to the Social Security Certificates Scheme which is meant for the weaker section of the society has been satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Central and State Governments are taking necessary steps through the various publicity media to educate the rural masses regarding the benefits of the Scheme and the attractive features built into it for their benefit.

Hotels on Beaches of Gujarat

919. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the great potential to develop tourism, Government have considered to establish some hotels, motels and other accommodative facilities through ITDC in Gujarat;

(b) whether in view of the fact that Asian lions exist only in Gir Sanctuary of Gujarat, Government are thinking to develop tourist centres in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the plans and programmes;

(d) whether Government propose to establish some hotels on the line of Kovalam Beach and other beaches of Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Goa on the beaches of Mandavi, Chorwad and Surat; and

(e) if not, the considerations and constraints for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (e). Information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

ITDC activities in Gujarat

There is no provision in the Sixth Plan of ITDC for construction of hotels in Gujarat.

2. Presently ITDC is providing the following facilities in Gujarat:

(a) Forest lodge at Sasangir

ITDC is operating a Forest lodge at Sasangir from November 1977 on behalf of the Central Department of Tourism. The expenditure incurred by Government is estimated at Rs. 21.60 lakhs. The Central Department of Tourism had also released Rs. 2.20 lakhs for 2 Mini-buses in 1978-79 and Rs. 1.30 lakhs for Diesel jeeps in 1980. The lodge presently provides 24 rooms/48 beds and other facilities of 3-star standard.

(b) Consultancy and Management Services

(1) ITDC has prepared a techno-economic feasibility report on behalf of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation limited for a hotel project at Baroda.

(2) Similarly a feasibility report for conversion of Chanch Palace into a Holiday Resort is also being prepared by ITDC as a consultancy assignment from Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd.

(3) ITDC has also offered to the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., to construct and manage on their behalf their proposed hotels at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat and Rajkot.

(c) Joint Venture Scheme

In pursuance of joint venture scheme evolved by ITDC for undertaking tourism projects in the States in collaboration with the State Governments/Corporations, ITDC, is exploring possibilities for setting up joint venture Yatri Niwases at Somnath, Veraval and Dwaraka.

(d) SEL Show at Ahmedabad

ITDC mounted in 1972 a sound and light show on Gándhiji at Sabarmati Ashram on behalf of the Central Department of Tourism. The revised version of the show was commissioned in October, 1981. The show is operated by ITDC.

I.A. Service between Delhi-Chandigarh and Leh

920. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines operates only one weekly service of Boeing 737 between Delhi-Chandigarh and Leh on every Monday;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on the cancellation of the said flight due to bad weather or other technical reasons, the same service, is never repeated on the next day or subsequent days or till next Monday resulting in lot of inconvenience to passengers who have to wait at Delhi or Chandigarh for full one week;

(c) if the replies to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to make it obligatory on the Corporation to repeat the cancelled flight the next day and in the event of non-provision of flight to make boarding and lodging arrangement for the passengers till such flight is made available; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Additional flights are operated to clear passengers stranded due to cancellation of Chandigarh/Leh flights due to any reason.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Review of Army Act

921. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH;

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL;

DR. A. U. AZMI;

SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a suggestion made by the Supreme Court to review the Army Act and provide for an appeal to judiciary against the decision of Court Martial (Statesman 27-8-82);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have considered the suggestion; and

(d) if so, the details and the decisions taken?

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

(b) In a recent judgement, on the petitions Nos. 4903 of 1981, 1513 of 1979 and 5930 of 1980 filed by three Army officers, the Supreme Court recommended:

(a) the setting up of a Court Martial Appeal Court; and

(b) that Court martial should give speaking orders in support of their verdicts.

(c) and (d). Government propose to consult the Army and other concerned departments on this in the light of the provisions of Article 33 of the Constitution.

Import of camphor

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

(a) the reasons for importing camphor in substantial quantities while huge indigenous camphor stocks are lying undisposed; and

(b) the steps being taken to market the stocks of camphor available in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE. (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Under the import policy in force, camphor already appears in Appendix 3 which contains the list of items permissible for import upto a limited extent only. This item also does not specifically appear amongst the items permitted in Appendix 17 of import policy against exports.

(b) The marketing of this item is handled through normal trade channels and not by Government agencies.

Increase in export of tobacco products to UAE, Kuwait, Baharain, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Egypt

923. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite being the largest producer of tobacco in world, our tobacco products in West Asian countries had not increased;

(b) whether any study had been made in regard to consumption of cigarettes and tobacco products in the UAE, Kuwait, Baharian, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Egypt;

(c) what is the present export of Indian tobacco products to these countries; and

(d) what steps are proposed to boost Indian products in this area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Exports of Indian tobacco products to West Asian countries are given below:—

Year	Exports (Rs. in crores)
1978-79	4.44
1979-80	7.10
1980-81	8.39

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Exports of Indian tobacco products to UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Egypt were worth about Rs. 8 crores during 1980-81.

(d) Intensive publicity campaign is required to boost exports of Indian tobacco products in these countries.

Expansion of IDA programme by India in Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference

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

(a) whether India pressed for expansion of International Development Association (IDA) programme in the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference recently held at London; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the other Commonwealth countries thereto?

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

(b) The need for a substantial increase in IDA's seventh replenishment was broadly supported by Ministers of other Commonwealth countries.

Drop in bank deposits

925. SHRI I. S. NEGI:

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that there has been a drop in deposits in the country thereby resulting in insufficient funds for lending by the banks ('India Today' 15th August, 1982);

(b) what steps Government propose to increase the bank deposits which have dropped from 26 per cent in 1977-78 to about 15 per cent in 1981-82; and

(c) whether Government propose to make up the drop in bank deposits by obtaining further loans from the International Monetary Fund?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) After showing sluggish growth in the early part of the year, the bank deposits have picked up particularly since the middle of June 1982. During June 11 to September 10, 1982 bank deposits have increased by Rs. 2231 crores compared with Rs. 1584 crores in the corresponding period last year. During the current financial year upto September, 17, 1982, bank deposits have increased by Rs. 3065 crores which is slightly lower than Rs. 3211 crores in the comparable period last year. The liquidity position of the banks has also improved during this period.

The monetary situation is being continuously reviewed by the Reserve Bank of India and appropriate steps, including those for increasing bank deposits, are taken as and when considered necessary. The Reserve Bank of India has recently appointed a Working Group to examine in depth various issues related to bank deposits.

(c) No, Sir

Penal action for not completing hotels before Asiad

926. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Tourism had in August intimated to all the hotels who have undertaken new hotels and expansion projects for Asiad to complete their contractual commitments or face penal action under the clauses of the contracts;

(b) if so, which hotels have defaulted in providing room accommodation as contracted in November, 1982, give details hotel-wise;

(c) whether (i) Bharat Hotel, (ii) Meridian Hotel, (iii) Park Hotel, (iv) Centaur Hotel will provide the promised accommodation in November, 1982;

(d) against which of the defaulting hotels penal action has been taken by Government;

(e) what special benefits in allotment of land, cement, steel, import licences and financial loans assistance were taken by these defaulting hotels; and

(f) which of the Hotels will be taken over by Government due to these failures?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) These hotels have been called upon to provide in November 1982 the accommodation projected by them for the ASIAD.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Constructional material and other assistances including loan assistance were provided as per normal rules.

(f) In view of the above Question does not arise.

Development of marine fishery industry

927. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force appointed in 1981 on the development of marine fishery industry has suggested establishment of "National Corporation of Fisheries Development"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The Ministry of Agriculture have certain proposals under consideration.

Import of items for Asiad

928. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of items and their value which have been permitted to be imported for use on the occasion of Asiad; and

(b) names of items which have already arrived in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) According to the Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 49 dated the 24th September, 1981, import of goods into India in connection with the conduct of IX Asian Games 1982, can be made without import licence, provided such imports are exempt from payment of customs duty.

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

Conflict between military and police in Delhi Cantonment

929. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1520 on 16th July 1982 regarding conflict between military and police in Delhi Cantonment and state:

(a) whether the Court of Enquiry ordered by the Army authorities to look into the matter has since completed the investigation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) will a copy of the Report be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(a) and (c) The report is still under scrutiny of the Army authorities. Decision regarding (c) will be taken after receipt of the Report by the Government.

Killing of IA plane hijacker at Amritsar

930. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the Hindustan Times, dated 29th August 1982 about the hijacker who hijacked IA Boeing in August 1982 and who was killed at Amritsar;

(b) whether investigations have been made regarding the facts given in the paper; and

(c) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, has deputed an Executive Magistrate to hold an inquest under Section 176-Cr. P.C.

(c) The Report of Executive Magistrate is awaited.

Export of marine products

931. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a good potential for increasing the export of marine products;

(b) if so, the efforts made in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 to increase marine products export; and

(c) the target set for the year 1982-83 in the export of marine products?

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

(b) The following important efforts were made in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83:

(1) In order to increase exports, production has to be stepped up. For this chartering of deep sea fishing vessels has been permitted and so far six parties have been issued licences to charter 51 vessels from overseas. Besides this, prawn farming in Inland brackish water areas has been started. Macro level survey for the brackish water prawn farming were made in Kerala, Karnataka and Orissa coasts and technical assistance was rendered to various farm operators.

(2) In order to improve export of marine products, the Marine Products Export Development Authority conducted market surveys for marine products, sponsored sales-cum-study teams and seafood delegations to overseas markets, participated in important trade fairs and exhibitions abroad, and released advertisements including in trade journals abroad.

(3) In order to improve the quality of marine products, M.P.E.D.A. has introduced subsidy schemes for setting up of mini laboratories, peeling sheds, and fish landing platforms.

(c) The export target set for marine products for the year 1982-83 is Rs. 300 crores.

Survey by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy on black money

932. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in New Delhi has stated that it will take two years to complete a study for unearthing black money;

(b) if so, whether this survey was undertaken by them at the instance of the Finance Ministry; and

(c) whether the Institute has submitted any report to Government in this regard if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) The Central Government have very recently entrusted the study of making an estimated of the extent of unaccounted income in the country, and also, inter-alia, to examine the causes and conditions that give rise to and/or facilitate the generation of black money, to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi. The Institute has informed that the study is expected to take about two years to complete.

(c) No report has been received so far.

Defrauding Government by Income Tax Officials

933. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to Government's notice that some Income-tax Officers in league with the income-tax lawyers are manipulating accounts and defrauding Government of Income-tax and Wealth Tax to the tune of millions of rupees;

(b) if so, how many such cases have come to Government's notice during the last three years;

(c) whether the routine procedure of C.B.I. enquiry and then launching a case in the court is a time consuming procedure and very often the guilty escapes because of legal niceties/lacunae; and

(d) the number of officers prosecuted during the last three years, for such offences and whether any change in law is contemplated so that the guilty is punished through a summary trial?

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 down on the table of the House.

Growth rate in Exports

934. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Indian Chamber of Commerce survey report that growth rate in exports picked up from 5.9 per cent in 1978-79 to 11.3 per cent in 1979-80 but slowed down to 3.7 per cent in 1980-81; and furthermore, that even in 1938 India's share in world exports was 2.9 per cent, while in 1970 it came down to 0.72 per cent and only 0.36 per cent in 1980;

(b) what are the facts in this regard and the reasons for each of them; and

(c) what is India's share in World exports in the year 1981-82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to available data the growth of India's overall exports during 1980-81 was 8.9 per cent as against a growth of 12.8 per cent in 1979-80 and 6.0 per cent in 1978-79. The growth of exports during 1980-81 was hampered by the poor performance of Indian Economy in 1979-80 and the first half of 1980-81 under the effects of drought and characterised by low production levels, lack of infrastructural facilities for export production and domestic inflation. The resultant domestic shortage also necessitated higher imports essential commodities which inflated the import bill. The international environment was also not conducive to growth of exports following world recession, prevalence of fluctuating exchange rate and new type of tariff, non-tariff and other protectionist measures followed by developed countries.

The decline in India's share in World Exports is a product of various factors. The strategy of Industrial Development in the country during 1950s and 1960s laid a special stress on import substitution. Formerly a number of raw and semi-processed items of agro-based nature used to be exported from India in substantial quantities but in the process of development the export of such items declined since these were increasingly required for consumption in domestic industry. Consequently, there was a slow down in the growth of exports during these periods. Further to these, there were other external factors such as emergence of new competitors and development of various synthetic substitutes in International Market which adversely affected India's share in World Exports. Besides, the last few years have witnessed enormous growth in the World Trading of fuel, fertilizers, etc., which also affected India's share in World Trade. It is however, gratifying to note that with expansion of industrial base in the country several new items of Engineer-

ing & Other Manufactures have emerged in our export trade and with their further step-up it is hoped that the share of India's exports would improve in the coming years.

(c) According to "International Financial Statistics" India's share in World Exports was 0.4 per cent in 1981 as in 1980.

Slow down of growth in STC's Exports of Non-Traditional Manufactured Items.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that recession in Western markets has slowed down the growth in STC's exports of non-traditional manufactured items;

(b) whether it is also a fact that fashion garments, light engineering goods like casting and fasteners and leather garments are finding increasing buyer's resistance; and

(c) if so, what were the target fixed for export of non-traditional manufactured items for 1982-83 and how far these have been achieved?

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

(c) The target for export of non-traditional manufactured items during 1982-83 is Rs. 165 crores. The achievement during April-September, 1982 has been Rs. 46 crores.

Ingenious money distribution system in Banks

936. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the know-how of the West German firm (Siemens) which has devised an ingenious money distribution system to frustrate attempts by bank robbers to loot banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the new system will also protect cashiers against armed attacks;

(d) whether Government propose to bring out this system in all the banks in the country; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has no information regarding the money distribution system stated to have been devised by the West German firm Siemens which will prevent attempts by bank robbers to loot banks. Information in this regard is, however, being gathered.

Selling of Imported Rotten Wheat marked as Cattle Feed

937. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imported rotten wheat marked as Cattle Feed is now being sold at fair price shops;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken to improve the quality of rationed stuff and making their availability easy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) As reported by Delhi Administration, no complaint to this effect has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A check is kept both by the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments to see that the foodgrains issued through the public distribution system are of proper quality. Sealed sample of the foodgrains stock issued to a fair-price shop is given to the latter for display at the shop for the satisfaction of

the consumers. As regards availability allocations to the States are made after keeping in view the stocks in the Central Pool and the demands made by the respective State.

Present stage of Skylark Project in Nanguneri Taluk, Tirunelveli

938. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of implementation of Project Skylark in Nanguneri Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) by what time this project is to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Action for acquisition of land for the Project Skylark in Tirunelveli District, Tamilnadu is in progress. Technical details of the Project are being finalised before its actual implementation is taken up.

बैंक डकैतियां

939. श्री कृष्ण 'दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान पड़ी बैंक डकैतियों की संख्या राज्य वार कितनी है और इन बैंकों से डाकुओं ने कुल कितनी धनराशि लूटी है ; और

(ख) डाकुओं/लुटेरों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1981 तथा 1982 (30-9-82 तक) के दौरान हुई बैंक डकैतियों/लूटपाटों की राज्यवार संख्या तथा इनमें अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि और जिन मामलों में अपराधी पकड़ लिए गए हैं उनकी संख्या तथा उनसे बरामद की गई रकम को दर्शाने वाले विवरण संलग्न हैं ।

विवरण
वर्ष 1981 में बैंक से हुई लूटपाटों/डकैतियों के मामले तथा इन मामलों में हुई प्रगति

राज्य	मामलों की संख्या	अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि (रुपये)	वसूल हुई राशि (रुपये)	उम मामलों की संख्या जिनमें अपराधी पकड़े लिए गए हैं।	गिरफ्तार व्यक्ति
बिहार	3	6,42,318/-	--	2	8
दिल्ली	2	7,66,920/-	2,25,000/-	2	4
हरियाणा	1	43,660/-	--	1	1
केरल	1	--	--	--	--
कर्नाटक	2	44,637/-	--	--	--
मध्य प्रदेश	1	46,724/-	9,000/-	1	6
महाराष्ट्र	1	1,00,000/-	--	1	1
मणिपुर	1	289,452/-	--	--	--
उड़ीसा	1	3,000/- + 40 लाख रु	कुछ स्वर्ण आभूषण बरामद हुए	1	7
उत्तर प्रदेश	9	मूल्य के स्वर्ण आभूषण 13,37,274/- + 1.50 लाख रुपये मूल्य के स्वर्ण आभूषण 49,95,427/- + 16.9 लाख रुपये मूल्य के स्वर्ण आभूषण	13,580/-	5	10
पश्चिम बंगाल	16		10,28,950/- + 2.5 किलोग्राम सोना	12	74
पंजाब	1	10,544/-	--	--	--
तामिलनाडु	1	76,600/-	76,600/-	1	1
गोवा	40	83.56 लाख रुपये 58 + 5 लाख रुपये मूल्य का सोना	13,53 लाख रुपये + सोना (2.5 किलोग्राम और कुछ स्वर्ण आभूषण)	26	112

1-1-82 से 30-9-82 तक बैंकों में हुई लूटपाटों/डकैतियों के मामले तथा उनको हुई प्रगति

राज्य	मामलों की संख्या	अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि (रु.ये)	वसूल हुई राशि (रु.ये)	उन मामलों की संख्या जिसमें गिरफ्तार किये गये अपराधी पकड़ लिए गए हैं।	व्यक्ति
दिल्ली	2	13,06,376	—	शून्य	शून्य
बिहार	13	16,91,124	1,83,328/-	6	21
हरियाणा	3	10,15,120	4,39,547/-	2	6
कर्नाटक	2	2,10,000	2,07,480/-	2	5
मध्य प्रदेश	1	1,58,403	1,58,005/-	1	3
महाराष्ट्र	1	89,220	23,220/-	1	5
उत्तर प्रदेश	11	10,64,448	52,000/-	2	शून्य-छः गोला से मार दिए गये व्यक्ति
पश्चिम बंगाल	19	56,30,084/- + 11.89 लाख रुपये मूल्य का सोना	3,85,000/-	6	17 इन के अनावा 6 व्यक्ति गोली से उड़ा दिए गए
पंजाब	5	5,68,944/-	9,500/-	2	5
राजस्थान	2	53,772/-	17,000/-	1	2
कुल	59	11,7,87,491 + 11.89 लाख रुपये मूल्य का सोना	24,75,080	23	64

Allocation of funds for construction of bridge over river Ganga

940. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Transport have requested the Finance Ministry for allocation of funds for the construction of high level bridge on the river Ganga in Sultanganj in Bhagalpur District Bihar, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Bihar Government has desired to take up this project as a non-Plan scheme financed by the Ministry of Finance, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Finance Ministry is aware of the proposal for the construction of a bridge on the river Ganga either at Bhagalpur or at Sultanganj. The cost is estimated to be Rs. 33.50 crores at Bhagalpur and 31.45 crores at Sultanganj at 1979 prices. It had been suggested that the scheme should either be included in the 6th Plan and sanctioned with special provision for it or a non-Plan loan be provided to the State Government for this project. The Ministry of Finance have suggested that while the question of firming up the location and cost estimates of the Bridge may be pursued further, a small outlay for preliminary work on this Bridge may be included in the 6th Plan of the State in the context of the mid-term review and the work taken up in a big way during the 7th Plan period.

Wage agreements signed in various public sector undertakings

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during wage agreements signed in various Public Sector Undertakings since 1977

a number of undertakings have been allowed to revise the wage retaining Central Government D.A. Formula; if so, the names of such undertakings and the reasons for not allowing other undertakings to follow the same pattern;

(b) whether on 16th February, 1982 an agreement was reached between Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and their employees on wage revision retaining Central Government D.A. pattern and this agreement was given effect to from 1st January, 1978; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cost of settlement on wage revision ranged between 18 per cent to 30 per cent in recent agreements between the employees and managements of Fertilizers Corporation, BHEL, National Thermal Power etc., if so, a list of undertakings revising their wages with more than 15 per cent cost of settlement after 1st January, 1977 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (c). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to those public sector undertakings which retained Central Government D.A. formula through a wage settlement. Government have not authorised wage settlements which retained quantum of neutralisation as in Central Government since 1977 say in ones or two exceptional cases.

(b) Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is under Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Bureau does not communicate wage-guidelines to this enterprise.

New Areas to be connected by Vayudoot Service after August, 1982

942. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the new areas which have been connected by Vayudoot services after August, 1982; and

(b) the areas likely to be covered during the remaining period of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) With effect from 15-9-1982 new station Gaya in Bihar has been airlinked as follows:

Calcutta-Jamshedpur-Ranchi-Gaya Patna.

(b) Hissar (Haryana), Kota (Rajasthan), Pantnagar (U.P.) Purnea (Bihar) are likely to be airlinked in a phased manner subject to availability of aircraft and other infrastructural facilities.

Speech delivered in Meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce of America

943. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay:

(a) a copy of the speech delivered by him at luncheon meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce of America on 12 September, 1982 in New York; and

(b) any response from those who attended the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Some extempore observations were made by the Finance Minister at the luncheon meeting at the Indian Chamber of Commerce of America on September 12, 1982 in New York. These observations reiterated the existing policy of the Government of India relating to foreign investment and technology. The Minister also recounted the incentives

which had been given to non-residents of Indian origin regarding investments in India.

(b) Those who attended the meeting did not ask any questions. However, some of them later met the Finance Minister to have a more detailed discussion about Government of India's policies.

Efforts made to Increase Export of Iron ore from Paradip Port

944. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 322 on 30th July, 1982 regarding export of iron ore from Paradip Port and state:

(a) the reason for decline and subsequent suspension in the export of iron ore from Paradip Port in Orissa;

(b) the efforts made by Government to negotiate with foreign countries for increasing the export of iron ore from Paradip Port; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) During the last four years, exports of iron ore from Paradip Port have ranged between 1.63 million tonnes to 1.81 million tonnes. There has been no suspension of exports except when natural calamities have affected port operations.

(b) and (c). Government has already approved a scheme for improvement in the loading facilities at Paradip Port to attract the foreign buyers to lift iron ore from this port. However, on account of continuous recession in the steel industry in the world the prospects of increasing export of iron ore from Paradip Port are not bright

Sugar purchased at high prices

945. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge quantity of high price sugar procured last year from Tamil Nadu Corporation and Uttar Pradesh is still lying in the Civil Supplies Corporation, Delhi; and

(b) what are the reasons for delay in the disposal of sugar lying with the Civil Supplies Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF):

(a) and (b). Approximately 2,600 quintals of sugar, purchased last year from Sugar Mills of U.P., are at present remaining unsold with the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation. This stock is being sold by the Corporation through Super Bazar and it has also been offered to the public through Press advertisements.

Credit to Exporters

946. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exporters in the country are not provided with adequate credit in time on concessional terms and in accordance with the needs by the banks; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard to make the banks an aggressive thrust in export financing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Banks are providing adequate credit to exporters at concessive rate of interests for stipulated periods. The total outstanding export credit which stood at Rs. 1,191 crores as at the end

of December, 1977, rose to Rs. 1,833 crores as at the end of September, 1981. Reserve Bank of India has also reported that it has, time and again, impressed upon the banks to ensure that no genuine credit requirements of the exporters should suffer merely because of want of timely and adequate export credit.

Inflationary pressures in Indian Economy

947. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agrees that inflationary pressure still persists in the Indian economy;

(b) if so, whether he has expressed the view that the position is not alarming;

(c) what measures Government have taken to check the inflationary pressures in the Indian economy;

(d) whether there is a great recession in the industrial sector; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government to remove the inflationary pressures in the Indian economy;

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) to (e). As a result of various anti-inflationary steps taken by the Government both on the supply and demand side, the price situation has improved. The annual rate of inflation, measured in terms of the Wholesale Price Index, which was 21.4 per cent in 1979-80 came down to 16.7 per cent in 1980-81 and 2.1 per cent in 1981-82 on a point to point basis. During the current financial year (upto September 18, 1982) the Wholesale Price Index has increased by 5 per cent compared with 5.1 per cent in the same period last year. The annual rate of inflation at 2 per cent on week ended September 18, 1982 is also much lower than 7.8 per cent the similar week last year. It is thus evident that the price situa-

tion is under reasonable control and there is no cause for alarm. However, Government is not complacent and the price situation is being closely watched so that further steps may be taken as and when necessary.

The general index of industrial production has increased by 5.4 per cent in the first seven months of 1982. While certain industries have shown deceleration in output due to different factors, available data do not indicate generalised recession in the economy. The emerging situation is being closely monitored and appropriate measures are being taken as and when necessary.

Control of rise in prices of Consumer Goods

948. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to control the rise in prices of consumer goods by forging a link between the farmers' cooperative and consumer cooperatives;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open more than 500 retail outlets in addition to the existing markets to serve at least three lakh families in the capital;

(c) if so, what are the commodities identified for regular supply at Fair Price Shops; and

(d) when these will be started and to what extent the rise in prices will be checked by this method?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF):

(a) An integrated scheme for establishing a direct link between the marketing and consumer cooperatives in the country to ensure better prices to the producers and fair price to the consumers is being examined in consultation with the State Governments and other concerned agencies.

(b) to (d). As a part of the overall scheme of maintaining supplies and prices of identified commodities various measures are being considered. The total number of retail outlets including existing ones, operated by the Super Bazar, various consumer cooperatives, retail outlets to be opened by NAFED including mobile vans etc. are expected to be around 500 serving about 3 lakh families in Delhi. The specific commodities identified for supply through such cooperative retail outlets include onions, potatoes, tomatoes, peas, cabbages, cauliflower, bananas, arhar, moong, gram, edible oil and eggs. The National Cooperative Consumers Federation and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation have already begun supplying some of these commodities to cooperative outlets.

अफीम का उत्पादन

949. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अफीम की खेती के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है तथा कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि पर इसकी खेती की जायेगी और किसानों को इसके क्या दाम दिये जायेंगे ; और

(ख) देश में कुल कितनी अफीम का उत्पादन हुआ है और कितनी अफीम का निर्यात किया गया है और पिछले पांच वर्षों में इसके मूल्य क्या रहे ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) देश में वर्ष 1982-83 की फसल के लिए पोस्त की काश्त हेतु लगभग 31500 हेक्टेयर रकबे को लाइसेंस दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है अनुमान है कि इस रकबे से 900 गाढ़ता की लगभग 840 मीट्रिक टन

अफीम मिलेगी। काश्तकारों को देय मूल्यों का स्तर वही रखा गया है जो वर्ष 1981-82 की फसल में था। ये मूल्य निम्नानुसार थे :—

प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज	700 गाढ़ता पर प्रति किलोग्राम के हिसाब से अदा किया गया अफीम का मूल्य
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	रु०	
प्रति हेक्टेयर 30 किलोग्राम से कम	130.00	इन खंडों में निर्धारित मात्रा से अतिरिक्त मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में ही उच्चतर दर से भुगतान किया जाना है, न कि सम्पूर्ण मात्रा के लिए
30 किलोग्राम या उससे अधिक परन्तु 45 किलोग्राम से कम	240.00	
45 किलोग्राम या उससे अधिक परन्तु 60 किलोग्राम से कम	280.00	
60 किलोग्राम या उससे अधिक	300.00	

(ख) विगत पांच वर्षों में देश में उत्पादित अफीम की कुल मात्रा और निर्यात की गई गई अफीम की मात्रा नीचे लिखे अनुसार थी :

वर्ष	उत्पादन	निर्यात
(900 गाढ़ता पर मी० टन में) (पूर्णकित)		
1977-78	1646	978
1978-79	1413	852
1979-80	969	796
1980-81	1162	444
1981-82	890 (अनंतिम)	585

उक्त अवधि में निर्यात मूल्य निम्नानुसार थे :—

वर्ष	निर्यात मूल्य दर (प्रति यूनिट मार्फीन अमेरिकी डालर में)
1977-78	6.0
1978-79	6.0
1979-80	6.0 कतिपय आधारी मात्राओं के बाद खरीदी गई अतिरिक्त मात्राओं पर 25 प्रतिशत की प्रोत्साहन छूट सहित।
1980-81	5.0 ऐसी मात्राओं के लिए 10 प्रतिशत प्रोत्साहन छूट, जिसके लिए साख पत्र 31 अक्टूबर 1980 तक खोले गए थे और दिसम्बर 1980 तक माल उठा लिया गया था।
	4.5 1-1-1981 से 31-3-1981 तक
1981-82	4.25 पूर्ववर्ती 2 वर्षों में खरीदी गई औसत मात्रा के अतिरिक्त किन्हीं अतिरिक्त मात्राओं पर प्रति यूनिट मार्फीन 4.25 अमेरिकी डालर के मूल्य पर 25 प्रतिशत की छूट दी जानी है।

Rise in prices of Essential Commodities

950. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government with regard to the percentage of rise in the prices of essential commodities since the presentation of the Budget (till date); and

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the main reasons for the unabated rise in the prices of essential commodities and the measures taken by Government to check the price rise and the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Government is continuously watching the prices of essential commodities.

(b) There has been a rise of 5.1 per cent in the all-commodities wholesale price index during the last 29 weeks beginning the first week of March, 1982 and ending the third week of September, 1982. The commodity-wise position is indicated in the statement attached.

The increase in the prices of some of the essential commodities has been mainly due to un-seasonal rain.

some parts of the country during April-May, 1982, onset of the lean period from May, 1982 onwards, delayed monsoon and deficient precipitation.

The main thrust of the Government policy to keep prices in check and improve the availability of essential commodities is to step up their production particularly those in short supply as well as augment indigenous production with imports as and when needed. The other measures being adopted by the Government include improvement

of infrastructural facilities and expansion of the public distribution system. The State Governments are enforcing various orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations.

As a result of the above measures the annual rate of inflation in the week ending 18-9-82 was 2.0 per cent compared to the annual rate of inflation of 7.8 per cent in the same week in 1981.

Statement

Percentage variation in the wholesale price indices of selected commodities during the past 29 weeks beginning the first week of March 1982 and ending the third week of September, 1982

Commodity	Percent- age varia- tion	Commodity	Percent- age varia- tion
Rice	+15.3	Kerosene	-1.2
Wheat	+3.0	Atta	+15.8
Jowar	+1.4	Maida	+19.4
Bajra	-0.6	Suji	+19.5
Barley	+6.6	Biscuits	+2.6
Maize	+4.2	Bread	+16.3
Ragi	-4.7	Sugar	-8.0
Gram	+2.6	Khandsari]	-5.3
Arhar	+10.2	Gur	+24.6
Moong	-1.4	Vanaspati	+0.1
Masoor	-5.0	Groundnut oil	+2.9
Urad	+39.9	Mustard oil	+3.3
Potatoes	+104.1	Coconut oil	+27.6
Onions	+11.9	Gingelly oil	+2.7
Oranges	-37.7	Kardi oil	+4.4
Bananas	-9.5	Cottonseed oil	+7.1
Milk	+8.4	Salt	-5.3
Eggs	-2.5	Cigarettes	-1.8
Fish	+9.9	Bidi	S

1	2	3	4
Meat		+5.1	Cotton Yarn -4.5
Black pepper		+13—2	Cotton cloth (Mills) -3.8
Chillies		+1.9	Khadi cloth S
Turmeric		+25.4	Handloom and powerloom cloth +2.3
Tea		+11.9	Paper +0.5
Coffee		+6.6	Tyres +5.4
Coal		+16.2	Tubes +4.5
Coke		+21.1	

Commodity	Percentage variation
Soda Ash	-3.8
Drugs and Medicines	+9.5
Soap	S
Synthetic detergents	S
Tooth Paste	S
Tooth Powder	S
Matches	S
Cement	+9.5
Hurricane Lanterns	+9.5
Locks	+11.1
Electric Lamps	S
Utensil	S
Razor Blades	S
Dry Cells	+35.1
All Commodities	+5.1

मिर्जापुर भदोई के कालीन उद्योग

951. श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मिर्जापुर-भदोई के श्रम-प्रधान और निर्यात-प्रधान कालीन उद्योग को प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र में शामिल करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) कालीन उद्योग में वृद्धि के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जहाँ तक बैंक वित्त का संबंध है, लघु उद्योग के कार्य-क्षेत्र के अधीन आने वाले कालीन एककों को 'प्राथमिक क्षेत्र' के रूप में माना जाता है ।

(ख) कालीन उद्योग के विकास को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :—

(क) हाल ही में एक निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद अलग से स्थापित की गई है,

(ख) भदोई में कालीन प्रौद्योगिकी के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय संस्थान स्थापित किये जाने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है,

(ग) कालीन बुनाई में अग्रिम प्रशिक्षण को कालीन उद्योग के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के रूप में शामिल किया गया है,

(घ) नये बाजारों का पता लगाने और विद्यमान बाजारों में विस्तार करने हेतु प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।

Splitting of L.I.C.

952. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Ex-Chairman of the L.I.C. Shri Joshi was not in favour of the move to split the L.I.C. into five independent zonal organisations;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) have Government received representations against the split of L.I.C. and if so, from whom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) Government have not received any communication from Shri J. R. Joshi opposing the decision to reorganise the life insurance industry.

(c) While the decision of the Government has been widely welcomed some of the Staff Unions have questioned the correctness of the decision.

Foreign passengers held "DHARNA" outside Janpath Office of Air India

953. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 31st August, 1982 about 30 foreign passengers holding confirmed tickets held a 'Dharna' outside the Manager's room in the Janpath Reservation Office of Air India, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) when and where these passengers were issued confirmed tickets;

(d) when they received message in Bombay Office;

(e) who was responsible for not checking up in time the reservations; and

(f) steps taken to see that such things are not repeated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A group of twenty French tourists booked to travel on Air-India's flight No. 135 (Bombay-Delhi-Rome-Frankfurt-Paris) on 29-8-1982 could not get seats in spite of having confirmed tickets.

(c) These passengers were issued confirmed tickets by the Air India Paris Office on 2-8-1982.

(d) On 2-8-1982 itself.

(e) Addition of sixteen German tourists in the pre-flight manifest at Delhi without routing through the computer and without the knowledge of Central Space Control created this problem. Air-India has been asked to fix responsibility in this regard.

(f) Air India has streamlined its booking operations.

Realisation of bank loans/advances by commercial and cooperative bank in U.P.

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

(a) the number of tractors and other machinery finally auctioned during 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and to-date in realising bank loans/advances for purchase in U. P. by Commercial and Cooperative Banks through coercive measures;

(b) the number of such tractors and machinery loanees of Commercial Banks and Cooperative Banks where loans are outstanding for one year, two years, three years and so on;

(c) in view of bad payment capacity of farmers and drought and flood situation obtaining, whether Govern-

ment propose to give some relief to these loanees in payment of loans by re-scheduling of instalments and allowing longer periods for such instalments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY): The banks normally give extension of time for repayment of dues in case of genuine difficulties of the borrowers. The realisation of dues through sale of securities or filing of suits is resorted to when persuasion and other measures fail. The number of cases in which banks realised their dues through sale of securities is not available.

(b) The period of loan for purchase of tractor and other agricultural implements/machinery depends upon the type of investment to be made and the repayment capacity of farmers financed. In the case of commercial banks, the loans outstanding as at the end of March, 1980 (latest available) for tractor agricultural implements and machinery in the State of Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 105 crores. Only the instalments which have fallen due and not repaid are taken as overdue amount. The reporting system, however, does not yield data for overdues position separately for agricultural machinery. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, the percentage of overdues to demand in case of banks loans for agricultural purposes has been around 45 per cent in the last few years.

(c) and (d). In terms of standing guidelines evolved by Government of India, banks have been advised to provide relief to the victims of natural calamities. Relief measures to be provided by banks include rescheduling of loans, conversion of crop loans into medium term loans and grant of fresh loans, etc. In view of the recent floods and droughts in certain areas in the country, the Reserve Bank has recently again drawn the attention of

banks to these guidelines and has instructed them to ask their officers to ensure prompt action at field level in this regard.

The nature and quantum of such relief will, however, depend upon the merits of each case.

Recruitment rules for JCB Photo Litho Press

955. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5409 on the 13th August 1982 regarding recruitment rules for JCB Photo Litho Press and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the matter; and

(b) if not, how much more time Government are expected to take to consider this matter which has been outstanding for a long time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the matter has since been considered and it has been found that the pay scale for electricians in the Photo Litho Press of the JCB (Rs. 320-400) is commensurate with the essential qualifications and work experience laid

down for recruitment to the post and, therefore, does not warrant any upward revision.

Pending Pension Claims

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

(a) the number of cases for which the pension claims (i) subsequent to retirement and (ii) early discharge on medical grounds including disability have been pending for over (i) 10 years, (ii) 5 years, (iii) 3 years in a case of the Armed Forces;

(b) whether any steps have been taken for an early settlement of their cases and the results thereof;

(c) whether the procedure for the settlement of pensions is being sought to be decentralised and simplified so as to enable the retired personnel to get the pension within one year of his retirement;

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be done; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO): (a)

PENDING PENSION CLAIMS

	(i) subsequent to retirement	(ii) early dis- charge on medical grounds including disability.
Over 10 years :	NIL	NIL
Over 5 years :	NIL	2
Over 3 years :	1	13

(b) The above cases are held up due to non-receipt of essential information/documents from Record Offices. The concerned authorities have been reminded with a view to settling these cases expeditiously.

(c) to (e). A high level Committee constituted by the Ministry of Defence is at present examining the entire procedure for sanction and payment of pensions and a final view will be taken after its recommendations are received.

Concession to foreign companies in regard to holding equity shares

957. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's decision giving to foreign companies allowing them to hold equity shares at the level of 51 per cent is in accordance with Government's declared policies (vide Indian Express dated 25th August, 1982); and

(b) how Government propose to safeguard the national interests in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). When a financial institution converts its loan to a company into equity, the percentage of holding by the foreign shareholder automatically goes down. Where the foreigners have been specifically permitted by Government to hold a certain percentage; they can legitimately ask that percentage to be maintained. Now that the process of Indianisation of FERA companies has been completed, Government has decided to allow foreigners to buy shares as any other existing Indian shareholder is allowed to retain the existing permitted level of foreign holding in the company by bringing shares provided they do so with inward remittance. This cannot be considered as a concession, because this right is available to any share-

holders and because they company will have to pass the required special resolution under Section 81 of the Companies Act, 1956 and the foreign shareholder has to bring in the required foreign exchange in cash to acquire the shares at about the prevailing market price at the time of the said acquisition.

Export target for Sericulture Industry

958. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an export target of Rs. 100 crores by 1985 has been fixed for the sericulture industry;

(b) if so, the investment involved in the Central State sectors respectively;

(c) the rise in production expected year-wise with the variety of silk to be produced and the targets set for production; and

(d) whether an agreement has been reached with Switzerland for the development of tussar sericulture industry in the Eastern and Central India; if so, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) The Planning Commission has recommended a total outlay of Rs. 136.30 crores for State Sector and Rs. 31 crores for the Central Sector projects for sericulture during Sixth Plan period:

(c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) An Inter-State Tassar Development Project (1981-86) at an outlay of Rs. 10.50 crores, including Rs. 2.50 crores as Swiss assistance, has been launched during 1981-82. It aims at covering 6000 hectares of Tassar Food plantations carrying benefits to 6000 Tribal families in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. It is expected to yield 1.00 lakh kgs. of additional tassar raw silk.

Statement

YEAR	VARIETIES WISE RAW SILK PROD. (In Lakh Kgs)				Target	Overall produc.; antici- pated;
	Mulberry; Tasar	Eri.	Muga	Total	—	—
1980-81	45.93	4.25	2.10	0.55	52.83	
1981-82	52.50	4.70	2.20	0.60	60.00	7.17%
1982-83	60.00	5.25	2.60	0.70	68.55	8.55%
1983-84	70.00	6.00	2.62	0.73	79.35	10.80%
1984-85	79.50	7.14	2.65	0.76	90.05	10.65%

Annual Report of IMF for 1982

959. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have received the annual report of the International Monetary Fund for 1982; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the report and what action Government have taken thereon?

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

(b) The annual report of the International Monetary Fund for 1982 analyses developments in the world economy and in the international monetary system. It also chronicles the activities of the Fund.

The report has highlighted the lack of growth in output and world trade, rising rates of unemployment and the increasing pressures for protectionism. It has also focussed on the extremely difficult situation in oil importing developing countries whose large current account deficits are attributable largely to unfavourable external factors.

Government have, at the recently concluded meetings of the Interim Committee and the Development Committee and at the Annual meeting of the Fund and the Bank, urged that international community take speedy action to remove barriers to exports from developing countries, to provide larger flows of concessional funds to oil importing developing countries, to increase the Fund quotas to resume allocation of SDRs in the fourth basic period and to enable the Fund and the Bank to play a larger role in meeting both adjustment and development needs of low income countries.

M.M.T.C. Exporting Coal To Bangladesh

960. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MMTC is exporting coal to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, what is the amount of coal expected to be exported to Bangladesh during the year 1982-83;

(c) what is the gradation variety of coal; and

(d) whether MMTC has signed the agreement, if any, in this regard with Bangladesh?

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

(b) to (d) M.M.T.C. has signed contracts with Bangladesh which provide for export of 100,000 tonnes of Steam Coal Grade B (non-coking coal) to Bangladesh during the year 1982-83.

Computersation of reseervations in I.A. and A.I.

961. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUBASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to introduce computerisation of reservations in the Indian Airlines and Air India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal;

(c) how far it is likely to be useful to the passengers; and

(d) from when this system will be introduced in both the Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLY (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Air India already have computerised reservations system and its processing and memory capacity is proposed to be enhanced. Computerised reservation system in Indian Airlines and Air India will provide improved passenger services. Detailed information regarding schedules of the airlines latest information about seats etc. will be made available to the passengers. Bookings on connecting and return request for hotel accommodation in other cities will also be processed by the computer system.

(d) Air India already have computerised the reservation system, the scope of which will be enlarged gradually. The system is expected to start functioning in Indian Airlines during the first quarter of 1984.

IMF and World Bank Meetings at Toronto

962. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the effects of the decisions in the I.M.F.-IBRD meetings at Toronto in the second week of September, 1982, in respect of loans, under IDA-six programme to developing countries, on the Indian economy, with special reference to the Sixth Plan Programmes; and

(b) what are the measures proposed to be taken by Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) At the Annual Fund Bank Meetings held in Toronto in September, 1982, major efforts were made to resolve the funding crisis in IDA-6 and most donor countries agreed to make available, in one way or another, their full contribution to IDA-6 for the fiscal year 1983. Similarly, most donor countries also agreed to make available an amount equal to about one-third of their total IDA-6 contribution for the fiscal year 1984. As a result of these decisions, some improvement is expected in availability of IDA resource for meeting development, needs of oil-importing development countries including India.

(b) Government welcome the progress made towards resolving the crisis in IDA-6. Efforts are continuing to see that both the overall availability of funds to IDA and India's share in such funds are maintained at as high a level as possible.

Rise in Prices

963. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that during the period of 31 months (January, 1980 to August, 1982), prices have gone up by 31 per cent; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Wholesale Price Index (1970-71 —100) moved up from 227.8 for the week ended January 5, 1980 to 294.0 for the week ended August 28, 1982, which is an increase of about 29 per cent over a period of 2 years and 8 months. The annual rate of inflation on week ended January 5, 1980 was 22.5 per cent. This has been brought down to 2.4 per cent for the week ended August 28, 1982. This has been achieved by a concerted effort of the Government in this direction. In fact, the country's success during this period in moderating inflationary pressures has been better than several developing and developed countries. The price situation is being kept under close watch and control of inflation is an important element of economic policy in the country.

Setting up of Rural Planning and Credit Department in RBI

964. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.B.I. has set up a new department called the Rural Planning and Credit Department;

(b) if so, what are the functions of this Department;

(c) the total amount of rural credit so far released to the weaker sections during the year 1982-83; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to relax the credit-squeeze policy in 1983-84?

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

(b) The functions assigned to the Department are given in the attached statement.

(c) The data on rural credit released to the weaker sections in 1982-83 is not available. According to the latest available information, the advances of the commercial banks to the weaker sections in the sectors of agriculture and small scale industries were Rs. 493 crores as on December, 1980.

(d) The policy of the Reserve Bank of India in the matter of deployment of bank credit is flexible and is kept continually under review.

Statement

Functions assigned to the Rural Planning and Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India

1. Lead Bank Scheme including formulation of District Credit Plans.
2. Priority sector advances, credit to weaker sections under special programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme Differential Rate of Interest, 20 Point Economic Programme, etc. and Rural Development schemes.
3. The compliance with various sections of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in so far as they relate to State Cooperative Banks, Central Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks.
4. Submission of statutory returns under the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934/Banking Regulation Act, 1949 by State Cooperative Banks, Central Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

5. Directives on interest rates on deposits and advances to State Cooperative Banks, Central Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks.
6. Licensing of existing and new State Cooperative Banks and Central Cooperative Banks and their branches.
7. Providing expert guidance/assistance and general lines of credit to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.
8. Conducting special studies for promoting integrated Rural Development Programme and for framing Reserve Bank policy on rural development.

Foreign Airlines Sought Permission to Touch Calcutta Airport

965. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of foreign airlines have sought permission to touch Calcutta airport,

(b) if so, the particulars of foreign airlines which might have sought such permission; and

(c) whether such permission has already been granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Scandinavian Airlines System operates a weekly service to Calcutta and has made a request for increasing its services to two services per week at Calcutta. This request is under consideration.

IMF Loan Terms

966. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the terms of loan from the IMF, according to which India would liberalise imports, are in conflict with the Sixth Plan objectives of curtailing imports; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Government have already made a statement on July 13, 1982 in both the House of Parliament on India's Extended Arrangement Programme for the Second Year (1982-83).

Promotion of Exports from Eastern Region

967. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken for promotion of exports from the Eastern region while the country is facing a foreign trade deficit of about Rs. 5,700 crores; and

(b) whether he is aware that the Eastern region's share of the country's exports had fallen from 49.5 percent in 1970-71 to 32 percent in 1979-80 and in engineering alone the region's share has dropped from 66 to 16 percent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Exports from Eastern Region consist mainly of Jute goods, tea, engineering goods, chemicals and allied products ores and minerals etc. A close watch is kept on the performance of exports of these and other items from India including Eastern region and suitable measures are taken as and when necessary. For

example, in the case of jute manufacture Government have taken various measures to promote exports of jute goods which include grant of cash compensatory support on export of jute goods promotion of research work for development of new products etc. Efforts are also being made for capturing new markets for traditional and non-traditional items through greater involvement of State Trading Corporation. In jute goods sector a number of applications for setting up of 100 per cent export oriented units have been cleared by Government. India is also participating in the regional and international level consultation among jute producing and consuming countries under the auspices of UNCTAD, ESCAP, FAO, etc. aimed at formulating joint action programme to stabilise prices of jute goods. Necessary action to implement recommendations of the Task Force on jute goods in regard to demand and supply factors, long term problems of technological improvements market promotion and exports strategy has already been initiated.

(b) According to the estimate of Engineering Export Promotion Council, the share of Eastern Region in the overall exports of Engineering Goods from India has gone down over the years. The reason is that Engineering sector has built up considerably during the 15-20 years in various parts of the country notably amongst them being Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Karnataka, etc.

The composition of exports of engineering industry has also undergone substantial change. In earlier years, the exports were confined to simple items—Hollow ware, Wire products, Sanitary castings, Fasteners etc., whereas now, out of the total exports, roughly 40 per cent is in the form of capital goods and turn-key projects. Industrial units manufacturing Machine Tools, Industrial Machinery for Paper, Sugar, Textile, etc., are located somewhere other than Eastern Region. Therefore, the share of some other regions of the country in overall exports has gone up.

It has been noticed that exports of Engineering Goods in terms of value from Eastern Region have gone up. The Region's export performance in 1979-80 had shown a drop over the previous year export performance. This situation arose because of the acute shortage of raw-material and overall shortfall in exports of Engineering Goods in that year.

Committees Appointed to Examine the Problem of Black Money

968. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Committees have so far been appointed by Government to examine the problem of black money; and

(b) findings and recommendations of each Committee and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Of the various Committees and Commissions appointed by the Government after Independence to examine the tax laws and procedures, the terms of reference of only one of the Committees, namely, the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (Wanchoo Committee), contained a specific reference to the problem of black money.

(b) A note setting out the main findings and recommendations of the aforesaid Committee regarding the causes of black money and measures for checking its proliferation and countering tax evasion and action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5467/82]

Import of Steel, Aluminium and Fertilisers

969. SHRI E. BALANANDAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the editorial of the 'Times of India' dated 15 September, 1982 warning against the indiscriminate imports of steel, aluminium, fertilisers, etc; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are contemplating to meet the situation?

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

(b) Arrangements exist for monitoring the position of imports vis-à-vis indigenous production and demand with a view to taking action as may be found necessary.

Black Money in Film Industry

970. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to curb the black money in film industry (film industry) in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): The Government have taken some legislative measures for curbing black money in film industry viz. making it obligatory for those connected with film industry to maintain books of account and documents that may enable the assessing officer to compute proper income and making it obligatory for film producers to furnish particulars of payments exceeding Rs. 5,000/- to the Income-tax Officer. For effective investigations, the cases of those connected with film industry are concentrated in Film Circles or Central Charges. Besides, search and seizure operations are

carried out by the Income-Tax authorities wherever the information available calls for such action.

Investment in Debentures by Non-resident Indians

971. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities Government have provided to non-resident Indians to invest in debentures and preference shares of Indian companies; and

(b) the amount so far received for investment under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The existing facilities for portfolio and direct investment in shares of Indian companies by non-residents of Indian nationality/origin and overseas bodies owned by such persons to the extent of atleast 60% are also available for investment in the debentures (both convertible and non-convertible) of Indian companies subject to the following modifications:—

(i) Investments in both convertible and non-convertible debentures through a Stock Exchange in India or out of the new issues of Indian companies, are permitted on repatriation basis without any limits.

(ii) Portfolio investment in non-convertible debentures through a Stock Exchange as well as direct investment in new issues of such debentures is allowed with full repatriation benefits without any monetary limit on the investments.

(iii) Portfolio investment in convertible debentures through a Stock Exchange by each non-resident investor is permitted with repatriation benefits upto 1 per cent of total

paid-up value of convertible debentures issued by the concerned company. The shares which the investor can acquire on conversion will be in addition to the shares which he may purchase through Stock Exchange upto 1 per cent of the paid-up equity capital of the same company under the portfolio investment scheme for shares.

(iv) Direct investment in new issues of convertible debentures is allowed upto 40 per cent or 74 per cent (as the case may be) of the debenture issue under the 40 per cent/70 per cent scheme provided the investee company obtains the required permission from appropriate authorities including the Controller of Capital Issues and the Reserve Bank of India.

Non-residents of Indian nationality/origin and overseas bodies owned by such persons to the extent of at least 60% are allowed to invest in preference shares of Indian companies with or without repatriation benefits under the various schemes at present available to them for investment in equity shares.

(b) According to tentative figures, foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 398.43 lakhs has been received from abroad in the case of issue of convertible debentures. Further, Reserve Bank has given its approval in principle to Indian companies for issue of debentures bonds to the extent of Rs. 18.30 crores.

No approval has so far been granted for investment in the preference shares under the above scheme.

Recruitment of Pharmacists by Reserve Bank

972. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank proposes to recruit some Phar-

macists to be posted in Delhi for the dispensaries;

(b) whether it is also fact that no advertisement in this regard has been published in the press; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal for recruitment of Pharmacists and when they are likely to be recruited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they propose to recruit on full-time and three part-time Pharmacists for the dispensaries to be established at the staff quarters in New Delhi. Since the construction of the quarters is behind schedule, so far no arrangement has been made for recruitment. Advertisement for the posts will be issued in due course.

Snake Leather

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of rare quality snake leather is lying in the Bombay Customs Godown for the last two years;

(b) whether Government are aware that long time storage of this leather will result in deterioration of its quality;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bharat Leather who were allowed to utilise this leather are not in a position to utilise it within the next few years; and

(d) whether Government are thinking to allow S.T.C. to export the same in foreign market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A large quantity of snake skins is with customs.

(c) The Bharat Leather Corporation have finalised the procedure and have commenced taking over the skins lying with Customs for processing and export.

(d) The matter is under examination.

Financial Assistance to I.T. Employees

974. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted this year to give advances to Income Tax employees for the construction of their houses; and

(b) whether there is any ceiling in the financial assistance given for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The total amount allotted so far during the current financial year is Rs. 150.72 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir. The house building advance admissible to a Government servant is limited to a ceiling of Rs. 70,000/- or 75 months' basic pay of the applicant or cost of construction/flat or the repaying capacity of the applicant, whichever is the least.

U.K.'s Cooperation in Sophisticated areas of Defence-Oriented Research and Development

975. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. has agreed to enhance its cooperation in sophisticated areas of Defence-oriented research and development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). India and U.K. are now exploring the possibility of establishing cooperation in research and development related to defence.

As these discussions are still in a preliminary stage and as no definite agreement or programme have been finalised, it is premature to provide any details at the present juncture.

Import of Aluminium Despite Slack Demand

977. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite slack demand there has been massive import of aluminium, seriously affecting the capacity utilisation and production by the indigenous industry and there is a heavy accumulation of stock;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons for resorting to imports, despite its slack demand; and

(c) the manner in which the accumulated stock is proposed to be disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Import of aluminium is canalised through Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The canalising agency has not made any imports so far during 1982-83. There is, however, a provision for limited imports of aluminium under the import policy for Registered Exporters. Capacity utilisation of indigenous producers of aluminium was 66 per cent during 1982-83 (upto August, 1982) as against 64 per cent in 1981-82. The stocks held by the producers and canalising

agency were 36,233 tonnes on 31-8-1982 as against 37,312 tonnes on 30-6-1982.

(c) The canalising agency has not made imports in 1982-83 to facilitate disposal of available stocks.

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों के कर्मचारियों के लिये वदियां

978. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के विभिन्न होटलों के कर्मचारियों को दी जाने वाली वदियों में कोई एक रूपता नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि, हां, तो क्या सरकार इस संबंध में एकरूपता लाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाएगी ?

पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुर्खाने आलम खां) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं । आई०टी०डी०सी० होटलों में कर्मचारियों के विविध स्तरों और ग्रेड्स के लिए वदियों के पैटर्न में कुल मिलाकर एकरूपता है तथापि होटलों की आंतरिक सजावट के आधार पर विविध होटल क्षेत्रों और होटलों के लिए अलग अलग रंगों की स्कीमें अपनाई जाती हैं ।

Orders Bagged at Twentieth overseas Import Fair

979. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export orders for garments, handicrafts items, furnishing and leather goods have been recently bagged by India at the Twentieth Overseas Import Fair; and

Statement

Product-wise orders bagged at Twentieth Overseas Import Fair are as under :

Products	Value
(Rs. million)	
1. Readymade Garments	38.20
2. Handicrafts	0.69
3. Home Furnishings	1.35
4. Leather Goods	0.04
Total	40.28

Decline in Export of Certain Items

980. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is decline in export of certain items;

(b) if so, what are those items and the extent of decline and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to locate the market for these items so that we may achieve our export target?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Based

on the provisional data compiled by Export promotion Councils/Commodity Boards etc., the main item which showed decline in their exports during the first quarter of the current financial year i.e. April-June, 1982 as compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year included tea (-47 per cent), cashew (-47 per cent) spices (-15 per cent). cotton fabrics and made-ups (10 per cent) and jute manufacture (-33 per cent). A number of items have however shown significant increase during this period. The set back in export of tea has been mainly on account of shortfall in the production due to drought condition in certain parts. In the case of cashew there has been some decline in the international prices. The fall in spices may be attributed to growing competition among the producing countries as well as the fact that there is large domestic consumption. In the textile sector exports of cotton fabrics and made-up appear to have been affected due to general recessionary situation in developed countries as well as due partly to prolonged strikes in Bombay Textile Mills. The overseas demands for Indian Jute goods has shrunk on account to competition from synthetic substitute and other major jute goods producing countries.

(c) All possible efforts are being made to increase our exports in both traditional and non traditional markets.

Visit of Indian Delegation to Tehran

981. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian delegation has visited Tehran during the month of August, this year;

(b) the details of the discussion held between Indian delegation with the Iranian Government; and

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(c) whether any trade agreement has been signed, if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Indian Delegation discussed bilateral matters of mutual interest with the Iranian Delegation. As a result of these discussions, areas of mutual trade interest have been identified. These includes, co-operation between the Central Banks of the two countries, cooperation in Consultancy services, and transfer of technology, and establishment of joint institutional arrangement for promoting trade. In addition, specific items that could be traded between the two countries were also discussed.

(c) At the end of the visit of the Indian Delegation, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the two countries.

Import of Edible Oils

982. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of edible oils imported during the years 1979-80, and 1981-82 and the quantity likely to be imported during the coming year and the amount of foreign exchange spent during the said period and that involved for the year 1982-83; and

(b) what is the percentage of imported oil given to vanaspati industry for manufacturing vanasati and at what rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF)

(a) The quantities of edible oil imported and foreign exchange spent thereon is as under:—

Financial Year	Quantity (MT) in lakhs	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1979-80	10.91	61,048.73
1980-81	10.70	52,780.59
1981-82 (Prov.)	10.23	49,338.97

The quality to be imported during the coming year will depend up the availability and prices of indigenous oils as well as oils in the international market, the demand for oil in the country, the foreign exchange situation etc.

(b) Presently, 80 per cent imported oil is being issued to the vanaspati industry of which 60 per cent is being supplied @ Rs. 8500 per metric tonne and 20 per cent @ Rs. 1200 per metric tonne.

Functioning of joint ventures in Malaysia

983. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Joint ventures in Malaysia have been rapped on the knuckles before but never as sharply as now by the Malaysian Minister for Trade and Industry at a dinner hosted by these ventures at Kuala Lumpur;

(b) if so, which are these ventures and which are the Indian businessmen or Industrial Houses collaborating with them;

(c) whether the Malaysian Minister suggested that the Indian business community should undertake an in-depth study of the problems effecting

the ailing Indian enterprises and find remedies for them in consultation with the Indian Government; and

(d) the steps which Government make these ventures successful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) At a dinner party hosted on 8th September, 1982, in Kuala Lumpur, by the Indian joint ventures located in Malaysia, the Minister for Trade and Industry, Government of Malaysia, in his speech had highlighted what the Malaysian considered to be a number of problems confronting the Indo-Malaysian joint venture projects. The speech made by the Minister may be taken as the current Malaysian thinking on the subject of Indian participation in joint ventures in Malaysia. At the same time the Malaysian Minister made it known that Malaysia continues to welcome Indian projects and that he had made the points with the hope that Indian joint ventures would endeavour to reduce the existing problems.

(b) The Minister did not make any reference to any specific joint venture. However, a statement showing names of Indian joint ventures functioning in Malaysia along with names of Indian collaborators in them is attached.

(c) The Minister suggested that the Indian business community in Malaysia could get together perhaps with the representatives of Indian Government in Malaysia to make an exhaustive study of the various problems faced by the Indian joint ventures and

make recommendations to the relevant authorities as to how these problems could be resolved.

(d) As these are Malaysian companies, it is for the joint venture companies themselves to take the necessary corrective steps to face the chal-

lenges which a relatively open economy like Malaysia presents. In case the Indian promoters of joint ventures in Malaysia, approach Government with specific requests, these will be considered on merits within the framework of the Government policy.

Statement

Names of Indian Joint Ventures functioning in Malaysia and Names of the Indian Collaborators.

S.No.	Name of Indian Joint Venture	Name of Indian Collaborator
1.	Godrej (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co. P. Ltd.
2.	Magnet wires and Electrical Sdn Bhd.	Ajit Wire Industries P. Ltd.
3.	Indo-Malaysia Engg. Co. Bhd	Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd.
4.	Ambadi Engineering Bhd.	M.K. Raju Consultants P. Ltd.
5.	India-Malaysia Textiles Bhd.	Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.
6.	Elgi Marka Sdn. Bhd.	L. G. Balakrishnan and Bros. Ltd.
7.	Edible Oil Products (M) Bhd.	Berar Oil Industries.
8.	J. G. Containers (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	J.G. Glass Industries Ltd.
9.	Barkath Chemicos Food Sdn. Bhd.	Chemical Construction Co. P. Ltd.
10.	Unitata Bhd.	Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.
11.	Auto Ancillary Manufacturers Snd. Bhd.	Bombay Auto Ancillary and Investment P. Ltd.
12.	MCIS Safety Glass Sdn. Bhd.	Hindustan Safety Glass Works Ltd.
13.	Malaysia Pistons Sdn. Bhd.	Indian Pistons Ltd.
14.	Excel Alugraphics Sdn. Bhd.	Excel Process P. Ltd.
15.	Flexican (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Zaverchand Gackwad P. Ltd.
16.	Kwality Textiles (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Kwality Textile Associates P. Ltd.
17.	Pharmmalaysi Sdn. Bhd.	Sarabhai M. Chemicals.
18.	Tatab Industries Sdn. Bhd.	Tata Engg. and Locomotive Co. Ltd.
19.	Poloyolefins Pine Sdn. Bhd.	Polyolefins Industries Ltd.
20.	Malaysia Radiators Sdn. Bhd.;	Universal Radiators Ltd.
21.	Pan-century Edible Oil Sdn Bhd.	The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
22.	Liberty Chemicals (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Liberty Chemical Works Overseas P. Ltd.
23.	Nalin Industries Sdn. Bhd.	Brila Estern Ltd.
24.	Gajra Gears N.S. Sdn. Bhd.	Gajra Gears P. Ltd.
25.	Kirloskar (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd.
26.	Ballarpur Palm Oil Sdn. Bhd.	Ballarpur Industries Ltd.
27.	Rafina Oil Products Sdn. Bhd.	Godrej Soaps Ltd.

Proposal to Expand Vanaspati Industry

984. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to expand the Vanaspati Industry in view of the shortage of vanaspati in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether it will be in private or public sector; and

(d) the reasons for not setting up a modernised units in the public sector particularly in any of the Eastern States like West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF):

(a) to (d) The availability of Vanaspati has by and large been satisfactory in the country. The existing licensed capacity for manufacture of Vanaspati is adequate for meeting the current demand as well as the estimated demand for the next several years.

The capacity in the eastern region is presently in excess of the estimated demand therefor.

Splitting of L.I.C.

985. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what happened to LIC split-up proposals;

(b) is there any after-thought on the split-up proposals;

(c) if so, the reason for the after-thought; and

(d) if not, the reasons why there is delay in coming out with the proposals before Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d) Legislative proposals to give effect to the Government's decision to re-organise the life insurance industry are expected to be finalised soon.

Development of Kushinagar, Kapilvastu Lumbini, Sarnath, and Fatehpur Sikri

986. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plan for development of Kushinagar, Saravasti, Kapilvastu, Lumbini, Sarnath and Fatehpur Sikri;

(b) is there any plan for development of road, air and rail links to these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Tourism has got prepared Master Plans (land-use-plans) for Kushinagar, Sravasti, Piprahwa (Kapilvastu) and Sarnath through the Town & Country Planning Organisation (ICPO) of the Ministry of Works and Housing.

This Ministry has further entrusted the preparation of the Master Plan (land-use-plan) of Fatehpur Sikri and the micro-plans in respect of Kushinagar and Sravasti to the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad; these are under preparation.

A copy each of the Master Plans already prepared for Kushinagar, Sarnath and Piprahwa had been sent to the State Government for their approval and notification under the local Town and Country planning Act.

The State Government has already notified the master plans submitted to them in respect of Kushinagar and Sravasti; however, it has not as yet approved the master plans in respect of Sarnath and Piprahwa.

The question of preparing a Master Plan for Lumbini does not arise as this place is not part of India.

Kushinagar, Sravasti, Piprahwa (Kapilvastu) and Sarnath are included in the list of centres selected for co-ordinated and integrated development under the Travel Circuits concept based on the recommendations of the joint discussions of the representatives of the Central and the State Department of Tourism held in March, 1981.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में किसानों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से ऋण

987. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकांश जिले भारी बाढ़ से बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए हैं और राज्य की सम्पूर्ण अर्थव्यवस्था छिन्न-छिन्न हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तक विचार बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में किसानों को कृषि उपकरण, उर्वरक, बीज आदि खरीदने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से ऋण उपलब्ध कराने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां तो कब और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार द्वारा तैयार किये गये स्थायी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अधीन,

बैंकों को देश के विभिन्न भागों में बाढ़ जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के पीड़ितों को सहायता प्रदान करने की सलाह दी गई है। बैंकों द्वारा सुलभ कराए जाने वाले सहायता उपायों में ऋणों की वसूली कार्यक्रम फिर से बनाना, फसली ऋणों को मध्यावधि ऋणों में बदलना तथा वर्तमान परिचालनों के वास्ते नये ऋण प्रदान करना आदि शामिल है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने हाल ही में इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के बारे में बैंकों का ध्यान पुनः आकर्षित किया है और उनसे इस बात का सुनिश्चय करने को कहा गया है कि बैंक अधिकारी इस संबंध में क्षेत्र-स्तर (फील्ड लेवल) पर तुरत कार्रवाई करें।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक, बीजों, उर्वरकों, कृषि औजारों आदि की खरीद के वास्ते किसानों को ऋण प्रदान कर रहे हैं इन ऋणों को आग भी प्रदान करते रहेंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों से कृषि ऋणों की वसूली

988. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अनेक जिले भारी बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के अधिकारी कृषि उपकरण खरीदने के लिए किसानों को दिए गए ऋणों को वापस करने के लिए उन पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का कृषि ऋणों की वसूली मई-जून, 1983 तक स्थगित करने के निर्देश देने का विचार है ?

विस्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार द्वारा तैयार किये गये स्थायी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अधीन, बैंकों को देश के विभिन्न भागों में बाढ़ जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के पीड़ितों को सहायता प्रदान करने की सलाह दी गयी है। बैंकों द्वारा सुलभ कराए जाने वाले सहायता उपायों में ऋणों की वसूली कार्यक्रम फिर से बनाना, फसली ऋणों को मध्यावधि ऋणों में बदलना तथा चालू परिचालनों के वास्ते नये ऋण प्रदान करना आदि शामिल हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने हाल ही में इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के बारे में बैंकों का ध्यान पुनः आकर्षित किया है और उनसे इस बात का सुनिश्चय करने को कहा गया है कि बैंक अधिकारी इस संबंध में क्षेत्र-स्तर (फील्ड लेवल) पर तुरन्त कार्रवाई करें।

अलंबता, सहायता की किस्त तथा मात्रा, विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों तथा प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुण पर निर्भर होगी।

राशन में मिलने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

989. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनवरी, 1982 से सितम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि में राशन में मिलने वाली वस्तुओं (जैसे गेहूं, चावल और बाजरा, मक्का और ज्वार जैसे मोटे अनाज और चीनी, मिट्टी के तेल और खाद्य तेलों) के मूल्य

कितनी बार बढ़ाए गए तथा उन वस्तुओं के मूल्य इस समय क्या हैं और मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के क्या कारण हैं।

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उसमान आरिफ) : केन्द्रीय सरकार सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से देने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को चावल, गेहूं, लेवी चीनी, आयातित खाद्य तेल और मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन समय-समय पर निर्धारित मूल्यों पर करती है। जनवरी, 1982 से सितम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान केवल गेहूं और आयातित खाद्य तेलों के निर्गम मूल्यों में एक-एक बार वृद्धि की गई है। गेहूं के केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य में वृद्धि का निर्णय, गेहूं के वसूली मूल्य में हुई वृद्धि को देखते हुए तथा गेहूं पर दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय राज-सहायता की राशि को घटाने के लिए किया गया था। आयातित खाद्य तेलों के निर्गम मूल्य में वृद्धि मुख्यतः इसलिए की गई थी कि देशी खाद्य तेलों और आयातित खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों के बीच के अन्तर को कम किया जा सके और इस बात को रोका जा सके कि आयातित खाद्य अनधिकृत रूप से निजी व्यापारियों के पास न पहुंच सकें।

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए चावल, गेहूं, मोटे अनाजों, आयातित खाद्य तेलों, लेवी चीनी और मिट्टी के तेल के चालू निर्गम मूल्य संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

विवरण

	चावल केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य (×)	
1. चावल	रु० प्रति क्विंटल	
(क) सामान्य	188.00	(×) खाद्यान्नों/आयातित खाद्य तेलों
(ख) फाइन	200.00	के खुदरा मूल्य राज्य सरकारों
(ग) सुपरफाइन	215.00	द्वारा केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य में
		आनुषंगिक खर्चों को जोड़ने के
2. गेहूं	160.00	बाद नियत किये जाते हैं ।
3. मोटा अर्नाज		
(क) मक्का	117.00	
(ख) बाजरा	117.00	
(ग) ज्वार	117.00	
(घ) रागी	117.00	
4. आयातित खाद्य तेल	रु० प्रति मीटरी टन में	
(क) खुला (बल्क में)	7000	
(ख) टीनों में	8500	
	चावल मूल्य (रु० प्रति किलोग्राम)	
5. लेवी चीनी	3.65	
	चावल मूल्य (रु० प्रति लीटर)	
6. मिट्टी का तेल		
बम्बई	1.66	
कलकत्ता	1.80	
दिल्ली	1.81	
मद्रास	1.78	

राशन में मिलावट वाली वस्तुओं का वितरण

990. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरित की जाने वाली राशन की वस्तुएं मिलावटी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस मामले की जांच न कराये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या आम धारणा यह है कि जांच के मामले में राशन की दुकानों के मालिकों द्वारा निरीक्षकों को रिश्वत दे दी जाती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो क्या अब इस मामले में किसी अन्य विभाग अथवा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच कराने का सरकार का विचार है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उसमान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख) : यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि संघ शासित क्षेत्र दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरित की जाने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुएं मिलावटी हैं, यद्यपि इतने बड़े पैमाने के कार्य में मिलावट के इक्के-दुक्के मामलों के होने से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा समय-समय पर जांच की जाती रहती है और इस विषय में जांच के लिए नमूने लिये जाते हैं । जहां कहीं भी नमूने खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के अंतर्गत के मानकों के अनुरूप नहीं पाये जाते हैं, वहां ऐसे मामलों में उनके द्वारा कानून के अंतर्गत उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Export of marine products

991. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of marine products exported during the last four years i.e. 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether it is a fact that the quantity of marine products to be exported is less than the quantity exported earlier; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons and what steps are being taken to increase the export of marine products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The amount of marine products exported during the last four years i.e. 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, and 1981-82 is as follows:—

Years	Exports	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1978-79	86894	234.62
1979-80	86401	248.82
1980-81	75591	234.94
1981-82	70105	286.01

(b) The quantity of marine products exported during April-July 1982-83 was more than what was exported during the corresponding period of 1981-82.

(c) Does not arise. However, with a view to increasing export of marine products Government have initiated a number of schemes for the improvement of quality of marine products, for product development, for market diversification and for products diversification.

Notices by branches of Madhubani Kshetriya Rural Bank to Scheduled Caste Families for payment of interest

992. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chatra-Gobroua Branch of Madhubani Kshetriya Rural Bank is repeatedly issuing notices for payment of interest to 28 Scheduled Caste Families who were never paid any loan by the Bank; and

(b) what is the branch-wise deposit credit ratio of different branches of Madhubani Kshetriya and Mithila Kshetriya Rural Banks and how many units of piggery, goatery, poultry farms have been helped in getting started by these two Kshetriya Rural Banks and how they propose to step up efforts to enable self employment for such ventures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARADHANA POOJARY): (a) The matter has been investigated by an Inspecting Officer of the Reserve Bank of India. It is reported that 28 borrowers were sanctioned loans by the said branch of the Gramin Bank, of which 16 borrowers belonged to the Scheduled Castes. However, the loans could not be disbursed. Inquiry has further revealed that the borrowers did not receive either written notice or verbal reminder from the bank officials for payment of interest/instalments.

(b) The existing data reporting system does not yield information on branch-wise credit-deposit ratios. However, the credit deposit ratio of Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank were 181.2 per cent and 112.5 per cent as at the end of March 1982. The loans and advances to the retail trade/small business sectors including those for self-employment ventures, as at the end of March 1982 were Rs. 70.08 lakhs in 3594 accounts in respect of Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Rs. 26.73 lakhs in 1546 borrowal accounts in respect of Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank. The activity-wise details like poultry, goatery, piggery etc. of advances of Gramin Banks is not available.

Industrial D.A. formula in Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to improve/increase the rate of Industrial D.A. formula being applied for the purpose of payment of D.A. in many prominent Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the exact proposal of Government alongwith other details; and if not, the reasons for delaying the decision on this account particularly when the trade unions/employees of Public Sector Undertakings are opposing Industrial D.A. formula and demanding implementation of Central Government D.A. formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Industrial DA formula as it stands today yields higher quantum of neutralisation to the majority of public enterprises employees as compared to Central Government employees especially employees in lower salary brackets.

स्टार होटलों में सूटो/कमरों के लिये शुल्क

995. श्री राम विलास पासवान :

क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के स्टार होटलों में सूटों/कमरों का प्रतिदिन का अधिकतम टैरिफ कितना है; और

(ख) इस समय देश में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के स्टार होटलों की कुल संख्या क्या है ?

पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) पर्यटन मंत्रालय केवल सिंगल/डबल कमरों के टैरिफ का अनुमोदन करता है। विभिन्न स्टार श्रेणी के होटलों का अधिकतम प्रतिदिन का टैरिफ नीचे दिया गया है :

स्टार श्रेणी	कुल होटलों की संख्या	अधिकतम टैरिफ	
		सिंगल रुम	डबल रुम
		रु०	रु०
5 स्टार	28	675	775
4 स्टार	19	400	470
3 स्टार	63	300	400
2 स्टार	79	230	260
1 स्टार	42	170	196

Selection and training for Indian cosmonauts

996. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian cosmonauts for the next Space Flight to be launched in conjunction with the Soviet Cosmonauts have since been selected and sent for training;

(b) if so, who are they; and

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

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

(b) Wg. Cdr. R. Malhotra and Sqn. Ldr. R. Sharma.

(c) Does not arise.

World Bank Team's visit in connection with Narmada Project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank Team is likely to visit Gujarat shortly in connection with the World Bank aid for the Narmada Project;

(b) if so, when the World Bank Team is expected to visit Gujarat; and

(c) the prospects of the World Bank aid for the project?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A World Bank Team is expected to visit Gujarat in the near future in connection with World Bank Groups assistance for the Narmada Project. The exact dates of the visit to Gujarat by the World Bank Team are yet to be finalised.

(c) The extent of World Bank Group's involvement in the project and the quantum of likely assistance etc. would be known only after the project has been finally appraised by the World Bank and formal negotiations between the World Bank and India therefor are concluded in due course.

खाद्य तेल एककों की स्थापना

998. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के मूंगफली उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में कुछ खाद्य तेल और वनस्पति घी एककों की स्थापना करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे एकक किस स्थान पर लगाए जाएंगे ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद उसमान आरिफ) : (क) जी नहीं। वनस्पति घी के उत्पादन के लिए मूंगफली के तेल का उपयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Functioning of Gramin Banks in Rural Sector

999. SHRI S. A. DORAI SABASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the region-wise and State-wise break-up of Gramin Banks functioning in the Rural Sector as on date;

(b) the names of sponsor banks for such Gramin Banks;

(c) whether rules and regulations have been formulated for recruitment of employees, and if so, the details of the same; and

(d) whether they would all be functioning under the purview of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARADHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) At present 121 Regional Rural Banks (Gramin Banks) are functioning in 19 States of the country. Their region-wise/State-wise break-up, including names of their sponsor banks, have been indicated in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5468/82].

(c) Under Section 17 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, a Regional Rural Bank can appoint officers and other employees as it may consider necessary, but the remuneration of such persons shall be such as may be determined by the Central Government keeping in view the stipulation made in the Act. Various guidelines have been accordingly issued by the Government from time to time on the subject. In terms of section 30 of the Act, the RRBs have also made staff service regulations after consultation with the sponsor banks and the Reserve Bank, and with previous sanction of the Central Government.

(d) The Regional Rural Banks are established under Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, and they function in accordance with the provisions of that Act. In terms of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981, the NABARD had been given certain statutory functions relating to the operations of Regional Rural Banks namely, inspection, branch licensing, regnance etc., and Regional Rural Banks under the purview of NABARD to that extent.

Meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers at London

1000. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he attended the meetings of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers and then the I.M.F. and World Bank last month;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the anticipated aid which he was promised by these Institutions by way of assistance or loans-soft or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A delegation led by the Finance Minister attended the meetings of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers held in London from August 29 to August 31, 1982. The delegation also participated in the meetings of the Group of 24, the Development Committee, the Interim Committee and the Joint Annual discussions of the IMF/IBRD Board of Governors in Toronto from September 1st to September 9, 1982.

These meetings took place against the background of a deteriorating world economic situation. Considerable stress was therefore placed on strengthening of IMF and the World Bank and the measures which these institutions might take in order to help the process of recovery in the World economy. The main issues discussed in these meetings related to IDA replenishments, IBRD lending, revision of IMF Quotas and SDR allocations. Most donor countries agreed to release their full contribution to IDA-VI for the fiscal year 1983. Significant progress was also made in arriving at funding arrangements for IDA for the fiscal year 1984. It was also agreed that formal negotiations for IDA-VII should begin before the end of 1982 and completed soon. With regard to IBRD lending, most countries emphasised the need for an expansion in real terms. A substantial increase in the revision of

IMF Quotas and the need for a new allocation of SDRs were also emphasised during these meetings.

(c) These are high level meetings which provide for a for discussing broad policy issues. Details of assistance to particular countries are not discussed in the meetings.

Nomination of representatives of financial institutions on Boards of Management of private Undertakings

1001. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are stipulations that an industrialist cannot be on the Boards of Management of more than five private undertakings;

(b) whether there are any such stipulations for the public sector financial institutions in connection with nominating their representatives on the Boards of Management of private undertakings; and

(c) if so, the details of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) According to the provisions of section 275 of the Companies Act, 1956, a person is permitted to hold the office of director in twenty companies. In calculating the number of directorships, certain categories of Companies/Association specified under section 278 of the Act are excluded.

(b) and (c). As per the guidelines issued by the Government to the financial institutions, when the institutions exercise their power to nominate directors in terms of the provisions of the relative loan agreements, they may not normally nominate a person as a director in more than four units at any point of time. Further, the total number of concerns on the Boards of which a non-official nominee director can be a director in his personal capacity and as a nominee of the financial institutions is normally not to exceed ten.

Iron-ore exports by MMTC to Romania

1002. SHRI D. L. BATHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bilateral talks on iron ore exports by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to Romania during 1982-83 have bogged down;

(b) whether Romania has told a high-level MMTC delegation, which visited Bucharest in July this year, that it would not grant 16 per cent price hike over last year as sought by India, and also expressed its reluctance over importing the entire quantity of five million tonnes of iron ore this year as per long term contract;

(c) whether Romania would lift one million tonnes of ore from Kudremukh according to the agreement;

(d) whether MMTC secured 16 per cent price hike in its current year's export deals with Japan and South Korea and the international iron ore price has also improved by a substantial margin; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction to Romania's stand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a), (b) and (e). Discussions were held between MMTC and M/s. Mineral-Import-Export, Romania, in Bucharest in June 1982 in regard to supply of iron ore to Romania. During the discussions Romania offered to buy only 3 million tonnes from MMTC during the year July 1982-June 1983 as against 5 million tonnes provided for in the long term contract. Increase in prices offered by Romania was far below MMTC's expectation based on the level of increase obtained in the international market during 1982. Both sides agreed that further talks will be held later to reach an agreement.

(c) M/s. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. signed an agreement with M/s. Mineral-Import-Export of Ro-

mania for the supply of 3.5 MT of Kudremukh concentrate at the rate of 1 MT per year starting from October, 1981 and the shipment to Romania has been going on as per schedule.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Unsold stocks with MMTC

1003. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per available data unsold stocks with the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and Metal Producers were as high as 40,000 tonnes at the end of last June;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several allottees are not lifting their allotments;

(c) whether the above facts as well as the necessity to review the pattern of production have not been felt by Government; and

(d) if so, when and under what pattern or patterns will the Government consider a review of the Aluminium Policy as a whole?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) MMTC and the producers held stocks of 37,312 metric tonnes of aluminium as on 30th June, 1982.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The present installed capacity for production of aluminium in the country is sufficient to meet the demand of indigenous users. However owing to inadequate supply of power, the aluminium units have been operating at 65 per cent of their capacity. In terms of the existing policy, MMTC imports aluminium only to fill the gap between demand and the indigenous production of aluminium. The policy is under constant review.

Soft Loan Scheme

1004. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the 'Soft Loan Scheme' entrusted to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India;

(b) details of the Scheme for the four major industries, sugar, Cotton Textiles and Jute, and cement and also details of the loans sanctioned and disbursed to these industries;

(c) the estimated requirements of these industries;

(d) is it a fact that greatly needed modernisation programmes in these industries were slowed down because the amounts sanctioned were for below the requirements and the amount disbursed was less than the amount sanctioned; and

(e) what are the reasons behind this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). As on the 30th June, 1982, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) sanctioned financial assistance amounting to Rs. 169.72 crores and disbursed an amount of Rs. 100.36 crores under the 'Soft Loan Scheme'. A statement indicating the assistance sanctioned and disbursed, industry-wise, by IFCI under the Scheme is attached. The Soft Loan Scheme operated by the all-India term lending institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India is designed to provide financial assistance on concessional terms to production units in five selected industries viz., sugar, jute, cotton textiles, cement and certain engineering industries to enable such units to overcome the backlog in

modernisation, replacement and renovation of their plant and equipment so as to achieve higher and more economic levels of production. The main features of the Soft Loan Scheme are the concessional rate of interest charged on the soft component of the loan, longer amortization schedules depending upon the earning capacity of the project and flexible approach in regard to the debt-equity ratio and promoter's contribution towards the modernisation scheme.

(c) Till the 30th June, 1982, the all-India term lending financial institutions had received 547 effective applications for financial assistance of Rs. 1315.37 crores. As on that date, 19 applications for financial assistance amounting to Rs. 42.51 crores were pending with the institutions.

(d) and (e). Need based loans are sanctioned by the Financial Institutions to applicant units. The institutions adopt a flexible approach in determining the promoter's contribution toward the cost of the modernisation project and depending upon the merits of individual cases the loan amount could be upto 80—90 per cent of the cost of the project. The disbursement of assistance to a concern is dependent on the execution of the relative documents and compliance by the concern with the conditions precedent to the disbursement. The disbursement is made according to the requirements of funds relative to the progress in implementation of the modernisation scheme. In these circumstances there is necessarily some time lag between sanction and disbursement of the loan.

Statement

Statement showing industry-wise Distribution of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed under Soft Loan Scheme as on the 30th June, 1982. the

					(Rs. in Crores)		
ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED					ASSISTANCE DISBURSED		
INDUSTRY	No. of projects	On Soft terms	On Non-mal terms	Total	On Soft terms	On Non-mal terms	Total
Sugar . . .	27	3.53	11.29	14.28	3.51	8.09	11.60
Jute . . .	10	2.95	2.08	5.73	1.24	0.73	1.97
Cotton textile .	176	57.10	42.79	100.89	28.77	24.64	53.41
Cement . . .	30	5.06	10.95	16.01	4.67	8.99	13.66
Engineering .	53	7.69	24.56	32.25	4.12	15.60	19.72
Total	296	76.33	93.39	169.72	42.31	58.05	100.36

Foreign Diplomats involved in Smuggling

1005. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports that several foreign diplomats are engaged in large scale smuggling, including sophisticated arms and ammunition;

(b) if so, whether Government have ordered a thorough inquiry into the matter;

(c) if so, what has been the outcome of the inquiry; and

(b) what action has been taken against the foreign diplomats found involved in smuggling activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The Customs authorities have, over the recent past, detected some cases of smuggling by foreign diplomats. However, no instance of smuggling of sophisticated arms and ammunition by such diplomats has come to Government notice.

(b) and (c). Whenever any case of involvement of foreign diplomats in smuggling is detected, the matter is thoroughly investigated by the Customs authorities.

(d) Government have taken appropriate action with the co-operation of the Governments of the countries concerned and remain in confidential touch with these Governments with a view to preventing any recurrence of such abuses. In view of the friendly relations and continuing co-operation with the countries concerned, it would not be appropriate to disclose the details of the action taken in such cases.

Attendance of Air show in London by AI&IA Officials

1006. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Air India and Indian Airlines officials who attended Air show in London on 6 September, 1982;

(b) whether they had the necessary clearance from the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Capt. D Bose, Deputy Managing Director, Air India and Shri R. P. Billimoria, Capt. K. Chadha, Capt. B. K. Bhasin and Shri Dharam Vir, Part-time Chairman, Managing Director, Director of Flight Safety and Director of Engineering respectively of Indian Airlines attended the air show in London.

(b) and (c). Government approval to attend the air show was obtained in the cases of Shri R. P. Billimoria, Capt. K. Chadha and Capt. B. K. Bhasin of India Airlines. Capt. D. Bose attended with the approval of Chairman-cum—Managing Director, Air-India.

Programmes of Hotels for Asian Games

1007. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the hoteliers could not make ready their hotels in time for the Asian Games;

(b) if so, the names of the hotels constructed for the purpose of Asian Games, the names of the hoteliers, proposed capacity of rooms of completion; rooms made ready for Asian Games; and

(c) action taken if any, against erring hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN (a) to (c) In order to meet the requirements of guests likely to attend the Asian Games, an assessment of an additional requirement of about 2500 hotel rooms was made for the above purpose. After taking into consideration the rooms that would be available from the two ITDC hotels, namely Hotel Kanishka and Hotel Yatri Niwas, which together were to provide 862 rooms, the balance of additional rooms to be constructed was assessed at 1638. To meet this requirement, expansion of existing hotels and construction of new hotels with a total capacity of 3496 rooms was authorised so that out of these rooms, the requirement of 1638 could be conveniently met. Some of these hotels were to be completed in all respects before the Asian Games, and others were to offer a certain percentage of their rooms along with certain minimum facilities. Hotels like Yatri Niwas, Kanishka Siddharth and some others will be complete in all respects before the Games and the other hotels are expected to offer the number of rooms as indicated against them:—

S.No.	Promoters	Name of the hotel	Total No. Rooms OF ROOMS	likely to be ready for Asiad
1	Asian Hotels Ltd.	Asian Hotel	588	300
2	Cosmopolitan Hotels.	Surya International	258	241
3	Jaiprakash Enterprises.	Sidharth Continental	156	156
4	ITDC	Kanishka	300	300
5	IIR (Welcomgroup)	Maurya Sheraton (Expansion)	122	122
6	IHC/DDA	Taj Palace	500	200
7	HCI	Centaur Hotel	416	200
8	ITDC	Samrat	300	200
9	ITDC	Ashok Yatri Niwas	562	550
10	Delhi Automobiles	Bharat Hotel	500	100
11	C.J. International	Meridian Hotel	425	100
12	Northern India Hotels.	Park Hotel	231	50

1008. **SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

Encashment of L.T.C. Reimbursement of medical expenses by Employees of T.D.A.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trade Development Authority and the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade are having identical status;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the employees of IIFT have been extended the benefit of encashment of LTC, reimbursement of medical expenses and upgradation and creation of selection grades in different categories;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to extend the same to the employees of TDA and how long it will take?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The TDA and the IIFT have identical status to the extent that these organisations are Autonomous bodies under the administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce and have been set up under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1957.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The employees of the IIFT have been extended the benefits of encashment of L.T.C., reimbursement of medical expenses and creation and upgradation of selection grades in different categories. The details are as under:—

Encashment of L.T.C.

The employees entitled to first class train travel are given Rs. 600/- per member and those entitled for 2nd class train travel Rs. 275/- per member in a block of four years. This

is restricted to five members only and no benefit is allowed to members the family below 3 years in age. This is in replacement of the existing scheme and no option is allowed.

Reimbursement of Medical Expenses

The existing practice for hospitalisation as per Govt. of India directive is being followed in the Institute. The ceiling for reimbursement of medical expenses is Rs. 1200/- per annum. In the case of liveried class employees an amount of Rs. 100/- p.m. is paid through salary bills towards medical expenses.

Upgradation and Creation of Selection Grades in Different Categories

With a view to provide promotional avenues and taking into account the fact that some of the employees had reached the maximum of their scale, and some others had been working in the same scale of pay for quite some years, a few selection grades in various categories of non-technical and non-supervisory posts have been created.

(e) A Task Force has been set up in the Ministry to review the working of other grantee institutions. On receipt of its recommendations a standard set of service conditions will be formulated which would be made applicable to all the aided institutions under this Ministry. It is not possible to indicate the time limit at this stage.

Transfer of Executives and Officers of ITDC

1009. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will of Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently some of the top Executives and officers of ITDC have been transferred;

(b) if so, their particulars; and

(c) reasons for such transfers?

THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (c). A few ITDC officers (Particulars given in the enclosed statement have been transferred for administrative reasons. This is in addition to the reversion of some of the officers taken on deputation.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name	From	Particulars of Transfer To
1.	Shri J.P. Sharma]	General Manager (Hotels, New Delhi	General Manager (Hotels) Madras
2.	Shri Bhimal Behari	Jt. Divisional Mgr. (Industrial Relations) New Delhi	Jt. Divisional Mgr. (Manpower Planning & Development) New Delhi
3.	Shri P.B. Mathur	General Manager Ashok Hotel New Delhi	Coordinator Asian Games (ITDC Catering) New Delhi
4.	Shri M.M. Gupta	Jt. Divisional Mgr. (Training) New Delhi	General Manager Hotel Samrat New Delhi
5.	Shri N.M. Kheterpal	Chief Accounts Officer Ashok Hotel New Delhi	Jt. Divisional Mgr. (Projects Finance) New Delhi

**Plea for reduction of interest Loan
Advanced by World Bank/Fund IMF**

1010. SHRI S. N. SINHA :

SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India made a plea at the recent meeting of the International Monetary Fund for the reduction of interest on the loan advanced by the World Bank International Monetary Fund; and

(b) if so, whether the Bank/Fund i.e. IBRD/IMF have agreed to reconsider plea?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). At the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, adverse effects on developing countries of high interest rates in International capital markets were high-lighted by the Finance Minister.

**Invitation of selected Journalists to
Finance Ministers Press Conference**

1011. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRIMATI PRAMILA
DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently visited Toronto and attended the meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund;

(b) whether on his return he held a press Conference at his Office;

(c) whether he had invited only a few selected journalists; and

(d) if so, the reasons for keeping out a large number of journalists/special correspondents out of bound?

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

(b) to (d). On 14th September, 1982, a press Briefing was held by the Finance Minister for those correspondents who usually cover economic matters, to brief them on the matters

discussed at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference and the Annual Fund-Bank meetings.

उदार आयात नीति का आर्थिक स्थिति
पर प्रभाव

1012. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रतन सिंह राजवा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुछ अर्थ-शास्त्रियों द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए विचारों की जांच की है कि उदार आयात नीति से भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति और खराब हो जाएगी; और

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

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा : (क) और (ख). प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए आयात नीति बनाते समय, सभी सम्बद्ध तथ्यों जिनमें उत्पादन तथा मांग शामिल है, को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। नीति संबोधित तकनीकी प्राधिकारियों के साथ घनिष्ठ परामर्श करके बनाई जाती है। नीति में संशोधन के लिए सुझावों पर भी उचित ध्यान दिया जाता है ?

सरकार इस बात से सहमत नहीं है कि आयात नीति देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालेगी ?

पश्चिमी देशों को भारतीय माल के निर्यात में गिरावट

1013. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रतन सिंह राजवा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी देशों को भारतीय माल के निर्यात में गिरावट आई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो, वे उद्योग कौन-कौन से हैं, जिनके माल की कम मांग है और उन उद्योगों को मन्दी से बचाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) तथा (ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए मद-बरा तथा देशवार निर्यात आंकड़ों के ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि, हमारे समग्र निर्यातों में वृद्धि हुई है, जो 1980-81 में 6710.71 करोड़ रु० के थे 1981-82 में बढ़ कर 7781.40 करोड़ रुपये के हो गये और वृद्धि दर 16 प्रतिशत रही। विकसित देशों में विद्यमान मन्दी की परिस्थितियों तथा गैर-टैरिफ अवरोधों के फलस्वरूप इन विकसित देशों के साथ भारत के निर्यात व्यापार को कुछ कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। तथापि सरकार इन क्षेत्रों में समग्र निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए लगातार प्रयास कर रही है। इस दिशा में उठाये गये कदमों में ये शामिल हैं :—

1. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तथा विशेषीकृत व्यापार मेलों में भाग लेना।

2. क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों तथा व्यापार प्रतिनिधि मंडलों की माफत यूरोपीय आयातकों तथा भारतीय निर्यातकों के बीच संपर्क की व्यवस्था करना।

3. ब्रमेल्स स्थित भारतीय व्यापार केन्द्र नये बाजारों तथा उत्पादों के विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दे रहा है।

4. इंजीनियरी निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद भारतीय तथा यूरोपीय परियोजना संविदाकारों के सम्मेलन आयोजित कर रहा है ताकि तीसरे देश की परियोजनाओं में परस्पर सहयोग किया जा सके।

5. हमारे दूतावास प्रमुख विभागीय स्टोरों की माफत भारतीय उत्पादों के संवर्धन की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं।

New Promotion Policy in IAF

1014. SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new promotion policy in the Indian Air Force debars officers from seeking premature retirement after they have been superseded;

(b) whether the new policy has caused resentment among the officers and it is also likely to affect their efficiency; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to improve promotion policy for the officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The present promotion policy in the Indian Air Force has been in existence since 1976. Superseded officers are eligible to apply for premature retirement. Such requests are considered keeping in view the exigencies of service.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) The promotion policy is reviewed from time to time with a view to improve and refine it in the interest of the service and the officers.

दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने वाले रक्षा वाहन

1015. श्री मूल चन्द्र डाला : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 से रक्षा वाहनों की कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई और दिल्ली, कानपुर तथा बम्बई में वर्षवार ऐसी कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं ; तथा इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिए कितनी क्षतिपूर्ति मुआवजे के रूप में दी गई और किन आधारों पर ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रक्षा वाहनों से दुर्घटनाओं के कारण प्रत्येक वर्ष 12 से 13 लाख रुपये की धनराशि का भुगतान किया जाता है ; यदि हां, तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) 1971 से 1982 (सितम्बर, 1982 तक) की अवधि में 4,053 दुर्घटनाएं हुईं जिनमें रक्षा वाहन अन्तर्गस्त थे। दिल्ली, कानपुर, और बम्बई में हुई ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की वर्षवार संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	दिल्ली	कानपुर	बम्बई
1971	42	5	54
1972	44	7	34
1973	34	5	75
1974	36	—	69
1975	20	1	73
1976	26	3	76
1977	17	5	54
1978	9	2	92
1979	20	2	101
1980	21	—	86
1981	22	1	76
1982	14	3	59

1971 से 1982 (सितम्बर, 1982 तक) की अवधि में 1,04,79,456.01 रुपये की राशि मूआवजे के रूप में अदा की गई थी। मूआवजा विभिन्न अदालतों के निर्णयों के अनुसार तथा अदालत से बाहर किए गए समझौतों में अनुग्रहपूर्वक की गई अदायगियों के रूप में दिया जाता है।

(ख) 1971 से सितम्बर, 1982 तक दुर्घटनाओं में अन्तर्गस्त हुए रक्षा वाहनों के लिए अब तक 1,04,79,456.01 रुपये का मूआवजा दिया गया है। पिछले (तदर्थ) 12 वर्षों के दौरान अदा किए गए मूआवजे की राशि 8,73,288.00 रुपये प्रति वर्ष है न कि 12 से 13 लाख रुपये।

प्रत्येक दुर्घटना की जांच की जाती है और यदि रक्षा वाहन के चालक की गलती पाई जाती है तो उसके खिलाफ कोर्ट मार्शल में मुकदमा चलाकर अथवा अन्य अनुशासनिक/कानूनी उपायों के जरिए समुचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

बैंकों में समयोपरि भत्ते में कमी

1016. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि में वर्ष 1981 में ली गई समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि की तुलना में कमी कर दी गई है तथा पांच महीनों के दौरान कितनी कमी की गई ; और

(ख) समयोपरि भत्ते के भुगतान में कमी करने के संबंध में क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) वर्ष 1982 की पहली छमाही के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा अदा की गई समयोपरि भत्ते की कुल राशि 5.66 करोड़ रुपये थी (अन्तिम), जबकि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान अदा की गयी राशि 19.69 करोड़ रुपये (अन्तिम) थी। इस प्रकार इन छः महीनों की अवधि में इसमें 14 करोड़ रुपये की कमी हुई। इसकी बैंकवार स्थिति संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) सरकार ने सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी में कड़ी सतर्कता बरताने तथा इस पर नियंत्रण रखने और यह सुनिश्चित करने के वास्ते अनुरोध किये हैं कि इस प्रकार की अदायगी केवल तभी की जाए जबकि ऐसा करना पूर्णतः अनिवार्य हो जाए।

विवरण

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों में समयोपरि भत्ते की प्रदायगी

(लाख रुपए)

क्रम संख्या	बैंक का नाम	जनवरी से जून 1981 तक	जनवरी से जून 1982 तक	जनवरी से जून 1981 के मुकाबले जनवरी से जून 1982 का प्रतिशत
1.	देना बैंक	62.40	0.50	0.80
2.	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	182.31	12.24	6.71
3.	स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला	22.09	1.79	8.10
4.	स्टेट बैंक आफ द्रावनकोर	22.51	2.59	11.51
5.	स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया	574.77	129.76	22.58
6.	इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	81.19	18.37	22.63
7.	यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	50.50	13.00	25.74
8.	बैंक आफ इंडिया	195.89	50.58	25.82
9.	स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर	44.67	12.21	27.33
10.	न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया	29.80	8.60	28.86
11.	विजया बैंक	9.72	3.25	33.44
12.	केनरा बैंक	18.89	7.10	37.59
13.	यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया	85.36	32.34	37.89
14.	सिडि केट बैंक	31.66	12.18	38.47
15.	स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र	28.00	11.12	39.71
16.	कारपोरेशन बैंक	5.11	2.09	40.90
17.	सैंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	103.24	43.02	41.67
18.	पंजाब एंड सिंधु बैंक	35.80	15.00	41.90
19.	आंध्रा बैंक	0.82	0.36	43.37
20.	ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स	27.54	12.01	43.61
21.	इंडियन बैंक	54.94	24.29	44.21
22.	बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	54.01	24.27	44.94
23.	इलाहाबाद बैंक	35.91	16.50	45.95
24.	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	72.68	33.71	46.38
25.	स्टेट बैंक आफ मैसूर	11.77	5.59	47.49
26.	स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर	14.00	7.49	53.50
27.	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	82.50	48.73	59.07
28.	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद	31.22	17.87	57.24
जोड़		1969.31	566.56	28.77

(आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं)

Aid offered by Canada

1017. SHRI D. L. BAITHA:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canadian Minister of Transport as Leader of 15-Member Transport Mission, during his recent visit to India offered to extend an aid of \$ 60 million during the next year; if so, the details of the terms and conditions for the above aid, if any;

(b) whether it is a fact that he also offered to extend help in various fields by giving their developed high technology, newsprint and latest system of moving freight traffic; and

(c) if so, the details of such offer and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Canadian Minister of Transport, during his recent visit to India, indicated that Canadian aid disbursements to India during 1982-83 were estimated at about C \$ 60 million as compared to actual disbursement of C \$ 44 million last year. Bulk of the disbursements during 1982-83 would arise from loan Agreements signed in previous years with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the terms of which are repayment over a period of 50 years (including an initial grace period of 10 years) with no interest or service charge.

(b) and (c) The Minister indicated the interest of Canadian companies in projects like Railways Computerisation, Nheva Sheva Port, light transport, aircraft etc. as well as sale of newsprint. Proposals in respect of these projects will be considered by the Government of India at the appropriate time after firm offers are received.

स्कूल आफ फोरन लैंग्वेज में काम कर रहे प्राध्यापकों में अशान्ति की भावना

1018. श्री आर० एन० राकेश :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्कूल आफ फोरन लैंग्वेज रक्षा मंत्रालय आर०के० पुरम., नई दिल्ली में 700-1300 रुपये के ग्रेड में कार्यरत प्राध्यापकों में गतिरोध के कारण काफी अशान्ति है क्योंकि उन्हें 1300 रुपये के बाद कोई वेतन वृद्धि नहीं दी जाती है और इन प्राध्यापकों को कोई वर्षों तक 1300 रु० पर रुने रहना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे प्राध्यापक कितने हैं ; और

(ग) उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) से (ग) विदेशी भाषा स्कूल में काम कर रहे 14 प्राध्यापकों में 2 प्राध्यापक, 1-9-1980 और 1-11-81 में अपने वेतनमान में अधिकतम वेतन प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। इसमें असंतोष का कोई औचित्य प्रतीत नहीं होना।

Air Service between New Delhi and Beijing

1019. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for an air service between New Delhi and Beijing made by the India-China Chamber of Commerce has been accepted;

(b) if so, by what time the said air service will come into force; and

(c) what benefits are likely to be available through this air service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration for establishing air link between New Delhi and Beijing.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export to developed Countries

1020. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that some developed countries have marketed substitute indigenous products at lower cost to combat the exported Indian traditional and non-traditional items, resulting in lowering the sale of Indian goods;

(b) if so, the expected total loss of exported items during the financial year 1982-83; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take overcome this problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Government has no specific information in the matter.

Extension of Vayudoot Service

1021. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the routes on which Vayudoot service is operating and their profit and loss since they have been operating upto 31st July, 1982;

(b) whether Government are considering to introduce its service in other part of the country during the current year; and

(c) if so, the names of such routes and when the services are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Vayudoor services are at present operating on the following routes:

Delhi/Ludhiana/Delhi (6 times weekly).

Delhi/Dehradun/Delhi (6 times weekly).

Delhi/ Chandigarh/ Kulu/Chandigarh/Delhi (Twice weekly).

Gauhati / Shillong / Silchar/Shillong/Gauhati (Three times weekly).

Chabua/Tezu/Chabua (Twice-Weekly) Agartala/Kailashahr/Agartala (Thrice weekly).

Calcutta / Jamshedpur / Rourkela/Ranchi/Patna and back. (thrice weekly).

Calcutta / Jamshedpur / Ranchi / Gaya/Patna (Thrice weekly).

The estimated loss upto 31st July, 1982 is approximately Rs. 1 Crore.

(b) and (c) Hissar (Haryana), Kota (Rajasthan), Pantnagar (U.P.), Purnea (Bihar) are likely to be airlinked in a phased manner subject to availability of aircraft and other ifrastructural facilities.

Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministries held in London

1022. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI SUBASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers was held in London during the last week of August, 1982;

(b) if so, names of the countries which participated in this Conference; and

(c) the out-come of the conference?

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

(b) List of countries which participated in the Conference is given in the statement attached.

(c) The Conference took place against the background of a deteriorating World economic situation. Considerable stress was, therefore, placed on strengthening the role of multilateral development institutions in the development process, particularly in low-income countries. The main issues discussed in the Conference related to IDA replenishments, IBRD lending, revision of IMF Quotas and SDR allocations. Ministers urged that speedy completion of IDA VII negotiations with a renewed commitment to secure substantial increase in replenishment. They agreed that there was a need for a substantial increase in the IBRD lending programme. Early completion of the revision of IMF Quotas and the need for a new allocation of SDRs were also emphasized in the Conference.

Statement

Name of the Countries which participated in the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers

1. Antigua and Barbuda
2. Australia
3. The Bahamas
4. Bangladesh
5. Barbados
6. Botswana
7. Britain
8. Bermuda
9. British Virgin Islands
10. Brunei
11. Canada
12. Cook Islands

13. Cyprus
14. Dominica
15. Fiji
16. The Gambia
17. Ghana
18. Grenada
19. Guyana
20. India
21. Jamaica
22. Kenya
23. Lesotho
24. Malawi
25. Malaysia
26. Mauritius
27. Nauru
28. New Zealand
29. Nigeria
30. Papua New Guinea
31. St. Kitts-Nevis
32. St. Lucia
33. St. Vincent and The Grenadines
34. Seychelles
35. Sierra Leona
36. Singapore
37. Solomon Islands
38. Sri Lanka
39. Swaziland
40. Tanzania
41. Tonga
42. Trinidad and Tobago
43. Uganda
44. Vanuatu
45. Zambia
46. Zimbabwe

Nominees of IFCI on Boards of Management of Private Undertakings

1023. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there are any guidelines for the public sector Industrial Finance Corporation of India in regard to the selection of nominees and their appointment on the Boards of Management of private undertakings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The Government has issued guidelines to the all-India term lending financial institutions, including the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, regarding the nomination of directors on the Boards of assisted concerns. The guidelines cover aspects like criteria for selection, remuneration and duties of the nominee directors, etc.

Criteria for Selection of nominees of ICICI on Boards of management of Private undertakings

1024. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the criteria that the Industrial Credit and Investment and Investment Corporation of India adopts in selecting the nominees and in putting them on the Boards of Management of private undertakings which have been helped financially by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) selects the persons to be nominated on the Boards of management of the assisted concerns from a common panel of nominee directors drawn up by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) with the approval of the Government. In terms of the existing guidelines issued by the Government to the financial institutions, the panel drawn up by the IDBI should include persons of good reputation having expertise in one or more of a variety of fields in industry drawn from different regions of India. In selecting the nominee directors from the panel, ICICI takes into account the overall suitability and experience and expertise of the individual relevant to the industrial activity and requirements of the assisted concern.

Nominees of ICICI and IFCI on Boards of management of companies

1025. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the nominees of Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India on the Boards of Management of companies are above 60 years of age;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the ICICI and IFCI permit their nominees to be on the Boards of Managements of more than 15 companies individually at a time; and

(c) if so, whether this is due to paucity of suitably qualified and experienced people for these public sector financial institutions on account of which nominees aged beyond 60 years and in some cases even beyond 70 years are asked to represent the institutions on more than 15 Boards of Management at a time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Out of 124 persons who have been nominated by the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) as nominee directors, 56 persons are over 60 years of age. Out of 284 persons, who have been nominated by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), 123 persons are over 60 years of age.

(b) Generally, barring exceptional cases, the ICICI and IFCI do not appoint a person as their nominee on the Board of more than 4 companies at a time.

(c) The All India term lending institutions select eligible persons for nomination from a common panel drawn up by the Industrial Development Bank of India and approved by

the Government, taking into consideration the individual's overall suitability and experience and expertise relevant to the needs of the industrial concern on the Board of which he is being nominated. In regard to age limit, it has been recently decided that only persons below 63 years of age may be inducted into the panel.

सान्ताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर हैंगर को हुआ नुकसान

1026. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सान्ताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे पर सबसे पुराने हैंगर को हुये नुकसान के लिए उत्तरदायी कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

नागर विमानन तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) क्षतिग्रस्त हुये हैंगर का निर्माण 1948-49 में किया गया था । यह युद्ध के समय की एक हल्की सी संरचना थी जिसे ढाले गए इस्पात के टुकड़ों से बनाया गया था । इस संरचना की अवधि समाप्त हो गई थी ।

(ख) इस मामले की छानबीन भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के मुख्य इंजीनियर ने की थी । हैंगर ऊपर बताये गये कारणों से ध्वस्त हो गया था ।

सूती कपड़ा मिलें

1027. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी सूती कपड़ा मिलें हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कुछ कपड़ा मिलों ने सूती कपड़े का निर्माण करना बन्द कर दिया है जिसके फलस्वरूप सूती कपड़े की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए०० सगमा) : (क) मई, 1982 के अन्त तक देश में 792 सूती कपड़ा मिलें थीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेट्रोल/डीजल बिक्री डिपुओं खाना, पकाने की गैस एजेंसियों आदि का आवंटन

1028. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 30 सितम्बर, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान डाइरेक्टोरेट आफ रिसेटलमेंट एंड रिहैबिलिटेशन द्वारा कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को पेट्रोल पम्प/डीजल बिक्री डिपो/खाना पकाने की गैस एजेंसियों/रेलवे स्टेशनों में रेलवे कैंटीन स्टाल /ट्रेलियों आवंटित की गई हैं ; और

(ख) उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का ब्यौरा और उनके पद नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें यह आवंटित किये गये हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री के.पी. सिंह देव): (क) और (ख). ऊर्जा तथा पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय ने पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की एजेंसियों के आवंटन के मामले में आर्थिक रूप से ग्राम्य व्यक्तियों, युद्ध में वीरगति प्राप्त सैनिकों की पत्नियों और नेत्रहीन कामियों तथा युद्ध में निशक्त हुये कामियों के लिए 15 प्रतिशत आरक्षण किया है। युद्ध में वीरगति प्राप्त सैनिकों की पत्नियों, युद्ध में निशक्त हुये कामियों और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए अलग से और विशेष रूप से कोई आरक्षण नहीं किया गया है। समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापन के द्वारा सम्बन्धित आयल कम्पनी इन एजेंसियों के लिए प्रार्थनय पत्र आमन्त्रित करती है और पेट्रोलियम विभाग द्वारा इसका सीधे आवंटन किया जाता है।

जहां तक भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रेलवे कैंटीन/स्टाल आदि के आवंटन का प्रश्न जब कभी बेंडिंग कन्ट्रेक्टरों के लिए निविदाये आमन्त्रित करने के बारे में क्षेत्रीय रेलवे प्रबन्धकों से सूचना प्राप्त होती है, राज्य सैनिक बोर्डों/जला सैनिक बोर्डों के माध्यम से भूतपूर्व सैनिकों में उसका पर्याप्त प्रचार किया जाता है ताकि वे इस प्रकार की निविदाओं के लिए आवंटन कर सकें।

नए चाय बागान

1029. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या चाय बोर्ड ने देश के विभिन्न भागों में चाय के बागानों के लिए कुछ नए स्थानों का पता लगाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. सगमाह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) नागालैण्ड, मणिपुर, मिजोरम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मेघालय, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश तथा कर्नाटक।

Non-production of Small Coins

1031. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had stopped the manufacture of one, two and three paise coins and now also propose to stop manufacturing five paise coins;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to help the public in the problem created by the non-production of these coins;

(c) whether Government propose to formulate a currency structure, combine with economy, efficiency and security; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d) Currency structure already in vogue is constantly reviewed on the basis of demand for and utility of notes and coins of different denominations, their cost of manufacture and the expenditure involved in the distribution, retrieval and destruction of notes. The metallic content of coins is determined from time to time taking into account the cost metal and also keeping in view the need both to discourage counterfeiting and melting of coins. For instance, in view of the fall in the demand for low denomination coins, the minting of 1 Paise and 3 Paise coins was discontinued from 1973-74 and that of 2 Paise coin from 1979-80. It has also been decided recently to reduce the dimensions of 10

Paise coins as a measure of economy and also to re-introduce a 20 Paise coin in aluminium-magnesium alloy so as to keep down the cost of manufacture of small coins. Similarly, a decision has been taken recently to phase out the 1 and 2 rupee notes by stepping up the output of one rupee coins (with reduced dimensions) and the introduction of a 2 rupee coin as minting of coins is found to be more economical in the long run. On the currency side, the introduction of 50 rupee notes, as an intermediate denomination between 20 rupee and 100 rupee notes, was decided upon so as to meet the growing requirements of currency.

The production programme both for currency and coins is determined from year to year on the basis of the forecast made by the Reserve Bank of India and after taking into account the constraints on the production capacity in the presses and mints.

All efforts are being made to steps up the availability of small coins. There is no proposal under consideration to discontinue the minting of 5 Paise coins.

समुद्री मछली उद्योग विकास संबंधी कृतक बल की रिपोर्ट

1032. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

श्री राम सिंह थादव :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापूसाहिब पकलेकर :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने समुद्री मछली उद्योग के विकास की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए 1981 में को कृतक बल नियुक्त किया था !

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस कृतक बल ने सरकार को रिपोर्ट भेज दी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, जतो कृतक बल की सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उष मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० सगमा) : (क) कुछ आधारभूत समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए, जो समुद्री उत्पादों के निर्यातों की वृद्धि के बारे में अनुभव की गई हैं, अप्रैल, 1981 में वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में समुद्री उत्पादों के सम्बन्ध में एक टास्क फोर्स स्थापित किया गया था ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) यह मंत्रालय टास्क फोर्स द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों की जांच कर रहा है ।

थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि

1033. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

प्र० ३५ धनपाल ।

श्री वीरन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापूसाहिब पकलेकर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में अगस्त, 1982 में और वृद्धि हुई है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में (1970-71=100) अगस्त, 1982 में प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई जिसके मुकाबले जुलाई, 1982 में इसमें 1.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः मौसमी कारणों से हुई थी। सितम्बर, 1982 (अद्यतन उपलब्ध) के पहले तीन सप्ताहों में सूचकांक में 1.3 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई थी। मूल्य स्थिति पर बारीकी से नजर रखी जा रही है और कीमतों पर उचित नियंत्रण रखने के लिए ऐसे कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं जो आवश्यक होते हैं।

एशियाई खेल के दौरान आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण

1034. श्री मोती भाई प्रार. चौधरी :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री बापू साहिब पल्लेकर :

नया नागरिक पुति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नया सरकार ने एशियाई खेल के दौरान, दिल्ली की मांग के संदर्भ में, आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिए कोई नई व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है और इस व्यवस्था के परिणाम स्वरूप पिछड़े वर्गों के कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला है ?

नागरिक पुति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहम्मद उसमान आरिफ) : (क) और (ख). एशियाई खेल, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता की पुनरीक्षा

करने का कार्य दिल्ली प्रशास. द्वारा आरम्भ किया जा चुका है। जहां तक सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से दी जाने वाली वस्तुओं का संबंध है, दिल्ली प्रशासन यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपाय कर रहा है कि ये वस्तुएं उपभोक्ताओं को पूर्व निर्धारित मूल्यों पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध की जाती रहें। जहां तक खुले बाजार के माध्यम से बेची जाने वाली अन्य वस्तुओं का संबंध है, दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा संबंधित उत्पादक तथा आपूर्तिकर्ता अभिकरणों के साथ यह सुनिश्चित करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि कुल मिला कर उक्त अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में आम खपत की वस्तुओं की कोई कमी न हो। इन प्रबंधों तथा जनता के किसी भी वर्ग के लिए रोजगार के नये अवसर जुटाने के बीच कोई सीधा संबंध नहीं है।

Loss to Mills under National Textile Corporation

1035. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mills being run by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) the number of those mills which are running in loss;

(c) what are the reason therefor;

(d) the amount of loss suffered by those mills during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(e) whether any instructions have been issued to NTC to cut the losses and what are the suggestions made by Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There are 112 textile mills (103 nationalised and 9 managed under the National Textile Corporation.

(b) and (d). The required information is as follows:—

	1980-81		1981-82	
	No. of mills running in loss	Loss (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of mills running in loss	Loss (Rs. in lakhs)
Nationalised Mills	57	3462.50	81	7463.91
Managed Mills	4	379.46	8	1590.31

(c) Old and obsolete machinery, un-economic size of the mills, excess labour force, under-utilisation of installed capacity due to power shortage and increase in wages and cost of inputs are the main reasons for the losses of these mills.

(e) Some of the important steps taken to improve the working of these mills are as under:—

- (i) modernisation of machinery and expansion of capacity, wherever necessary;
- (ii) rationalisation of workload and labour force;
- (iii) bulk procurement of raw material on centralised basis;
- (iv) diversification in the pattern of production; and
- (v) installation of diesel generating sets in some of the mills to overcome power shortage.

Abolition of Sales Tax in States

1036. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had been considering to abolish sales tax in the country;

(b) if so, what is the latest position in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain State Governments have opposed the scheme, if so, the names of such States; and

(d) the reasons mentioned by them and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d). There has been widespread and long standing demand by various Chambers of Commerce, associations of industry and trade and the General public for basic reforms in the sales tax system obtaining in the country. The indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee (Jha Committee) had gone into the matter and made certain recommendations.

As sales tax is primarily a State subject of taxation under the Constitution and any reform in its administration can be undertaken only in consultation with and with the co-operation of the States, a Conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers in-charge of sales tax was convened in September, 1980 to discuss the problem in all its aspects. At the concluding session, the Conference adopted a Resolution recommending *inter-alia* that—

(a) Sales-tax on life saving drugs listed as such by the Hathi Committee and vanaspathi be replaced by additional excise duties and suitable

modalities worked out with a view to safeguarding the legitimate revenue interests, present and future, of the States and

(b) a panel of Chief Ministers be set up to formulate proposals for (i) additions to the list of goods to which the scheme of additional excise duties in lieu of sales tax be extended, and (ii) additions to the list of 'declared goods'. However, the Chief Minister of Kerla, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal dissented from these recommendations.

As a follow-up action on the above recommendations another Conference of Chief Ministers, including the members of the panel set up in terms of part (b) of the aforesaid Resolution, was convened at New Delhi on 13-2-1981 to consider inter-alia a proposal for inclusion in the list of "declared goods" and for the levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products. Some Chief Ministers were opposed to the proposal as, in their opinion, it would affect the revenues of the States and place restrictions on the powers of the State Governments to levy tax. Further, the Government of West Bengal expressed their dissent as the State Government had filed a suit against the Union of India challenging among other things Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 and the matter was still pending in the Supreme Court. The Conference, taking note of the Union Finance Minister's assurance that the proposed scheme would be so devised and administered as to safeguard the present and future interest of revenue of the States from these commodities, recommended appointment by the Central Government of an Expert Committee headed by an eminent person qualified to be a Chairman of the Finance Commission and with an Economist and an Administrator as

Members to study the financial implications of the proposal and the manner in which the financial interest of the States can be safeguarded. The States of Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and West Bengal, however, recorded their dissent.

In pursuance of the above recommendation, an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Member of Parliament, was appointed to go into the matter. In view of the demise of Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi Member of Parliament has been appointed as Chairman of the Committee. The term of the Committee has been extended up to 31st December, 1982.

D.A. Pattern in Public sector Undertakings

1037. SHRI BHEEKHABHAU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Undertakings following Central Government D.A. pattern are being compelled to release due D.A. instalments only after Central Government have decided and declined release of D.A. instalment for Central Government employees, if so, the reasons thereof, particularly when the representatives of employees working in Public Sector Undertakings are not associated in JCM of Central Government; and

(b) whether Government are prepared to allow Public Sector Undertakings to release D.A. instalments as per Government D.A. formula automatically on becoming eligible for the same and without waiting for Central Government announcement for their employees; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). The

release of the D.A. instalments by the public enterprises who have adopted Government D.A. pattern is normally regulated by the terms of the settlement between the management and the employees or in accordance with the understanding on the subject where a written settlement is not concluded. Wherever the agreement or the understanding specially visualises the rates of neutralisation for payment of D.A. as per the formula similar to that applicable to Central Government employees, release of the D.A. instalments has been sanctioned by the management themselves without waiting for a formal announcement by the Central Government. In other enterprises where no such specific agreement has been incorporated in the terms of the settlement, enterprises have generally awaited the announcements made by the Government for release of the D.A. instalments. Government have no proposal to make any change in the practice, as above.

Special Constabulary for I.T. Department

1038. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up special constabulary for the Income Tax Department to provide protection to its staff as well as to help the Income Tax Officials in pursuance of their duties like raids, etc;

(b) whether the present police force has been found inadequate for this purpose;

(c) whether a Committee has recommended this step; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (d). A Committee, comprising of officers of

the Income Tax Department has been recently constituted to consider, *inter alia*, the necessity and feasibility of establishing a constabulary in the Department. The Government will take action, as may be considered necessary, on receipt of the Committee's report.

Sale Price of Imported Natural Rubber

1039. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic sale price of natural rubber imported by the State Trading Corporation (STC) is 80 per cent more than the level in the international market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the S.T.C. has been unable to meet the annual requirement of natural rubber of the industry; and

(c) what Government propose to do under the circumstances to alleviate the problems faced by the rubber industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The sale price of natural rubber imported by the STC is higher than the international price of rubber. This price is determined by a Pricing Committee of the Government which takes into account the operational cost, reasonable profit margin for STC, import duty, etc.

(b) No Sir. STC has been importing natural rubber on the basis of authorisations given by Government after review of the Demand-supply position in the country every year.

(c) Government is constantly reviewing the demand-supply position in the country and allows such quantities to be imported as are required by the rubber industry. Government is also implementing various developmental schemes through the Rubber Board with a view to increasing rubber production in the country.

Groundnut Extractions

1040. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the viability of groundnut extractions in the world market vis-a-vis the abolition of export duty on groundnut extractions;

(b) whether Government have considered the rejection of groundnut extractions on the grounds of flornoxin content; and

(c) what Government propose to do to ensure that India's groundnut extractions are given a major impetus in the world markets?

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

(c) Export of Groundnut Extractions is allowed within a limited ceiling. Export of Groundnut Extractions from India has been facing difficulties on account of the very low specifications of aflatoxin content in GNE fixed by importing countries. Efforts are being made to increase the export by deputing a high level delegation to the major markets.

Extension of Vayudoot Service to Gujarat

1041. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are now planning the extension of 'Vayudoot' during the Sixth Plan period to cover 23 more centres in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to add any of the centres in Gujarat to this list;

(c) whether it is a fact that people of Gujarat are greatly handicapped because of the difficulty of rapid communication in far-flung places, and

(d) if so, do Government propose including tourist, industrial, cultural and historical places of Gujarat region in the expansion programme of third level Airlines operations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) Subject to availability of aircraft and other infrastructure facilities, Government has planned to extend Vayudoot services to about forty stations including those located in Gujarat.

(c) No such complaints have been received by this Ministry.

(d) Yes, Sir. The important ones.

Robberies in Branches of Public Sector Banks

1042. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank robberies and dacoities in the branches of public sector banks during January to September this year;

(b) out of the above, the number of robberies and dacoities in the branches of public sector banks in Gujarat involving the amount of money; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to tighten security arrangements in banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) According to the information furnished by banks, there have been 59 cases of bank dacoities/robberies in India during the period 1st January 1982 to 30th September 1982.

(b) There have been no dacoities/ robberies in the branches of public sector banks in Gujarat during the period 1.1.82 to 30.9.82.

(c) All the public sector banks have been instructed to tighten the security measures within their premises. Detailed instructions have also been issued by the Government to public sector banks regarding the specific additional security measures that should be taken by them. Government have also set up a high powered committee to review the security arrangements in banks.

Demand and Production of edible and refined oils

1043. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual demand of edible oils and refined oil in the country;

(b) what is the annual production of edible oils and refined oils in the country;

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the increasing demand of edible oils in the country;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Oilseeds Development Project; and

(e) if so, by when and what are the main functions of the said project and how it will be helpful to solve the edible oil problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MUHAMMED USMAN ARIF):

(a) and (b) During the past few years the demand for edible oils in the country has been around 38 lakh tonnes per annum, whereas indigenous production has varied between 24 and 27 lakh tonnes per annum.

(c) To ensure improved availability of edible oils and meet the gap between demand and supply, several long-term and short-term measures have been adopted by the Govern-

ment. Briefly stated, the following steps are being taken by the Government:—

(i) Intensive programme for increasing production and productivity of traditional and non-traditional oilseeds and oils;

(ii) Planned efforts to maximise exploitation of the untapped potential of the oilseeds;

(iii) Policy of announcing support prices for oilseeds;

(iv) Import of adequate quantity of edible oils;

(v) Enforcement of storage control orders and other enactments to regulate trade in oilseeds and oils.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) With a view to increasing the production of oilseeds, a three-year project (1982-83 to 1984-85) is proposed to be undertaken. This project will include expansion of area under oilseeds crops and adoption of package of practices in their cultivation by providing incentives to farmers.

Firing by Pak Army on Indian Borders

1044. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOL:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL

KOCHACK:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan Army personnel resorted to unprovoked firing on the Indian Border at three different places in the Mendhar Sector of the Poonch border area on 31st August, 1982;

(b) the number of times the Pakistani Army has violated the law and resorted to unprovoked firing on the Indian border during the current year; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in this respect?

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

(b) However there have been a number of occasions when Pakistani troops had resorted to unprovoked firing across the Line of Control in J & K during the current year. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

(c) Issues relating to minor firing incidents across the Line of Control in J&K are resolved through Flag Meetings of local commanders. In case of incidents of a more serious nature, the matter is taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

Development of Trade between India and Pakistan

1045. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Adviser to the President of Pakistan in Business Coordination and Internal Trade had visited India and had said that Pakistani businessmen are keen to develop intimate contacts with the Indian business community to develop trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government of India thereto; and

(c) whether any trade agreement between India and Pakistan has been signed recently; if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India would welcome increased trade with Pakistan.

(c) No, Sir.

Increase in Wholesale Price Index

1046. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** price index is successively increasing be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the wholesale price index is successively increasing in the last two months;

(b) what was the wholesale price index in the 2nd and 3rd weeks of September, how does it compare with the price index of the first and the second weeks of May, June, July and August, 1982;

(c) if there has been a constant rise in the wholesale price index in the periods mentioned above how is it comparable with the Government claim that the inflation has been contained; and

(d) how is the wholesale price index reflected in the consumer price index giving figures of comparative periods?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The required information on

movements of the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71—100) is given below:

Week ended	General Index	Weekly change (per cent)	Annual inflation rate (per cent)
1982			
May 1	276.3	+0.2	-0.1
May 8	277.0	+0.3	Neg.
June 5	283.0	+0.7	+1.6
June 12	285.5	+0.9	+2.2
July 3	290.5	+0.9	+2.8
July 10	290.8	+0.1	+1.3
August 7	293.1	+0.4	+1.2
August 14	293.8	+0.2	+1.3
September 4	292.0	-0.7	+2.4
September 11	290.6	-0.5	+2.1
September 18	290.3	-0.1	+2.0

It may be seen from the above that the annual rate of inflation continues to be quite low.

The All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960-100) is compiled on a monthly basis. It has moved up from 462 for May 1982 to 470 for June, 478 for July and 488 for August. The Index for the month of September 1982 is not yet available.

Proposal for Permitting 100 per cent Export Units to Sell their Products in Domestic Market

1047. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are favourably considering a proposal for permitting 100 per cent export units to sell in the domestic market about 25 per cent of their production;

(b) whether it is a fact that these 100 per cent export units were given

several concessions over the last three years on the plea that they would export all their products and consequently they deserved special concession;

(c) if so, the reasons why the present proposal is being favourably considered; and

(d) what will be the impact of this concession on such units which produce the same products for domestic market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Loans to agriculturist by Rural Banks of Orissa

1048. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rural Banks of Orissa have given a very poor performance in providing

financial loans to individuals, agriculturist and others;

(b) how many beneficiaries have received loan so far and the amount given so far; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to popularise the policy of Government in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARADHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) Regional Rural Banks functioning in Orissa have been showing steady progress in providing loans to their beneficiaries. As at the end of December, 1981 the nine such banks functioning in Orissa have extended credit amounting to Rs. 38 crores in 3.88 lakh accounts of beneficiaries comprising mainly of small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and other weaker sections as compared to Rs. 28 crores in 3.65 lakh accounts at the end of December, 1980.

(c) The Government have decided to increase the number of such banks in the country. Their present number of 121 will be increased to 170 by the end of the present five year plan and they will cover by that time 270 districts in the country. Preference is given to the Regional Rural Banks in areas of their jurisdiction in the matter of branch expansion by Reserve Bank of India. By virtue of their location, these banks are in a position to provide banking services in remote rural areas. The Regional Rural Banks have a low cost profile and to achieve this purpose, they are extended special concessions by the Government, Reserve Bank of India and their sponsor banks. Most of their loaning is for the weaker sections of the rural community. Regional Rural Banks have been allowed to offer $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher rates of interest than the commercial banks on all deposits with maturity periods below 3 years. This encourages rural savings and their own deposit/mobilisation as well.

Linking of important centres of Orissa through Vayudoot

1049. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received a proposal from the Government of Orissa to link up some important centres of the State through Vayudoot service;

(b) if so, the places suggested by the Government of Orissa for being linked by Vayudoot service;

(c) how many of those important centres are proposed to be linked by Vayudoot services by the end of the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the efforts made by Government so far to implement the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa have requested for extension of Vayudoot services to the following stations: linked by Vayudoot service;

Bhubaneswar, Jharsuguda, Rourkela, Jeypore.

(c) and (d) Of the above stations, Rourkela has already been connected by Vayudoot-Services. The linkage of other stations is subject to the development of the infrastructural facilities during the Sixth Plan period.

Facilities and incentives to attract investment from non-residents

1050. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far the existing facilities and incentives provided by Government to the non-residents have attracted investment in India;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the effectiveness of the existing facilities to remove the impediments, if any, in attracting foreign investments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Certain additional facilities have been created for non-resident Indians to make investment in India. These have been introduced recently and it is rather early to make an assessment. As far as foreigners are concerned, the policy has been to approve investment on a selective basis in priority areas. Such foreign investment has benefitted the country by import substitution, induction of new technology and export generation.

(b) and (c) Government have already taken several steps. Areas where foreign investment has a role have been spelt out; several procedural changes have been brought about to grant approvals in a time bound manner. Several concessions have also been announced to facilitate investment by Non-Resident Indians.

Reduction in Share of IDA's Loan

1051. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

SHRI B. D. SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's share of IDA's loans is likely to be considerably reduced;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the reasons therefor;

(c) its likely impact on the country's developmental programmes and the consequential economic outlook; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Funding difficulties of IDA VI have resulted in reduced availability of IDA resources. This has been a major factor in reduction in India's share of IDA credits in fiscal year 1982. Assuming a larger availability of resources in fiscal year 1983, indications are that India will have an easier blend of IDA/IBRD commitments. Allocation of resources for fiscal year 1984 has not yet been decided.

(c) and (d). Reduction in IDA assistance will have an adverse impact on the balance of payments situation. Government are making concerted efforts to ensure that India receives a reasonable share of IDA resources.

Exploration of New Areas of Trade

1052. SHRI BHERAVADHAN K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of balance of trade today in India and the extent to which we suffer from adverse balance of trade;

(b) whether it is a fact that the zeal to explore the new avenues for exportable goods has not been pursued vigorously by Government;

(c) any new areas of trade which can be explored for the purpose of exports;

(d) whether any scientific study in this regard is made; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to do so now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) According to the latest available data, the deficit of India's foreign trade for the year 1981-82 amount to Rs. 5778.72 crores. For the first quarter of the current financial year i.e. April-June 1982 the

deficit is provisionally placed at Rs. 1522.73 crores.

(b) and (c). A series of export promotion measures have been taken by the Government to boost exports. All possible efforts are being made to maximise our exports, product-wise and market-wise both in developing and developed countries.

(d) and (e). From time to time, committees and Task Forces are appointed by the Government to study the prospects in export trade. Periodic meetings are also held with the various Export Promotion Councils/Commodity Boards, etc., to identify the constraints on exports and to evolve suitable remedial measures therefor.

Demand of Export Manufacturing units for Sale of their Products in Domestic Market

1053. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand of export manufacturing units for selling their products in the domestic market; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and when a decision is likely to be taken?

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

In so far as such units in free trade zones are concerned, the Government have decided to allow such units to sell 25% of the production in domestic tariff area against valid import licences.

This decision is not applicable to 100% Export Oriented Units outside the zone.

Import and Production of High Density Polyethylene

1054. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several large international producers have pruned the prices of high density polyethylene to dump it into the Indian market thereby making it difficult for the indigenous industry to face the competition; and

(b) how do Government propose to meet the problem of rising imports and falling production of HDPE?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). While there has been a representation to this effect from the single Indian manufacturer of this item the available data does not indicate any fall in production as a result of the import policy. Arrangements exist for monitoring the position of imports vis-a-vis indigenous production and demand with a view to taking action as may be found necessary.

Direct sale of Indian tobacco Products Overseas

1055. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tobacco Board had sponsored the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade study for promotion of direct sale of Indian tobacco Products Overseas;

(b) whether the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) had submitted a preliminary report on consumption of cigarettes and cigarette smoking into West Asian countries; and

(c) the steps proposed to increase marketing facilities, production of low-nicotine cigarettes and bidis and to increase exports to the Gulf, with details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Report of the team is awaited.

Import of raw materials by Tyre Industry

1056. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tyre industry was allowed to import raw materials available at International prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Tyre industry requires various raw materials such as natural/synthetic rubber, carbon black, synthetic fabrics and rubber chemicals. Import of these is regulated as per policy in force. For export production, there is also a provision for import of raw materials without payment of customs duty, the details of which are given in Appendix 19 of Import & Export Policy (Vol. I) for 1982-83. Copy of the Import and Export Policy is available in Parliament library.

Loans disbursed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

1057. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan that has been disbursed by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development since its inception on 12th July, 1982 till date; and

(b) whether this Bank has been fully staffed now in the face of reluctance of trained staff in the Agricultural Credit Survey Department of R.B.I. to come over to this Bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has disbursed a sum of Rs. 57.54 crores as term loans and another sum of Rs. 504.57 crores as short term loans to the State Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks since its inception on 12th July, 1982 till 27th of September, 1982.

(b) The NABARD may appoint such number of staff as it may consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions. The initial staff of NABARD comprised staff working in the erstwhile Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) and the Agricultural Credit Department and the Rural Planning and Credit Cell of Reserve Bank of India, whose services were transferred to it under the provisions of the NABARD Act. No reluctance of any such staff for their continuance in the new institution has come to the notice of the Government or the NABARD. Further, the employees so transferred have a right under the Act to exercise option electing to go back to RBI within six months of the establishment of the Bank.

Crisis in Darjeeling Tea Industry

1058. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Darjeeling Tea Industry is currently facing an acute crisis;

(b) if so, the nature of the crisis;

(c) steps taken to meet the situation; and

(d) the latest position in regard to Tea Board's proposal for rejuvenation of the old and sick tea gardens?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Government is aware that the Tea Industry in Darjeeling has special problems.

(b) The problems include rising cost of production, low yield, deficit in working capital, accumulated debt balance and interest accrued thereon.

(c) The Tea Board's financial assistance under its three major schemes is available to Darjeeling Tea Industry also. With effect from 1-9-1980 the rates of subsidy for re-planting in respect of hilly areas in this tea growing region has been increased to Rs. 15,000 per hectare.

(d) The Darjeeling Rejuvenation Scheme is now awaiting clearance of the Expenditure Finance Committee.

Decision to reduce export of rice

1059. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the export of rice for the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the foreign exchange earnings for the last five years from export of rice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The export of basmati rice is under Open General Licence. Export of non-basmati varieties of rice is permitted in limited quantities only through Food Corporation of India.

(c) The foreign exchange earnings from the export of rice for the last five years are as follows:—

Year	Qty. (000 tonne)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1977-78	52.4	11.47
1978-79	110.5	38.71
1979-80	515.3	123.37
1980-81	726.7	223.86
*1981-82	791.4	342.67

*(provisional)

Source: DGCIS

Imbalances and benefits conferred as a result of lacunae in FERA

1060. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn regarding the imbalances and benefits conferred as a result of lacunae in FERA vide *India Today* of 15 August, 1982;

(b) whether Government propose to take any corrective steps; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The article on FERA is an attempt to assess the impact of FERA process. On balance, the conclusion reached is that FERA, has been a useful achievement. Some of the issues

discussed by the authors do not relate to FERA as recognised by the authors themselves.

(b) and (c). The FERA process of examination of the existing activities of F.E.R.A. companies, and permitting them to continue or discontinue their activities in India according to the FERA guidelines is over, and there is no cause for review.

Opening of Commercial Bank Offices in Madhya Pradesh

1061. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has fixed guidelines for Commercial Banks to open Bank Offices in Rural and Semi Rural areas for every 17000 population;

(b) which are the Rural areas and the districts identified as "under-Banked" on the above norm in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) how many new Commercial Bank Offices will be opened in the above-banked areas during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and the remaining part of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) what other steps has the RBI planned to spread banking facilities, credit and easy loans for the backward and under-developed areas in Madhya Pradesh?

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

(b) and (c). In terms of their branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85, the Reserve Bank of India have indicated a tentative programme of authorising, besides the authorisations already issued and pending with the banks, 693 additional rural/semi-urban branches in Madhya Pradesh. Districtwise details of these estimates are set out in the Statement attached.

(d) Several measures taken by the Reserve Bank such as simplification of loan sanctioning processes, relaxation of security and margin requirements, stipulation of a higher proportion of 40 per cent of total advances to priority sectors, increased emphasis on District Credit Planning, increased involvement of banks in the implementation of the 20 Point Programme, particularly in the Integrated Rural Development Programme etc., are expected to increase the flow of bank credit in the less developed areas also, including those in Madhya Pradesh.

Statement

Statement showing the number of additional Offices required to be opened at rural unbanked centres in Madhya Pradesh as per the guidelines under the New Branch Licensing Policy for the period April 1982 - March 1985

Sl. No.	Name of the district where the APPEO is higher than 17,000 (1981 census)	No. of additional offices required to be opened
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1	2	3
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1	Balaghat	24
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2	Baster	19
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3	Betul	12
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1	2	3
4	Bhind	25
5	Bhopal	2
6	Bilaspur	27
7	Chhindwara	11
8	Damoh	6
9	Datia	5
10	Dewas	10
11	Durg	33
12	East Nimar	7
13	Guna	25
14	Gwalior	9
15	Jabalpur	22
16	Jhabua	15
17	Mandla	27
18	Mandsaur	12
19	Morena	20
20	Narsinghpur	8
21	Panna	14
22	Raigarh	45
23	Raipur	57
24	Rajgarh	18
25	Rajnandgaon	23
26	Ratlam	4
27	Sagar	23
28	Sehore	7
29	Seoni	17
30	Shahadol	25
31	Shajapur	7
32	Shivpuri	20
33	Sidhi	3
34	Ujjain	11
35	Vidisha	12
36	West Nimar	29
	No. of additional offices that may be opened in the other districts	59
TOTAL		693

Export of sugar through S.T.C.

1062. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to export sugar through the State Trading Corporation;

(b) what is the range of sugar sale price expected by Government till the next 1982-83 season in the country and the price at which it would be exported; and

(c) how much sugar was imported, its value during the last year, and how much of it has been released as on 31-10-1982 for domestic market?

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

(b) The domestic prices of free sale sugar would depend on the demand and supply position of sugar during 1982-83. The export price of sugar depends on the international prices prevailing at the time of export. It is difficult to predict the expected sale price for the 1982-83 season.

(c) During the financial year 1981-82 2.14 lakh MT sugar valued at about Rs. 101.14 crores was imported. Out of this 1.925 lakh MT valued at about Rs. 69.34 crores was delivered to State Govt. or their nominated agencies for the public distribution system, 12,245 MT valued at about Rs. 3.30 crores was sold to highest bidders and the balance quantity of 3,916 MT is still lying in stock.

Review of policy of awarding turnkey contracts to foreign countries

1063. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to review the policy of awarding turnkey contracts to for-

eign companies in the country after the revocation of the letter of intent to a UK firm to set up a steel plant in Orissa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such contracts were depriving the Indian public and private sector firms of participating in the national development and thereby resulting in drain of money to other countries; and

(c) if so, the nature of the latest Government policy in the matter of awarding such turnkey projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The decision in awarding turnkey contracts is taken by the administrative Ministry in consultation with the other Ministries concerned on the merits of each case considering the most suitable and expeditious method of execution of the project.

Multi-storey Hotel in the vicinity of Palam Air Port

1064. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1517 on 16th July, 1982 regarding multi-storey hotel in the vicinity of Palam airport and state:

(a) has the Delhi Cantonment Board issued a licence for running the hotel in residential area; if so, the details thereof;

(b) when did the unauthorised constructions made on the second floor consisting of five rooms, five toilets, one staircase and one passage come to the notice of the Cantonment Board; and

(c) has the appeal of the petitioner been disposed of by the appellate authority by now; if not, reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) A licence under Section 210 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 was issued by the Delhi Cantonment Board for running a Restaurant in Mehram Nagar Village of Delhi Cantonment. The licence expired on 31-3-1982 and the application for renewal of licence for 1982-83 is under consideration of the Cantonment Board Delhi.

(b) Some unauthorised constructions came to notice on 19th February, 1982 for which a notice was issued on 18th March, 1982. On 25th May, 1982 further additions to these constructions were noticed and a notice was issued on 5th July, 1982.

(c) As against the first notice issued on 18th March, 1982, the party preferred an appeal and the same was forwarded to the appellate authority by the Cantonment Board on 5th August, 1982 and is yet to be decided. As against the second notice of 5th July, 1982, the party preferred an appeal on 6th August, 1982 and the same has been sent by the Cantonment Board to its legal adviser for drafting a reply to the appeal for submission to the appellate authority.

Bank Robberies

1065. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many bank robberies were committed in various parts of the country in 1982 (till date) as compared to the robberies that took place in 1981 and what is the amount involved in these bank robberies;

(b) how many of the bank robberies have been solved and what is the amount that has been recovered so far;

(c) whether Government have considered the adequacy or otherwise of the preventive measures taken in view of the experience gained and have made any survey of the dacoity prone bank branches to examine their vulnerability in particular and to further strengthen the security arrangements; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of bank robberies/dacoities during the years 1981 and 1982 (upto 30-9-82) with the total amount involved is indicated below:

Year	No. of dacoities/robberies	Amount involved
1981	40	Rs. 83.56 lakhs plus gold ornaments valued at Rs. 58.5 lakhs.
1982 (upto 30-9-82)	59	Rs. 117.87 lakhs plus gold ornaments valued at Rs. 11.89 lakhs.

(b) According to the information furnished by the banks out of the above 99 cases, in 46 cases 176 culprits have been apprehended so far and a sum of Rs. 37.38 lakhs and gold and gold ornaments weighing 2.5 kg. approximately have been recovered. In addition, in three cases 12 dacoits are reported to have been killed in encounters and a sum of Rs. 90,000/- have been recovered.

(c) and (d). The State Governments, who are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order, have been advised to take suitable preventive measures. Banks also have been advised to take a series of steps aimed at strengthening their internal security arrangements and reduce their vulnerability.

Gwalior not touched by Scheduled Delhi-Bhopal Flights

1066. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many times during the last four months planes coming from Bhopal to Delhi which have to touch Gwalior according to schedule did not touch it; and

(b) date-wise information along with reasons may be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) During the period 1-5-1982 to 31-8-1982, IC-434 and IC-460 (Bhopal/Gwalior/Delhi) did not land at Gwalior on eleven occasions. During September, 1982 all flights operated via Gwalior.

(b) The dates of these instances and the reasons therefor are as under:-

Sl. No.	Date	Flight No.	Reasons
1	31-5-1982	IC-460	Cancelled due to bad weather at Gwalior.
2	23-6-1982	IC-460	Aircraft grounded at Bhopal due to technical snags
3	14-7-1982	IC-460	Overflow Gwalior due to Sunset limitation. No Night Landing Facilities have been installed at Gwalior.
4	24-7-1982	IC-434	
5	29-7-1982	IC-434	
6	1-8-1982	IC-460	
7	3-8-1982	IC-434	
8	9-8-1982	IC-460	Scheduled aircraft grounded at Jabalpur.
9	16-8-1982	IC-460	Overflow Gwalior due to Sunset limitation/No Night Landing Facilities.
10	23-8-1982	IC-460	
11	24-8-1982	IC-434	

Reducing Excise duty on colour T.V.

1067. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the importance of the Asiad, Government are thinking of reducing the excise duty on colour television; and

(b) if so, to what extent, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No such proposal is being entertained by the Government.

Airlines/Vayudoot Service for Tourist Centres of Madhya Pradesh

1068. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) does he contemplate of starting Airlines/Vayudoot service keeping in view important centres of tourist interest both historical and natural of Madhya Pradesh such as Gwalior-Khajuraho-Jabalpur (marble rocks), Bhopal (for Sanchi), Indore (for Mandu); and

(b) when service connecting these stations from Delhi to Indore and back will be started

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Indian Airlines is already operating air services to Gwalior, Khajuraho, Jabalpur Bhopal and Indore. Also Indian Airlines operate a daily Boeing-737 flight on the route Delhi/Agra/Khajuraho/Varanasi and a thrice weekly flight on the route Delhi/Khajuraho/Nagpur/Aurangabad/Bombay.

(b) At present there are no proposal under consideration.

IDA Warned India against Excessive Borrowings

1069. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that IDA has warned India against excessive borrowings; and

(b) what are the other points mentioned in the report about India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In a recent study by the World Bank entitled "IDA in Retrospect", it has been said that while India's economic performance in recent years has been impressive, making it creditworthy for private capital borrowings, too great a reliance on private capital markets could undermine the creditworthiness that it now enjoys.

(b) The study also includes references to the establishment of the Aid India Consortium, India's share of IDA funds and to IDA's experience with projects in the Agriculture, Rural Electrification, Urban Development, Railway Modernisation and Energy Sectors.

Survey on Blackmoney by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy

1070. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to assign to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy to quantify the black money in circulation in the country;

(b) if so, what are the precise terms of reference made to this Institute;

(c) by what time the report of the Institute will be available; and

(d) whether Government propose to initiate further measures to curb the formation and circulation of black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) The Central Government have very recently entrusted to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, a study of making an estimate of the extent of unaccounted income in the country, and also, inter-alia, to examine the causes and conditions that gives rise to and/or facilitate the generation of black money. The Institute has informed that the study is likely to take about two years to complete.

(d) The fight against black money is a continuous one and Government will take such further measures as may be considered necessary from time to time.

Lapse of Insurance Policies as a Result of Poor Customer Service

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 18 per cent of the insurance policies lapse because of poor customer service;

(b) whether a proposal was mooted by the Ministry to issue pass books to policyholders so that such policies do not lapse because of certain procedural difficulties;

(c) whether it is also a fact that LIC being under compulsion to invest 50 per cent of its funds with the Central and State Governments is not able to make substantial profits because investment in these sources gives low return; and

(d) if so, whether Government have gone into the whole matter in detail and have taken steps to streamline the financial management of LIC so that the policyholders get their due return and the Corporation is able to augment its profits and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) It has been observed that in Life Insurance

a considerable part of the new business lapses at early durations. The proportion of such lapses in respect of the new business is around 30 per cent. The heaviest lapsation of the order of about 17 per cent has been found to occur during the year following the year in which the new business is written.

While defective servicing of the policies contributes to lapses, studies made by the LIC reveal that the major causes for lapses are financial difficulties of the policyholders and diversion of the savings of the policyholders to, what they consider to be, more lucrative forms of savings.

(b) A suggestion for introduction of pass-books for recording premiums paid under policies covered by the Salary Savings Scheme was examined by the LIC some years ago. The suggestion was made in a different context, namely removal of difficulties of policyholders in the matter of connecting payments of premiums, particularly at the time of settlement of claims.

(c) and (d) The statutory framework for investment of LIC's funds is aimed at ensuring that the LIC earns the maximum yield on its investments consistent with safety of capital and the funds mobilised by it are utilised towards socially desirable ends in accordance with national priorities.

Linking of Karakoram-Aksai Chin Road with Azad Pattam and Garridoptawith Chinese Assistance

1072. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has linked Karakoram-Aksai Chin Road with Azad Pattam and Garridopta with two bridges with the Chinese assistance and has thereby brought the Chinese very near to the Indian border of Pak-occupied Kashmir;

(b) whether this development poses a Challenge and threat to the Indian Army and to the Security of our country; and

(c) whether Government have made adequate arrangements to meet any sudden attack from this quarter and whether the nation will be assured that the defence services are equally prepared to meet any eventuality in this area?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Government have seen reports about the construction of the two bridges on the lateral road linking Kahuta with the Karakoram Highway. There are, however, no reports to suggest any Chinese assistance to this project.

(b) and (c) Plans for defence preparedness, which are periodically updated, take into consideration all developments which impinge on our security.

Purchasing Power of Rupee

1073. **SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the purchasing power of the rupee has dipped a record low and it was worth 20.9 paise during July, 1982;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the wholesale price index as well as consumer index for industrial workers have reached a new peak; and

(c) what are the causes of this decline in purchasing power to the rupee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The purchasing power of the rupee as a reciprocal of the All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers' (Base: 1960-100) work out to 20.92 paise for July, 1982. The Wholesale Price Index after reaching a level of 294.0 for the week ended

August 28, 1982 has decelerated to 290.3 for the week ended September 18, 1982 (the latest available). The Consumer Price Index for August has risen to 488. As the purchasing power of rupee by definition is the converse of the India Consumer Price Index its fall is due to the increase in the Index.

Export of Woollen Products

1074. **SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has set an all time record in exports of woollen products in 1981-82;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Soviet Union is the biggest buyer of Indian Woollen goods; and

(c) how much India earned from this trade and who are the main competitions in Asia and Europe in this trade?

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

(b) Soviet Union is the biggest buyer of Indian woollen knitwears.

(c) Total export of woollen products (including woolen carpets, druggets and namdhas) during 1981-82 amounted to Rs. 26,735.35 lakhs (provisional).

The main competitors in Asia and Europe are: Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, Mauritius, Italy and Pakistan.

Lock out in Katihar Jute Mills Ltd. Katihar

1075. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is continued lock out in Katihar Jute Mills Ltd., Katihar since 5th July, 1982;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that about 2000 workers became unemployed and are on the verge of starvation due to the closure of the mill;

(c) whether Union Government have taken any steps to start this jute mill;

(d) whether it is a fact that the State Government is not taking any step to start this jute mill; and

(e) if so, the immediately and effective steps for the start of the Mill?

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

(b) Approximate number of workers employed is reported to be 2000.

(c) to (e). This is a Private Mill. Labour being a State subject, it would not be possible for the Central Government to intervene directly in the

matter. Nor is it possible to indicate what state Government intends to do in the matter of conciliation and withdrawal of lockout.

Bank Funds Locked up in Industrial Units

1076. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ. PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of small scale, medium and large scale sick industrial units separately in which bank funds are locked up and the amounts so locked; up;

(b) what is the policy in this regard;

(c) names of top 20 large units in which largest amounts are locked up and the amount related to each; and

(d) steps taken or to be taken to recover the amounts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Details of the number of small scale, medium and large sick industrial units and the amount of credit from scheduled commercial banks outstanding against them as at the end of June, 1981 (the latest available information furnished by the RBI) are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

	Number of sick units	Amount outstanding
Small Scale Units	22,360	321.52
Medium Units*	960	137.16
Large Units**	422	1453.29
Total :	23,742	1911.97

* Non-SSI units enjoying bank credit of less than Rs. 1 crore.

** Those units, each enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore or more.

(b) It has been the policy of the Government that banks and financial institutions should make efforts to identify sickness in industrial units at the incipient stage itself; carry out viability studies and nurse and rehabilitate such of the sick units which are considered potentially viable. In cases where the units are not potentially viable the banks may take such steps as considered appropriate by them, including recall of advances, enforcement of securities, etc. for ensuring recovery of their dues. In accordance with this policy, banks and institutions draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of the potentially viable sick units on a case by case basis. Several organisational arrangements have been evolved by the Government, banks and institutions in the matter of rehabilitation of sick industrial units so that the problem of industrial sickness could be tackled.

(c) As per the latest information available with the RBI, as at the end of June, 1981, the amount outstanding from the top 20 large sick industrial units (each enjoying bank credit limits of Rs. 1 crore or above) to the scheduled commercial banks stood at Rs. 427.49 crores. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks, information relating to the individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged. Hence the names of the top 20 large sick industrial units in the assistance portfolio of the scheduled commercial banks and the amount outstanding against them cannot be disclosed.

(d) The banks made all possible efforts to ensure the timely payment of dues by their assisted concerns through constant follow-up, increase in the frequency of periodical inspections, frequent personal discussions with the promoters/chief executive of the defaulting concerns etc. In deserving and viable cases, on detailed examination of viable proposals submitted by

the assisted concerns, re-scheduling of loan instalments and interest payment is permitted. In appropriate cases banks also resort to recall of advances, enforcement of securities and other legal remedies. In cases where nominee directors have been appointed by the banks on the Board of the assisted industrial concerns, such directors keep a watch on the repayment of the dues by the concerns.

Trade Deficit

1077. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated and actual foreign trade deficits during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) reasons of the difference between the estimated and the actual deficits; and

(c) steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The deficit of India's foreign Trade during 1980-81 amounted to Rs. 5813.20 crores. According to latest available information (as per June, 1982 Press Note) the deficit of Foreign Trade for the year 1981-82 is placed at Rs. 5778.72 crores.

The Foreign Trade data are subject to revisions from time to time depending on the receipt of late/supplementary returns from the Custom Houses for compilation by DGCL&S office. The data for 1981-82 are not final and may undergo further adjustments. Efforts are continuously made to improve timely availability of foreign trade data.

Amalgamation of Segments for garment into a pool for quota allotment for Export purposes

1078. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to amalgamate all existing segments for garments into a pool for quota allotment for export purposes; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the categories where quota is likely to be available under the common pool?

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

(b) Provisional assessment of the Apparels Export Promotion Council in this regard is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statement showing Countries/Categories where Quotas are likely to be available from 1st October, 1982 under the Common Pool.

WEST GERMANY

4, 7, 8, 15-B, 26, 27, 29 and 30-B.

FRANCE

4, 7, 8, 15-B, 17, 21, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30-A and 30-B.

ITALY

4, 6, 7, 8, 15-B, 17, 26, 27, 29 and 30-B.

BENELUX

4, 6, 7, 8, 15-B, 17, 21, 26, 27, 29, and 30-B.

DENMARK

4, 7, 8, 15-B, 26, 27, 29 and 30-B.

U.K.

4, 6, 7, 8, 15-B, 17, 26, 27, 29 and 30-B.

IRELAND

4, 7, 8, 15-B, 26, 27, 29 and 30-B.

GREECE

4, 7, 8, 15-B, 26, 27, 29 and 30-B.

SWEDEN

II, V, VIII, IX and X

AUSTRIA

Ladies Blouses, Gent's shirts and Misc.

FINLAND

Ladies Blouses, and Gent's Shirts

CANADA

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8.

Minting of Small Coins

1079. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mint Authorities have approached Government to stop manufacturing 5 paise coins as it was costing more than 10 paise to make it; and even the 10 paise coin costs the Mint 15 paise to manufacture the same; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to bring down the cost of manufacturing these coins and whether 20 paise coin is proposed to be reminted to control the less usage of small coins?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Mint Authorities have not approached the Government with any proposal for stopping the manufacture of 5 paise coins. Nor is any such proposal under the consideration of the Government. The manufacturing cost of a 5 paise coin was 13 paise for the quarter ended June 1982 while that for a 10 paise coin was 17 paise for the quarter ended March, 1982.

(b) With a view to bringing down the cost of manufacturing these coins and to increase production, an Incentive Scheme has already been introduced in the Bombay Mint, while negotiations are in progress for introduction of similar schemes in the other Mints also.

It has been decided to re-introduce 20 paise coins (in Aluminium-Magnesium Alloy) which will be put in circulation soon.

Counterfeit cheques and currency notes

1080. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more and more counterfeit cheques and currency notes are pouring into the country through the African countries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a foreign firm dealing with foreign exchange has successfully averted many such cases in the recent past; and

(c) whether Government have tried to take the advice and guidance of this foreign firm and whether Government have tried to quantify the losses suffered as a result of this during 1980 or 1981?

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

Reaction of States to abolition of Octroi Duty

1081. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that although the Chief Ministers' Conference had decided two years ago to do away with the octroi duty, only a few States have done it so far;

(b) whether the Central Government have tried to liaise with States to find out the difficulties that are coming in the way of proper implementation of the decision taken; and

(c) if so, what are the findings of the Centre and in what way the Centre proposes to help resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The question of abolition of octroi was considered in the Conference of the Chief Ministers on the 16th and 17th September, 1980. The Chief Ministers agreed that octroi was an undesirable levy and should be abolished, but some of them stated that octroi was a significant source of revenue for the local bodies and finding adequate source of revenue to recoup the loss would be difficult, and hence suggested a measure of compensation from the Central Government. While summing up, the Union Finance Minister stated that abolition of octroi was in the interest of the States and should be undertaken in progressive stages. He suggested that, as a first step, octroi should be given up in respect of places having a population of less than two lakhs. He stated that loss in revenue could be met in some way or the other by the States, if necessary, by imposing a suitable surcharge on sales tax and passing on the proceeds to the respective municipalities. He did not favour the suggestion that the Centre should compensate the States for abolition of octroi as the Centre was providing Central assistance for State Plans and, if compensation was to be provided for abolition of octroi, the Central assistance for State Plans would be reduced to that extent. The Union Finance Minister's suggestion was, by and large, favourably received by the Chief Ministers.

2. After the conference of the Chief Ministers on the 16th and 17th September, 1980, the State Governments were requested to intimate the action proposed to be taken by them regarding phased abolition of octroi. The following State Governments have intimated the action taken by them in this regard;

(i) The Government of Gujarat has accepted in principle abolition of octroi and introduction of Entry Tax in its place. That Government has since intimated that the various aspects of the proposed Entry Tax legislation are

being considered by the State Government in the light of the experience gained from the implementation of the Entry Tax Acts in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. The legislation is proposed to be finalised after discussions, with the representatives of trade, commerce, industry, and local bodies.

(ii) The Government of Haryana has constituted a sub-committee on Municipal resources. This Committee has gone into the matter and given its report to the State Government. The decision of the State Government is awaited.

(iii) The Government of Himachal Pradesh has abolished octroi in the State from 1st April, 1982.

(iv) The Government of Jammu & Kashmir after holding consultations with its local bodies on the abolition of octroi has reported that abolition of octroi will have far reaching implications upon the State's financial position and that it is not possible for the State Government to compensate these bodies for the loss in revenue; it is, therefore, not possible to abolish octroi for the time being.

(v) The Government of Maharashtra has decided to abolish octroi but the decision has not been implemented owing to difficulty of raising alternative resources. The State Government has constituted a committee of Experts to review the existing taxation structure—both State and Local—with a view to suggesting changes therein for mobilising additional resources. The Committee is expected to make specific recommendations for raising resources for replacement of octroi. The Committee's report is awaited by the State Government.

(vi) The Government of Manipur has stated that, in view of the constraint of resources, it is not possible to abolish octroi unless the Central Government gives adequate compensation.

(vii) The Governments of Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are examining the matter regarding abolition of octroi.

(viii) The Government of Punjab has constituted a High Power Committee to study the matter of abolition of octroi in the State and to find out the ways and means for its replacement.

(ix) The Government of West Bengal has stated that octroi in the State is confined only to the Calcutta Metropolitan area. It has further stated that the State Government is unable to abolish octroi unless alternative sources of income, which will fully compensate the loss with assured buoyancy, can be suggested because the State Government's own resources raising-powers do not present any scope for such an alternative. Calcutta, however, does not fall in the first phase which envisages abolition of octroi in respect of places having a population of less than two lakhs.

3. Octroi falls within the jurisdiction of the States and a decision to abolish this levy is to be taken by the State Governments. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been addressed in the matter by the Ministry of Finance impressing upon them the need for phased abolition of octroi.

There is no octroi in other States.

I.A. Plane Hijacked to Pakistan landed at Amritsar.

1082. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Airlines Plane was hijacked to Pakistan and was brought back to Amritsar;

(b) whether the hijacker who was carrying a grenade was shot dead;

(c) whether this shows that checking of passengers is not yet foolproof and needs to be further tightening up; and

(d) whether Government has ascertained the make of the grenade and if so, the details and the steps proposed to tighten up the security measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Boeing 737 of Indian Airlines on flight IC 492 was hijacked on 20th August, 1982 shortly after take off from Jodhpur and landed at Amritsar after its failure to get permission to land at Lahore.

(b) and (c) The hijacker was shot dead. The hijacker concealed a revolver and a hand bomb in a tape-recorder and in a transistor. There cannot be any complacency in regard to security checks. Sustained efforts will continue to improve them.

(d) The hand bomb which he carried was of a type used by the army for training purposes during exercise. It is termed as G-90 Training Grenade and is ignited by setting fire to the fuse. Necessary instructions have been issued to the airport security staff to enforce the pre-embarkation security checks more thoroughly and to ensure that no item of hand baggage is cleared unless the security staff satisfy themselves about its contents.

Guidelines by STC for Export of Salt

1083. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India has finalised the guidelines for the export of salt and if so, the details of the same;

(b) the details of export quota of salt allotted on the basis of these guidelines;

(c) whether the STC, besides charging 1 per cent commission from the exporters of salt, has also decided to keep for itself the difference in the export price negotiated by the STC; and

(d) if so, the total amount of difference in export price of salt which has been appropriated by the STC during 1981 and 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. N. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Where the deal is directly negotiated by the private exporter as an associate of STC, the Corporation charges a commission of 1 percent. On the other hand, where STC directly secures an export order and procures the material from domestic suppliers, it retains for itself the difference between the price paid to the supplier and the price realised from the importer.

(d) The total amount of price difference retained by STC till date is approximately Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के रोजगार हेतु लिये गये ऋण

1084. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने लोगों ने पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान अपनी बेरोजगारी का दूर करने के लिये बैंकों से ऋण लिए ; और

(ख) उद्यमियों, कृषकों तथा लघु उद्योगों को अलग अलग कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी): (क) उन बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की जिन्होंने लाभप्रद रोजगार शुरू करने के वास्ते बैंकिंग तंत्र से ऋण प्राप्त किया है, अलग से संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है।

प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों के, जिसके भीतर बेरोजगारों के छोटे रोजगार उपक्रम आते हैं, ऋणकर्ता खातों की संख्या, जून, 1980 के अंत की स्थिति के 119.20 लाख से बढ़ाकर जून, 1981 के अंत की स्थिति के मुताबिक 135.99 लाख (अनंतिम) हो गयी। इस अवधि के दौरान, बकाया राशि 6835.04 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ कर 8861.42 करोड़ रुपए हो गई।

(ख) मार्च, 1982 तक के सकल बैंक ऋण के क्षेत्रवार वितरण के त्वरित अनुमान दर्शाते हैं कि 1981-82 के दौरान प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों के ऋण में 2163 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हो गयी जिसमें से कृषि और लघु उद्योगों का अंश क्रमशः 1009 करोड़ और 678 करोड़ रुपए का था। इसी अवधि के दौरान उद्योगों (मध्यम और बड़े) दिए गए ऋण में 1207 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि हुई।

निषिद्ध वस्तुएं लाने के आरोप पर गिरफ्तार किये गये पर्यटकों की संख्या

1085. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमाशुल्क विभाग द्वारा पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान निषिद्ध वस्तुएं लाने के आरोप पर कितने घरेलू एवं विदेशी पर्यटकों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ; और

(ख) उनसे कितने मूल्य का सामान जब्त किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि राम राव) : (क) और (ख) तत्कालीन क्रिया कलापों में गिरफ्तार किये गए स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों की

संख्या अथवा उनसे पकड़े गये माल के मूल्य के बारे में आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। फिर भी गिरफ्तार किए गए भारतीय तथा विदेशी राष्ट्रियों

की संख्या और 1981 और 1982 (जुलाई तक) के दौरान सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गए तस्करी के माल का कुल मूल्य नीचे दिया गया है :-

वर्ष	गिरफ्तार किये गये भारतीय राष्ट्रियों की संख्या	गिरफ्तार किए गए विदेशी राष्ट्रियों की संख्या	पकड़े गए तस्करी के माल का मूल्य
1981	1783	392	39.72 करोड़ रु०
1982 (जुलाई तक)	1035	256	39.66 करोड़ रु०

विश्व बैंक ऋण का उपयोग करने वाले राज्य

1086. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको अपनी विकास योजनाओं हेतु विश्व बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त हुए हैं और उन ऋणों पर ब्याज की दर क्या है; और

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने इस राशि का उचित उपयोग किया और इस बारे में व्यौरे क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :
(क) और (ख). विभिन्न राज्यों में पहले से चल रही परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक द्वारा दिए गए उधारों/ऋणों तथा 31 जुलाई, 1982 तक इन ऋणों की उपयोग की गई राशि के संबंध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल. टी. 5469/82]

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक के ऋणों की ब्याज की दर का समय समय पर निर्धारण उसके द्वारा विश्व के पूंजीबाजारों से लिए गए उधारों

की लागत पर 0.5 प्रतिशत और जोड़ करके किया जाता था। यह दर किसी ऋण की पूरी अवधि के संबंध में वचन बद्धता की राशि पर निर्धारित की जाती थी। गत समीक्षा के समय यह दर 11.6 प्रतिशत निर्धारित की गई थी।

पहली जुलाई, 1982 से वचनबद्धता के समय निर्धारित ऋण देने की दर संबंधी इस नीति को जिसे एक ऐसी व्यवस्था में बदल दिया गया है जिसके अनुसार उधार देने की दर राजकोषीय वर्ष 1982 से शुरू करके बैंक द्वारा लिए गए उधारों के समूह की कुल भारित लागत से 0.5 प्रतिशत अधिक होगी। किसी ऋण की पूरी अवधि के दौरान हर छः महीने में इस ऋण की दर का ऊपर अथवा नीचे की ओर समायोजन किया जाएगा। फिलहाल यह हिसाब लगाया गया है कि यह दर 11.43 प्रतिशत होगी। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक के ऋणों पर ऋण के संवितरित न की गई राशि पर 1.5 प्रतिशत की दर से प्रबन्ध शुल्क (फ्रंट एंड फी) और 0.75 प्रतिशत की दर से वचनबद्धता शुल्क भी लगाता है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं देना पड़ता है लेकिन ऋण के संवितरित न किए गए भाग पर 0.5 प्रतिशत की दर से वचनबद्धता प्रभार और 0.75 प्रतिशत की दर से सेवा प्रभार लगता है।

शिमला को विमान सेवा से जोड़ा जाना

1087. श्री कृष्ण बल्ल सुल्तानपुरी : क्या नगर विमान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश की राजधानी शिमला को विमान सेवा के साथ कब तक जोड़ा जायगा ;

(ख) हवाई अड्डा कब तक तैयार हो जायगा ; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान उस पर कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है ?

नागर विमानन तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय व राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) शिमला को वायुदूत के विस्तार कार्यक्रम के अगले चरण में विमान-सेवा से जोड़ने पर विचार किया जायगा :

(ख) विमान-पट्टी के पूरा होने की संभावित तारीख का निर्धारण करना केवल भूमि को समतल कर दिये जाने तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार द्वारा इसे नागर विमानन विभाग को सौंप दिये जाने के पश्चात ही किया जा सकता है।

(ग) फिलहाल भूमि को काटने समतल करने तथा उसके भराव का खर्च प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

Hijacking of I.A. Plane during 1982

1088. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI UTTĀMBHAI H.
PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be leased to state:

(a) how many incidents of hijacking of Indian Airlines planes occurred in 1982;

(b) their details, date-wise; and

(c) persons held responsible for lapses in security arrangements and fresh steps taken to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Two.

(b) Indian Airlines' aircraft Boeing 737 operating the scheduled flight IC-423, on the Delhi-Amritsar-Srinagar route on 4-8-82 with 122 passengers, 4 children, two infants, one Supernumerary engineer and six crew members took off from Palam Airport at 1155 hrs. As the aircraft was approaching Amritsar, it was hijacked. The aircraft also sustained damage due to a bird hit as it approached towards the Amritsar Airport. The hijacker forced the pilot to proceed to Lahore under threat of blowing up the aircraft with some material wrapped up in piece of cloth claiming it to be an explosive. The Pilot could not land at Lahore as the Air Traffic control at Lahore declined permission to the aircraft to land. The Boeing aircraft flew back towards Amritsar and the hijacker was persuaded by the crew to let the aircraft land at Amritsar. The pilot succeeded in safely landing at 1337 hrs. at Amritsar. With the tactful handling of the situation by the pilot and the crew, the women and children were allowed to disembark first and then the remaining passengers were also allowed to come out. Subsequently, the hijacker's

surrender was brought about at about 4 P.M. The object used by him to threaten the pilot was identified as a plastic ball wrapped in yellow cloth.

(ii) On 20-8-82 Indian Airlines Boeing-737, on flight IC-492 Bombay-Udaipur-Jodhpur-Jaipur-Delhi, was hijacked shortly after take off from Jodhpur, by a passenger who described himself as Manjeet Singh. He told the pilot to take the aircraft to Lahore but having failed to get permission to land there, the aircraft landed at Amritsar. According to information conveyed by the pilot, the hijacker threatened to use his revolver and also a hand bomb in case his commands were not followed. The hijacker, on landing at Amritsar, demanded refueling to enable him to take the aircraft to Libya. When negotiations with him failed he was reportedly killed in commando action at Amritsar Airport. A Magistrate is holding inquest into his death.

Inquiries have revealed that his real name was Manjit Singh of Putlighar, Amritsar. He had boarded the aircraft at Udaipur.

(c) In the incident of 4th August, since the hijacking was carried out with a plastic ball covered in a yellow cloth, there was no lapse on the part of security staff engaged in pre-embarkation screening at Delhi.

As regards second incident, the hijacker was able to smuggle a revolver and hand bomb concealed in a tape recorder and in a transistor respectively. The persons responsible for conducting pre-embarkation security checks at Udaipur where from the hijacker boarded the aircraft, were placed under suspension. Necessary steps have been taken to further tighten up the security measures and all concerned have been instructed accordingly. Elaborate instructions have been issued that no item of hand baggage will be cleared unless the security staff are satisfied about its contents.

Accommodation to Tourists at Puri and Konarak

1089. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the flow of national and international tourists to Puri and Konark has been increasing after the opening of the Puri-Konark Marine Drive Road;

(b) if so, the efforts proposed to be made by Government to provide accommodation to the increasing number of national and international tourists visiting Puri and Konark; and

(c) the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Statistics of international tourist arrivals are compiled on all India basis and not on State/place-wise basis. However, with the introduction of direct Boeing service to Bhubaneswar from Delhi, Calcutta and Hyderabad, tourist traffic to Orissa is expected to pick up significantly. Visualising the future requirements of tourists visiting Puri/Konarak, ITDC plans to construct a 3-star hotel at Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 134.00 lakhs. This is a joint venture project in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation. ITDC also proposes to set up Beach Cottages at Konark in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation and a provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been made for the purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan of ITDC. A Master Plan for the development of Konark has been prepared through the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Works and Housing and the same has been forwarded to the State Government for approval and notification.

Loss to Commercial Banks at a Result of Robberies

1090. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has
been made about the total loss caused
to different nationalised commercial
banks in bank robberies;

(b) if so, what is the amount of loss
incurred by each of those nationalised
commercial banks due to bank robber-
ies between the period from January
and June, 1982; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHAN POOJARY): (a) to (c).
A statement indicating the details of
robberies/dacoities with amounts in-
volved in each of the public sector
banks during the period 1st January
1982 to 30th June 1982 is laid on the
Table of the House. [Placed in Libra-
ry. See No. LT-5516/82].

Involvement of States in Export Potential

1092. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal
under the consideration of the Minist-
ry to secure a deeper involvement of
the States in two spheres offering good
export potential-agricultural products
and various manufactured items by
100 per cent export oriented units;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken
by his Ministry to promote such aims;

(c) whether the Centre has discussed
the same with the representatives of
the State Governments in this regard;
and

(d) If so, the outcome thereof and
to what extent it will be helpful in
promoting export plans?

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

(b) to (d). Discussions have been
held with State Governments at
various levels and necessary instruc-
tions have been issued for affording
assistance for promoting agricultural
exports and in the setting up of 100 per
cent Export Oriented Units.

Seizure of Contraband Wrist Watches and Textiles in Bombay

1093. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a). whether the customs authorities
in Bombay have unearthed a smugg-
lers gang and seized contraband wrist
watches and textiles valued at Rs. 77
lakhs during the month of September,
1982;

(b). if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether any arrests have been
made in this regard; and

(d). what further steps have been
taken by Government to book such
smugglers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAT-
TABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b).
Yes, Sir. On the 3rd September, 1982,
officers of the special squad of the
Collectorate of Customs (Preventive),
Bombay, intercepted a mechanized
vessel and two cars in the Darukhana
area and seized therefrom 28,600 wrist
watches and textiles totally valued at
about Rs. 77 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Such measures, organizational,
administrative and others, as are con-
sidered necessary from time to time to
combat smuggling, continue to be
taken. For instance along the West
Coast of the country which has been
found to be particularly vulnerable

to smuggling, intensive sea patrolling is conducted and Shore Guard parties are detailed to check vehicular traffic along the feeder roads from the coastal areas. Special squads such as night mobile squads have also been formed for undertaking patrols round the clock.

RATE OF INFLATION

1094. SHRI B.V. DESAI:

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after a very low beginning at the start of the current financial year, the price level has been going up in the months of August and September onwards at a pace that would find the year end with a double digit inflation rate;

(b) whether upto August 7, 1982, the general index of wholesale prices was higher by 0.9 per cent, as against a rise of the same order in the corresponding period of 1981;

(c) whether the annual rate of inflation on August 7, 1982 was 1.2 per cent as compared to 11.3. per cent on August 8, 1981; and

(d) if so, what were the main reasons for this rise and to what extent Government has been able to check the inflation trend?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:

(a) No, Sir. In the first three weeks of September 1982 (the latest available), the while sale Price Index has actually declined by 1.3 per cent. The increase in prices in the month of August this year was 1 per cent which was lower than the increase of 1.3 per cent last year.

(b) The Wholesale Price Index during the week ended August 7, 1982 increase by 0.4 per cent as against a

rise of 0.3 per cent in the corresponding period of 1981.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Seasonal factors mainly explain the increase in the index during May-August. During September the index has in fact declined. The annual rate of inflation continues to be much lower than what it was at the same time last year.

TRADE DEFICIT

1095. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade deficit in 1981-82 according to the revised data is to the order of Rs. 5886 crore, which is a record level;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the provisional figures released by the Ministry earlier had put the deficit at Rs. 5714 crore;

(c) whether these figures have been further changed and exact data has already been received for 1981-82;

(d) what is the total trade deficit according to the revised estimates; and

(e) what were the main reasons for this and what steps are being taken to reduce the trade deficit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Since the final trade figures for the year 1981-82 are not yet available, the figures of exports, imports and balance of trade undergo time to time revision on receipt of late/supplementary returns from the customs houses. According to latest available information as per June, 1982 Press Release, the deficit of India's foreign trade for 1981-82 amounts to Rs. 5779 crores as against

the deficit of Rs. 5886 crores and Rs. 5714 crores released in the earlier two months. The latest available figures are as follows:—

	(Rs. Crores)
	1981-82
Exports	7781.40
Imports	13560.12
Balance of Trade	—5778.72

Note: Both export and import figures are likely to undergo further adjustment on receipt of late supplementary returns, if any.

(e) During 1981-82 as compared to 1980-81 exports increased by 16 per cent as against a rise of 8.3 per cent in the case of imports. Despite this improvement India's trade deficit continues to be high on account of heavy import bill in respect of items like petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and transport equipments and their components and spares, Iron and Steel, Non-ferrous metals, Fertilizers, Chemicals, Newsprints, Synthetic and regenerated fibres, rough diamonds, etc. which are much needed to maintain the economic development of the country. Imports of certain essential items like edible oils etc. are also required to supplement the domestic consumption as well as to maintain the price line.

A series of export promotion measures have been taken by the Government to promote exports. The main thrust of these measures was to remove domestic constraints of production both for export promotion and import substitution. Some of the principal measures that had been taken in this direction are as follows:—

1. Exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and "dominance".

2. Permission to allow production of new articles for export where there is a variation in the article in industrial unit is licenced to manufacture;

3. Favourable treatment to advance and modern technology imports for export production which involve lump-sum payment of royalty;

4. Free Trade Zone like treatment to all 100 per cent export oriented units;

5. To allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for exports;

6. Expansion of period of pre-shipment credit at concessional rate of interest from 135 days to 180 days in respect of certain items of engineering and other export-oriented industries;

7. Selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports;

8. The EXTM Bank which has set up recently, is expected to enlarge the provision of export finance;

9. Exporters of engineering goods are being supplied their requirements of steel at international prices. The difference between domestic price and international prices is reimbursed to the exporters after the exports are effected;

10. Streamlining of policies and procedures to reduce delays in the disbursement of duty drawback;

11. The exportation of the possibility of increasing exports of public sector undertakings;

12. The policy for grant of cash compensatory support has been extended for further period of three years upto 31st March, 1985.

13. The current Import & Export Policy for 1982-83 has been set in the form of the "Productivity Year" and the imperative of generating further momentum of the export front.

At the same time domestic production is also being geared to substitute import of items like crude oil, fertilizers, steel, non-ferrous metals, edible oils, etc.

Overdraft by States

1096. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had made it clear to the State Governments that there will be no overdrafts allowed in future;

(b) if so, whether Government had converted overdrafts into mid-term loans carrying 6 per cent rate of interest;

(c) how many States have been benefited by this proposal;

(d) when the repayment and interest will start;

(e) whether in September, 1982 some other States have again drawn overdrafts; if so, what are the States; and

(f) what were the reasons and what action has been taken against those States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government of India has decided to enforce rigidly hereafter the Overdraft Regulation Scheme.

(b) A term loan carrying an interest of 6½ per cent per annum with a rebate of quarter per cent for prompt payment was given to the States to enable them to clear their overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) The Ways and Means Limits of all States (except Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim which do not bank with the R.B.I.) have been doubled. Other than this, the deficits of 18 States at the end of 1981-82 were cleared by the Government of India by giving them a term loan.

(d) The repayment of loan and payment of interest will start during 1984-85.

(e) and (f) Haryana and Punjab have gone into overdrafts with the R.B.I. for short spells during September 1982. Overdrafts result either on account of structural imbalances in the Budget or on account of temporary aberrations in the cash flow of the State. Cases where overdrafts occur on account of temporary aberrations are set right during the course of the year though it does create ways and means problem for the State temporarily. In cases, there are structural imbalances, it implies inadequacy of resources for financing the State's expenditure. An official level discussion has been held with the Government of Punjab and a similar exercise is proposed to be held with Haryana. The cash balance figure reported by R.B.I. is not complete in respect of West Bengal but the figures reported so far indicate that they have been in overdraft. In the absence of the latest transactions in the Calcutta Office of the R.B.I., action regarding West Bengal would be taken later.

Survey by National Council of Applied Economic Research regarding Economic Outlook

1097. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's economic prospect in the immediate future appears uncertain despite an uptrend in the industrial output according to a Survey by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER);

(b) if so, whether in a review covering the first quarter (April—June), of 1982-83, the Council has observed that though this period normally extends into the traditional slack season, the economy's state was not something to feel contented about;

(c) whether the Council has also given details about the factors responsible for the sombre economic outlook;

(d) what are the other main features of this report and to what extent Government agree that the economic outlook is uncertain and what steps are being taken in this regard; and

(e) whether all the suggestions made in the above report have been examined by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) undertakes quarterly reviews of the Indian economy which are printed in its Quarterly Journal 'Margin'. The Review provides the National Council's perception about the short-term development in the economy and its views about the immediate outlook. The Government's in its own continuous monitoring and review of the economy takes note of the analyses, studies and reviews prepared by all concerned including the National Council of Applied

Economic Research. Relevant issues are closely examined and appropriate steps are taken as and when necessary in the light of emerging situation.

Hotels under construction (ITDC)

1098. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the hotels, under construction (ITDC) at present supposed to be ready before Asiad '82;

(b) the number and names of the hotels, room-wise, booked for Asiad '82; and

(c) whether Hotel Kanishka is also likely to be completely ready to offer its services by the start of Asiad '82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Three hotels viz. Samrat Hotel, Hotel Kanishka and Ashok Yatri Niwas are under construction by ITDC and will be ready for Asiad, 1982 except roof top facilities in Kanishka and suites and auditorium etc. in Samrat.

(b) The number and names of the hotels, room-wise; booked for Asiad 1982 is as under:

Name of the Hotel	No. of rooms committed	Number of rooms booked by		Total rooms booked
		S.O.C.	ITDC	
1. Ashok Hotel	210	210	40	250
2. Akbar Hotel	75	75		75
3. Kanishka Hotel	300	300	..	300
4. Samrat Hotel	200	110	..	110
5. Ashok Yatri Niwas	550	425	50	475
6. Qutab Hotel	20	..	20	20
7. Janpath Hotel	188	188	..	188
8. Lodhi Hotel	100	100	..	100
9. Ranjit Hotel	65	65	..	65
	1708	1473	110	1583

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Taj Group Hotel to be built near
Alipore Zoo**

1099. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some controversy between the Centre and the Government of West Bengal over the Taj Group Hotel to be built near the Alipore Zoo; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Government are not aware of any such controversy.

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in garments export

1100. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in garments exports during recent past, which may cause considerable setback to the foreign exchange earning industry; and

(b) if so, what are the main factors therefor and the steps taken to check the decline?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) According to Provisional figures, garment exports during January—July 1982 valued Rs. 414.77 crores, as against Rs. 405.13 crores during the same period in 1981.

(b) To improve quota utilisation, reservations and segmental distribution in the current year's Quota Policy have been done away with as from 1st October 1982.

**Opening of Rural Banks in Barmer and
Jaisalmer backward districts of
Rajasthan**

1101. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the reasons for delay in opening Rural Banks in Barmer and Jaisalmer backward districts of Rajasthan and the time by which Rural Banks will be opened there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARADHANA POOJARY): A Steering committee under the Reserve Bank of India studies the potentialities of areas in the country to have Regional Rural Banks and the viability aspects of the latter before deciding upon their location. As decided by that Committee, a study was conducted in respect of the three districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur in Rajasthan. It has been decided by the Steering Committee on the basis of such a study to set up a Regional Rural Bank to cover the above three districts. The concurrence of the State Government has been received. The Government will now be taking steps for the establishment of the bank.

**Garment quota distribution policy for
exports for 1983**

1102. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have recently finally decided the garments quota distribution policy for exports for 1983; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Details of the policy are contained in Public Notice No. 37-ETC(PN)/32 dated 18th September 1982, and is available in the Parliament Library.

Survey re: performance of Vayudoot Service

1103. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently conducted any survey regarding the performance of Vayudoot Services, service-wise;

(b) if so, to what extent Government are satisfied with the working of this third additional service; and

(c) whether Government have made efforts to popularise it by extending some more services and linking it with other airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b) The Vayudoot management scrutinises the performance of its services every fortnight. The load factors on various routes indicate that the services of Vayudoot are becoming popular.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to add more stations to the Vayudoot network in various states in a phased manner.

Export Promotion Council for Agricultural and Horticultural products

1104. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Export Promotion Councils functioning in India;

(b) whether there is any Export Promotion Council exclusively for Agricultural and Horticultural products;

(c) if so, the details of its functions and achievements; and

(d) if not, whether there is any proposal before Government to promote any Export Promotion Council exclusively for Agricultural and Horticultural Commodities specially in view of the recent trend of Export of Agricultural commodities like rice, potato, vegetables and fruits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Export Promotion Councils, like Processed Foods Export Promotion Councils, Cashew Export Promotion Councils, Spices Export Promotion Councils and Shellac Export Promotion Council deal with respective Agricultural and Horticultural Products.

(c) Functions of Councils are inter alia to support, protect, maintain, increase and promote exports, of the items under their purview, undertake market studies and send trade Missions to foreign countries, undertake publicity, collect and disseminate statistical information. The Export performance of those Council is as under:—

	Value Rs. Crores		
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82*
1. Cashew (including CNSL)	132.37	147.93	189.13
2. Processed Foods	162.96	208.28	262.71
3. Spices (excluding small cardamom)	107.02	70.29	62.14
4. Shellac (including seedlac)	11.41	12.50	15.66

*Provisional

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Export Promotion Councils:--

1. Export Promotion Council, for Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceutical & Soaps, Jhansi Castle (4th Floor), 7, Cooperage Road, Bombay.

2. Cashew Export Promotion Council, World Trade Centre, M. G. Road, Ernakulam South, Cochin-16.

3. Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council, 14/1-B, Ezra Street, World Trade Centre, 2nd Floor, Calcutta-700001.

4. Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, No. 9, Mathew Road, Charni Road, Bombay.

5. Engineering Export Promotion Council, 14/1-B, Ezra Street, World Trade Centre, 3rd Floor, Calcutta-700001.

6. Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather & Leather Manufacturers, 15/46, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

7. Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, B-15, Commerce Centre, 4th Floor, Bombay-400027.

8. Handloom Export Promotion Council, World Trade Centre, 123, Mount Road, Madras-1.

9. Leather Export Promotion Council, 3/38, Vepery High Road, Madras-8.

10. Plastics & Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Plot No. 212, Block-II, 612 & 615, Tulsioni Chamber, Backbary Reclamation, Nariman Point Bombay-400021.

11. Processed Foods Export Promotion Council, 105, New Delhi House, 27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

12. Shellac Export Promotion Council, 14/1-B, Ezra Street, World Trade Centre, Third Floor, Calcutta-700001.

13. Silk & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Resham Bhavan, 78, Vear Nariman Road, Bombay.

14. Spices Export Promotion Council, World Trade Centre, M. G. Road, Ernakulam South, Cochin-16.

15. Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, 1-E/6, Jhandewalan Extension, New Delhi-110055.

16. Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council, 612/714, Ashoka Estate, 24, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001.

17. Apparels Export Promotion Council, 58, Sahyog Building, Nehru Place, New Delhi.

Overdrafts by States

1105. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Chief Minister has asked the Centre to review its decision on overdraft to the States during the course of the current year;

(b) if so, whether he has discussed this matter with any State Government to evolve satisfactory approach towards this problem;

(c) whether the Centre's decisions on converting the overdrafts into medium-term loans, the complete stoppage of overdrafts since July 1, 1982, the repayment of the overdrafts insured in the first quarters of the financial year within the year itself, were all taken in a year when West Bengal was in the grip of severe drought; and

(d) if so, whether he proposes to reconsider the above decisions and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The State Chief Minister and Minister-Incharge, Finance, West Bengal has, while presenting the Budget for

1982-83, mentioned that he thought that it would become necessary for the Government of India to review their decision during the course of the year.

(b) The Union Finance Minister wrote to all the Chief Ministers explaining the Government of India's decision regarding the Overdraft Regulation Scheme. Replies have been received from most of the State Governments and none of them has opposed the arrangements now proposed.

(c) The repayment by the States of the short-term assistance given to them to clear the deficits generated in the first quarter of the current financial year should pose no problem because the 1982-83 Plans of the States have been fully funded. In the case of West Bengal a Plan outlay of Rs. 490 crores made up of State's own resources of Rs. 200 crores and Central assistance of Rs. 290 crores has been agreed to after the introduction of the new package of measures for the regulation of overdraft scheme and this agreement has been fully reflected in the Budget presented to the State Legislature by the Chief Minister recently. The Budget for 1982-83 of West Bengal shows only a very marginal deficit of Rs. 1.04 crores on current year's transactions. Hence repayment of the deficit generated in the first charter should not present any difficulties. As regards drought in West Bengal there is a separate Scheme for assisting States affected by natural calamities. The drought in West Bengal was assessed by a Central team and a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 24.77 crores on drought relief measures has been intimated to the State Government.

(d) There is no proposal to reconsider the decisions in view of the fact that the scheme has been operating satisfactorily.

12 hrs.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): You know that the term of the Tripura Assembly will be over at the end of this year and the Government of Tripura has demanded that election should be held before 19th December, 1982.

MR. SPEAKER: What has it got to do with us? It is with the Election Commission.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, if the Government wants to declare President's Rule in Tripura, it will be an assault on democracy. Therefore, the Government of Tripura has demanded that election should be held by 19th December. Sir, I want that the Government should immediately declare elections in Tripura.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura): There is no supply of rice in Calcutta. (Interruptions) There is no rice in the ration shops of Calcutta.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरे तरीके से दे दीजिये । 377 में दे दीजिये ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: They are not sending foodgrains there, as they should.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, बुनकरों के बारे में . . . ।

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is a State subject. I will not. No question. I cannot.

आपके कारण मैंने स्टेट सब्जेक्ट लिया था, जो वापिस लेना पड़ा । फिर आप मजबूर कर रहे हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टट सब्जेक्ट है । मैं नहीं करूंगा । मुझ कानून भंग करने के लिये आप मजबूर न करें । No. I cannot. No question. Not allowed at all.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलोभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने . . . ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गंगवार जी, अपने तो रोज की आदत डाल ली । कभी-कभी तो ठीक है, रोज इस तरह से करना ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : आप सुन तो लें ।

MR. SPEAKER: This has become a daily routine for some gentlemen. I do not like it. No question. I am not going to agree. This has become a subject for certain people for raising daily. No haranguing.

DR. KRUPASINDHI BHOI (Sambalpur): I have given a Call Attention Notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me.

DR. KRUPASINDHI BHOI: In West Bengal, the life of an MLA is being threatened.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आइए, मेरे से डिसकस करिये ।

Calling Attention Motion cannot be discussed on the floor here. You come and discuss with me.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मेरा निवेदन सुन तो लें । बाद में आप चाहे रिजेक्ट कर देना ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रिजेक्ट कर दिया है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पत्र लिखा था कि एशियन गेम्स के टिकिट पत्रकारों को जी संसद की कार्यवाही रिपोर्ट करते हैं, दिये जायें . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot and I will not. No question. I am not responsible. No; I cannot. I will not ask them. You are an hon. Member. He is your colleague. You can write direct to him. I am not a post office.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : इस संबंध में हमने पत्र लिखा है । पार्लियामेंट के स्टाफ के संबंध में भी लिखा है और पत्रकारों के लिये भी लिखा है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, शेड्यूल कास्ट-शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट . . . ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो, नाट एलाउड, यह विजनिंस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में आएगा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वहां जो चला गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहीं डिसकस करना पड़ेगा ।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्रिविलेज मोशन अंडर कंसीडरेशन था । उसके बारे में अभी तक स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिया है । श्री मल्लिकार्जुन के खिलाफ मैंने दिया था कि उन्होंने जवाहर लाल यूनिवर्सिटी के मामले में गलत बयान दिया है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नो, नो, रिजेक्ट कर दिया है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति भवन में कोई ...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कर दिया है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में ...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड। मैंने भेज दिया है।

There is no question. No. Not allowed.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी बात आ रही है, आप बैठ जाइए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ा गंभीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने भेज दिया है, आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? क्या आपके जोर से बोलने में कोई फर्क पड़ा है?

Does it make much difference?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : मैं जोर से नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। मैं बतला रहा हूँ, मेरी बात तो सुनिए। राष्ट्रपति भवन में कोई इनफरमेशन नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर, आप बैठ जाइए। हमने फोर्सफुल एक्सप्लेनशन के लिये भेजा है, उसका जवाब आएगा। आप बैठ जाइए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot deal with your adamancy; nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आप रिपोर्ट मंगवाइए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रिपोर्ट मंगाई है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना वक्त जाया करने से क्या फायदा हुआ?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका यही है न -

So far as Lok Sabha is concerned, the name of the group, of which Shri Charan Singh is the leader is indicated as 'Lok Dal'.

The Press and other media are expected to take a careful note of it and indicate the name of the group to which the hon. members belong by the correct nomenclature.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप एक मिनट मेरी बात तो सुन लेते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे पास लोकदल है। लोकदल वाले लोकदल लिखें और लोकदल (के) को लोकदल न समझें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं आपकी लिग के ऊपर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of my ruling.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : किस आधार पर (क) लिख दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने लिखा है इसलिए।

(अवधान)]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लोकदल (क) जिसके अध्यक्ष श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने (क) कैसे कर दिया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास जो आया है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने (क) कैसे लिख दिया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका ही लिखा हुआ है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जब आपने मामला उठाया है तो...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नहीं उठाया है। आपका ही लिखा हुआ आया है। नाम तो आपने ही लिखना है, मैंने तो नहीं लिखना। न ही मैं नामकरण संस्कार करता हूँ।

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER GOLD (CONTROL) ACT, CUSTOMS ACT ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Gold (Control) Appeals Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 658(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1982 under sub-section (G) of section 114 of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5444/82].

(2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 577(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 243-Customs dated the 13th November, 1982 upto 31st December, 1983, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5445/82].

(3) *A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5446/82].

(4) A copy of the Assam Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1982 (President's Act No. 1 of 1982) (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section (3) of the Assam State Legislative (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5447/82].

*The Annual Report was laid on the 9th July, 1982.

REVIEW ON AND REPORT TEA TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80, REVIEW ON AND REPORTS OF NORTH EASTERN HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOMS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., SHILLONG ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English version) Under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Reports of the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Limited, Shillong for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT-5448/82].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Electric Motors and Generators (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S. O. 2276 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1982.

(ii) The Export of Jute Mill spares and accessories (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules 1982 published in Notification No. S. O. 2977 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1982.

(iii) The Export of Aluminium Utensils (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. 2978 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1982.

(iv) The Export of Jute Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1982 published in Notification No. S.O. 3440 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5449/82].

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 6th October, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 1982."

12.05 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH, HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH AND HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REPORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) 117th Report on Action Taken on 33rd Report regarding delay in development and manufacture of an aircraft and manufacture of defective cartridges cases for an ammunition.

(2) 118th Report on Action Taken on 51st Report regarding Income-tax, Wealth-tax and Estate Duty.

(3) 119th Report on Action Taken on 50th Report regarding loading coils and over-stocking of barrettor lamps.

12.06 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 11th October, 1982, will consist of:—

1. Further consideration and passing of the International Monetary Fund and Bank (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

2. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

3. Further consideration and passing of the Road Transport Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

4. Consideration and passing of:—

(a) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(b) The Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(c) The Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(d) The Sugar Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(e) The Sugar Development Fund (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(f) The Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(g) The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(h) The Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

5. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1982 and consideration and passing of the Central Excise Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1982.

6. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(a) The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service Amendment) Bill, 1980.

(b) The Powers of Attorney (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

(c) The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

12.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): The Prime Minister visited the U.S.S.R. very recently. I demand that she should make a statement in the House giving an account of her visit and the consequences thereof.

As reported in the Press there has been concluded an agreement between India and Bangla Desh as regards the Ganga Waters. Also there is a document signed by both the countries regarding the constitution of a Joint Economic Commission with a purpose to promote trade and economic co-operation between the two countries. I, therefore, demand that the External Affairs Minister should make a statement in the House dealing with all the aspects of the Indo-Bangladesh agreements arrived in New Delhi this week.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं दो विन्दुओं को आपके सामने पेश कर रहा हूँ। एक हिन्दी में है और एक अंग्रेजी में।

तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री द्वारा लोक सभा में की गई घोषणा के अनुसार पांच हजार और उससे अधिक वार्षिक आय वाले स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को भी 1-8-80 से स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन मिलना शुरू हो गया है। इस सरकारी निर्णय के अनुसार स्वतंत्रता सेनानी सांसदों को भी पेंशन मिल रहा है। परन्तु स्वतंत्रता सेनानी भूतपूर्व सांसदों को महीनों तक इस सुविधा से वंचित रखा गया क्योंकि उन्हें भूतपूर्व सांसद का पेंशन मिल रहा था जिस की राशि पांच सौ रुपये माहवारी थी और नियम के अनुसार इससे अधिक नहीं मिल सकता था।

संसद के पिछले सत्र में संसद सदस्यों के वेतन और भत्ता अधिनियम में शोधन करके स्वतंत्रता सेनानी भूतपूर्व सांसदों को दोनों पेंशन प्राप्त करने का अधिकार मिल गया है। परन्तु ऐसे भूतपूर्व सांसदों को अन्य सेनानियों की तरह 1-8-80 से पेंशन की राशि न दे कर गत सत्र में स्वीकृत संशोधन के समय से दिया जा रहा है। ऐसा करना उचित नहीं है। जब संसद सदस्य सेनानियों को 1-8-80 से पेंशन की राशि दी जा रही है तो भूतपूर्व

संसद सदस्य सेनानियों को उस तिथि से पेंशन नहीं देने का न कोई औचित्य है और न यह न्यायसंगत ही है।

अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि वह सदन में एक ब्यान दे कर घोषणा करे कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानी भूतपूर्व सांसदों को भी स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन की राशि 1 अगस्त 1980 से दी जाएगी।

Re-opening of Chiriburu Mineral Mines to re-employ 2,000 tribal miners: M/s. Orissa Cement Ltd., sent a letter dated 6-3-1979 to M/s. Eastern Minerals, Chiriburu, stating "State Government of Bihar by the order No. 863/M/Patna dated 2-2-1979 have rejected the application for renewal of mining lease for Chiriburu". "It was then quartzite mines since 7 a.m. of 7-3-1970".

Two thousand tribal miners out of 15,000 were tribal girls unemployed, due to this illegal lockout since last 43 months. Many are being harassed by arresting them and instituting court cases. All the drillers of the Chiriburu mines are suffering from Phenomonosis and T.B.

The then Labour Minister made a strong recommendation to take over the mines under M/s. Bharat Refractory on 24-11-1981. The then Mines Minister committed that the Government would take over Chiriburu mines under M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Bokaro).

I would request the Labour Minister to give a statement regarding this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both the statements, should not exceed 250 words. Such of the statement which exceed 250 words will be edited by the office.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I have read those portions which I was allowed.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Sir, the fact finding committee of six, belonging to women's organisation and civil liberty/democratic rights forums which visited a number of villages and interviewed more than 150 persons, presented its report to the Prime Minister, Defence Minister and the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

The Committee investigated into the reported cases of harassment especially sexual harassment to women by Army men after the ambush on the 19th February, 1982 in which 22 Army men were killed by the Naga hostiles at Imphal-Ukhrul Road near Namthilok.

I would request the Government to place the report before the House and consider a proposal to send a goodwill mission of women MPs to accelerate the process of emotional integration of this part of the country.

It is reported that on 29 September, 1982 armed agents and guards of Khomeini regime were arrested by our police for attacking a peaceful demonstration in Bangalore.

I request the Government to take stern action against those who are indulging in violence and see that they are not allowed to remain in this country any more.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आने वाले सप्ताह में लोकसभा में जिन विषयों पर चर्चा उठाने के लिये संसदीय मंत्री ने ब्यान दिया है कृपया उसमें नीचे लिखे विषयों को जोड़ा जाए ताकि अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में शामिल हों।

1. इंडिया गेट पर जार्ज पंचम की मूर्ति को आंदोलन के लिये जो हमने हटवाया उसकी जगह राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति अभी तक स्थापित नहीं

हो सकी, जिससे समूचे राष्ट्र में रोष है। मूर्ति स्थापना के बारे में इस सप्ताह में सदन में चर्चा हो।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : यह डिसाइड हो गया है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : कितने सालों में लगेगी ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : शीघ्र-शीघ्र हम लोगों की कोशिश है कि लगवाई जाए।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आपके मंत्री-काल में लग जाएगी।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : उसका उत्तर मैं नहीं दे सकता।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : दूसरा विषय है—हरियाणा, दिल्ली, राजस्थान के किसानों को ट्यूबवैल की बिजली में भारी मात्रा में कटौती और बिजली दरों में बढ़ोतरी से किसान की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है। इसको अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में शामिल किया जाये।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Bihar—The eastern region of India comprising West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the entire North-East have been systematically neglected throughout the last 30 years. In 1954 prices of steel and coal have been equalised throughout India when carried by rail. Nowhere else in the world has such a policy been adopted. As a result, further industrial development has been at a standstill in Bihar and the Eastern Region. If this has not been so, willy-nilly the entrepre-

neurs would have no option but to establish industries in Bihar. This is a differential policy adopted towards Bihar without any *quid pro quo*. This should end immediately. A full dress debate is absolutely necessary. I press for the inclusion of this item in the next week's agenda.

Tripura—Certain border areas of Tripura have been declared as disturbed areas by the Centre and placed under the control of the Army without the consent of the Tripura State Government. This declaration seems to have sinister ulterior motive. Elections are scheduled to be held after the expiry of the term of the legislature. We apprehend that the State would be placed under Presidential rule and the election cancelled, obviously for the benefit of the ruling party.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): There are lakhs of beedi workers in the country. These workers are mainly from the weaker sections of the society. Beedi is called an industry. The Minister of Labour told this august House that he will bring forward a comprehensive Bill for the beedi workers, after consultation with the trade union leaders.

I urge upon the Government to bring this Bill without further delay and save the beedi workers from exploitation.

The food situation in West Bengal is highly unsatisfactory. The State Government of West Bengal demanded for their monthly requirements a minimum of 3.30 lakh MT of foodgrains. There is a deficit of one lakh MT in the allotment of foodgrains and the gap is increasing every month.

The release of foodgrains wagons by the FCI has been poor at a number of points. At some points the FCI do not have adequate arrangements for shifting of foodgrains

and so the actual shifting of the required foodgrains has been very poor. This, in turn, affects further unloading.

It is, therefore, very important that unloading arrangements by the FCI at all their depots are adequate.

These items may be included in the agenda for next week.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आगामी 11 अक्टूबर से प्रारंभ होने वाले सप्ताह के लिये सदन की कार्य सूची में निम्नलिखित विषयों को मैं सम्मिलित करना चाहता हूँ:—

आगामी 19 नवम्बर, 1982 से राजधानी में एशियाई खेल होने जा रहे हैं। यह एक विशाल आयोजन है, जिसके लिये अनेक प्रकार की आवश्यक तैयारियाँ चल रही हैं। क्रीडा-स्थलों के निर्माण, आवास व्यवस्था, परिवहन व्यवस्था, आवश्यक वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति, देश के खिलाड़ियों के प्रशिक्षण, टिकटों के विक्रय आदि विषयों पर विरोधात्मक विचार आते रहे हैं। खेलों के अवसर पर दिल्ली में तमाम देशों के लोग आ रहे हैं। देश के विभिन्न भागों से बड़ी संख्या में दर्शकों के आने की आशा है। सभी व्यवस्थायें उच्च स्तर की हों, तथा यह आयोजन गरिमा के साथ सम्पन्न हो जाये, यह देश के सम्मान की बात होगी।

अतएव सदन में उपर्युक्त व्यवस्थाओं पर विचार होना चाहिये, जिससे तैयारियों को अंतिम रूप देने में रचनात्मक सुझावों से लाभ उठाया जा सके तथा सदन एवं सदन के माध्यम से देश के लोग आश्चस्त हों सकें।

(2) ओरोविल श्री अरविन्द एवं श्री मां की परिकल्पना का परिणाम है। यह एक आध्यात्मिक परियोजना है। इसका

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

उद्देश्य आध्यात्मिक समाज का आदर्श प्रस्तुत करना था, जहाँ विभिन्न देशों के लोग बन्धुत्व भावना से प्रेरित होकर सामूहिक रूप से श्री अरविन्द के योग दर्शन को आत्मसात कर सकेंगे।

परन्तु दुःख का विषय है कि जो पथ प्रदर्शक स्वर्गिक जीवन की ओर ले जा रहे थे, वे स्वयं भटक कर नारकीय जीवन में पहुँच गये। आज ओरोविल का जीवन विद्वेष, कलह से विषाक्त हो चुका है। कुछ स्वार्थ-परक तत्व अपना आधिपत्य स्थापित करने में संलग्न हैं। वहाँ का प्रबन्ध दोषपूर्ण हो चुका है। निहित स्वार्थियों ने अपने-अपने ट्रस्ट स्थापित करके ओरोविल को संवर्ष क्षेत्र बना रखा है।

अतएव ओरोविल में उत्पन्न विषम परिस्थितियों पर सदन में विचार होना चाहिये तथा वहाँ के विवाद को समाप्त कर शांति एवं सद्भावपूर्ण वातावरण स्थापित करने के उपाय निकाले जाने चाहिये।

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South : Sir, assurance was given by the Minister of State for Education in the last Session of Parliament that a Bill to check the levy of unreasonable capitation/fee charged by the managements of Private Engineering and Medical Colleges will be brought before the Parliament in the present Session. So far, the Bill is not introduced. I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to introduce the Bill in the Parliament in this Session only.

It is regretted that the management of private colleges, particularly in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar are looting heavy amounts to give seats in Engineering and Medical colleges. The delay in bringing an enactment will give greater scope to loot higher capitation fee.

Merit is of no concern. Many have paid Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 to get a seat in Engineering Colleges and Rs. 2,00,000 in Medical Colleges. It is a pity that a student getting 88.5 per cent marks has no seat (in merit pool 86 per cent is the last case); on the other hand, a person getting 50 per cent marks gets a seat by paying capitation fee. Is this just and fair?

I make an earnest prayer to Government to make an enactment to check this evil of getting capitation fee for selling seats. I am sorry this disease is spreading to other courses also.

To my Unstarred Question today have got a reply that a Bill will be brought before the House early. I do not know that 'early' comes. So I would like that immediate action should be taken to bring this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Sir, I have heard with respect and attention the points raised by hon. Members. As usual, I will go through the proceedings and wherever necessary, these points will be brought to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.28 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central

Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12.29 hrs.

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill Mr. Ram Lal Rahi was on his legs yesterday. He may continue.

श्री राम लाल राही (मिसरिख) : मान्यवर, कल मैं ने बहुराष्ट्रीय दवायें बनाने वाली कम्पनियों के संबंध में शुरुआत की थी, वैसे मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया था, फिर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मल्टी नेशनल जो कम्पनीज हैं यह काफी तादाद में हैं और काफी सहयोग कर रही हैं हमारे यहां दवाओं के निर्माण में। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि सब काम अच्छा ही अच्छा कर रही हैं। और अगर खराब काम कर रही हैं और नकली

दवायें बना रही हैं तो दुविधा में डालना, क्योंकि जब यह बात आती है कि विदेशी कम्पनियों पर रोक लगायी जानी चाहिए तो वह उत्पादन में गिरावट कर देती हैं जिसकी वजह से दवाओं का अभाव हो जाता है और साधारण जनता को उससे परेशानी होती है। अगर विदेशी कम्पनियों पर रोक लगानी है तो आप तत्काल कोई ऐक्शन लीजिये, लेकिन दवाओं का अभाव पैदा न हो। जहां देशी कम्पनियों में गड़बड़ियां हैं कि नकली दवायें बनाती हैं वहीं विदेशी कम्पनियों की भी शिकायत रही है। सम्भवतः आपको जानकारी होगी दवाओं के नमूने का परीक्षण जब कराया गया 1978-79 में, बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की दवाओं के 729 नमूने लिये गये, जिनमें से 66 नकली और घटिया दवाएं साबित हुईं। इसी प्रकार देशी कम्पनियों की 30 परसेंट दवाएं नकली और जाली साबित हुईं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार के सामने यह रिपोर्ट आई, तो क्या उसने सम्बन्धित विदेशी और देशी कम्पनियों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की; अगर नहीं की, तो मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ—कल मैंने यह चार्ज भी लगाया था—कि इस बारे में दोषी सरकार और सरकारी मशीनरी है, क्योंकि वह अपराधों को नजर-अंदाज करती है और दोषी लोगों को गलत काम करने का प्रोत्साहन मिलता है।

मेरा विश्वास है कि देशी औषधियों—आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी औषधियों—की तुलना में अंग्रेजी दवाओं में मिलावट और नकल कहीं ज्यादा है। इसलिए जहां सरकार उस पर नियंत्रण करे, वहां वह देशी दवाओं के उत्पादन पर भी विशेष ध्यान दे।

[श्री राम लाल राही]

मैं आपका अपनी बात बताता हूँ । मुझे 11 सितम्बर को सीतापुर में वाइरल फीवर हुआ । 60 घंटे तक ऐलोपैथिक दवाएं खाते रहने से कोई आराम नहीं हुआ । जितनी देर दवा का असर रहा, तब तक बुखार उतर गया और बाद में फिर शुरू हो गया । चार दिन तक पेट भी साफ नहीं हुआ । जब मैंने आयुर्वेदिक दवा ली, तभी पेट साफ हुआ और फीवर डाउन हुआ । उसके बाद होम्योपैथिक दवा खाने के बाद फीवर बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया ।

देश के तमाम लोगों, और खासकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लोगों, को आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों और जड़ी बूटियों पर ज्यादा विश्वास है, हालांकि उनमें भी मिलावट होनी शुरू हो गई है । कहा जाता है कि आयुर्वेदिक दवाएं बनाने वाली सरकारी एजेंसी के च्यवनप्राश में शकरकंदी मिलाई जाती है और लोह आसव में भी मिलावट होती है । कई लोगों ने इस बारे में सरकार को लिखा है, लेकिन पता नहीं सरकार ने उस पर ध्यान दिया है या नहीं । सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

स्वाभाविक है कि नकली दवायें सस्ती होती हैं । सरकार ने ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की है कि गरीब आदमियों को दवायें सुलभ हो सकें । सफेदपोशों के लिये तो दिल्ली से लेकर गांवों के अस्पतालों तक में दवायें सुलभ हैं । चूंकि गरीब आदमी की समर्थ्य नहीं है, इसलिए वह बेचारा सस्ती दवा खरीदता है, जो कि नकली होती है, और बेमौत मरता है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि नकली और घटिया दवाओं पर सख्ती के साथ नियंत्रण लगाया जाय ।

जहां तक इस बिल का संबंध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद और यूनानी का संयुक्त बोर्ड नहीं होना चाहिए ।

आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं का निर्माण एक क्षेत्र में होता है और यूनानी दवाओं का निर्माण एक क्षेत्र में होता है । दोनों के लिये अलग अलग बोर्ड बनाये जाने चाहिए । ऐसा करने से आपको अधिक सुझाव मिल सकेंगे, अधिक सुविधा और सहूलियत भी रहेगी ।

मैं पुनः आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आपकी जो प्रशासनिक मशीनरी है उसी का ही सारा कसूर है जो आज यह नकली दवायें बन रही हैं । जब मैं यू० पी० की एसेम्बली में था तब मैनडैक्स से कई लोगो के मरने की खबर आई थी भले-भले परिवार के लोगों ने मुझे बताया था कि उन के लडके मैनडैक्स को गोलियां खाते हैं और नश में चूर रहते हैं उस समय मैं ने हैल्थ सैक्रेटरी को और मिनिस्टर को लिखा था कि इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिए, मैनडैक्स की गोलियां नहीं बिकनी चाहिए । पता नहीं कौन सी बीमारी में इन गोलियों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ? मैंने केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी लिखा था । हो सकता है उस पर कोई कागजी कार्यवाही भी हुई हो लेकिन मैनडैक्स की गोलियां पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं किया गया है । आज नकली दवा के नाम पर शराब बिक रही है । जहरीले पदार्थों को मिलाकर शराब बनाई और बेची जा रही है । इस प्रकार से जनता का स्वास्थ्य नष्ट हो रहा है । जिनको शराब नहीं मिलती है उन्हें मैनडैक्स मिल जाती है । उसको खा कर लोग अपना जीवन नष्ट कर रहे हैं । एक मेरे मित्र हैं श्री चन्द्र मोहन आनन्द, उनके भाई को मैनडैक्स की आदत पड़ गई । उसकी आदत इतनी बढ़ गई कि उसने लाखों की सम्पत्ति नष्ट कर दी । और अन्त में एक दिन रेल गाडी के आगे आकर उसने अपना जीवन समाप्त कर दिया । इसलिये इस मैनडैक्स पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिए । यदि आप

महसूस ही करते हैं कि इसको बेचना लाजमी है तो जहां-जहां आप इसको बिकवायें यें वहां पर इसकी बाकायदा लिखा-पढी होनी चाहिए ।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं ने इस बात का भी सुझाव दिया था कि ब्रैंड को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए लेकिन अभी तक उसको समाप्त नहीं किया गया है । ब्रान्ड के नाम पर, विदेशी कम्पनियों में खास तौर पर मुनाफा कमाने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है । इस लिये ब्रैंड को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए । इन बातों से निश्चित रूप से कुछ सुधार आयेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ ही मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, औषधि और प्रसाधन सामग्री (संशोधन) विधेयक जो यहां पर पेश किया गया है वह निश्चित ही बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है । बहुत पहले हाथी कमेटी ने इस बात को सोचा था और उसने भी रेकमेंडेशन की थी कि कोई ऐसा विधेयक लाया जाना चाहिए । माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने भी अपने तीन साल के कार्य-काल में यह अनुभव किया, जैसा कि उन्होंने कल अपनी स्पीच में बताया, और ऐसा विधेयक वे लाए हैं । देश में चारों तरफ नकली दवायें बिक रही हैं । हर स्थान पर डुप्लीकेट दवायें दिखाई दे रही हैं, यह निश्चित ही मानव के लिए और पूरे समाज के लिए एक घोर कलंक है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि विगत बीस वर्षों में हमारे देश में चारों तरफ नकली दवाइयों और नकली प्रसाधन सामग्री की बहुतायत हुई है । यह बहुत ही अजीब सी बात है ।

यह तो मैंने आपको पिछले बीस वर्षों के बारे में बताया, लेकिन पिछले आठ वर्षों, सन् 1972 के बाद इतनी तेजी के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली और बम्बई में नकली दवाओं की बिक्री की जा रही है कि इससे जिससे समस्त नैतिकता और मानव जीवन खतरे में है । मैं इस संदर्भ में 27 मई, 1981 की घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । 150 व्यक्ति कानपुर के अस्पताल में बीमार हुए, जिसमें 142 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई । वहां के डाक्टर के अनुसार यह घटना नकली ग्लूकोज देने की वजह से हुई है । 25 मार्च, 1982 को दिल्ली के अन्दर, जैसा कि समाचार पत्रों में खबर है, नकली दवाओं का बहुत बड़ा कारखाना पकड़ा गया है । मैं इसकी आपको कुछ लाइनें पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं—'पुलिस ने इस कारखाने में छापामार कर दस लाख गोलियां, दो लाख दवाइयों के भरे कैपसूल, 50 हजार खाली कैपसूल, मशीनें, ब्लाक, विभिन्न कंपनियों के नाम के छपे हुए लेबल और सीलें बरामद की हैं । पुलिस ने एक ऐसी मशीन भी बरामद की है, जो दिन में पांच हजार से अधिक कैपसूल बनाती थी । बरामद की गई दवाइयां हैं—स्पैट्रान, वीकोसील, प्रैडनी सोलोन, डैक्सामाथेसोन, सो. पी. एम. गोलियां, पैरासीटामोल, टैट्रासायक्लीन, क्लोरोक्वीन आदि ऐसी अनेक दवाइयां थी जिनके लेबल असली दवाइयों से बिल्कुल मिलते जुलते हैं । एनलजीन नावलजीन जैसी आम दवाइयों में तो भेद करना मुश्किल है ।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल सदन में पेश किया है, उसी के संदर्भ में मैंने आज से ढाई साल पहले बनारस में एक बहुत बड़ा एहसान मैडिकल हाल है, जहां से दो दवाइयां खरीदी थी, जिसकी एक शीशी में मच्छर पाया गया । एक में मक्खी पाई गई । यह शीशी अब भी मेरे पास है । यदि कोई माननीय सदस्य देखना

चहते हैं, तो देख सकते हैं। इस बात को मैंने हाउस के अन्दर रखा था। यह दवाई मैंने अक्टूबर, य. नवम्बर, 1980 को, जो ग्लैक्सो लेबोरेट्रीज, बम्बई की है, 115 मिली. की खरीदी थी। इसी के साथ एक दूसरी मैडिसीन सूर्या कैमिकल्स डालीगंज-नखनऊ, क्लोरोफार्म स्प्रिट की बोतल खरीदी थी। वह बोतल बड़ी होने के कारण मैं यहां नहीं लाया हूं। उस बोतल में भी मखी पायी गयी है। उसी दिन मैंने, मंत्री जी सामने बैठे हुए हैं, उनको पत्र लिखा था और कहा था कि दवाइयों की बोतल में मखी और मच्छर पाये गये हैं। इसलिए इसकी जांच की जाए। इसके बाद 20 नवम्बर, 1980 को बंगाल कैमिकल फार्मैस्यूटिकल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड पर बहस हो रही थी। इत्फाक से मुझे उसमें बोलने का मौका मिला। उस वक्त भी मैंने बात का जिक्र हाउस में किया था। उस समय के तत्कालीन मंत्री, श्री पी. सी. सेठी, ने यह कहा कि यह संसद सदस्य के जीवन का मामला है और इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक कार्यवाही की जाएगी। उसी समय श्री अब्दुलगनी खां चौधरी ने यह कहा था कि इस पर अविलम्ब कार्यवाही करेंगे। उस वक्त आप ही चेयर पर बैठे हुए थे और आप को स्मरण होगा कि इस मामले को लेकर इसी सदन में काफी विवाद हुआ था। उसके बाद पांच मास तक मैं प्रतीक्षा करता रहा। इतनी लम्बी प्रतीक्षा के बाद 29-7-81 को स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी आपको एक पत्र आया जिस को पढ़ कर मैं आज आप को ही सुनाना चाहूंगा। मैं वह पत्र भी आपके सामने पढ़ना चाहूंगा जो मैंने आपको लिखा था। इन पत्रों से आपको पता चल जाएगा कि किस प्रकार

की कार्रवाई आपकी सरकार कर रही है। मेरा पत्र जो 27 मार्च 1981 का आपको भेजा था वह इस प्रकार था:

“20 नवम्बर 1980 को बंगाल कैमिकल्स के अधिग्रहण पर हो रही चर्चा के दौरान ग्लैक्सो कम्पनी द्वारा पैरीटान एवं सूर्या कैमिकल द्वारा क्लोरोफार्म स्प्रिट की बन्द बोतलों में चोटा और मखी पाए जाने की चर्चा हाउस में की गई थी। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने सूचित किया था कि उक्त दवाएं मैंने खरीदीं और इस में इस प्रकार की चोर्जे मिली जो एक संसद सदस्य के जीवन और मौत का विषय रहा है।

आपको स्मरण होगा कि हाउस में इस रहस्योद्घाटन पर काफी हंगामा हो गया। मांग भी हुई कि तुरन्त इन कम्पनियों की दवाओं को सील कर दिया जाए। हंगामे के बीच तत्कालीन रसायन मंत्री ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि इसे सरकार एक गम्भीर मामला मानती है और इस मामले पर कठोर कार्यवाही की जाएगी। खेद है कि इस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। 27 नवम्बर 1980 को मैंने आपको भी पत्र लिख कर इस केस से अवगत कराया। नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत भी यह मामला सदन में उठाया गया और आज तक कुछ भी पता न चला। इससे स्पष्ट प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार भी इस मामले को टालना चाहती है। मैंने कल दिनांक 26 मार्च 1981 को भी आप से हाउस में कहा। आप ने तुरन्त जांच करने का आश्वासन दिया।” अध्यक्ष जी, आज तक जांच नहीं हुई। चार महीने के बाद मंत्री जी ने मुझे उत्तर दिया जो मैं सुनाना चाहता हूं।

“खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम को क्रियान्वित करने का दायित्व राज्य सरकार का है और इस प्रकार जो कुछ भी कार्यवाही करनी हो वह संबंधित राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से करनी होती है । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि ग्लैक्सो लेबोरेट्रीज बम्बई खाने की औषधियों के निर्माण में अच्छी निर्माण पद्धतियों का पालन कर रही है तथापि फर्म को सलाह दी गई है कि वह पूर्ण स्वच्छता बनाए रखे और आपके द्वारा बताई गई मद के उत्पादन से संबंधित प्रवेश अनुभाग में वायु बंध व्यवस्था करे ।”

बिना यह स्थिति है तो कैसे कहा जा सकता कि आज जो बिल विचाराधीन है उसे जो वास्तविक मकसद है वह पूरा हो सकेगा । जो उत्तर आया है उससे पता हो जाता है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ग्लैक्सो कम्पनी पर विश्वास करती है और सद सदस्य जो सदन में मच्छर वाली बाई पेश करता है उस पर विश्वास ही करती । समझ में नहीं आता है कि आज जो बिल पेश किया गया है क्या उसे पहले आजादी के 35 साल तक कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं था कि ऐसी कम्पनियों को सजा दी जा सके ? निश्चय सजा की पहले भी व्यवस्था थी और व कम्पनी को सजा दी जा सकती थी । आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि अफसरशाही, यूरोपेसी कहाँ जा रही है । क्यों नहीं ग्लैक्सो कम्पनी और सूर्या कैमिकल कम्पनी को छोड़ा गया । एक साल के अन्तराल के बाद मैं हाउस को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि उस कम्पनी का एजेंट मेरे पास आया और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि उनको मैंने बताया भी था कि उसने कर मुझे चालीस हजार रुपये घूस देनी थी ताकि मैं इस मामले को हटा दिया जाय । मैंने तत्काल कहा था

कि ऐसी घूस, ऐसे पैसे को मैं लात मारता हूँ यह मेरा सवाल नहीं है भारत की सत्तर करोड़ जनता का सवाल है ।

स्पीकर साहब से भी मेरी बात हुई थी । उन्होंने इस मामले को याचिका समिति को सौंप दिया था । खेद है कि याचिका समिति में भी यह मामला तीन चार महीने तक ऐसे ही विचाराधीन पड़ा रहा । मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा मंत्री जी को कि वह इस मामले को भूले नहीं, इसको याद रखा । अचानक मैं उनके यहाँ किसी काम से गया । तब उन्होंने मुझ से पूछा कि आपके दवाई वाले मामले का क्या हुआ । मैंने नहीं बल्कि उन्होंने अपनी ओर से यह पूछा । मैंने समझा कम से कम उनको याद तो है । मैंने उत्तर दिया कि इस मामले को आपकी ब्यूरोक्रेसी खा गई है । आज तक कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं मिला है । मंत्री जी ने तुरन्त ड्रग कंट्रोलर आफ इंडिया से कहा, और मुझसे कहा आप इत्मीनान रखें मैं इसकी अविलम्ब जांच कराऊंगा और दोषी पाये जाने पर निश्चित ही सजा दी जायेगी । मुझे इत्मीनान हुआ कि यदि एक मामले में गहराई से कार्यवाही हो गई होती तो औरों की हिम्मत नहीं होगी गड़बड़ करने की । मंत्री जी ने लिखा भी । मेरे यहाँ एक पत्र आया ड्रग कंट्रोलर आफ इंडिया का कि 15 दिन के अन्दर आप दवायें, शीशी और पर्चियाँ या और जो कुछ आपने खरीदा हो उसको हमारे हवाले कर दें, या कोई समय बतायें ताकि हमारा आदमी आपके यहाँ से ले आये । कम से कम ड्रग कंट्रोलर को सोचना चाहिये था

[श्री राजनाथ सेनवर शारदा]

कि इस समय सेशन नहीं चल रहा है, बहुत से ऐसे सदस्य हैं जो गरीबी की रेखा से निकल कर आये हैं, गांवों से आये हैं और सत्तावसान के समय अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं और वहां रहते हैं, मैं उनमें नहीं हूं जो यहां रहते हैं। मैं दो माह से अपने क्षेत्र में था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि पत्र की डेट वगैरह निकल गई, अब मुझे शक है कि अगर मैं बोलत आदि दू भी तो वह कहेंगे कि अब तो इसकी ऐक्सपायरी डेट भी निकल गई और पुरानी पड़ जाने पर इसमें वैसे ही मच्छर, मक्खी पैदा हो सकते हैं। तो जब अधिकार है और कर्तव्य है, उसके बाद भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो मैं समझता हूं कि चाहे कोई भी हो उसके स्वार्थ की लिप्सा और अकर्मण्यता इसमें अवश्य है।

इस बिल के द्वारा मंत्री जी का मकसद अच्छा है लेकिन एक उदाहरण दे दू, छोटा सा एक केस है उसके कागज अभी मुझे यहां नहीं मिल रहे हैं, मैं मंत्री जी को भेज दूंगा, एक ग्रोवर कम्पनी है, हमारे एक अधिकारी यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की ओर से 1978 में लखनऊ भेजे गये, इस बात को कल श्रीमती गोता मुखर्जी ने भी उठाया था, उसमें उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें छोड़ दी थीं, मैं उस मामले के बारे में आपको बता दू। वह अधिकारी यहां से गया और वहां जा कर उसने डेढ़ साल तक सत्य और निष्ठा के साथ अपना काम किया। ग्रोवर कम्पनी का आदमी उनके यहां पहुंचा और उसने कहा ग्लूकोज बनाने के लिये हमें लाइसेंस दे दीजिये। ड्रग कंट्रोलर आफ इंडिया का निर्देश था, कुछ उसमें परिस्थितियां थी, उसके मुकाबले उनको लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जा सकता था। उस अधिकारी ने कहा कि

आपको इन कारणों से लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जा सकता है। फिर नतीजा क्या हुआ कि एक ईमानदार आदमी जो नकली दवा बनाने के लिये लाइसेंस नहीं देता है उसका मुअत्तल कर दिया गया। चूंकि उसकी सेवा टेम्पोरेरी थी इसलिये समाप्त कर दी गई यदि वह कुछ रुपये घूस ले कर लाइसेंस दे देता तो वह आदमी पक्क और ईमानदार माना जाता। लेकिन चूंकि उसने लाइसेंस नहीं दिया इसलिये उसको हटा दिया। जब उसकी सेवा समाप्त कर दी जाती है यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन यहां सारे का सारा मामला देखकर यह पाती है कि यह आदमी निर्दोष है सी० बी० आई० से भी जांच कराई गई उसने भी साफ लिखा था कि य मांमला ग्रोवर कम्पनी का ही है, इस वजह से ही उसको टर्मिनेट किया गया है उसके बाद उसको बहाल किया गया और दूसरी जगह पर रखा गया। जब उसका प्रमोशन का सवाल आया तो उस विलो योग्यता वाला व्यक्ति वहां लाइ लगाये बैठा है और ईमानदार को यह मौका नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आज यह स्थिति है

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप लाख कानून बनाइये, लाखों बार उसमें संशोधन कीजिये, आप मेहनत कर रहे हैं, सोचते हैं पब्लिक हित में आप का क्या कर रहे हैं, आपकी भावना है कि देश व जनता के हित में काम करेंगे और उस लिये आप प्रयास कर रहे हैं, ठीक है लेकिन जब तक आप इस ब्यूरोक्रेसी को ठीक नहीं करेंगे, जब तक इन अफसरों की नकल आप नहीं पकड़ेंगे तब तक आप कुछ भी नहीं कर सकते हैं।

इस बिल के उद्देश्यों और कारणों के कथन के पैराग्राफ 5 में लिखा है —

“निरीक्षक को यह शक्ति देने का उपबंध है कि वह किसी ऐसे यान, जनयान या अन्य सवारी को रोक सके और उसकी तलाशी ले सके।”

मैं लेने तो गया दवाई और मिल गया मक्खी और मच्छर। इन्स्पेक्टर भी गये तलाशी लेने के लिये, तो उन्हें न मालूम क्या मिल गया, यह आप जानें मंत्री जी जानें और यह कागजी विधेयक जाने। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या निरीक्षकों को अब तक शक्ति नहीं थी ?

एक देहात का रहने वाला व्यक्ति है, वह आर० एम० पी० वगैरह की डिग्री लिये बैठा है वहां छोटे-छोटे निरीक्षक जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि तुम गलत दवाई बेचते हो। एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर देहात में जाने को तैयार नहीं है तो क्या वह इस प्रकार से ब्लैक मार्केट नहीं करेंगे ! मैं ऐसी तख्ती देने के विरुद्ध हूं, ऐसी तख्ती न दी जाये, बल्कि जिले में एक ऐसी ईकाई स्थापित की जाये जो तुरन्त जाकर ऐसे कामों का निरीक्षण करे। हस्तियों और ड्रग हाऊस में दवाओं का निरीक्षण करें। इसी में एक और क्लज है—

“एक नए आज्ञापक उपबंध का अंतःस्थापन जिससे कि ऐसे व्यक्ति के लिए जो किसी अनुज्ञप्ति का धारक है, ऐसे अभिलेख रजिस्टर और अन्य दस्तावेजों को जो विहित किए जाएं बनाए रखना तथा उन्हें संबद्ध प्राधिकारी के समक्ष तब जब उनकी अपेक्षा की जाए, पेश करना बाध्यकर हो जायें।”

रजिस्टर क्या वह चैक करेगा ?

मैं मंत्री जो से कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर काम के लिये एक रजिस्टर है और हमेशा जिला लैबल से लेकर सुप्रीम-कोर्ट तक में रजिस्टर पेश किये जाते हैं। कहां कहां यह रजिस्टर पेश किये जायेंगे 142 आदमी जो नकली गुलुकोज चढ़ाने से

कानपुर में मर गये, क्या यह रजिस्टर उनको बचवायेंगे ? इस पर प्रभावी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

इसमें दंड की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके पेज 26 में लिखा है कि ऐसे अपराधियों को क्या दंड दिया जायेगा और इसके क्लज एक में दंड की व्यवस्था की गई है।

“ऐसी औषधियां जो मानक क्वालिटी की नहीं हैं और जिनसे मृत्यु हो जाने या रोगी के शरीर को ऐसी हानि होने की संभावना है, जो गम्भीर क्षति की कोटि में आएं, विनिर्माण या विक्रय के लिये कम से कम 5 वर्ष का कारावास, जो आजीवन कारावास तक हो सकेगा तथा कम से कम दस हजार रुपये जुर्माना।”

40 हजार रुपये घूस तो हमें दिया जा रहा था, मक्खी पाने पर, अगर 10 हजार रुपये जुर्माना ही किया जायेगा तो क्या बिगड़ जायेगा ?

मैं कहता हूं कि इसमें साफ लिखा जाना चाहिये कि जो व्यक्ति नकली दवाएं बनाए या इस प्रकार की फोर्जरी करेगा, उसको मौत की सजा होगी। पांच या दस हजार रुपए का जुर्माना काफी नहीं है। चालीस हजार रुपया तो हमें मिल रहा था।

13 hrs.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
देने वाले को पकड़वाया नहीं ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :
मैंने सोचा कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में स्वयं कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं। मैं मंत्री महोदय की कोई आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं उनकी तारीफ करता हूं कि हाथी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर वर इस बिल को इस सदन में लाए

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

और हमको इस पर बोलने का अवसर दिया । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में जो कमियाँ हैं, उन्हें दूर किया जाना चाहिए ।

इस देश में आज नकली दवाओं और फर्जी डाक्टरों की वजह से आम लोगों की जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है । एक डाक्टर के बारे में सुना है कि एक प्रेग्नेन्ट औरत उनके यहां एम. टी. पी. के लिए गई । वहां पर उसे परिवार-नियोजन की कुछ दवा दी गई, जिससे वह मर गई । मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस केस के बारे में लिख कर भेज दूंगा । ऐसे डाक्टरों के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ? जनता के जीवन और स्वास्थ्य को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए यह बिल जरूरी था, जिसके लिए मंत्री महोदय बंधाई के पात्र हैं । लेकिन इसके साथ साथ जो और दिक्कतें हैं, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए ।

गवर्नमेंट के जो कर्मचारी तत्परता से अपना कर्तव्य निभाते हैं, उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए । मैंने लखनऊ के एक कर्मचारी, श्रीवास्तव का उदाहरण दिया है । ऐसे ईमानदार कर्मचारियों को डिपार्टमेंट से प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए, उनकी रक्षा होनी चाहिए, उनके साथ न्याय होना चाहिए ।

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirteen minutes past fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the objects of the Bill that my hon. friend, the Health Minister has placed before the House. They are utterly unobjectionable and highly laudable. The problem of adulteration of drugs has now become a very grave problem for the public health for the people of our country. The production of spurious and sub-standard drugs has posed a very serious threat to the people of our country, and the public health of our country. But the main prescription, the main recipe that my hon. friend has incorporated in this Bill is to revise the scheme of penalties and provide more stringent and deterrent penalties.

It is true that there has been universal public indignation at the deaths caused by spurious drugs, at the deleterious effects of these drugs, at the impotence of some of these drugs, and the enormous and infructuous expenditure that the people of India have to incur because of the sub-standard nature of some of these drugs, because of the efforts to exploit the credibility, the gullibility of the people of our country by high-pressure advertising in which some manufacturers indulge. Sir, there has been a unanimous expression of indignation in this House, a unanimous expression of the intensity of the feeling of the House on this question; and, therefore, I must congratulate my Hon. friend for taking cognisance of this indignation and introducing this Bill. Sir, every section of the House has told him that it will support any measure that the Government wants to take to ensure the elimination of spurious, adulterated and sub-standard drugs from the

market and to plug loopholes in the production and marketing of these drugs.

But the first question that arises in our minds is whether the Hon. Minister can claim that all the provisions that already exist in the law have been fully utilised by him to prevent the manufacture and sale of spurious, adulterated and sub-standard drugs? If he can not, can it be said there is an unquenchable thirst for more and more power? I am sorry to use these words, because it appears that there is a feeling in the Government's mind that these laudable objects can be achieved only by increasing penalties. Is it the absence of high penalties that is responsible for the present state of affairs? Is deterrent punishment the only remedy? Legislation to provide for deterrent punishments does not absolve the Government of the responsibility to implement the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act of 1940. My Hon'ble and distinguished friend, the Member from Panskura, yesterday very ably explained to the House how the failure of the Government to implement, and make use of the existing provisions is largely responsible for the present state of affairs?

But to implement the provisions that already exist you need an effective, efficient and competent machinery. You need a method that enables you to detect and plug loopholes at the source of the problem. And above all, you need the will to see that the offenders are tracked down, that merchandise in these spurious death-dealing drugs is detected, sequestered and destroyed. The changes in the Statute Book, I am afraid, will not enable you to fulfil your objectives. Therefore, I want to ask the Hon. Minister: Do you have an effective, efficient and competent machinery to do it? Is the existing machinery adequate in numbers, in qualification in the will to inspect, to check, to get an adequate number of samples taken, to get an adequate number of tests conducted,

to launch prosecutions and secure convictions? Can my Hon. friend say that he has made use of the existing provisions and the machinery at his disposal to ensure whatever is possible within the power that have been given to him under the existing Act? If he cannot, say that; if there is failure and inadequacy in the machinery, if the powers that have been given to him by the House have not been fully utilised by him, and if these failures are responsible for the present state of affairs, it is necessary for him to be introspective and to correct the existing mistakes in his own administration, rather than to come to this House and ask for unlimited powers and deterrent punishments.

Now, Sir, you need this machinery for constant monitoring and control; you need facilities for analysis in every State. The Hon. Minister has himself admitted in answer to a question, there are only four States in India—Sir, I do not want to name them. Naming is your privilege—....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We don't also do that.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA... which have the facilities for immediate, full and complete analysis. Now, Sir, there is necessity for liaison between the Central Drug controlling authority and the State Drug controllers, between the Drug controlling authority and the Police. Sir, what is the state of inspections today?

Let us, for instance, look at the inspection of the quality of imported bulk drugs. In 1979, April to October, we imported Rs. 120 crores worth of bulk drugs. There were 2960 samples drawn. Of these, 18 were found to be of sub-standard quality. In 1980, for the same period, Rs. 64 crores worth were imported, 1783 samples were drawn and 30 were found to be defective. In 1981, for the same period, Rs. 73.64 crores worth were imported, 1539 samples were drawn and 38 were found to be sub-standard.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

Now, two questions arise. One sees that the number of samples drawn is going down, and one also sees that the number of sub-standard drugs detected, is going up. Is it not something which should make the hon. Minister look into the state of the machinery at whose head he is? These bulk drugs are imported into this country by the STC. It is a public sector undertaking, for which the Government is responsible. Wherefrom are these sub-standard drugs imported through the STC? When the number of samples that you draw is going down and yet these samples are revealing an increasing number of sub-standard drugs, what action have you taken? From what country, from which multinationals are you importing? What have you done with these sub-standard drugs which the STC has imported—rectified them, returned them or destroyed them?

A Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee, in the '70s, did point to this. The IDPL, again, is a public undertaking. It is known that in some cases, it does not have the technology to produce drugs of the requisite standard. Now, the Drug Controller, who is at the head of this department of the administration, is a member of the Board of IDPL as well as of the Hindustan Anti-Biotics Ltd. What is he doing there, to prevent the manufacture of drugs of sub-standard quality?

Now I turn to the question of the inspection of manufacturing units. I talked of the inspection of imports. Now I want to talk of the inspection of manufacturing units. The inspection of manufacturing units during 1979, for the same period, was 597. Prosecutions launched were ten. In 1980, inspection of manufacturing units in the whole of India was 366. Prosecutions launched were five. In 1981—I am afraid the hon. Minister himself might have a shock, unless he has become shock-proof by now—the inspection of manufacturing units fell to 34, and the number of prosecutions launched,

to four. There is undoubtedly a progression, but a progression in what direction? From 597 in 1979, you have come down in 1981, for the same period, April to October, to 34. I am not very good at mathematics. But it is an appalling rate of recession as far as inspection is concerned. What does it show? Why has the number of inspections gone down, and why has the number of prosecutions launched gone down? If you have a machinery, and it is a competent machinery, then it must be because you have no will to do it.

Prosecutions launched, and the convictions obtained were referred to yesterday by my hon. friend from Hooghly, Mr. Pal. He gave statistics which give tell-tale evidence of gross inefficiency, inadequacy and lack of will. Unfortunately, he chose a wrong State. I do not want to refer to that State, Sir, when you are there.

Is it that the existing penalties are not severe or deterrent? Is it the case of the Government that the administrative machinery lacks the incentive to be efficient, because the penalties are not deterrent enough? If that is so, it is a strange and perverted set of incentives that the hon. Minister is trying to promote.

Now I come to the question of administration that is, the Drug Controller and the State Drug Controllers. Again, my hon. friend from Panskura, Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee referred to this subject at length. So, I will not go into it in detail. The qualifications have not been prescribed. You may know, Sir, because you know most of these things; but you will certainly recall, with some kind of surprise, the fact that in some States, IAS and IPS officers are appointed as Drug Controllers. What kind of medicines do the police administer? They have no medical or pharmaceutical training or experience. Many posts are vacant. My colleague referred to it yesterday. Wide powers or wider powers should not result in harassing the small indigenous manufacturers, the manufac

practitioners of Ayurvedic, Unani and Sidha medicines, as my hon. friend from Madras Central, Kalanidhi said yesterday. I want to tell my hon. friend that if he takes more powers and uses them to harass small units and to let the big ones escape his net, then he will not be serving the cause, either of self-sufficiency or Indian public health. It is good that he has mentioned Ayurvedic medicines in this Bill. Control is necessary. I welcome the provision for their representation on the Drugs Technical Advisory Committee.

The market for Ayurvedic drugs is expanding, for Indian indigenous drugs is expanding not only in this country but even outside. I know his interest in indigenous drugs. I have talked to him about this. I have been impressed by his genuine concern for the development and promotion of indigenous systems of medicine. I would therefore like to ask him to have a second look to ensure that nothing that he does leads to discouragement for manufacturers of indigenous medicines; nothing saddles them with heavy handicaps.

Now you have informed a wide definition of spurious drugs, adulterated, mis-branded drugs, etc. Why have you not included the other recommendations of the Hathi Committee? The hon. Minister yesterday referred to the Hathi Committee and said: "One of the reasons for introducing this Bill is to ensure that some of the recommendations—I should have added in parenthesis selective recommendations of the Hathi Committee—are given effect to. Why was the opportunity not availed of by my hon. friend to revise the Act adequately and thoroughly. I do not know why? He will say that he did not have enough time. The Hathi Committee had recommended that the authority to issue licences for the manufacture of drugs should not vest in an individual, but should vest in a Licensing Board consisting of the Drug Authority of the State concerned, of the States in the region and a senior representative of

the Drug Control Authority of India. What prevents my hon. friend from introducing a clause in this Bill to ensure that such a Licensing Board is set up? The present situation results in anomalies both in licensing and manufacture and in import and in the decisions to allow the sale or manufacture or the removal from the market of certain drugs. I can give one or two examples. I do not want to go into details, because I am conscious of the fact that there is not much time.

Recently, a license has been issued to a firm for the manufacture of a combination drug of Ritalpicin and INH. A concern in Madhya Pradesh has been given this permission. This combination has been proved by different drugs administrations in the world, but it is said that because of the opposition of the TB Association, it is not possible to allow more units to manufacture this very important medicine important in the fight against TB and other diseases. There must be a common policy for this country. You cannot say one concern will be allowed to manufacture it in Madhya Pradesh but Tamil Nadu will not be allowed to make it because the headquarters of the TB Association happens to be in Madras. I am only referring to Tamil Nadu as an example. It applies to all parts of the country. Why this exception?

The Hathi Committee's recommendations on testing, on the number of Drug Inspectors, training, legal-cum-intelligence cell, etc., I am sure, the hon. Minister knows about them. But I see no effort on his part to incorporate, wherever it is possible, these recommendations in the Bill.

Now, the Hathi Committee recommended that a number of basic drugs should be sold under their pharmacopoeia names and not under their brand names, because this is one way in which multi-nationals fleece the population of the third world. I hope he does not flinch at the use of the word 'fleece'.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

In 1978, the Government announced that this recommendation of the Hathi Committee would be accepted and enforced in the case of five drugs including Analgin. Many multi-nationals defied the might of our Government and persisted in marketing these branded drugs. Indigenous producers are at a disadvantage when this is done. Hoechst, one of the multi-nationals went to the Delhi High Court. It was held that this order could not be enforced because there was no provision in the existing Act to prevent them from marketing their products as branded drugs. Sir, if this is the case and a legal lacuna has been pointed out, that makes it difficult for indigenous manufacturers to market the produce, why is it that my hon. friend, who, I am sure shares our anxiety to see that indigenous manufacturers are given justice, has not introduced a provision to remove the legal lacuna that has been pointed out by the High Court?

Now, I refer to the new provisions in this Bill. My hon. friend says that there are two new provisions. One is the definition of 'spurious drugs'. I am very conscious of time. Therefore, I do not go into details. But, Sections 5 and 13 which are to substitute Sections 9, 17, 17A, 17B, 17C etc., in the present Bill go to the extent of saying that if the approved colour is not used, — of course, I am aware of the danger that it will give a different impression; — but even colour in many cases has been made a reason to brand the drug as spurious, adulterated or sub-standard! This is perhaps necessary but when this is linked with the new kind of penalties....
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some times colour is also spurious.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Yes. We should be colour minded as far as TV is concerned, but we should not be

colour conscious as far as pigment tions is concerned. 'Colour' itself has many colours. I shall leave it there.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): We should not be colour blind

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Yes; we should not be colour blind. I am always willing to accept suggestion that come from my hon. friend from Hajipur.

When this definition is linked with the scale of penalties, then it creates a very serious situation. I hope my point is clear to you. When the definition is widened to this extent, and then you link it with a revised scale of deterrent penalties, it may sometimes mean, if the Government is serious and wants to enforce or mis-enforce, it may mean a grave miscarriage of justice in that, small people may be caught hold of and the guillotine may be applied to them, while the big people will grease their way out of trouble. The multi-nationals will grease their way out of difficulties. Only smaller fry will be caught and my hon. friend's hammer will fall on their heads.

Now, Sir, there is another provision in this Bill which I do not call 'obnoxious' only because this Bill is a bill to deal with public health and the enemies of public health. Therefore, I do not call it obnoxious. Otherwise, it should be called thoroughly obnoxious and objectionable. This is a new provision which he wants to introduce about summary trial. The new provision 36A means that there must be compulsory summary trial; and in the summary trial you can sentence a person to one year summarily. Now somebody may go and catch hold of a poor fellow in the rural area, who does not have a multi-national behind him, catch hold of him, threaten him, produce him before a summary court and sentence him to one year. I am in favour of prescribing deterrent punishment. I am for making it obligatory to give deterrent punishment including imprisonment. I am for every effort to expedite the trial

But do not take away or abridge the due processes necessary to prove guilt and the due processes which will enable a man to prove his innocence.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Some people will escape.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Well, you have to have a balance. I am expressing my view. My hon. friend is quite competent to argue his case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. You will be called to give your opinion on this Bill. Please wait till then.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Again, this is not the case of a single swallow making a summer. This is a deliberate policy of the Government sitting opposite. Whether it is the Essential Services Maintenance Act, or any other of the recent bills passed by Parliament, there is always an attempt to short circuit the judicial process, to prescribe summary trials for everything including for workers who are suspected to have done something which may result in the retardation of production, as the Essential Services Maintenance Act provides.

Now, I will refer to the question of imports. I do not want to go into all the clauses. But the Hathi Committee recommended that the import of drugs which are not generally regarded as safe or efficacious should not be allowed. It also recommended that even in the case of patent or proprietary medicines, their imports should not be allowed unless "there is displayed in the prescribed manner on the label of the container thereof the true formula or the list of ingredients together with quantities thereof." Why has the hon. Minister not introduced such a clause in the Bill? I do not want to ascribe any motive to him. But the multi-nationals and their products are imported into this country left and right. Do you not want to make it compulsory and obligatory for them to say what are the ingredients that are going into the medicine? If it was

not my hon. friend, I would have suspected that there is some kind of a fear psychosis as far as the multi-nationals are concerned. Why do you allow indiscriminate import? On the one hand, you talk of self-reliance and on the other, you allow this indiscriminate import, which involves foreign exchange.

The WHO itself says that a developing country can do with 200 essential drug formulations. The Hathi Committee scaled it down to 44. The number which is prevalent today is over 15,000. Is there any attempt to sift, minimise, rationalise and opt for the really essential life saving drugs? I do not think so. Is there any monitoring? Or do we allow ourselves to be misled by the nose by the multi-nationals? The cupidity of multi-nationals is matched by the gullibility of administrators, not my hon. friend but by others, who actually determine policy. Sometimes drugs are taken off the approved list without giving the manufacturer an opportunity to prove his case on efficacy, or harmfulness as is reported to have happened in the case of oestrogen, progestogen. Sometimes, drugs that have been taken off the approved list and are prohibited in the countries of their origin — countries that minor the effects of use — are still allowed to be imported and marketed in this country. Is not my hon. friend shocked by the fact that this is so in this country? Drugs which were manufactured and used in advanced countries and subsequently taken off the list because of their deleterious effects, are still allowed to be imported in this country. I can give a few instances. They are HPT, Phenacetin, Dipysone (Analgin), Amidopyrene, which is reported to have some carcinogenic content. Why are these drugs still allowed to be imported by our Government? Is not my hon. friend aware of an attempt to exploit the third world, the attempt of the multinationals to drug the conscience of the third world administrators, to administer anaesthesia to their sense of discrimination? They are experimenting with approved drugs on the

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

population of the third world callously and cynically, treating the people of the third world as guinea pigs to prove and disprove the drugs that they manufacture. They will not market those drugs in their own countries, but they will compel you to market or coax you to market. Not allowing the import or manufacture of drugs accepted in the world market unless there are further clinical trials is another point of arbitrariness that you find. I have referred to these only to show that there is a good deal of arbitrariness in the policy of import, which could be stopped, plugged, at least alleviated if you implement the recommendations of the Hathi Committee. Since my hon. friend has said that this Bill is an attempt to incorporate the major, essential recommendations of the Hathi Committee, I do not know why he did not avail of the opportunity to plug these loopholes. Anyway, I must make an appeal to him along with my hon. friends from this side no one has spoken yet from the other side — to see that the health of the people of the country does not become an object for experimentation by these multinationals.

I do not want to take more time. I have taxed the patience of my hon. friend.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) :
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कानून किस लिए बनाए जाते हैं ? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि 1940 का बना हुआ यह कानून था, इसके अन्तर्गत कितने लोगों को अभी तक सजा दी गई है । जब कानून लागू नहीं होता तो सरकार कानून को और मजबूत बनाती है और उसकी आड़ में कहती है कि हमने कानून को और भी सख्त बना दिया है और उससे लोगों में भय पैदा हो गया है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो पहले का एक्ट है उसके क्लोजेज के अन्तर्गत

कितने लोगों को पनिशमेंट मिला है । सवाल यह है कि आप कितनी भी अच्छी व्यवस्था क्यों न कायम करें लेकिन अगर भ्रष्टाचार रहेगा तो आपको सफलता नहीं मिल सकेगी । हां, इस विधेयक का एक लाभ यह जरूर होगा कि जो इंस्पेक्टर हैं वे माला-माल हो जायेंगे । इसलिए देखना यह है कि कोई भी कानून बनता है उसको लागू करने की तमन्ना या मजबूती सरकार में है या नहीं या केवल सरकार इसीलिए कानून बनाती है कि लोगों में भय पैदा हो जाए ?

एक बात और भी है । आज महाराष्ट्र में दो हजार कारखाने हैं और 94 इंस्पेक्टर हैं । इसी तरह से सारे देश में लाखों दूकानें हैं । इसके अलावा हिन्दुस्तान में 6 लाख नकली डाक्टरों भी हैं । वे रेलगाड़ियों में अपनी रामबाण औषधि लेकर घूमते हैं और कहते हैं कि दवाई लेते ही रोग गायब । रोग के साथ-साथ रोगी भी गायब । तो ऐसे 6 लाख नकली डाक्टरों का क्या इलाज आप करने जा रहे हैं ? यहां दिल्ली में ही गलियों में कितने ही ऐसे डाक्टर बैठे हुए हैं । तो एक तरफ जहां नकली डाक्टर हैं वहां नकली दवायें भी हैं । इन नकली डाक्टरों की संख्या की बाबत कहा गया है :

This Government is encouraging quacks. About 70 per cent of those who practise medicine in the capital are quacks, and the Government is allowing them to flourish, says Dr. Garg, the newly-elected President of the Indian Medical Association. Dr. Garg told in an interview that many of those practised the native system of medicine, described as Ayurvedic medicine, indiscriminately, without any knowledge of the system. The Indian Medical Association has passed a resolution against such practitioners and urged the Government to put an end

to it. The Government, however, encouraged these people in the hope that they would go to the rural areas and practise the native system of medicine.

यह 6 लाख नकली डाक्टर्स हैं जोकि रेलगाड़ियों में घूम कर दवाइयां बेच रहे हैं ।

इसी प्रकार से यहां पर एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज के सम्बन्ध में कानून आता है कि काला-बाजारी बन्द कर दी जायेगी । काला-बाजारी तो बन्द होगो नहीं, हां कानून में सख्ती लाई जायेगी । लेकिन इस बिल में मैंने एक नयी बात देखी है । स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह कैसा कानून है जिसमें आप लोगों को छोड़ना भी चाहते हैं ?

जब मैंने क्लोज पढ़े तो मालूम हुआ कि इस कानून में सेक्शन 18 में आपने कुछ तब्दीली नहीं की है—

“From such date as may be fixed by the State Government by notification in the Official Gazette in this behalf no person shall himself or by any other person on his behalf—

(a) manufacture for sale, or sell, or stock or exhibit for sale, or distribute—

(i) any drug or cosmetic which is not of standard quality;.....”

So, I need to read the whole thing. It is further said:

“Provided further that the Central Government may, after consultation with the Board, by notification in the Official Gazette, permit subject to any conditions specified in the notification, the manufacture for sale, sale or distribution of any drug or class of drugs not being of standard quality.”

पहले तो आप कह रहे हैं कि इस तरह की दवाएं बचने नहीं दी जाएंगी और फिर आप कहते हैं—

No, in certain cases we can allow them.

जब आप एलाउ करना चाहते हैं तो फिर इसका सवाल कहां पैदा होता है । जब आप एलाउ करना चाहते हैं तो you can sell those medicines.

फिर आप एक जगह कहते हैं कि हम सजा देंगे । बड़ा अच्छा कानून बनाया है । उधर से बोलने वालों ने कहा कि बड़ी सजा कर दी है ।

मैंने एक क्लोज पढ़ी है —

Clause 30 of the Bill says:—

“(1) Whoever, having been convicted of an offence—

(a) under clause (a) of section 27 is again convicted of an offence under that clause, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine;

Provided that the Court may, for any special reasons to be recorded in writing, impose a sentence of less than two years;”

आपने कानून बनाया है । आप कानूनों में सजा बढ़ाने के लिये कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन साथ-साथ प्राविजो को भी रखते हैं । He cannot be punished under that Section also.

गिरफ्तार कर सकते हैं, जुर्माना कर सकते हैं, 10 साल की सजा दे सकते हैं, आप सजा तो दे सकते हैं लेकिन आप सेकण्ड पनिशमेंट क्यों देना चाहते हैं ।

[श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा]

एक बार किसी आदमी ने गलत दवावई बची। उस समय उसको एक साल की सजा और जुर्माना देकर छोड़ दिया जायेगा। अगर दूसरे साल फिर वह कमूर करता है तो आप कहते हैं कि सजा ज्यादा हो जायगी। मैं कहता हूँ कि जिस आदमी ने नकली दवाई बेची है, उसे दुबारा इजाजत क्यों दी जाती है?

Why he is again to get permission?

इस तरह से आप उसको भी धंधा करने के लिये परमीशन देना चाहते हैं। एक तरफ आप नकली दवाइयों को बचने वालों को सजा देना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ, आप उन्हीं को ज्यादा सजा देकर फिर मौका देना चाहते हैं।

तो मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि जिन लोगों ने एक बार गुनाह कर दिया है, उनको दुबारा मौका मत दीजिये। दुबारा मौका देने का मतलब होता है कि उसको और चांस मिलता है कि वह किसी और तरीके से अपना धंधा करे, जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया है।

सजा देने का जो प्रावजन है 19

(बी) — It is stated:

“...and order in writing the person in possession of the drug or cosmetic in respect of which the offence has been, or is being, committed, not to dispose of any stock of such drug or cosmetic for a specified period not exceeding twenty days, or cosmetic or a specified period not exceeding twenty days removed by the possessor of the drug or cosmetic, seize the stock of such drug or cosmetic....”

Again, he can be convicted and he is allowed to manufacture those drugs.

अगर आप एक दफा लाइसेंस दे देते हैं वह नकली दवाई बनाता है और पकड़ लिया जाता है तो आप उसे दुबारा इजाजत देते हैं कि तुम दवाई बना सकते हो। तो मुझ आपकी यह बात ठीक नहीं लगी और जो आपने यह बिल बनाया है, उस बिल के अन्दर आपने जान-बूझकर के लूप-होल्स रखे हैं और वो लूप-होल्स ये हैं कि अगर वो दवा खराब तो है भी वापिस उसको दे सकते हैं। मुझ कुछ मालूम हुआ इस एक्ट के बनाने में केवल आपने सजायें बनायी जरूर हैं। लेकिन सजाओं में यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि it may extend to five years. It can be extended to ten years means he can be convicted for one day even. That is the conviction. It will be the mandatory punishment or he will be convicted for one year at least. There is no minimum period prescribed in the whole Bill.

अब आपने कहा है कि हम जो पैटर्नल मैडीसीन हैं, जो हमारे बाप दादा बेचते आये हैं, उन दवाओं का हम छान-बीन नहीं करेंगे। He says:

“Patent or proprietary medicine” means—

‘which is administered by parenteral route and also a formulation included in the authoritative books as specified in clause (a)’.

आज कई लोग गांवों में बैठ हुए हैं जैसे क्वेक्स हैं, वो पुरानी दवायें देते हैं। राजस्थान में उन्होंने कई लोगों की आखें फोड़ दी दवा लगाकर के। आपने राजस्थान का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है। आपको मालूम है कि ये क्वेक्स लोग पानी दे देते हैं इन्जेक्शन की जगह और पैसा ले लेते हैं। आपने केवल एक्ट बना लिया। इस में दो चार बातें अच्छी कह

ो है और इस एक्ट को आपने थोड़ा वाइड
र दिया है । जानवरों के हित के लिये,
पक्षियों की भलाई के लिये और अब
उसमें कॉस्मेटिक्स भी इन्कलूड कर
रहा है, साबुन भी है । लेकिन इसकी जांच
कौन करेगा, सोज कौन करेगा । इन्स-
पेक्टर आपके पास हैं या नहीं । जैसा
ने आपको बताया महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात
जहां दवाइयां बनती हैं वहां भी
इन्सपेक्टर नहीं हैं । जो नमूने पकड़े
जाते हैं वे बहुत कम पकड़े जाते हैं ।
इन्सपेक्टर के तो माहवार बंधे हुए हैं ।
हां तो जितने ज्यादा सख्त कानून बनायेंगे,
नजराना ले लेंगे । उनकी प्रापर्टी
बढ़ती है । इसलिये मेरा सवाल यह है कि
स कानून को बनाने के लिये पहले आप
हरबानी करके कुछ न कुछ मैन्डेटरी
करिये कि उनको इतनी मिनिमम पीरियड
ने सजा होगी और जो आदमी गलत
बायें बनाते हैं वापिस उनको बनाने की
जाजत मत दीजिये । आप ने इस में
ह भी क्लोज कर दिया कि एक दफा
निशॉर्ट मिल गई फिर उसने गलती की
तब दुबारा पनिशमेंट मिल गई । ये
स या बीस हजार रुपये का जुर्माना दे
ते हैं और जुर्माना देकर के दो लाख
ना लेते हैं ।

यह कानून जो आपने बनाया है,
स कानून में बहुत से लूप-होल्स हैं ।
ई दफा जो गरीब लोग हैं, छोटे-छोटे
लोग हैं, फंस जायेंगे और पैसे वाले लाभ
ठावेंगे । तो आपने जो कानून बनया है,
उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं । लेकिन
एम्फोर्समेंट ईमानदारी के साथ हो । मेरी
तमझ में मुश्किल है क्योंकि आपने इसको
डेटेल में ले लिया ! बिल इस तरह से
तगू करेंगे वो करेंगे लेकिन यह सारा
गिना नहीं है और संभव नहीं है ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : इस बिल
का समर्थन करने के लिये मैं खड़ा हुआ
हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which you
have not supported? You have suppor-
ted all.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: I am
supporting this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have
supported all Bills.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Yes,
Sir.

पिछली बार जब यहां नकली दवाइयों
के संबंध में बहस हुई थी तो मंत्री जी ने
आश्वासन दिया था कि बहुत जल्दी एक
व्यापक बिल वह लायेंगे । उसके उपरान्त
यह बिल यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया है ।
काफी अच्छा बिल है । लेकिन कुछ कमियां
नजर आती हैं और उनको दूर किया
जाना चाहिए ।

नकली दवाइयां जो बनाने वाली
कंपनियां हैं, उनके जो डाइरेक्टर हैं,
मैनेजर हैं, या दूसरे लोग हैं, जो इस धंधे
में लगे होते हैं उनका कड़ी से कड़ी सजा
होनी चाहिए । आपने दो साल से दस
साल तक की सजा का प्रावधान किया है
और किसी की मृत्यु हो जाने की हालत
में आजीवन कारावास की सजा भी हो
सकती है यह भी आपने प्रावधान किया है ।
मैंने पहले भी सुझाव दिया था और आज
फिर देना चाहता हूं कि नकली दवाई के
सेवन से अगर किसी आदमी की मृत्यु
हो जाती है तो उस को एक कत्ल का
मामला माना जाना चाहिए और जो सजा
कत्ल करने वाले की दी जाती है वह
सजा इस को भी दी जानी चाहिए । मृत्यु
दंड का प्रावधान निश्चित रूप से इस
में किया जाना चाहिए । इससे नकली
दवाइयां बनाने वालों पर कुछ अंकुश लग
सकेगा ।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

दिल्ली में बहुत बड़ी नकली दवाइयां बनाने का कारखाना पछे पकड़ा गया था अखबारों में भी यह चीज आई थी। यह कारखाना पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों पर नकली दवाइयों की बिक्री एक बहुत लम्बे अरसे से कर रहा था। पकड़ने के बाद क्या आपको पता चल कि कौन कौन सी नकली दवाइयां उन्होंने बनाई, उन से आम लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर क्या असर पड़ा, कितने लोगों को उनसे नुकसान पहुंचा, कितने लोगों को आपने प्रासीक्यूट किया, क्या उनको सजा मिली या क्या कार्रवाई उनके खिलाफ हुई, इस प्रकार की कोई भी जानकारी हम लोगों को नहीं दी गई है। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि न केवल इस केस की बल्कि आगे भी जो भी केस आपके सामने आयें उनके बारे में जानकारी आप हम को समय समय पर देते रहें।

बहुत से केसेज ऐसे भी देखने में आये हैं, कि डिस्टिल्ड वाटर के स्थान पर खाली पानी भर दिया जाता है, खाली कैप्सूल बन्द करके बेच दिये जाते हैं और लोगों को चकमा देकर उनके स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जाता है। लोगों की रक्षा करने के लिये आपकी जो मशीनरी है वह क्या कर रही है और किस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप कर रहे हैं, यह भी हम आपसे जानना चाहेंगे। डागा जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि आपके पास इंस्पेक्टर कम हैं, मशीनरी की कमी है और सब स्थानों पर जा कर आप इसके संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस वास्ते आपको अपनी मशीनरी को ठीक करना होगा, इस चीज की ओर ज्यादा व्यापक व्यवस्था करनी होगी। साथ ही डाक्टरों की या दूसरे लोगों की जो ऐसे कारखानेदारों से मिली भगत रहती हैं

इस को भी आपको देखना होगा। इनका कमीशन बंधा रहता है। डाक्टर या अन्य लोग जिन का संबंध नकली दवाइयां बनाने वालों से है, उनकी भी आपको छानबीन करनी चाहिए और ऐसे लोगों को सजा देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। तभी इस बुराई को आप दूर कर सकेंगे। आज भी ऐसा होता है कि डाक्टर जो प्रेस्क्रिप्शन लिखता है कहीं कहीं वह कह देता है कि अमुक स्थान पर जा कर दवाई ले आओ। इस प्रकार उसके रिश्ते बंधे रहते हैं हिस्सा बंधा रहता है। इस प्रकार की बुराइयों को भी आपको दूर करना चाहिए।

बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों द्वारा जो दवाईयें बनाई जाती हैं और जो विदेशों में रिजैक्ट कर दी गई हैं, बन्द कर दी गई हैं उन पर पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है, उनको हमारे देश में आज भी इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है। और यहां तक कहूंगा कि वह अपने प्रभाव के जरिये से, पैसे के असर से कोर्ट में जा करके या अधिकांश कारियों से मिल कर इस बुराई को हमारे देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा इम्पोर्ट करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। तो उन बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिये आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है ताकि उन दवाओं द्वारा बुरा असर हमारे देश के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर न पड़े।

15 hrs.

कल ही अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि आई. डी. पी. एल. ने 29 करोड़ रु का घाटा दिया है। एक तरफ लोगों के पेटेंट मैडिशन न मिले और उस कारखाने में यह पेटेंट मैडिशन पड़ी पड़ी टाइम वाई हो जाये, ऐसे मिसमैनेजमेंट के लिए आपने उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है। प्रोडक्शन किया लेकिन प्रोडक्शन

लोगों तक नहीं पहुंचा और उनके मिस-मैनेजमेंट की वजह से 29 करोड़ रु० का घाटा हुआ उसके लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? और करोड़ों रुपये की जो दवायें टाइम बांड हो गई हैं ऐसी औषधियों के संबंध में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है ? आपके अधिकारियों ने इस संबंध में क्या एक्शन लिया है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं । इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट जो आपके हाथ में है जिसका असर देश के स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है वह प्रोजेक्ट अगर घाटे में चलता हो, वहां जो दवायें बनती हैं उनके लिये बाजार में ऐसा वातावरण बने कि वह उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और लोगों को नुकसान उठाना पड़े, यह दुभाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है और इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए और जो भी अधिकारी मिसमैनेजमेंट के लिये जिम्मेदार हों उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिए ताकि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की गलत कार्यवाही वहां पर न हो । जब तक इसकी समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा ।

जितनी भी नकली दवायें पकड़ी जाती हैं और जैसा बताया गया कि चार स्थानों के अलावा कैमिकल ऐग्जामिनेशन आदि की व्यवस्था नहीं है, मेरी मांग है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था हर प्रांत में कम से कम एक एक स्थान पर अवश्य होनी चाहिए, ऐसी मशीनरी होनी चाहिए जहां नकली दवाइयों का ऐग्जामिनेशन हो सके । हर स्टेट में कंट्रोलर आफ ड्रग्स की मशीनरी या जांच करने की व्यवस्था का होना जरूरी है । ताकि लोगों की ठीक प्रकार से औषधि उपलब्ध करा सकें । अगर यह व्यवस्था माकूल नहीं होगी तो काम नहीं चलेगा । इसलिये इस व्यवस्था को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मजबूत करना चाहिए ।

इन्स्पैक्टर्स का मामला है, आज देश में हर विभाग में इतने इन्स्पैक्टर्स हो गये हैं कि उनकी वजह से आम लोग बहुत तकलीफ में हैं, और खास तौर से धंधा करने वाले लोग बहुत परेशान किये जाते हैं । मैं नहीं चाहता कि जो गलत लोग हैं उनको छोड़ा जाय । मगर यह भी नहीं होना चाहिए कि इन्स्पैक्टर्स की वजह से गलत आदमी तो पैसा देकर छूट जाये और उसके बाद उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही न हो । यह व्यवस्था और ज्यादा मजबूत होनी चाहिए ताकि गलत तत्वों को सजा दे सकें जो देश के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं और गलत बवायें देने वालों को सजा नहीं दिला पा रहे हैं ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि लाइसेंसिंग पोलिसी में आपको आमूल चूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिए । अभी कहा गया है कि जो आदमी नकली दवाएं बनाने के अन्दर प्रासीक्यूट हो जाता है, उसको सजा हो जाती है । ऐसे लोगों को कंटोन्यू नहीं किया जाना चाहिये । अगर वह कंटोन्यू करेंगे तो निश्चित तरीके से उसी प्रकार की दवाएं वह बनायेंगे और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ करेंगे । इसलिये उनके लाइसेंस जप्त होने चाहियें । यह व्यवस्था तमाम स्टेट लेवल पर होनी चाहिये ताकि माकूल तरीके से यह काम हो सके ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने पनिशमेंट के बारे में हार्श-नैस की बात कही । मैं दूसरे प्रकार की बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जो नकली दवाएं बनाने वाले लोग हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने प्रावधान किया है कि 2 से 6 साल, 6 से 10 साल और आजीवन कारावास की व्यवस्था की है, ये और ज्यादा मजबूत होनी चाहिये । सभरी ट्रायल आवश्यक है । क्रिमिनल केसेज जो 2, 2 और 4, 4 साल तक

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

चलते हैं, उनके फैसले न होने की वजह क्रिमिनल्स, जिन्होंने निश्चित तरीके से इस प्रकार के काइम किये हैं वह भी टाइम निकल जाने से, गवाह बेकार हो जाने से छूट जाते हैं। आपने जो इस प्रकार का प्रावधान किया है वह निश्चित तरीके से इन केसेज के लिये बिल्कुल सूट करता है। इसलिये समरी ट्रायल के साथ-साथ और हार्शनेस ऐसे लोगों के साथ होनी चाहिये तभी यह व्यवस्था ठीक हो सकेगी।

आपने आयुर्वेद के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रावधान किया है। इसमें भी बड़े घपले होते हैं। इसमें भी लोग लो-क्वालिटी की सामग्री खरीदकर जिस प्रकार लोगों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं वह भी विचारणीय प्रश्न है। आपने आयुर्वेद की नकली दवा बनाने वालों के लिये कम सजा रखी है, इससे ऐसे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। एलोपैथी में जिस प्रकार की आपने व्यवस्था सजा की की है उसी प्रकार आयुर्वेद के लिये भी होनी चाहिये। जिन लोगों की दवाओं से मृत्यु हो जाती है उनको आजीवन कारावास की सजा आयुर्वेद की नकली दवाओं के बनाने वालों के लिये भी जरूरी है जो कि इसमें नहीं है। इसके लिये आपने 1, 2 साल की सजा दी है। मेरा कहना है कि नकली दवा चाहे आयुर्वेद की हो, एलोपैथी की हो या यूनानी की हो, इनके बनाने वालों के साथ सजा में भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। मृत्यु सभी हालात में और बीमारी में एक है, नकली दवाओं से जो स्वास्थ्य पर असर पड़ता है, वह भी एकसा है, इसलिये कोई भेदभाव किसी के साथ नहीं होना चाहिये। जो गलती करता है, चाहे आयुर्वेद की दवाओं में, एलोपैथी की दवाओं में हो या यूनानी में हो, अन्य

किसी भी प्रकार की औषधि में हो उन सब को माकूल सजा होनी चाहिये, तब जाकर सारी व्यवस्था ठीक बैठेगी।

मैं एक नजीर देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां महा-योगीराज गुग्गल बनता है जिसमें गुग्गल से यह दवा बनाते हैं। राजस्थान में घटिया किस्म की गुग्गल खरीदी गई। वहां का जो आयुर्वेद का डायरेक्टर है, उसने उस गुग्गल को नष्ट करवा दिया अपने आपको बचाने के लिये। इस प्रकार से गलत गुग्गल खरीदकर लोगों के साथ जिस प्रकार का वह खिलवाड़ करने वाला था, ऐसी औषधियां जो भी बनाने वाले हैं चाहे भस्म हो या च्यवनप्राश हो या अन्य प्रकार की जो भी सामग्री आयुर्वेद या यूनानी में बनाई जाती है, उनकी क्वालिटी किस प्रकार की हैं, उनका निर्माण करने वालों की, चाहे वह सरकारी कारखाना हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो, निगरानी सरकार के हाथ में रहनी चाहिए। तभी हम उच्च स्तर की दवाएं लोगों को उपलब्ध करा सकेंगे।

गलत दवाएं खाने से जिन लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर पड़ता है—भले ही उनकी मृत्यु न हो, लेकिन उन्हें किसी किस्म की बीमारी या तकलीफ हो जाती है—इस कानून में उन्हें कम्पेन्सेट करने का प्रावधान होना चाहिये। दवा बनाने वाली कम्पनी द्वारा वह कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जाना चाहिए।

इस बिल में साबुन और अन्य गूटी प्रसाधनों के सम्बन्ध में भी प्रावधान किया गया है। ऐसे कितने ही प्रकार के साबुन और अन्य प्रसाधन हैं, जो त्वचा को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं और कई अन्य बीमारियों को भी जन्म देते हैं। सरकार को इस तरफ भी तवज्जुह देनी चाहिए और आम जनता के जीवन और स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़

करने वाले लोगों को सख्त सजा देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इससे गलत काम करने वाले अन्य लोगों पर उचित प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

इस देश में ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं, जिन्होंने गलत दवाएं बेच कर करोड़ों और अरबों रुपए कमाए हैं। हमारे देश के 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहते हैं, जिनके पास दवा खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं है। ऐसे लोगों को इन रंकेटियर्स से बचाने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि देश के आम लोगों को मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज उपलब्ध कराई जाएं।

हमारे यहां हजारों की तादाद में डाक्टर बेकार हैं। दूसरी तरफ आज भी शहरों और गांवों की डिसपेंसरियों और हेल्थ सेंटरों में डाक्टर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। भारत सरकार यह कैसी व्यवस्था कर रही है कि हजारों डाक्टर बेकार हैं और लोगों को मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज एवेलेबल नहीं होती हैं। इस व्यवस्था में सुधार करना चाहिए। हम जितने डाक्टर तैयार करते हैं, अगर हम उन्हें खरा न सकें, तो मेडिकल कालेजों और अन्य संस्थाओं के अस्तित्व का क्या लाभ है, जिन पर हम करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करते हैं, ? हमें यह प्रयास करना चाहिए कि स्वास्थ्य-सेवाओं का लाभ देश के गांवों के लोगों, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और पिछड़े लोगों को मिले। हमें ग्रंथोपन, टी बी, पोलियो, कुष्ठ रोग की रोक-थाम के लिए प्रिवेंटिव मेजरज लेने चाहिए। हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट को और ज्यादा मजबूत बनाना चाहिए, ताकि वह शहरों, कस्बों और गांवों में बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए प्रिवेंटिव मेजरज ले सकें। आज दिल्ली तथा दूसरे शहरों में डेंगू बुखार फैला हुआ है। क्या इसके लिए आप्रिवेंटिव मेजरज नहीं ले सकते थे ?

अगर हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट मजबूत होता तो शहर के गन्दे पानी तथा दूसरी गन्दगी को हटाया जा सकता था। लेकिन आपने क्या प्रिवेंटिव मेजरज लिए ? किसी रोग का इलाज और प्रिवेंटिव मेजरज—यह दोनों अलग अलग चीजें हैं। जब तक आप इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक जनता को राहत नहीं मिलेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए जो समय दिया उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I call Mr Ramavatar Shastri to speak. He would be the last speaker and he would complete the speech by 3.30 and the Minister will reply the next day.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष, जी, जो विधेयक हमारे समने उपस्थित है उसका तो समर्थन होना ही चाहिए। लेकिन इसके जो उद्देश्य बताए गए हैं उनको ठीक तरीके से हम हासिल कर सकें—इस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इस विधेयक के जरिए नकली दवा बनाना, उसे बेचना, आयात करना—इन सारी बातों पर नियन्त्रण लगाने की चेष्टा की गई है। इसका उद्देश्य तो बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन हमारे मुल्क में नकली दवायें किस तरह से बिक रही हैं इसको हम सभी लोग जानते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि नकली दवाओं का सभी जगह साम्राज्य है।

मैं अपने बिहार राज्य की बात जानता हूँ। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले एक अखबार में समाचार आया कि नालन्दा जिले के मुख्यालय बिहार शरीफ में नकली दवा बनाने वाला कोई कारखाना पकड़ा

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

गया । तो ऐसे कारखाने भी हैं और बेचने वालों की संख्या तो बहुत ही ज्यादा है । बिहार में नकली दवा बनाने वाले और उनको बेचने वाले समझते हैं कि वहां की सरकार उनका कुछ नहीं कर सकती है । अगर कुछ करने का प्रयास भी करे तो कुछ पैसा-कौड़ी देकर बे छूट जाते हैं । इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार भी इससे जुड़ा हुआ है । यदि इसको आप बन्द कर सकें तो आप एक बहुत बड़ा काम कर सकेंगे । आज नकली दवाओं की वजह से देहातों के ज्यादा लोग मर रहे हैं । वैसे देहातों की गिनती तो हमारे पास रहती नहीं है । शहरों में अखबार हैं, शहरों में सरकार विद्यमान है, शहर के लोग आन्दोलन कर सकते हैं और अपनी आवाज उठा सकते हैं इसलिए उनकी बात सरकार को मालूम हो जाती है । परन्तु नकली दवाओं का असर देहातों में किस रूप में पड़ता है और कितने लोग वहां मरते हैं इसका पूरा पूरा अन्दाज सरकार को नहीं है मैं समझता हूं नकली दवाओं के ज्यादातर शिकार गरीब देहाती लोग होते हैं जोकि गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं । इसलिए आपको सबसे अधिक ध्यान उनकी तरफ देना चाहिए और इस बात का प्रयास करना चाहिए कि नकली दवा बनाने वाले, उसको बेचने वाले का आयात करने वाले मनमौजी तरीके से अपने काले कारनामों को जारी न रख सकें । मेरे विचार से इस विधेयक को भी यही उद्देश्य है ।

अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने ठीक ही कहा है कि केवल एलोपैथिक दवायें ही नकली नहीं बन रही हैं, आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं में भी यह बात चल रही है । इसलिए उधर भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि एक तरफ आपका ज्यादा ध्यान रहे और

दूसरी तरफ इस तरह के लोग आपकी आंखों से ओझल हो जायें ।

एक जिक्र हुआ च्यवनप्राश का, वो आयुर्वेद वाले बनाते हैं । पुराने जमाने के च्यवनप्राश की क्वालिटी कैसी होती थी और अब कैसी होती है, यह तो आपको अंदाज जरूर होगा, उसमें भी मिलावट । यानी कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं है । जिसमें मिलावट नहीं है । मैं एक आयुर्वेद कारखाने की यूनियन से सम्बद्ध हूं, नाम नहीं लूंगा । लेकिन मैं उससे सम्बद्ध हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि वहां के मजदूर बताते हैं कि कैसे-कैसे चारसो बीस किया जाता है । तो इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि यह सब जगह होता है । तो यह केवल बेचारे उस कारखाने वाले का ही हिसाब नहीं है । यह तो जनरल बात बता रहा हूं कि आयुर्वेदिक कारखानों या यूनानी दवाई बनाने वालों या दूसरी देशी प्रणाली वाली दवाई बनती हैं या कारखाने हैं, उनकी तरफ भी आपको नजर रखनी चाहिए । अगर इधर नजर नहीं रखेंगे तो जाहिर बात है दूसरों को आप पकड़ लेंगे और असल बात यही है कि जब अमल में आप इस कानून को लाइएगा, तो दो बरस, एक बरस जो आपने कैटेगरी रखी है, अगर उसके मुताबिक सचमुच में सजा दें और ज्यादा लोग सजा पा जाएं तब निश्चित रूप से इस तरह का व्यापार करने वालों की संख्या में कमी आयेगी । वें समझते हैं कि सजा होगी और सरकार पकड़ेगी तो कुछ ले-देकर के हम छूट जायेंगे । इसीलिए उनका धंधा चलता रहता है, उसमें वृद्धि होती है, कोई कमी नहीं आ पाती ।

अगर कमी आई है पिछले दो-चार सालों के अन्दर नकली दवाई बनाने वालों में या बेचने वालों में या आयात करने वालों में, तो हम जानना चाहेंगे और सदन जानना चाहेगा कि अगर इसका

आपके पास कोई फीगर हो, तो आप जरूर दीजिए, ताकि अन्दाज लगे कि आपके कानून के जरिए उन पर असर पड़ रहा है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल बीमारियाँ तो बढ़ रही हैं लेकिन एक जमाने में कहा जाता था कि मलेरिया को हमने जला-वतन कर दिया, निष्कासित कर दिया हिन्दुस्तान से। लेकिन मलेरिया हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी में भी आ धमका और पटना में भी। मैं तो दिल्ली की बात बता रहा हूँ जहाँ आप हैं। आपकी नजर है, सरकार की नजर है। आज हम लोग एक जगह बैठकर के सभा में, बैठक में विचार कर रहे थे, अन्न संकट के बारे में।

दिल्ली में राशन सबसे ज्यादा दिया जाता है। इतना राशन किसी भी राजधानी में या शहर में नहीं दिया जाता। इसीलिए कि यहां के लोगों को सरकार थोड़ा संतुष्ट करके रखना चाहती है ताकि हंगामा नहीं हो। उसी तरह से मैं कह रहा हूँ कि मलेरिया यहां पहुंच गया, डेन्गू यहां पहुंच गया, अन्तर्शोथ की बीमारी यहां पहुंच जाती है। आपने यह भी कहा था कि बड़ी चेचक वाली बीमारी नहीं होगी, वह भी फिर पहुंचने लगी है, जगह-जगह। कहने का मतलब यह है कि बीमारियाँ अपना पंजा गरीबों पर जमाती हैं, अमीरों पर क्यों जमायेंगी?

हमारे बीड़ी मजदूर 60 से 70 प्रतिशत तक यक्ष्मा से पीड़ित हैं। सीमेंट के कारखाने में हम एक जगह गए थे। सीमेंट के कारखाने में ज्यादातर लोग इस तरह की बीमारी से पीड़ित ही रहे हैं। बीमारियाँ तो बढ़ रही हैं लेकिन दवाई उन्हें ठीक से नहीं मिलती, जाली मिलती है। सही दवा नहीं मिलती और जाली दवा के लिए भी उनको दाम

ज्यादा देना पड़ता है। एक तो जाली दवा और उस पर दाम ज्यादा। तो दामों की तरफ भी आपको ध्यान रखना चाहिए क्योंकि आपका उद्देश्य है आप कहते हैं कि हम समाजवाद लायेंगे, गरीबी मिटायेंगे। गरीब ज्यादा हैं हमारे सूबे में बिहार में 69 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। उनको सस्ती दवा नहीं मिलेगी तो वे बीमार होकर मर जायेंगे, तो सस्ती दवा आप उनको दीजिए। ये दवाइयाँ कौन बनाते हैं। हमारे जो उद्योग धंधे हैं वे तो बनाते ही हैं, बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियाँ भी बनाती हैं, वे भी इस काम में बहुत आगे बढ़ कर हिस्सा ले रही हैं। उन पर आप नकेल नहीं लगा पाते हैं। उनको भी आप ने खुला छोड़ा हुआ है। आपने कह दिया है आओ जितना जनता को लूटना चाहो लूटो, आपको आजादी है। यहां सब को जनता को लूटने की आजादी है। पूंजी-पति भी लूटता है, दवा बनाने वाला भी लूटता है, दूसरे भी लूटते हैं। उनको आप क्यों नहीं रोकते। अगर वे नफली दवाएं बनाती हैं तब तो आपको और भी मौका है उनको यहां से निकाल बाहर करने का। वे हमारी जनता के जीवन के साथ अगर खिलवाड़ कर रही हैं तो आप बड़ी आसानी से उनको यहां से जाने के लिए कह सकते हैं। मुझे पता नहीं दस बीस या सौ कम्पनियाँ जीवन रक्षा दवाएं बना रही हैं। जितनी भी बना रही हों, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जीवन रक्षक दवाएं सरकार को स्वयं बनानी चाहियें और किसी भी निजी कारखानेदार को इनको बनाने की इजाजत नहीं मिलनी चाहिये, फिर चाहे वे बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियाँ हों या हमारे देश की कम्पनियाँ हों। जीवन रक्षक दवाओं के बारे में तमाम जितनी कम्पनियाँ हैं, दवा के कारखाने हैं उनके बारे में हाथी

[श्री राम वतार शस्त्री]

कमेटी ने भी सिफारिश की थी कि इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाना चाहिये। जब भी इसके बारे में सदन में सवाल उठता है सरकार चुप्पी साध लेती है, कोई न कोई बहाना बना कर चिकनिया पार हो जाती है, निकल भागती है, उस रिंग से निकल जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं आप नहीं करना चाहते हैं इसके पीछे कारण क्या है? आप आई० डी० पी० एल० चला सकते हैं तो क्यों इनको भी आप नहीं चला सकते हैं। यह अलग बात है कि वह घाटे में चल रहा है। बहुत से सार्वजनिक संस्थान हैं, कारखाने हैं जो बदइतेजामी की वजह से, गलत नीतियों की वजह से, जो उनको चलाने वाले हैं पूंजीपतियों के साथ उनकी साठगांठ होने की वजह से, वे घाटे में चलते हैं लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे भी कारखाने हैं जो नफे में चलते हैं। आई० डी० पी० एल० जब आप चला सकते हैं तो फिर दूसरी दवा कम्पनियां आप क्यों नहीं चला सकते हैं। बार बार इस काम से आप इन्कार क्यों कर रहे हैं। राष्ट्रीयकरण आप करें तो निश्चित रूप से काम ठीक होगा।

ऐसी दवाएं भी बड़ी संख्या में आज देश में बिक रही हैं जो टाइम बाई हो गई होती है, जिन का समय बीत गया होता है, जिन की एक्सपायरी डेट खत्म हो गई होती है। उनको भी आप पकड़िये उन से भी बहुत ज्यादा लोग मरते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप एक व्यापक विधेयक इन सब बातों के लिए लाएं। ये चीजें इस विधेयक में नहीं हैं। इस में केवल नकली दवाओं को रोकने की आपने व्यवस्था की है जो अच्छी बात है इस काम में सब आपके साथ सहयोग करेंगे, जनता भी आपके साथ सहयोग करेगी। लेकिन कमियों के बावजूद आप इस कानून को ठीक से लागू करें। तभी कुछ जनता का भला हो सकेगा, गरीबों का और दवाइयां इस्तेमाल करने वालों का भला हो सकेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister will reply on Monday. Now, the House will take up Private Members' Legislative Business.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th October, 1982."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 6th October, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of Section 3)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

OIL-SEEDS AND EDIBLE OILS PRODUCTION BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to assist rapid expansion of production of oil seeds and to facilitate a more effective extraction of edible other oils from different seeds both for direct human consumption as well as for the manufacture of vanaspati, soaps and other products.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to assist rapid expansion of production of oil seeds and to assist rapid and to facilitate a more effective effective extraction of edible oils and other oils from different seeds both for direct human consumption as well as for the manufacture of vanaspati, soaps and other products."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of section 1 etc.)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I introduce the Bill.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 10B, etc.)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 8.10.82.

FAMILY WELFARE BILL*

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare of the family.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide or welfare of the family."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Introduce the Bill.

PROTECTION OF THE DIGNITY OF WOMANHOOD BILL*

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kalaba): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to protect the dignity of womanhood with special reference to concubinage and unilateral divorce.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to protect the dignity of womanhood with special reference to concubinage and unilateral divorce."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

INDIANS ABROAD (VOTING RIGHT AT ELECTIONS) BILL*

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give voting right to citizens of India who are not ordinarily residents of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give voting right to citizens of India who are not ordinarily residents of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I introduce the Bill.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH COURT AT AGARTALA BILL

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a High Court at Agartala, Tripura.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a High Court at Agartala."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 8-10-1982.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS (CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT) BILL*

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to protect building and construction workers and to provide for their minimum wages, security of job, and such other health and welfare measures for them as are provided for in various labour and industrial laws in force in India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to protect building and construction workers and provide for their minimum wages, security of job, and such other health and welfare measures for them as are provided for in various labour and industrial laws in force in India."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: I introduce† the Bill.

POPULATION CONTROL BILL*

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for various measures for population control.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for various measures for population control."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce the Bill to further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 8-10-1982.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.37 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Substitution of Article 338. etc.)
by Shri G. M. Banatwalla.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla on 6th August, 1982, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri Banatwalla to continue his speech.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA (Pon-nani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already moved the motion:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Bill seeks to provide constitutional status to the Minorities Commission and also seeks to vest the Minorities Commission with statutory powers.

Sir, India is a land of minorities. We have religious minorities; we have linguistic minorities. The Hindi Speaking people are linguistic minorities in the southern States; similarly those speaking southern languages are also linguistic minorities in the Hindi belt. I, therefore, say that India is a land of minorities, and the protection of minorities is an article of faith for all of us here. So great is the emphasis on the protection of minorities as an article of faith that even the Supreme Court has repeatedly observed that there can be no interference with the rights of the minorities even on the count of the so called public interest or national interest. In Lilly Kurlan case, AIR 1979, Supreme Court, Page 61, the Supreme Court observed:

"Protection of the minorities is an article of faith and interference

cannot be justified by pleading the interest of the general public. The interest of the general public. The can only be the interests of the minorities concerned."

I need hardly remind this august House that the concern for minorities is to be found throughout the history of freedom struggle.

I will only mention one or two landmarks here. We had the Nehru Committee Report of 1928. This Report suggested that the future Constitution of India must incorporate a list of fundamental rights. It went still further and emphasised that the future Constitution must also incorporate to minority safeguards.

Sir, then we had the non-party conference held in November, 1944. This Conference set up the Sapru Committee. We had the Sapru Committee Report in the year 1945. I must make a specific mention of the Sapru Committee Report, because this Report recommended that the future Constitution of India must incorporate provisions for minority safeguards. This Sapru Committee specifically stated that the future Constitution of India itself must provide for the appointment of minority commission. We, therefore, find that the appointment of the minority Commission has been an important suggestion during even the freedom struggle. This Sapru Committee Report further states that the Constitution must provide for minority commission not merely at the Centre, but also in each of the provinces.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): It was before Partition.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I will come to your Janata Party also.

Sir, the Cabinet Mission Plan was instrumental in setting up the Constituent Assembly and this Cabinet Mission Plan also suggested that there should be an advisory committee of the Constituent Assembly on the rights

of citizens minorities etc. A resolution was, therefore, moved in the Constituent Assembly on January 29, 1947 for the setting up of this advisory committee and Govind Ballabh Pant emphasised:

"A satisfactory solution of the question pertaining to minorities will ensure the health, vitality and strength of the free State of India."

15.40 hrs.

(SHRI S. M. KRISHNA in the Chair)

A little further he says:

"But it is necessary that a new chapter should start and we should all realise our responsibility. Unless the minorities are fully satisfied, we cannot make progress, we cannot even make peace in an undisturbed manner."

Sir, it was this thinking that continued and Fundamental Rights and minority safeguards were enshrined in the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, ours is a plural society. The Fundamental Rights and minority safeguards have been included in the Constitution. They have been enshrined in the Constitution. These Fundamental Rights have to fulfil their trust with the destiny of minorities in our plural society. Sir, We, therefore, had Article 338 and Article 350(b) in the Constitution.

Article 338 provided for a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for them and to report to the President. Similarly, Article 350(b) provided for a special officer for linguistic minorities for the same purpose. It was realised during the course of time that a mere officer is not sufficient for the situation; that there should be minorities commission. There was a popular demand for this minorities commission, the reference of which had also come in the Sapru Committee Report, as I had earlier pointed out.

Sir, it was then the Janata Party was at the helm of affairs fortunately or unfortunately. But then this Janata Party Government appointed the Minorities Commission and also a commission for SC. A GR was issued on the 12th January, 1978 and the Minorities Commission was constituted. Similarly, a GR was issued on the 21st July, 1978 and a Commission for SC & ST was constituted. The credit goes to the Janata Party for having responded to the needs of the situation and to the popular demand; and commissions were created.

I must make a reference here to the fact that though the Janata Party came forward to create minorities commission through an Executive Order and not through any legislation, however, in fact, it tried to strangle its own minorities commissions. Step by step there are things that point out to the step-motherly treatment that the Minorities Commissions got from the Janata Party Government that was there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): That step-mother was already out of power.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I must first point out that when the Notification was issued by the Home Ministry on the 12th January, 1978, this Notification said: "In order to preserve secular tradition and to promote national integration, the Government of India attaches the highest importance to the enforcement of the safeguards provided for the minorities." A little ahead the same Notification issued by the Janata Party Government said: "The Government of India trusts that the State Governments and the Union Administration and other concerned will extend their fullest cooperation and assistance to the Commission." These are noble sentiments. Everybody welcomed them. But then we all know that the Minorities Commission was so shabily treated by the Janata Party Government that the very first Chairman of the Minorities Commission Mr. Minoo Masani resigned in protest. I will not go into

[Shri G. M. Banatwala]

details of all these things that came over there. Several reports have come from the Minorities Commission both during the period of the Janata Party Government as also during the period of the present Government. There were riots in Tamil Nadu in July 1978 and the Minorities Commission gave a report. Despite the noble sentiments expressed in the Notification for the Minorities Commission how shabbily was this report treated by the Government in Tamil Nadu in 1978. The State Government neither accepted the Commission's findings on the incidents nor its recommendations. The report was not even placed on the Table of the Tamil Nadu Legislature. Similarly, there are reports from the Minorities Commission on Aligarh riots. Again the then Government did not accept the finding of the Commission nor acted upon its recommendations. There was also a report on the Aligarh situation which was also not placed on the Table of the Legislature of the U.P. State. Similar was the situation with Jamshedpur and the other findings of the Commission.

The Commission suggested that there may be some legislation in order to provide for compensation for the victims of the riots. The suggestions and these reports are collecting dust in the departments of the Government. That shows how shabbily this Minorities Commission is being treated. When there were riots in 1978 in Aligarh, in October and November 1978, the then Minorities Commission wanted that the District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police should come and appear before the Commission and give their version of the incidents. So they wrote to the then U.P. Government. The U.P. Government replied that they were examining the situation. And the matter rested over there! The Minorities Commission failed to secure the appearance of those officers and they had to report

without getting the version of those senior officers who were on the spot over there.

Sir, more recently, there was a proposal for a seminar on the problems of Muslims, a very innocent proposal which emanated from the present Government. This Government suggested to the Minorities Commission in July 1980 to have a seminar on the problems of Muslims. A very good suggestion! The Minorities Commission agreed, the proposals were framed, the proposals went to the Government, the proposals were accepted by the Government, the Minorities Commission was given green signal, they proceeded with the preparations, invitations were issued, and then on one fine morning in the middle of January, 1981 the Home Secretary telephonically informed the Chairman that the Government had decided to postpone the seminar indefinitely and no reasons were given! The point that I am making is that the Minorities Commission, because it is a creation of an executive order is being treated as a mere department or an appendage to the Government and that is not the idea of the Minorities Commission and that the people of India ever had.

Sir, coming to the reports of the Commission, we have already had the first report for 1978, the second report for 1979 and the third report for 1980. In spite of the fact that the reports were received late, losing a lot of their relevance, none of these reports have as yet been discussed even by this august House!

Why talk about the Minorities Commission? Sir, I may even refer to the reports of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities. We pay a lot of lip sympathy to linguistic minorities. But then, what is our attitude? The reports for the period from 1970 onward have not been discussed in this House. These reports of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities have not been discussed in this House—the reports

pertaining to the period from 1970-71 successively up to the 19th report. We have had these from 1970-71 and none of these reports, we have been in a position to discuss in this House. This is a situation that must be seriously thought of.

Sir, the Minorities Commission also has come to the conclusion that it cannot discharge its duties effectively for various reasons. I may mention some of them. No. 1—the recommendations of the Commission are not binding upon the Government. No. 2—There is a provision in the notification that the reports of the Minorities Commission should be placed on the Table of the House along with the report of action taken. Though the reports of the Minorities Commission have been placed on the Table of the House, the action taken report on none of these Reports of the Minorities Commission has come before this House. This is the treatment that is given to the Minorities Commission. This House must take serious note of this. This is the position with respect to the Union Government matters. In the case of States, even the notification appointing the Minorities Commission has no provision whatsoever that the reports of the Minorities Commission relating to the States should be placed on the Table of the Legislature of that particular State, with the result that the reports are presented but they are not even laid on the Table of the Legislature of the State concerned. Everything remains in darkness. I plead before this House for light upon the reports of the Minorities Commission and their recommendations.

It is absolutely necessary that the Minorities Commission, which is a creation of an executive order, should not be a mere Department of the Government, a mere appendage of Government. The Minorities Commission must be able to create a sense of confidence among minorities. This is possible if the Minorities Commission would consist of persons of eminence

and status and is assured of functional autonomy. I am happy that the then Janata Party Government which created the Minorities Commission as a result of an executive order, also realised the importance of giving the constitutional status to the Minorities Commission. Though the Janata Party Government introduced in this House the Forty-Sixth Constitution (Amendment) Bill giving constitutional status to the Minorities Commission — it was discussed on May 16 and 17, 1979 — it is very curious to note that that Government sponsored Bill amending the Constitution had fallen in this House because of the lack of requisite majority. The Treasury Benches during that Janata Party Government's period, were all vacant. We discussed the Bill for two days and the Bill fell through. I need not comment now about the sincerity of the then Government in bringing forward this Bill because I had spoken at that particular occasion and the things are on record. However, the Janata Party Government also did not last in order to re-introduce the Bill. Therefore, I have to appeal to this Government to realise all these facts and come forward with the necessary legislation for giving the constitutional status. The Bill that I have moved gives the constitutional status and statutory powers to the Commission.

The Minorities Commission itself in its Second Report, page 14, has said:

"It is hoped that the Government would take necessary steps for giving statutory status to the Commission and thereby enable it to discharge its functions more effectively and deal with the problems of minorities, such as unemployment social and economic backwardness, lack of educational facilities, the position of Urdu, removal of discrimination etc. which are engaging the attention of the Commission."

[Shri G. M. Banatwala]

16 hrs.

Again, in the Third Report of the Minorities' Commission, at page 29, we are told:

"The lack of constitutional status to the Commission has hampered its working."

In the same Tird Report of the Minorities' Commission, at page 37 they are making very pertinent observations. I crave the indulgence of this House to quote them:

"Although the ultimate mandate of the Commission descends from the Constitution of India, the Commission itself does not have any independent constitutional status. If the Commission has to function, as it should, as an effective mechanism to ensure that the fundamental rights, safeguards and protection provided in the Constitution for the minorities are indeed available to them, or otherwise not denied to them, the Commission itself must have the constitutional status with jurisdiction throughout the country."

A mere constitutional status alone will not suffice. The Minorities' Commission must also have the required statutory powers so as not to be in the miserable position in which our Special Officers for Linguistic Minorities are under the present provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, in the very Third Report, the Annual Report of the Minorities' Commission, the Commission says:

"The Commission is often seriously handicapped in carrying out its existing charter in the absence of statutory powers to call for records, to examine witnesses on oath, to secure compliance, of directions given by it in specific cases. At present it has to rely almost entirely on official platitudes and voluntary co-operation of all concerned to carry out its functions, albeit

themselves a derivative of the Constitution of India. It is found that such co-operation is an exception rather than the rule. To enable the Commission to function as a credible and effective instrument to guarantee the implementation of the constitutional safeguards and protection for the minorities, it is recommended that it should be remodelled, for example, on the lines of the Commission for Racial Equality in the United Kingdom and assigned a statutory basis, deriving its legitimacy and sanction directly from the provisions of the Constitution. The Commission must have power to conduct formal investigation for any purpose connected with its statutory duties, irrespective of whether it has received any complaint or information about violation of the constitutional safeguards and protection for minorities. In exercising its power, the Commission should be able to act in a quasi-judicial capacity and may, in appropriate circumstances, require a person to give evidence or produce relevant documents in terms of the provisions of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952."

We, therefore, find a plethora of suggestions even from the Minorities' Commission, for the necessary legislation, and this is backed by popular demand.

The Janata Party, in its Working Committee meeting, in August 1977, suggested the appointment of the two Commissions and it had also suggested that the recommendations of the Commission should be binding on the Government. But why talk of the deceased Janata Party? (*Interruptions*) I mean the deceased Janata Party Government. I must remind the present Government of its own assurances, given on the eve of the poll. This is the manifesto of the Congress (I) Party, that was issued at the time of the 1980 elections, the present parliamentary elections.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: (Barasat):
You believed in it also?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I am referring to the manifesto of the present Government.

The Manifesto says: "The Minorities Commission will be given statutory status by necessary legislation."

Sir, nearly half of the term of this House is over. Almost in every Session I have been rising, asking for this necessary legislation as promised on the eve of the polls in the manifesto. At least I have one consolation that there is no reply as yet saying that the assurance given in the Manifesto is being repudiated, at least I have this consolation that in every Session whenever I rose through a Starred or Unstarred question about this need for the necessary legislation for a minorities Commission, I was told that the matter "is being examined". But how long? I remember a sher of Ghalib:

हमने माना कि तगाफुलन करोगे, लेकिन
खाक हो, जायेगे हम, तुमको खबर होने तक ।

ہم نے مانا کہ تغافل نہ کرو گے لیکن
خاک ہو جاؤ گے ہم تم کو خبر ہونے تک

Nearly half the term of this House is over, and I hope that at least now the Government will move with some reasonable speed to fulfil this promise that they have made.

Sir, there is absolutely no attention being paid to the recommendations also of the Minorities Commission. I may here make a point that there should be an annual conference of Chief Ministers, Central Ministers and the Members of the Commission in order to discuss the recommendations that have been made.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I need hardly dwell on the increasing problems of the minorities. Almost every one today is unanimous in his thinking that the minorities need a new deal. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes continue to submit to the decrees of fate. They are denied even the elementary human rights. The position

of the Muslims is miserable. The fact is that the share of the Muslims in the national life of the country has receded with the passage of time. But while I am talking about the share of the Muslim minorities in the national life, today as I stand to speak, the fact of the situation is that they live in great apprehensions of insecurity of life, honour and property. Only yesterday we discussed the riots in Meerut. Today also the Delhi Pradesh Muslim League has offered a dharana before the residence of the Prime Minister asking for restoration of normalcy, work for restoration of confidence in the minorities, for the withdrawal of the PAC over there, for the rehabilitation of the victims, for the dealing of the entire situation in a proper manner to see that those responsible are properly dealt with. Sir, the position is tragic. An organised attempt is being made in order to render the Muslim minority in India a suspect in the eye of the nation. Yesterday you heard Ram Jethmalani, the hon. Member of this House. Today I will not again comment upon what he said. But please see the manner in which the statements are made. He gets up to say that the Tableeg movement is getting strengthened in India. And then without even making any allegation against the Tableeg movement as to what is wrong or pointing out as to what is the thing with which he finds fault over there, he simply makes a general sweeping statement saying that the Tabling movement is a dangerous movement and refers to the existence of Tabling movement being mentioned in a foreign paper, thus trying to systematically render or make the Muslim community a suspect in the eye of the nation. The propaganda goes on—that there is foreign money, petrodollar coming and the conversions taking place and that there is a foreign plan to see that the Harijans are converted into Muslims and thus majority is created.

Unfortunately, our Government also makes things worse. One Minister makes one statement; the other makes the other statement.

[Shri G. M. Banatwala]

A news item appeared in the paper that there is foreign plan and according to the foreign plan and with foreign money the target for conversion of Harijans to Islam in the year 1981 was 50,000, of which 1,700 have already been converted. This number was expected to swell to 2,00,000 persons by the end of 1982 and that news report went on to say:

"that it is based on the findings of the Report with the Home Ministry of the Government of India."

That was the allegation made. I raised a question here in this House. I drew the attention of the Government by saying when such allegations are made, the Government ought to have come out *suo motu* because these are important things that render the caste community suspect in the eye of the nation. The Government did not move. I raised a question over here. That was an unstarred question. In reply to the un-starred question No. 5322 of 23rd December, 1981 the Government clearly stated that 'the news is baseless and that there is no such Report with the Home Ministry'. Well and good.

What happened next? A Consultative Committee Meeting of the Home Ministry was held and on 8th July, our hon'ble Member Shri Suraj Bhan while participating in this House told us that a Memorandum was circulated by the Government in the Home Ministry Consultative Committee and that Memorandum repeated *inter alia* that there was a foreign plan and foreign money is coming and all that. He read out. He said.....

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Is it after the denial?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The Consultative Committee met in September, 1981. It was a shocking thing. Here in this House I raised the question—do you have such a report? The reply is "the news item is baseless. We

have no such Report". Then from the Consultative Committee of the Home Ministry the hon. Member comes and discloses that a Memorandum to that effect was circulated. So, this is a sort of....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Let us be clear about the dates. When was the Consultative Committee Meeting and when was the denial of the Government? The denial seems to have been given in December. The Consultative Committee had met earlier in September. Is it not so?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Whoever has met at what time, I say these are the two reports. In the Consultative Committee they say there was a plan. There was a plan. And then, in reply to the Unstarred Question, they say that there is no such report. How, then did such a report appear in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of there was no such 'report'?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: They have corrected themselves.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Therefore, I say, a confusion is being created by this Government and the newspapers take the advantage and carry it further. In every respect, I must say, there are various confusions. Various confusions come up.

Take another example. We are told even in the Manifesto that every attempt will be made to see that there is justice given to minorities in matters of employment. I will be concluding just now. I ask, what steps have you taken? On the contrary, there was a C.R.P. Commandant in Hyderabad. He wanted to fill up 155 vacancies and declared that while filling up 155 vacancies, he will take at least 46 Muslims. He was pulled up. An explanation was demanded from him as to why there is such a thing. Therefore, I ask this Government these things.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why only 46, why not more—that was the objection.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The objection was why do you try to say that at least 45 will be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would be the other way round.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It is because you are restless. Here, I have the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 39, dated 18th of February, 1981. What I am asking the Government is this. When you say that in matters of employment the claims of the minorities will be considered and they will be given a new deal and fair justice, let us know, how do you plan to proceed in this matter? What instructions have you given for this purpose to your own officers and so on?

Sir, there is a question of protection of the educational institutions. Again it is also mentioned in the Congress-I Manifesto. It is also mentioned in our Constitution. But then, what happened? I give only one example because I have now to conclude. Very recently, in our country, the Tamil Nadu Legislature passed a Bill. It is "The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools Regulation and Private Colleges Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1982. The Bill is nothing but an attack on the minority educational institutions. It is in disregard to the prepondering judicial judgements that we have had from the Supreme Court one after the other. This Bill of the Tamil Nadu Legislature was rushed through the Legislature and passed in the greatest hurry for reasons best known to the Tamil Nadu Government, at present. This Bill provides that even the management of minority institution can be suspended and replaced through a State Government officer. The Bill says that the manager of minority educational institution can also be declared as unfit to hold his post. The word 'manager' has been defined to include the president of an institution of even the secretary of an institution. This is a total attack upon the minority institutions and destruction of Article 30 of the Constitution of India. The Bill

was passed recently with the greatest hurry in the Tamil Nadu Legislature. We protested.

We said, it is in the concurrent list and it should come up before the President for his assent.

We gave a memorandum to the President. But within a matter of just a few days, I am given to understand—it is subject to correction the President's assent has also been given. Despite the fact that while nearly a hundred Bill passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislature are pending before the President, this Bill was given the greatest priority. In the face of all opposition, in defiance of all or preponderance of judicial opinion, the assent was given by the President.

These are matters that have to be gone through. If there is a Minorities Commission with constitutional status we could approach it. Let there be a Minorities Commission to go through all these various aspects of the matter and the manner in which the minorities problems are being tackled and dealt with.

The Bill seeks to give the constitutional status to the Minorities Commission and empowers them with statutory powers. As I have said, let the fundamental rights that are enshrined in the Constitution of India fulfil this trust with the destiny of the minorities in our plural society.

With these words, I commend my Bill to this august House and hope that it will be accepted. There can be no more just and simple demand as that is contained in the present legislation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

श्री मूलचन्द डाला : (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, जब हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान 1950 में बना या, उस वक्त मेरे दिमाग

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

में एक बात आई थी कि अब केवल आर्थिक आधारों पर कुछ चर्चाएँ रहेंगी। लेकिन आज भी भगवान जानता है कि देश में एजुकेशन बढ़ने के बाद, इन्डस्ट्रीज की प्रोग्रेस करने के बाद, अपने विचारों को आगे बढ़ाने के बाद, हम आज भी सदन में माइनोरिटी की चर्चा करते हैं। संविधान यह कहता है कि हमें समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करनी है। यह हमारा उद्देश्य है और धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य है। धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्य के अन्दर मेरी समझ में सब बराबर हैं—चाहे हिन्दू हो, चाहे मुसलमान हो, चाहे सिख हो, चाहे जैन हो, चाहे कबीरपन्ती हो, चाहे दादूपन्ती हो। शैड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूलड ट्राइब्स पर हमने कुछ जुल्म किए हैं और उसके कारण हमें अपने कर्तव्यों को अदा करना है और कर्तव्यों को अदा करने के लिए संविधान में कुछ आर्टिकल्स रखे हैं। हमें उनका स्वागत करना चाहिए। जब मैंने यूनिफाइड सिविल कोड की बात की है तो कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि यूनिफाइड सिविल कोड नहीं बन सकता है। यदि मैं जैन कम्युनिटी बात करता हूँ कि तो केवल हिन्दुस्तान में 50 लाख जैन हैं, जिनका कि सर्विसेज में स्थान बहुत कम है। आज आप सिखों को हो ले लीजिए, वे भी मांग करते हैं और वे भी अपने आपको माइनोरिटी मानते हैं। 338 के अन्दर सिर्फ एक बात थी :—

"There shall be a Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be appointed by the President. (2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters."

आज भी हम देखते हैं कि कुछ हमारी रूढ़ियों के कारण, कुछ हमारी गलत परम्पराओं के कारण अभी भी हरिजनों पर

अत्याचार होते हैं। मान लीजिए जैन कम्युनिटी आवाज खड़ा करती है या सिख कम्युनिटी करती है या माइनोरिटी के नाम से जो लोग अपनी आवाज करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के यूनिफाइड सिविल कोर्ट को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, तो क्या ये देश की कुछ ताकत, देश को कमजोर करने की ताकतें नहीं होगी। यह हमारा फर्ज है और हमने माना है कि यह गलती हुई है कि जो लिग्विस्टिक माइनोरिटीज पर हमारी रिपोर्ट आई थी और हमने उस पर बहस नहीं की, यह हमने गलती की। चाहे इधर बठने वाली जो कोई भी पार्टी रही, जनता पार्टी रही या कांग्रेस पार्टी पावर में रही; हमने यह माना है कि मातृभाषा में हरेक को शिक्षा पाने का अधिकार है और उस रिपोर्ट पर बहस न करना गलत थी।

आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इस प्रकार की बातें करने की बजाय ये सारे झगड़े होते हैं। यह झगड़े कहां पैदा होते हैं। हमारे मधु दंडवते साहब और बड़े-बड़े विद्वान लोग तथा पासवान जी शायद समझते हैं कि यह रायट्स क्यों होते हैं। मुझे तो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर दो क्लास मालूम हुई। एक हुई पूँजीपति और एक गरीब वर्ग। इस गरीब वर्ग की आड़ में सब शिकार खेलना चाहते हैं। जब कभी साम्प्रदायिक ताकतों के बड़े-बड़े लोग उभर कर नहीं आते हैं तब वो अपनी साम्प्रदायिकता का चोला पहनकर आग लगाते हैं। क्योंकि कई लोगों में जब मानवता की भावना नहीं होती, वे अपनी बुद्धि, अपने दिमाग की विशालता के ऊँचे नहीं होते तो क्या करते हैं कि जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर होते हैं उनमें वो लोडर बनने के लिए, सलाह देने के लिए ये बातें करते हैं।

एक हिन्दू का झगड़ा हो और एक मुसलमान का झगड़ा हो और उनसे

पूछा जाए तो पता लगेगा कि आपस में पीते हैं, खाते हैं और शादियों में जाते हैं। वे हमारे त्यौहारों में आते हैं, हम उनके त्यौहारों में जाते हैं। लेकिन कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियां साम्प्रदायिकता का नाम महीं लेती हैं और साम्प्रदायिक गुट के आधार पर खड़ी रहना चाहती हैं और उनसे वोट लेने की राजनीति में यह सवाल पैदा करती हैं। हमारी माइनोरिटी की बात में कहता हूं कि आप इस चीज को क्यों नहीं लेते हैं या कहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो 58 करोड़ गरीबों की रेखा के नीचे हैं, माहे उसमें किसी जाति के हों, किसी समाज के हों, किसी धर्म के हों, उन सबके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार होना चाहिए। हमारे यहां धर्म निरपेक्षता है। मुस्लिम देशों में यह कह दिया गया है कि कुरान में जो लिखा है वही धर्म है। बंगला देश में पहले सैक्युलरिज्म के सिद्धांत को अपनाया था, सैक्युलर स्टेट अपने आपको घोषित किया था। लेकिन आज वह भी सैक्युलर स्टेट नहीं है। वह जाने। उसके काम में दखल देने का हम को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। लेकिन धर्म निरपेक्षता की जब हम बात कहते हैं तो माइनोरिटीज को किस रूप में देखना चाहिये? मैं समझता हूं कि भारत में माइनोरिटीज के सवाल को न ले करके आर्थिक और गरीबों के सवाल पर विचार हम को करना चाहिये। देश का कोई अभिशाप है, कोई कलंक है तो वह गरीबी है। लेकिन बेचारे गरीब लोगों के बारे में सोचा नहीं जाता है, गुटों के आधार पर ही सोचा जाता है और वह कह दिया जाता है कि हमारी रक्षा नहीं हो रही है। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स कोह कुछ लाभ मिले हैं। ठीक है, मिले हैं। लेकिन कई बार ऐसा भी होता है कि इनका एक बेटा कमिशनर बन जाता है, दूसरा कलैक्टर, तीसरी डाक्टर आदि। उनको तो लाभ मिल गया। माइनोरिटी का हक

मिल गया। लेकिन सब को यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि देश को संवारने और सजाने में वे भी महत्वपूर्ण रोल अदा कर सकते हैं, उतना ही कर सकते हैं जितना दूसरे कर सकते हैं। संविधान के अन्दर संशोधन करने की मांग की गई है। सरकार अगर इसको मान ले तो कल को दूसरी क्लास के लोग आ कर कहेंगे कि हमें शिकायत है और फिर तीसरी क्लास के लोग। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि हमने जो संविधान के प्रति वफादार रहने की शपथ ली थी उस पर हम कायम नहीं है।

आप देखें कि भारत में 31 प्रतिशत के करीब लोग ही पढ़े लिखे हैं, सत्तर प्रतिशत लोग कम पढ़े लिखे हैं या अनपढ़ हैं। समय की चाल को आप पहचानें। छोटी छोटी वार्ता में आप न पड़ें। अल्पसंख्यकों के हितों की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। यह ठीक बात है। संविधान में लिखा है कि गरीबों की रक्षा की जाएगी, कमजोरों को मदद देनी होगी। यही तो समाजवाद है। इसको हम ने माना है। लेकिन असली चीज पर हमला नहीं किया जाता है। हम अपनी राजनीति चलाना चाहते हैं, अपनी नेतागिरी को बनाए रखना चाहते हैं। राजनीति में यह भी एक प्रोफेशन के तौर पर चीज शामिल हो गई है। यह नई बीमारी है। एक समाज के लोग नेता बन जाते हैं। अलग-अलग सभाजों के अलग-अलग लीडर हों तो वे देश का किस तरह से सुधार करेंगे। देश का जो लीडर होता है, वह मुसलमान होता है, न हिन्दू और न ईसाई। वह हिन्दुस्तानी होता है। भला होना चाहिये बीकर सैकशंज का। उनकी रक्षा होनी चाहिये जो इकोनोमिकली वीक है। धर्म निरपेक्ष देश में धर्म के नाम पर, सम्प्रदाय के नाम पर, जातिवाद के नाम

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

पर इस सिद्धांत को आप काट रहे हैं। यह देश को काटने जैसी बात हुई। यह देश का मूल है। लीडर बन जाते हैं छोटी-छोटी पार्टियों के नाम पर, प्रचार करते हैं हमारा धर्म अच्छा है। धर्म कौन सा अच्छा है? विवेकानन्द ने कहा था हर इंसान इंसान है, वही धर्म है। अब हिन्दुस्तान में अगर अल्पसंख्यकों की भलाई नहीं सोचते हैं तो हम संविधान के प्रति गुनहगार हैं। सवाल वीकर सेक्शन को प्रोटेक्शन देने का है चाहे वह हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो, सिख हो, या ईसाई हो, जो भी गरीब हो उसको प्राथमिकता दी जाए और जाति के आधार पर कुछ नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। राइट्स होते हैं बड़े-बड़े लोग केवल समझौता कराने जाते हैं, लेकिन मरता गरीब है। माननीय बनातवाला अगर यह चीज लाते कि देश में गरीबों को उठाने के लिये ऊपर जो बैठे हैं उनको नीचे ले आओ, जो गरीबी देश में है और लोगों को पीछे फेंक रही है उसको दूर किया जाए तो कुछ बात समझ में आती। धर्म तो मन की चीज है। दूसरे महजब का आदर ही मेरा मजहल है। लेकिन यह क्या सवाल है कि हम अल्पसंख्यक हैं इसलिये हम दुखी हैं। यह बात चेक्यूलर स्टेट में अच्छी नहीं लगती। यह मैं जरूर मानता हूँ कि सरकार ने यह भूल की है कि लिगुइस्टिक माइनारिटीज कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उस पर डिक्लेशन नहीं हुआ। उनको और सारी सुविधायें देनी चाहिये, जिस मातृभाषा में वह पढ़ना चाहें वह सुविधा प्रदान की जाए। लेकिन अगर इसको आप संवैधानिक रूप दे देंगे तो देश में पृथक्तावादी ताकतें और सर ऊंचा उठायेंगी।

आज खालिस्तान की आवाज आयी, आज सरकार हमारा राष्ट्रपति है, खालिस्तान की जब मांग करते हैं तो अच्छे सरकार अपनी गर्दन नीचे कर लेते हैं। मैं समझता था कि आजाद होने के बाद साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर बनी सारी राजनीतिक पार्टियां समाप्त हो जायेंगी और धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य में केवल सिद्धांत पर बनी पोलिटिकल पार्टियां ही होंगी। लेकिन आज भी हम साम्प्रदायिकता की बात करते हैं। बोट लेने के लिये ऐसी बात करता मैं अच्छी नहीं समझता हूँ।

ला मिनिस्टर साहब जबाब देते वक्त साफ़ कहें कि संविधान में जो लिखा है हुआ है और जिसकी हम शपथ लेते हैं कि हम देश की सोवरेनिटी में विश्वास करते हैं, और हमारी प्रभुता और अखंडता इसमें है कि हम सब लोग जाति विहीन, वर्ग विहीन और शोषण विहीन समाज की स्थापना करेंगे। देश में जो भी पार्टियां बनें वह कुछ और बड़े-बड़े सिद्धांतों पर बनें। जैसे मार्क्सवादी पार्टी अपना कुछ सिद्धांत ले कर चलती है, कांग्रेस पार्टी अपनी पोलिसी ले कर चलती है, जनता पार्टी अपनी नीति ले कर चलती है। लेकिन जो साम्प्रदायिक पार्टियां चलती हैं मेरे विचार में संविधान बनने के बाद उनके लिये कोई स्थान नहीं है। आपकी भावना अच्छी होगी, लेकिन उसको यह रंग देना चाहिये था कि जो गरीब वर्ग है चाहे किसी जाति का हो उसको ऊपर लाना चाहिये। और हमारी लड़ाई गरीबी से है, अशिक्षा से है, शोषण से है। हम लड़ाई कर रहे हैं अलग-अलग पार्टियों की जो ठीक नहीं है।

जो आपने लिखा है वह सही है, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि हर जाति का

जो कमीशन बना हुआ है.....कि जब इसके अन्दर यह बात पैदा हो कि हिन्दुस्तान में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के नाम पर आप न रहें, बल्कि वीकर सैक्शन के नाम पर रहे जिसकी आर्थिक तौर पर रक्षा करें। लेकिन हमने इस तरफ कदम उठाये नहीं, मजबूती से नहीं उठाये, जो उद्देश्य चाहा, वह पूरा नहीं किया और उसी कारण कभी-कभी यह आवाज उठती है।

आज हमें दुःख होता है जब शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का भाई कहता है कि हम पर अत्याचार होते हैं, इससे हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की गदन नीचे होती है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का जो संविधान बना हुआ है, और बंगला देश के श्री मुजीबुर्रहमान ने जो संविधान बनाया था, कई राज्यों ने धर्म को अपना आदर्श मान लिया है, राज्य का धर्म सब होते हैं, राज्य का धर्म नहीं होता, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान एक धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य है। इसलिये इसके संविधान की जो खूबसूरती है, उनको कायम रखते हुए और उस चीज को समझते हुए बनातवाला साहब अपने कानून में यह तरमीम करें कि जो कमजोर लोग हैं, उनको आर्थिक स्थिति से ऊपर उठाया जाये और उनकी समस्या का निराकरण किया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

अगर अल्पसंख्यकों का सवाल लेकर चलेंगे, तो हिन्दुस्तान में कई अल्पसंख्यक पैदा हो गये हैं, यह अलगाव की स्थिति है, कई विकृतियां खड़ी हो गई हैं, इससे देश का भविष्य सुन्दर नहीं होगा। इसमें तो यूनीफाइड कोड कहा है। अभी तक हम एक दायरे में जकड़े हुए हैं हम पुराने ग्रंथों की रुढ़ियों में जकड़े हुए हैं। आज टेक्नोलॉजी का युग आ गया है, सारा

संसार छोटा हो गया है लेकिन हम अभी तक छोटे-छोटे दायरों में घुसे हुए हैं। हमें बड़े दायरे में घुसना चाहिये कि इन्सान का धर्म क्या है। इंसानियत के मुकाबले उसका कोई धर्म नहीं है, उसको अपना कर्तव्य करना चाहिये।

इसके ऊपर हम विचार करें, बैठें और एक देश के नागरिक होकर हम यह गाएँ :—

सारे जहां से अच्छा हिन्दोस्तां हमारा
तब हमें खुशी होगी।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for permitting me to speak early.

I rise to support the Bill introduced by our distinguished friend, Shri Banatwalla. The object of the Bill is quite simple—simple in the sense that the Bill intends to provide for three Commissions, one Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, another Commission for the Linguistic Minorities and another for Other Minorities, particularly, the linguistic minorities.

These three Commissions, the Bill suggests, should enjoy the constitutional backing and statutory support. This, in plain words, is the object of the Bill. As has been stated by the mover of the Bill clearly, the concepts for the urgency of the protection of the rights of the minorities have been conceived during the period of our freedom struggle. The protection towards minorities, as I have stated on many occasions, should not be construed as a gift of mercy of the majority community towards the minorities. As a matter of fact, the minorities should have certain rights, inalienable rights and, it is the duty of the majority community also and the Government of the day to provide adequate protection, safeguard, to these inalienable rights of the minorities living in our country, whether they are linguistic

[Shri Chitta Basu]

minorities or they are religious minorities. I quite congratulate the initiative of the Janata Government at that time who really understood the necessity of having a separate commission for the protection of minorities. Sir, the Minorities Commission was constituted by an executive order of the Janata Government in the year 1978. The main objective for setting up of this Commission was: Government of India attaches the highest importance to the enforcement of the safeguards provided for the minorities and is of the firm view....." The Janata Government admitted that although there were constitutional safeguards, mere constitutional safeguards cannot protect their interests. In order to protect the constitutional safeguards it was necessary to have a mechanism and this Minorities Commission was conceived to be a mechanism for that purpose. If you look at the condition of life and work of the minorities in our country—particularly I refer to the religious minority of Muslims—you will understand that they are today facing a lot of problems. It is the duty of the Government to see that as has been provided in the Constitution their problems are solved so that these religious minorities in our country feel that they are part and parcel of our national life, that they have got equal rights and they are in no way second class citizens in our society. They are to enjoy rights and also they have got certain responsibilities to be discharged towards the nation. Sir, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the minorities of our country have already integrated themselves into our social life. Of course, there is a trend growing from some quarters in our country where it is propagated that the minorities—a particular community—have got no loyalty to our nation. It is nothing but a malicious campaign which has to be fought politically. As far as we are concerned we are convinced that the minorities have got their allegiance to this country and that they are part and parcel of our

society. They are part and parcel of our nation and they have got inalienable rights to get the rights of citizenship as other sections of citizens do enjoy under the Constitution of our country.

Sir, let us refer to certain important problems that the Muslims of our country are facing today. There is lack of employment opportunities. No doubt, there are unemployed youths in the majority community yet the youth force of the minority community has been subjected to injustices and discrimination on the question of employment, on the question of representation in the services, both in the public sector and private sector. Adequate methods should be found out to give them representation in these services. Sir, so far as Government is concerned there has not been much interest or much effective steps taken in this regard. I urge upon the Government to see that this basic problem of the minority community is properly looked into and effective steps taken so that they can have adequate representation in the services and in the public sector undertakings.

There are difficulties in respect of the admission of the minority communities into colleges and institutions of higher education, particularly institutions which provide for higher professional courses and professional learning. For example, I wish to mention admission in the medical colleges and in the engineering colleges, admission in the institutions which provide for higher technical education. There should be effective steps taken so that such difficulties and problems which are being faced by the minority community people and students and youth are removed as early as possible.

Now I come to the question of recognition of Urdu. I don't want to take up much time of the House. I wish only to draw your attention, and through you the attention of the House, to the fact that recognition of Urdu as an official language in States having large

population of Urdu-speaking citizens, has not been implemented so far. Although the Government's policy is to recognise Urdu as second official language in States where there are adequate numbers of Urdu speaking people yet, there are some States where that status of second official language has not been given to Urdu. There are of course some States where this recognition has been given. But there are States where the policy initiated by the Government has not been implemented.

In this connection I wish to point out that it is the duty of the Government to see that the minority character of the institutions must be properly protected and safeguarded. This is to be done under Article 30 of the Constitution. I wish to refer to the case of conversion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Buddhism and Christianity. These people are being denied the rights and the other privileges and opportunities which they should get. This is sheer discrimination against those minorities. They are being deprived of their rights and privileges. I have got a long list here before me of their grievances. But this is not the appropriate time or the appropriate forum to discuss these problems just now. I only wish to impress upon the Government the need to pay sufficient attention to this problem and take adequate, speedy steps to see that the grievances of the minority communities are properly looked into and needful done.

The Minority Commission has produced a number of valuable reports. They have done a commendable job. I find from the list here with me that the Minority Commission has produced a number of valuable reports. There is the first Annual Report. They produced a Report on Aligarh Muslim University. There is a report by the Commission on communal disturbances in Pernambut in Tamil Nadu. They produced another report on Aligarh communal disturbances. They produced their Second Annual Report.

They brought out the Report on the Rehabilitation of the sufferers of communal disturbances in Jamshedpur. They have also produced a report on the Freedom of Religion Bill by Shri Tyagi in this House some time ago. They have also produced a Report on the dispute over the construction of Shiv Mandir Temple in close proximity to Gurdwara Manji Sahib at Karnal.

These are some of the important reports which I have referred to. Although this Commission has given very significant and important reports, and a number of recommendations on various points, the Government did not take cognizance of that report. If properly and to implement them wherever it was possible. As regards the report of the Minorities Commission for the communal disturbances at Pernambut in Tamil Nadu is concerned, the Madras Government did not take cognizance of that report. If you go through the recommendations made by the Minorities Commission regarding the communal disturbances, you will find that the recommendations are very commendable. If the State Government does not take proper cognizance of the report and the recommendations of this Commission, what is the purpose of having a Commission of that nature?

The Minorities Commission had recommended certain effective measures for the prevention of communal disturbances in Aligarh. They said that the P.A.C. had a partisan role and some important political personalities were involved in engineering the riots. They have also given details in the relevant report how the riots took place at Jamshedpur, and how the Bihar Government viewed it, and how the police acted in that. All these important observations were made in the report. In all these cases, neither the Bihar Government, nor the Tamil Nadu Government, nor the U.P. Government paid proper heed to all these observations and recommendations. This is all because of the fact that the Commission had no statutory backing and no constitutional support.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Unless we give a constitutional backing and statutory support to the Minorities Commission, the very objective of having this Commission would be defeated and, in fact, has already been defeated.

I would, therefore, suggest that if the Government is really serious to see that the riots do not take place, and the minority communities are protected and their interests safeguarded, and the purpose for which the Minorities Commission was constituted is to be fulfilled, there is no other alternative but to give it the Constitutional backing and statutory support.

I would urge upon the Government to accept the Bill introduced by Shri G. M. Banatwalla and by that fulfil their electoral pledge. They do not seem to have any concern for the minorities, linguistic or religious minorities, they have got the greatest concern for catching the votes. But I would urge upon the ruling party Members to accept this Bill. By this, they would be fulfilling the electoral promise which they made. They should at least take this step so that the purpose of the constitution of the Minorities Commission can be fulfilled.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अभी मैं बड़े गौर से डागा जी के प्रवचन को सुन रहा था। उनका भाषण नहीं प्रवचन था। उनकी भावनाओं की मैं कद्र करता हूँ। लेकिन भावनाओं से काम नहीं चल सकता है। हकीकत को भी हमें देखना होगा। जैन धर्म के मुताबिक जो उनका धर्म है, चींटी भी नहीं मारी जानी चाहिये और इसके लिए रास्ता बृहार करके चलने को कहा गया है। यह भी कहा गया है कि शाम से पहले पहले भोजन कर लिया जाए ताकि कीड़े मकौड़े को भी किसी तरह की क्षति न पहुँच सके। लेकिन गुजरात का आन्दोलन, बिहार का आन्दोलन, मेरठ, अलीगढ़, मुरादाबाद

आदि के आन्दोलनों की जब हम कल्पना करते हैं, उन पर विचार करते हैं तो क्या आप नहीं समझते है कि इंसान का जीवन आज एक कीड़े से भी बदतर हो गया है मुझे खुशी तब होती अगर हरिजन के ऊपर उसकी बस्ती में अटैक होता है तो हरिजन की बस्ती में आ कर उसकी रक्षा करते करते सवर्ण मारा जाता और इसी प्रकार सवर्ण की बस्ती में जा कर हरिजन मारा जाता उसकी रक्षा करते करते और मुसलमानों की बस्ती में आ कर उनकी रक्षा करते करते हिन्दू मारा जाता और हिन्दू की बस्ती में उसकी रक्षा करते करते मुसलमान मारा जाता। लेकिन जो हालात सामने आए है वे यही बताते है कि चाहे मुसलमान पर हमला हो या हरिजन पर या आदिवासी पर या क्रिश्चियन पर तो इंसान इंसान नहीं रह जाता है बल्कि इंसान टुकड़ों टुकड़ों में बंट जाता है और कभी इंसान हिन्दू के रूप में सामने आता है और कभी मुसलमान और हरिजन के रूप में और कभी सवर्ण के रूप में।

17 hrs.

यह कहना बहुत आसान है कि गरीब और अमीर दो ही जातियाँ हैं। मैंने हजार बार कहा है कि एक जाति के गरीब और दूसरी जाति के अमीर में भी जमीन आसामान का फर्क है। मैंने कई बार जगजीवन राम जी का उदाहरण भी दिया है। लोक सभा में सब की नजर उन पर है। वह सब से शक्तिशाली हैं। पूंजी में भी शक्तिशाली है। लेकिन उन जैसे आदमी को भी स्पेयर नहीं किया जाता है जाति के आधार पर। वह किसी मंदिर में या सम्पूर्णानन्द जी की मूर्ति का अनावरण करने के लिए भी गए थे तो उसको भी धोया गया था। यह हकीकत है जिस दिन भारत के लोगों के दिमाग से जातिपात का भेदभाव मिट जायेगा, धर्म का मामला मिट जाएगा और सिर्फ अमीर और गरीब का मामला

रह जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस दिन इस समस्या का निदान हो जाएगा और अमीरी और गरीबी के आधार पर हम इस समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे। लेकिन जब तक देश में जातिवाद रहेगा, धर्म धर्मान्तर मानने वाले लोग रहेंगे तब तक देश का कल्याण नहीं होगा। बचपन में हमने भगवान महावीर के बारे में पढ़ा था एक महावीर और बुद्ध दोनों भगवान के विरोधी थे लेकिन फिर भी दोनों को भगवान का अवतार मान लिया गया और उनको भगवान बना दिया गया।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : हम उनको अवतार नहीं मानते। हम अपने कर्म को भगवान मानते हैं। कर्म सब कुछ है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : गौतम बुद्ध, महावीर, राम, कृष्ण सब को भगवान मान कर चला गया है। जिस महावीर ने धर्म की बुराइयों के खिलाफ लड़ना सिखाया, जिस बुद्ध ने रूढ़िवादिता के खिलाफ लड़ना सिखाया आज उसी बुद्ध की इतनी मूर्तियाँ निकल रही हैं कि उसको भगवान का रूप दे दिया गया है। डाक्टर अदेबदकर जैसे आदमी के लिए भी जब रास्ता चुनने की बात आई तो उसके सामने जिस आदमी का चेहरा आया वह बुद्ध का आया तो जो न हरिजन था और न बैकवर्ड बल्कि एक क्षत्रिय था और उसका रास्ता उसने अपनाया। हिन्दू मुस्लिम क्रिश्चियन आपको लाख कहें कि अल्पसंख्यक है लेकिन आप अल्पसंख्यक नहीं हैं। चूँकि यह मान कर के चला जा रहा है कि जैन धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म, सिख धर्म हिन्दू के अंग बन गये हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जैन धर्म उसका अंग नहीं है। धर्म अलग चीज है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : बुनियादी कोई फर्क नहीं है। जिसको हम लोग

विशेष अवसर कहते हैं आप मान कर चलते हैं अल्पसंख्यक आयोग, शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स का आयोग बन जायेगा या मंडल आयोग बन गया इससे देश टूट रहा है। लेकिन मैं इसको जोड़ने की दिशा में मानता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह समानता की ए०बी०सी०डी० है। हमारा सर 5 मन का हो जाय और हाथ पैर को लकवा हो तो शरीर स्वस्थ नहीं माना जाएगा। आज तक का इतिहास बतलाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान, गरीबी और अमीरी के कारण गुलाम नहीं बना है, बल्कि सबसे बड़ा कारण यह रहा है इस देश की ऊँच-नीच जाति व्यवस्था। जिस समय दिल्ली पर कब्जा हो जाता था तो ऐसा मान लिया जाता था कि सारा देश गुलाम हो गया क्योंकि लोग कहते थे कि कोई नृप होय हमें का हानि, चेरि छोड़ न हुई हैं रानी। लेकिन यदि प्रत्येक अंश देश का मजबूत होता तो सब जगह कब्जा करने की नौबत आती।

आज एक वर्ग मन से गरीब है, एक पेट से गरीब है और एक वर्ग ऐसा है जो पेट और मन दोनों से गरीब है। एक के सामने आर्थिक समस्या है, यदि कोई ऊँची जाति आदमी है और वह भूखा है तो आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भूखा है लेकिन उसका मन गरीब नहीं है। वह स्वाभिमान के साथ बात करेगा, और करना भी चाहिये मैं इसको अच्छा मानता हूँ। लेकिन अगर एक हरिजन घर का लड़का या कमजोर तबके का लड़का आता है तो उसका पेट और मन भरा हुआ है, वह किसी से आँख मिला कर बात नहीं कर सकता है। अब यह नौबत आनी शुरू हो गई है जब लड़के पढ़ने लिखने लगे हैं, आपने कह दिया गरीबी, अमीरी, आप गुजरात में गये होंगे वहाँ जितने घर जलाये गये हैं गरीब के जलाये गये हैं,

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के घर जलाये गये ? उनके घर जलाये गये जो पढ़े लिखे थे और सरकारी नौकरी करते थे और माननीय परमार जी का उदाहरण आपके सामने है । परमार जी को कहा गया लखपति हो गया इसलिये उनका घर जलाया गया । यह जो दिमागी कुराफात है हिन्दुस्तान में जब तक इसका इलाज नहीं होगा तब तक देश का भला नहीं होगा । जिस देश में चींटी को चीनी, सांप को दूध पिलाया जाता हो और गाय को मां कहा जाय, लेकिन जब तक इन्सान को इन्सान नहीं समझेंगे तब तक देश का भला नहीं होगा । आज भी देश का बहुसंख्यक तबका ऐसा है जिसको सम्मान नहीं मिल रहा है, इज्जत नहीं मिल रही है । मैंने कल एक पार्लियामेंट के सवाल का जवाब दे कर बताया था जो लोग कहते हैं कि धर्म परिवर्तन के लिये विदेशी धन आता है, जो कहते हैं मुस्लिम देशों के पीछे विदेश का पैसा आता है वह गलत है । मैंने कल कहा था कि विदेश से कितनी सम्पत्ति आती है और किस किस देश से आती है । और जो मुस्लिम कंट्रीज हैं वहां से नगण्य पैसा आता है । लेकिन यदि कोई स्वाभिमान की लड़ाई लड़ेगा तो उसका समर्थन हम अवश्य करेंगे और उसके लिये आन्दोलन भी करना पड़ेगा । उसको कोई और रूप दे कर समस्या का निदान नहीं होगा । यह मान कर चलना पड़ेगा कि जैसे घर में कोई आदमी बीमार होता है तो उसको आपको सत्र से ज्यादा देना पड़ता है, चाहे आप खाना खायें या नहीं, लेकिन उसके लिये दवा, दूध और फल की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी । आज देश का बहुत बड़ा तबका बीमार है और उसको आपको स्पेशल डाइट देनी पड़ेगी, और उसी को हम विशेष अवसर कहते हैं चाहे

कमीशन के रूप में दिया जाय, चाहे विशेष अवसर के रूप में दीजिये, उनको समान स्तर पर लाने के लिये आपको यह व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी ।

जो लोग कहते हैं कि मैरिट की बात, तो हमने देश को क्यों आजाद कराया था ? अंग्रेज कोई खराब काम कर रहा था, कोई खराब राजपाट चला रहा था ? लोग तो अभी भी कहते हैं कि उनके राज्य में अमन चैन था । हमने आजादी इसलिये ली थी कि हमारी सरकार बनेगी और जो सदियों से सताये हुए और दबाये हुए हैं उनको भी ऊपर उठने का मौका मिलेगा । यदि मैरिट के आधार पर जस्टीफाई करेंगे कि मैरिट की इग्नोर नहीं करना चाहिये तो अंग्रेज को भगाने की आपको यहां से कोई काम नहीं करना चाहिये था ।

तो मैं कहता हूं यह देश धर्मनिरपेक्ष है और मुझे दुख है डागा जी बड़े सुलझे हुए हैं, हमारा आपके प्रति सबसे ज्यादा आदर है, इसलिये इस मामले में भी आपका दिमाग साफ रहना चाहिये । यह देश धर्म निरपेक्षता का है, इस देश में हिन्दू भी हैं, मुसलमान भी हैं, सिख भी हैं, ईसाई भी हैं फारसी भी हैं और हिन्दू कहलाने वालों में ब्राह्मण, राजपूत, वैश्य और शुद्र भी हैं और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स भी हैं, इन सब का एक स्टेटस नहीं है । इसलिये जब भी हम बात करें तो हमारे सामने अल्पसंख्यक का चेहरा रहना चाहिये, हमारे सामने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स का चेहरा रहना चाहिये । आज क्या कारण है जो कम्युनल राइट्स होते हैं ? किसी पार्टी के लोग हों, अपवाद को छोड़ कर, सब लोगों ने ही एक चीज जाहिर की, सब ने कहा मेरे प्रति ज्यादाती हुई है । मुस्लिम मोहल्ले को देखिये एक बार

कहता था पी० ए० सी० का जवान कि वहीं रहना होगा तो वह बेचारा चुपचाप घर में बन्द रहता था । दूसरी तरफ़ के लोग कहते थे पी० ए० सी० जिन्दावाद हमारे एक साथ भोपाल सिंह हैं, उनका घर मुसलमानों के मोहल्ले में है और जब 29 तारीख को उनसे बात की तो उन्होंने कहा हमारे यहां काम करने वाले सब मुसलमान हैं लेकिन हमारी फ़ैक्ट्री एक दिन भी बन्द नहीं रही । त्यागी की खराद की दुकान है जिसमें काफी पूंजी लगी है और मुसलमानों का पूरा मोहल्ला है लेकिन उसकी दुकान पर एक भी ईटा नहीं बरसाया गया । तो आपको सोचना पड़ेगा हिन्दुस्तान का अल्पसंख्यक क्या जिन्दगी जी रहा है । क्या बांगला देश और पाकिस्तान का उदाहरण दे कर हम यह साबित करेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान में अल्पसंख्यक नम्बर दो के नागरिक हैं ? या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब के लोग नम्बर 2 के नागरिक बन कर रहेंगे ? नहीं । बांगला देश और पाकिस्तान क्या कर रहा है उसको हम देखेंगे, या कांस्टीट्यूशन में जं० लिखा है उसको देखेंगे ? हिन्दुस्तान जब आजाद हुआ तो कांस्टीट्यूशन में आपने गारन्टी दी है शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये । संविधान हमने नहीं बनाया बल्कि विद्यमान लोगों ने बनाया जो आजादी की लड़ाई से निकले हुए लोग थे । और जिस अनुच्छेद का जिक्र माननीय बनावतवाला ने किया 338 और 350 का, उनके तहत अधिकार सुरक्षित रखने की गारन्टी दी गई । अब इस गारन्टी की रक्षा कौन करेगा ? आप माइनारिटी कमीशन और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पढ़िये, मैंने मांग की है उस पर डिस्क्शन कराइये । कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि पी० ए० सी० कम्युनल है, कम्युनल राइट्स में उसको

नहीं लगाना चाहिये । यदि वही कांस्टीट्यूशनल राइट रहता तो आज मेरठ में पी० ए० सी० को हटाने की मांग नहीं चलती और हमारे गृह मंत्री जी को माफी नहीं मांगनी पड़ती । लेकिन उसकी सिफारिश को नहीं माना गया । जब कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह गारन्टी दी गई है कि इस देश में अल्पसंख्यकों के अधिकार सुरक्षित रहेंगे और वे दूसरे लोगों की तरह समान दर्ज के नागरिक हैं, तो उन अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए सरकार को आयोग का गठन करना चाहिए ।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद की पात्र है कि उसने माइनारिटीज और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के सम्बन्ध में कांस्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट बिल लाया । उसका दो-तिहाई बहुमत था, लेकिन फिर भी वह पास न हो सका, क्योंकि उस दिन मजारिटी तो थी, लेकिन दो-तिहाई बहुमत नहीं था । इस पाप के लिए जनता पार्टी की सरकार को हमेशा कोसा जाता है और वह इससे भाग भी नहीं सकती है ।

लेकिन आपकी क्या नीयत है ? आपने जो कस्में खाई हैं, जो संकल्प लिए हैं, क्या आपकी सरकार उनसे मुकर रही है ? क्या आजादी के 35 साल के बाद सरकार के दिमाग में माइनारिटीज और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स सम्बन्धी स्टैंड में कोई तब्दीली आने वाली है ? अगर कोई तब्दीली आई है, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । लेकिन अगर अब भी आपके सामने भारत का संविधान है तो श्री बनावतवाला ने जं० बिल मूव किया है, आपको उसे मन्जूर करना चाहिए । मैं जानता हूं कि आप उसे एकसेप्ट नहीं करेंगे आप अपने

[श्री राम विलाम यामवान]

ढंग से करेंगे। चाहे आप उनके बिल को गिरा कर कोई अपना बिल लाइए। जो भी करना हो, वह जल्दी से कीजिए। या सीधी बात कहिए कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो लिखा हुआ है, वह बकवास है, अब उसकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है उसे रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक देना चाहिए।

लेकिन यदि यह भारत का संविधान है, जिसमें अल्पसंख्यकों और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के अधिकारों को सुरक्षा दी गई है, तो आर्थिक वाला मामला छोड़ दीजिए। जब समानता आ जाएगी, जात-पात खत्म हो जाएगी, तो आर्थिक वाला मामला आएगा। लेकिन जब जात-पात है, तो इस आधार पर सोचना पड़ेगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन वर्गों के सांविधानिक अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए इस आयोग का गठन अत्यावश्यक है, सांविधानिक प्रावधान की जरूरत है, कांस्टीट्यूशनल सेफगार्ड की जरूरत है और इस के लिए आयोग को कांस्टीट्यूशनल दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए। तभी इस देश में माइनारिटीज़ और कमजोर वर्ग के लोग सुरक्षित रहेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Amal Datta, Before you start, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that there are quite a large number of speakers who are willing to participate in the debate. So, I am afraid, we will have to put some kind of a time limit on speeches.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): When is this Bill to be concluded?

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to the time allotted which was two hours, it has to be concluded by half-past five.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): In no other Private Members' Bill the two-hour time limit was put.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Generally we go by the sense of the House. If the House feels, the time has to be extended. Has the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs something to say?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Whatever the House decides, I have no objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall we extend it by one hour?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It will not be concluded today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It may not be concluded today itself, but the time has to be allotted.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Again the sense of the House will be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, tentatively we will say that we extend it by two hours.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chairman, we are grateful to Shri Banatwalla for his initiative in bringing about a Bill for amending the Constitution, which should have been brought, and the Constitution should have been amended in these lines long ago.

There are 30 clauses in the Constitution to provide safeguards for the deprived communities, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the non-linguistic minorities and the linguistic minorities. But the Constitution fails to provide for any effective mechanism to implement these safeguards.

One belonging to a deprived community and being denied the constitutional safeguards, has to go to a constitutional court to get his right, which is a very very difficult procedure on

private initiative. Particularly when these people belong to the deprived classes, the weaker sections, the poorer sections, it is very difficult for them to go to the court and get their rights vindicated in courts. Therefore, these constitutional mechanisms are welcome, if they are incorporated in the Constitution.

I shall urged the ruling party to look into these carefully and see whether or not these are acceptable to them, even as a face-saving device, if nothing else, so that they can say that as soon as such proposals came from Private Members, they accepted the suggestion to safeguard the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the minorities, both linguistic and non-linguistic.

These safeguards, which are now sought to be incorporated in the Constitution, will not only provide the constitutional machinery, but enjoining upon it certain constitutional duties, not statutory duties as some Members referred to them. They will be constitutional duties with constitutional obligations and rights, and the Commission sought to be established will be able to do a lot. I do not say they will be able to completely reverse the tendency that we have seen in India during the last few years.

During the last decade, or 12 years or so, there has been a tendency towards more repression on Scheduled Castes and Tribes, more communal riots are taking place, the linguistic minorities are not being provided the constitutional guarantees which are there. The reason, of course, as Shri Paswan pointed out, is that these deprived communities have now become conscious that they are deprived. So, they are demanding the removal of their under-privileges, their deprivation. Because they are wanting they should be given more economic benefits, compared to the major-

ity communities, therefore, the social tension has increased. The more such demands are fulfilled, the more the constitutional guarantees are implemented, some way or the other, the more the increase in tension. In fact, the guarantees have been only marginally implemented up till now, in the 32 years of working of our Constitution which, as I have said, has 30 clauses to safeguard the rights of these people, these three categories of people. Only very marginal improvement has taken place in their economic condition, in their educational situation and their social position. But even that marginal increase in education, in social position, in financial and economic position has caused a lot of jealousy in the people who have so long enjoyed the privileges and are still the privileged class. They do not want their vested interests to be disturbed in this fashion. This is the root cause for the social tension, which is leading to repression of harijans, the Scheduled Castes, and Tribes and riots between the minority and majority communities. This is bound to accelerate as more and more of these people become educated and get some economic advantages, and naturally, there will be some people in the majority communities who will not like it. Therefore, the necessity of implementing the constitutional guarantees through a constitutional machinery has become all the more necessary now than it was before. It should have been, as I said, brought in much earlier, at least 10—15 years ago this constitutional machinery should have been created by incorporating these provisions in the Constitution. That has not been done, but it is not too late to do so and the Ruling Party, I again say, should look into these constitutional provisions very carefully because it does not do any harm to them. The Constitutional machinery will probably be effective only in securing the confidence in these deprived sections of people, who live in perpetual insecurity, both economically and in terms of personal safety. This amendment

[Shri Amal Datta]

17.29 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

is necessary, if nothing else, to assure them that their interests will be protected by a body which is created by the Constitution, an automatic self-acting machinery. For implementation of the fundamental constitutional guarantees which are there. The obligations and the functions which have been enjoined in these provisions will make these bodies self-acting and through their reports will not be binding on the Government, but at least the reports will be laid before the Parliament. It will certainly be a better safeguard than what is available at present. As has been pointed out already, the Report submitted by the Special Officer who is also appointed under a provision of the Constitution, although he himself does not occupy a constitutional position, has never been discussed in the House. Although the original reports have been laid on the Table of the House, no Action Taken Report on these reports has been laid before the House, which means the Government has probably never acted on the basis of the reports of the Special Officer. Although he is an officer appointed under Article 338 of the Constitution and he reports to the President, he has not been given any constitutional position by the Government. The Government has not recognised his special status. So, it is necessary to have a constitutional machinery endowed under the constitutional provisions with certain powers, functions and privileges and it will function automatically whenever communal disturbances take place. Whenever repression on Harijans and Scheduled Castes is reported, the machinery will act on its own and it will then be able to investigate into it with all the powers that are given to a Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiries Act, which means it will be able to act and have practically all the powers of a court.

It is necessary under the present situation to have this, but it will only provide a marginal improvement in the situation. Those speakers who have preceded me and who have supported this Bill have not emphasised it and therefore, I think it is my duty to emphasise that this will only provide for a marginal improvement in the situation, but even that is something which will be worthwhile to have. Why I say that it will provide for a marginal improvement is that the situation in India is such that 60 per cent of our people live below the poverty line. Our economic progress since Independence has been very very slow. It has been probably one of the slowest in the whole world. Our per capita income has scarcely increased. In the real terms it has fallen.

We have a vast number of people. The latest census gives the figure at 68 crores of people. Practically half or more of these belong to these communities put together. This is a situation from where we have to extricate ourselves. We are going round in a vicious circle. Unless poverty is eradicated, majority of our people are going to wallow in abject poverty. This poverty cannot be eradicated as long as we adhere to the present system where the means of production are owned by a small section of the people. That is a fundamental problem which we have to tackle. Unless the socialist pattern of society which the Congress Government has been preaching since 1957 is really implemented, really translated into action, there will be no economic progress. If the present ruling party which has always been ruling the country except for 32 months or so, does not do what it says, then nothing is going to happen. We need total change in our economic system so that the means of production are no longer

owned by only a small section of the people, but by the people themselves. The socialist pattern of society should not remain only an expression to be uttered in public addresses or only embodied in Government circulars and reports. This is something which has to be translated into action. Unless there is socialism, Shri Daga is quite right, we cannot achieve our goal. Shri Daga equated socialism with eradication of poverty. But that is not so. Even with poverty we can have socialism. There are countries without poverty who do not have socialism. The richest countries in the world do not have socialism. They have practically eradicated poverty. Only a small number of people live in poverty. But the society is based on exploitation. What I am emphasising is this—without completely eliminating this exploitation from the society, we cannot have a situation where social tension between the under-privileged and privileged, between have and have not will go away. This tension cannot be eliminated without socialist society. That is a goal towards which we have to move. But in the mean-time some marginal beneficial effects may be derived from this particular provision—involving this Constitutional change by which these Constitutional machineries will be created which are self-acting and which will provide some kind of security to the under-privileged class, under-privileged communities. Such ameliorative provisions ought to have been introduced in the Constitution long ago. That will do good. It is not something to be rejected. But it appears to me from the speech of the solitary representative of the ruling party who has spoken so far that it is being rejected out-right. That should not be done. That is my submission.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लोर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे दोस्त ने बोलते बोलते कहा कि जहां समाजवाद नहीं है, वहां सोशलिज्म आया यह कोई नारा नहीं लगाया जाता है।

यह जो बिल लाया जाता है कि यह माइनोरिटी कमीशन है, यह शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमीशन है, यह फिजुज है। लोगों के हाथों में जब ताकत हो तो काम होता है। जो इलाके का एम० एल० ए० होता है, वह एक किस्म की संस्था होती है, उसे अपने वोटर्स की मदद करनी होती है। उसने हिन्दू, सिख, मुसलमान नहीं देखना होता है, उसे तो सबसे वोट लेने होते हैं। मैं पक्का हिन्दू भी हूं, और पक्का हरिजन भी हूं, और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट भी पक्का हूं। यह जो बड़े-बड़े लीडर बने हुए हैं ये हरिजनों को 2 एकड़ जमीन भी नहीं दिला सके। मैंने हरियाणा और पंजाब में 10-10 एकड़ जमीन दिलवाई है पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू से मिलकर। क्योंकि हरिजन एम० एल० ए० विक जाते थे। उनको कहा जाता था कि तुमको यह दे देंगे, तुम सुन्दर सिंह के साथ न हो। मैंने उनसे कहा कि जाओ-जाओ और पंडित जी से कहा कि यह बात है। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं ठीक कर दूंगा। ये लोग जमीन देंगे, राव वीरेन्द्रसिंह क्या हमें जमीन देंगे। यह क्या करेंगे? बड़ी देर से मैं सोशलिज्म को सुनता रहा हूं। यह तो ताकत होती है।

No man can get the right from request. Rights are wrested from unwilling hands.

इस वास्ते जब मेम्बर बन गये, मिनिस्टर बन गये, तो क्या करना है। गवर्नमेंट भी क्या करती है, तुमने करना है, गवर्नमेंट ने क्या करना है? मेम्बरों ने ही करना है लेकिन जब मेम्बर ही लाइफलैस होंगे तो क्या बनेगा? गवर्नमेंट किस किस को ताकत देगी, ताकत तो आप में होनी चाहिये।

मैं यह बता दूं कि यह जो सिलसिला है माइनोरिटी कमीशन का, हमारा

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का, तो हमारा क्या बना है। क्या उसकी कोई सिफारिश इम्प्लीमेंट हो गई है। कौन मानता है? वह तो कराना होता है, और वही कराते हैं जिनमें जान होती है। जितनी बातें डागा जी ने कहीं हैं, बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है।

गरीब-अमीर का झगड़ा कौम का नहीं है। मजहब को कौन मानता है? यह तो यों ही हो रहा है। करेक्टर के साथ जों आदमी लड़ाई करे, वही इंसान बनता है।

All quarrels and disputes concerning religion simply show that spirituality is not present. Religious quarrels are always over the husk. When purity and spirituality goes leaving soul dry, quarrels gain and not before.

मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जितने मजहब हैं, अगर कोई मस्जिद में जायें तो वह मुसलमान होगा, हिन्दू मंदिर में जाये तो हिन्दू बने, सिख गुरुद्वारे में जाकर सिख बने और बाहर आकर इन्सान बने। मजहब से क्या सीखा है?

मजहब नहीं सिखाता, आपस में बैर रखना। हिन्दी है हम बताना है, हिन्दोस्तां हमारा ॥

हमारा करेक्टर होना चाहिये, दुनिया में सारा सिलसिला ठीक हो जाता है।

आप माइनोरिटी कमीशन चाहते हैं। पाकिस्तान से हमारा ही एक आदमी आया है। वह बता रहा था कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। वहां क्या बड़ी तसल्ली से लोग काम कर रहे हैं? वहां लोग 75 फीसदी हिन्दुस्तान को चाहते हैं। मुझ से उसने कह-कहा है। हरिजन मेरे पास आया है और कहता है कि वहां कहां हमें फंसा दिया है?

लेबनान, इजराइल में सब जगह देखो सब मुसलमान हैं और सब लड़-लड़ मर रहे हैं। दूसरी तरफ देखो जो सिख हैं, जब 4 जिले दे दिये तो लड़-लड़ मर रहे हैं। यह बड़ी गलती की, उनको पहले देना था, नहीं दिया। इनकी डिमांड बढ़ती जाती है।

आज 15 करोड़ हरिजन सबसे ज्यादा तकलीफ में हैं। मगर हमारे बीच कोई लीडर नहीं रहा। जो डिजर्व करता है, उसको देते नहीं हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि तुम आजादी चाहते हो, 1-5 पापुलेशन हो, परमात्मा से प्रार्थना करते हो कि हमें गद्दी मिलनी चाहिये। जो परिचय है परमात्मा के उनको ह्यूमैनिटी की लाइफ नहीं चलाने देते हैं। आज ताल्लुक है इंसान बनने का और काम करने का। यह जो लड़ाई हो रही है, यह किस लिये हो रही है। यह करेक्टर नहीं है। कोई नुमायन्दा नहीं है। अगर एम० एल० ए० शानदार हो तो वह लड़ाई नहीं होने देता है।

चैरिटी बिगिन्स एट होम।

जो घर में जूतियां खाता है, वह बाहर क्या करेगा। घर में लड़ाई बढ़ रही है तो वह बाहर क्या करेगा?

जब पाकिस्तान बना था, तो मैं वहां नरोवा में था। लोग चलने लगे तो मेरे से कहने लगे कि चौधरी साहब चलोगे नहीं? मैंने कहा कि नहीं जाना है। आखिर ऐसे हालात हुए कि हमें जाना पड़ा। हमने कहा कि हम जाते हैं, फिर आ जाना है। हम गये, तो मुसलमान थे चढ़ियार गांव के, वह मुसलमान मुझे छोड़ने आये। हमारे पास जितने गहने वगैरह थे, सब उनके हवाले कर दिये, वह कहने लगे कि साहब ले जाइये। हमने

कहा कि राह में कोई लुट लेगा । 10, 15 साल तक उन्होंने सारा पैसा वापिस भेजा है । यह जो कैम्पटर होता है जैसा आदमी चाहे बन जाता है । जो मर्जी चाहे करो, कुछ नहीं बन सकता है ।

यह जो कहा गया है कि अमीर गरीब की लड़ाई है, किस ने आगे बढ़ना है ? महात्मा गांधी आगे बढ़े, किसलिये बढ़े क्योंकि वह कहते थे कि दुनिया में कोई भी ऐसा गन्दे से गन्दा काम नहीं जो कि मैं नहीं कर सकता । सबसे मैं नीचा हूँ ।

भला हुआ हम नीच भये,

जब कुल को किया सलाम ।

जनम लेंदे घर ऊंच दे

~~इस मरने अभिमान~~ ।

अखला जी तौर पर सिर ऊंचा हो गया ।

आप अब क्या कर रहे हैं ? चौर उचके लड़ रहे हैं, उनको ठीक करो, जाकर समझाओ, हिन्दू हिन्दू को समझाये, मुसलमान मुसलमान को समझाये । ये कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट नहीं करती है । मैं पूछता हूँ कि तुम गवर्नमेंट में रहोगे तो क्या करोगे ? हिन्दुस्तान का यह हाल है । यहां जो कहते हैं कि गरीबों को देना है, किस ने देना है ? वह खुद भी भूखे हैं, देखा किस ने है ? जगह के भूखे, पैसे के भूखे । लैंड रिफार्म की कोई बात नहीं हुई । अगर यह हो जाता तो कोई सिलसिला न होता । पंजाब में जाकर देख लें, उधर क्यों मरते हैं ?

मैं बड़ा हैरान हूँ कि इतने बड़े लीडर हैं, लेकिन जब मैं मद्रास में गया तो मैंने देखा कि कौन लीडर था, जिसने यह हालत कर रखी है । क्यों नहीं एक-एक बीघा जमीन उनको मिलनी चाहिये । कभी लड़ाई नहीं की और लीडर बन

गये । नारे लगाते हैं जिन्दाबाद ऐसी हालत हो रही है ।

मेरा मतलब यही है कि आपका चाहिये कि जितने अमीर गरीब हैं उनमें जहां लड़ाई हो रही है, वह अपोजिशन का कसूर है और गवर्नमेंट का कसूर है । इसलिये सब मिलकर इसको दूर करें । तभी डेमोक्रेसी चलेगी और सोशलज्म आयेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री वनातवाला के कांस्टीट्यूशन (एमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1982 का स्वागत करता हूँ । मैं शुरू में ही गृह मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ । आपकी पार्टी जिस मैनिफेस्टो पर चुन कर आई है, जो वादे आपने इस देश के लोगों के साथ किए थे, उनके खिलाफ और हिन्दुस्तान के कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ आपकी पार्टी के जो संसद् सदस्य यहां पर बोलते हैं, क्या आप उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे या नहीं । इस कांस्टीट्यूशन में माइना-रिटिज और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए कई गारंटीज और सेफ्यूगार्ज दिए गए हैं । आर्टिकल 350बी में लिग्विस्टिक माइनारिटीज के लिए गारंटी और उनको प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए एक स्पेशल आफिसर की नियुक्ति का प्रावधान है ।

ऐसा लगता है कि आपकी पार्टी के लोगों का मन इस देश को तोड़ने की तरफ—जोड़ने की तरफ—नहीं बढ़ रहा है । मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि इस देश में बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज के लोगों का परसेंटेज 52 है । शिड्यूल्ड

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

कास्ट्स और शिड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोग कम से कम 22 परसेंट हैं और माइनरिटीज कम से कम 16 परसेंट हैं — हालांकि वे उससे ज्यादा हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान का टोटल पापुलेशन का 89 परसेंट बिलो पावर्टी लाइन रह रहा है और 11 परसेंट लोगों का सारे देश की सम्पत्ति और हर कैटेगरी की सर्विसिज पर कब्जा है। जब 11 परसेंट लोग हिन्दुस्तान की हर एक चीज में 89 परसेंट हिस्सा लेते हों, तो यह मुल्क कैसे एक रह सकता है? आज इस 89 परसेंट पापुलेशन को न्याय देने का प्रश्न है।

संविधान बनाने के समय बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में आर्थिक समता नहीं लाई गई, तो यहां की डेमोक्रेसी मीनिंगलेस हो जाएगी और हिन्दुस्तान एक नहीं रह पाएगा। रूलिंग पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य, श्री मूलचन्द डागा, अपने आप को बड़ा प्रगतिशील साबित करते हैं, लेकिन वह हिन्दुस्तान की 89 परसेंट पापुलेशन के खिलाफ बोलते हैं।

1931 में गोल मेज कांफेस में बाबा साहब डा० अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की गारंटी मैं तब चाहूंगा, जब हिन्दुस्तान के उन लोगों को आजादी की गारंटी दी जाए, जो दोहरी गुलामी के शिकार हो रहे हैं : एक धर्म के ठेकेदारों की गुलामी और दूसरी अंग्रेजों की गुलामी। अगर अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान से चले गए, तो यहां के उन करोड़ों लोगों की आजादी की गारंटी कौन देगा, जो दोहरी गुलामी के शिकार हैं? अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद उनकी एक गुलामी तो खत्म हो जाएगी, लेकिन धर्म के ठेकेदारों की दूसरी

गुलामी बनी रहेगी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि आज एक डंडा अंग्रेजों के हाथ में है और दूसरा डंडा धर्म के ठेकेदारों, खासकर ब्राह्मण समाज, के हाथ में है। अगर अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान से चले गए, तो दोनों डंडे ब्राह्मणी धर्म के ठेकेदारों के हाथों में चले जाएंगे और देश का सत्यनाश हो जाएगा।

हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 15 के भाग (1), (2), (3) और (4) में रिलिजन, रैस, कास्ट, सेक्स और प्लेस आफ बर्थ के आधार पर डिसक्रिमिनेशन का निषेध किया गया है। जिस डिसक्रिमिनेशन को खत्म करने की गारंटी दी गई है, वह खत्म नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही है और इस कदर बढ़ रही है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की स्थिति यह है कि इन्हीं ग्राउन्ड्स पर हिन्दुस्तान टूटने जा रहा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्दू और मुसलमान समाज में इस कदर जहर फैल रहा है जिसका असर आपने मेरठ में देखा अलीगढ़, बिहार शरीफ और दूसरी जगहों पर देखा। हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीतिक पार्टियों के नेता इन्हीं ग्राउन्ड्स पर देश में राज करना चाहते हैं, इन्हीं ग्राउन्ड्स पर टिकट बांटकर इस देश की पार्लियमेंट में आना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू से लेकर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी तक सभी जिम्मेदार हैं। जबकि इस देश में जातिवाद, प्राविशलिज्म और धर्म पर चलने वाले लोगों को कमजोर दिया जाना चाहिए, वे और भी मजबूत हो रहे हैं।

आर्टिकल (17) में एबालिशन आफ अनटचेबिलिटी की बात कही गई है। फिर मैं नहीं समझता श्री मूलचन्द डागा जी किस ग्राउन्ड पर इन कमोशनस का विरोध

कर रहे हैं? क्या आपने इस देश के 89 परसेंट लोगों को सविधान के अनुसार समता दिलाने की कभी कोशिश की है। दूसरी ओर आज इनडक्वैलिटी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान के शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग जानते हैं, श्री हीरालाल परमार जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे यहां पर गुजरात की स्थिति के बारे में कई बार बता चुके हैं, आज भी वहां पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट पार्लमेंट के मेम्बर्स हायर कम्युनिटी को चारपाई पर जाकर नहीं बैठ सकते हैं। तब श्री मूलचन्द डागा जी किस मुंह से बात कर रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूं उनको इतना **नहीं होना चाहिए था।

आर्टिकल 39-ए में इक्वल जस्टिस और फ्री लीगल एड की बात कही गई है। आर्टिकल 46 का भी मैं विशेष रूप से जिक्र करना चाहूंगा जिसमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये प्रमोशन आफ एजुकेशन और एकोनामिक इन्ट्रेस्ट्स को प्रमोट करने की बातें कही गई हैं। लेकिन आज भी इन सारे आर्टिकल्स को आप इमानदारी के साथ इस देश के लोगों पर लागू नहीं कर पाए हैं।

वनतवाला जी ने यहां पर माइनि-रिटि कमीशन की बात कही। जनता पार्टी को 20-22 महीने की सरकार को ही माइनारिटी कमीशन गठित करने का श्रेय जाता है जिसके कि चेयरमैन श्री मीनू मसानी थे। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं जनता पार्टी की आलोचना भी करना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें माइनारिटी कमीशन के मामले में कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट करना चाहिये था ताकि माइनारिटी कम्युनिटीज को गारन्टी मिल सकती। आज

खास तौर पर मुसलमानों की संख्या इस देश में 16 परसेंट है, इस बात को सभी नेता जानते हैं लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान की सर्विसेज में जो उनका परसेन्टेज है वह केवल 00.2 परसेंट है—5 परसेंट, 3 परसेंट, 1 परसेंट या 0.5 परसेंट की बात तो आप छोड़ ही दीजिये। इसी प्रकार से इस देश में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट की संख्या 22 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की हायर सर्विसेज में उनका परसेन्टेज केवल 3.4 ही है। आप 18 परसेंट की बातें करते हैं लेकिन 35 साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज उनका परसेंट 3.4 तक ही पहुंच सका है। इसके बावजूद अगर रूलिंग पार्टी और अपोजीशन के लोग शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स को लेकर ऐन्टी रिजर्वेशन के आन्दोलन में शामिल होते हैं तो इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात और कोई हो नहीं सकती। हमारे राज्य मंत्री, श्री मकवाना जी के राज्य गुजरात में ऐन्टी रिजर्वेशन आन्दोलन चलाया गया। मैं उसके संबंध में रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिये गुजरात गया था, आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि वहां पर 1700 लोगों की टांगें तोड़ दी गई और उनके घरों में आग लगा कर जानवरों की तरह से भगा दिया गया। आज भी इस देश में चाहे देहली काण्ड हो, पिपरा काण्ड हो, अल्मोड़ा काण्ड हो, वहां पर इतना नरसंहार किया जा रहा है फिर आप किस प्रकार से यहां पर इक्वैलिटी लायेंगे? आज भी इस देश में घोड़ी पर बारात निकालने पर 18-18 लोगों का कल्ल कर दिया जाता है। फिर भी आज श्री मूलचन्द डागा तथा रूलिंग पार्टी के अन्ज लोग माइनारिटी और लिग्वीस्टिक कमीशनों का विरोध करते हैं इससे ज्यादा वे अपनी पार्टी और कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्रति अन्याय और क्या कर सकते हैं? क्या

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

डागा जी ने यहां पर जो बात कहीं है वह श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी पब्लिकली कह सकती है? क्या वे इस सदन में आकर इस प्रकार का ब्यान देने के लिये तैयार होंगी? अगर होती है तो मैं लान लूंगा कि आप अपनी पार्टी के अनुसार चल रहे हैं।

पी०ए०सी० का जिक्र मैं यहां पर खास तौर पर करना चाहूंगा। आपका शासन काम्यूनल है, आपका मंत्रालय काम्यूनल न आपके मिनिस्टर काम्यूनल है, इस प्रकार आप कैसे काम्यूनिलिज्म को खत्म कर सकते हैं, इसको कैसे मिटा सकते हैं और साइनोरिटिज को कैसे बराबर का दर्जा दिला सकते हैं। जहां पर इस प्रकार के झगड़े होते हैं, हिन्दू-मुस्लिम, उन स्थानों पर जाकर आप के दो मिनिस्टर मरेंगे, पी० ए० सी० की गोली से, तब आप को पता लगेगा। अब तक आपके लिये सारे मिनिस्टर यहां पर बैठ कर ब्यान देते हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: अहिंसा में विश्वास करता हूँ, काम्यूनलिज्म में नहीं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह: यह आज आपने साबित कर दिया है। पार्टी की पालिसी के अनुसार आपका फर्ज है, लेकिन आप मैनिफेस्टो के खिलाफ बोलते हैं। सरकार ने कभी भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर, लिजि-वस्टिक कमीशन की 19वीं रिपोर्ट पर सदन में विचार करने और उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने पर विचार नहीं किया। इन कमीशन्स की जितनी भी रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं, उन पर कभी आपने विचार करने पर जोर नहीं दिया।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: मैंने एग्री किया है, कि डिसकशन होना चाहिये।

श्री जगपाल सिंह: इसलिये मैं इस बात का स्वागत करूंगा कि संविधान में यह संशोधन होना चाहिये। सदन में इसको पास करके, संविधान में अमेंडमेंट करके, जब तक आप कमीशन को पावर नहीं देंगे कि वह आफिसर्स के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सके, उनकी फाइलस को देख सके, तब तक यह काम नहीं होगा। आज यह पावर ओ० एन० जी० सी० को है। ओ० एन० जी० सी० एक छुटा सा डिपार्टमेंट हैं। इस देश के 89 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं। जिनको पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है, पीने को पानी नहीं मिलता है। जिनको इस देश के अन्दर 18-18 घंटे काम करने के बाद भी खाने को नहीं मिलता है। यह इस मुल्क का दुर्भाग्य है कि काम्यूनल लोगों के हाथ में इस देश की सत्ता चल रही है।

मैं एक बात शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जितना हैरासमेंट शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को हर डिपार्टमेंट में होता है, जो 3.4 प्रतिशत शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं, उतना किसी और का नहीं होता है। मंत्री महोदय का काम्यूनल रख होने की वजह से, कास्टिज्म का रख होने की वजह से शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को कोई सुरक्षा और प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है। मैं श्री डागा जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप इस मुल्क को एक होकर चलाना चाहते हैं तो ...

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: बराबर, एक ही तो मुल्क है।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : बराबर यदि आप चाहते हैं, तो आपको कहना चाहिये था कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को, माइनोरिटीज को, वीकर सैक्शन को समता दे दी दीजिये। यदि आप इन में लोगों को समता दे देते तो किसी कमीशन की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। फिर अपोजीशन के लोग भी डटकर कहते कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन की जरूरत नहीं है, लिगविस्टिक कमीशन की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि आप सब को बराबर का दर्जा देना चाहते हैं। इसलिये इन कमीशन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

अंत में मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि वे अमेंडमेंट बिल को स्वीकार करें। यदि आप वास्तव में देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता को ऊपर उठाना चाहते हैं, गरीबी मिटाना चाहते हैं, देश की एकता को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं तो इसको एक्ससेप्ट करिये। इस देश की नदियां, पहाड़, खान इस देश के लोगों के लिये हैं न कि 11 प्रतिशत लोगों के लिये हमारे पहाड़ और नदियां, सागर इस देश के लोगों के लिये हैं, लोग इनके लिये नहीं हैं। लोग इनके लिये तभी हो सकते हैं, तभी इनके लिये लड़ सकते हैं जब उनको यह विश्वास हो कि खेत में काम करने के बाद उनको रोटी मिलेगी, सागर में काम करने के बाद उनको कपड़ा मिलेगा। तभी वे हिमालय की रक्षा करेंगे जब उन्हें विश्वास होगा कि उनके पेट की भूख मिटेगी।

अंत में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे अपने साथियों से कहें कि वे इस अमेंडमेंट को युनेनि-मसली पास करवाएं और साबित करें कि रलिंग पार्टी के लोग सेक्युलर हैं, कम्युनल नहीं हैं, जातिवाद में विश्वास नहीं रखते

हैं। अगर इसको पास नहीं करते हैं तो मैं समझूंगा कि ये सब दुर्गुणी लोग हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jagpal Singh, while speaking, used an unparliamentary expression which I do not want to mention. I shall go through the records. I do not want to use that unparliamentary expression.

Now, the Private Members' Business is over. Shri Laskar to lay the papers on the table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
Contd.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:
rose.

श्री हरीश कुमार गगवार (पीलीभीत) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बोलने से रह गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot object to the laying of the papers on the table of the House by a Minister because I cannot stop him. You can object to it only under rule 305B(1)(a), namely, whether there has been compliance of the provisions of the Constitution, Act, rule or regulation under which the papers has been laid. But under rule 350C, here, you cannot object to his laying the papers. I am not permitting you. The Minister may lay it on the table.

(व्यवधान)

श्री हरीश कुमार गगवार : यह इतनी जल्दी आ गया तो हम कैसे कर सकते हैं ? (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You lay it on the table of the House.

श्री हरीश कुमार गगवार : आपने कारपोरेशन को 6 महीने के लिये भंग करने की अवधि बढ़ा दी...। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not want to obey the rules at all.

Mr. Laskar, you lay it on the table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Sir, I lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of Notification No. U-11013/3/82-Delhi (Hindi and English versions) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 8th October, 1982 making amendment to the Order dated the 11th April, 1980 so as to extend the period of supersession of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi by six months more from 11th October,

1982, under sub-section (3) of section 490 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for the issue of the Notification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. on the 11th October, 1982.

1802 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, October 11, 1982/Asvina 19, 1904 (Saka).